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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, 23*rd 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 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.

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

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.

* G. O., dated 3rd September, 1868, No 2,318.

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 Taluqs of Nandial 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.

* From *Vella* out, and *Konda* a hill, on account of its being the outermost range.

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.

Vide map, Appendix A.

10. The upper Taluq, Markapur, is bounded on the north by the Pullaud 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 Balapalli 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 "2,000 to 3,500 feet. Some parts would do excellently" he adds "for sanitaria if "jungle be cleared back a little." "The feverish months are from July to Janu-"ary—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 Depôt 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	6,054	5	0	..	..	..	285	0	0	399	10	0	..	..	..
Sale of Depôt 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, as 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 by 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 *Duvvalair* and *Tigalair*, 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 *Kandlair* 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 *Yenamalair*, 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 *Yenamalair*—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, Akavid, 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. *Bestavarapupet*, (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. Bestavarapupet.
2. Somavarapet.
3. Kandulapuram.
4. Hazaratgudem.
5. Kagitalagudem.
6. Chintalapalem.
7. Portmanilla.
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 boasts a containing a large stone in the middle of the village site, about which there superstition to the effect that if any of the Taluq officials should go near it, even see it from a distance, they would be sure to lose their appointments.

32. *Roads.*—The only really made roads in the locality are confined 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 Railway. In many parts, however, this is little more than a trace.

34. From Cumbum a third road turns eastward towards Ongole, and a 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 Vemulaka to Markapur. North of that the country is very stony and rocky, and the present cart tracts 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 bridged communication, and want a proper opening made through the Dapalli Cumma to the north, to facilitate the passage of carts into the Palnad. There would no doubt 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 Pigular 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 Rainfall 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.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
Cumbum.	January	Return not forthcoming.	...	...	...	...	3·	...	1·20	·53	...	...	...	...	...
	February		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	March		...	...	...	...	...	2·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	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	4·33	2·65	4·82	4·90	2·93	4·38	12·48	...	...
	October	13·10	...	5—	9—	14·98	·60	4·15	5·55	1·60	7·70	12·81	6·20	...	...
	November	..	10·20	1·80	1·93	...	·65	2·02	3·62	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	37·10	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	...	...	...	...	2·75	...	...
	April	3·40	1·0	8	...	1·40	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	1·67	...	...
	May	1·40	8·0	3·20	2·0	...	6·3	...	·01	1·26	·66	...	1·67	...	...
	June	2·0	4·10	...	...	2·01	7·07	1·75	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	...	2·02	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	2·60	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	23·01	22·27	24·13	23·69	29·52	34·94	29·9

42. I have not been able to discover any special reason for the marked decrease in the rainfall in 1869-70 and 71, more 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.

	Inches.
Bodwail	21·68.
Sidhout	29·15.
Pullampet	25·11.
Kanigiri	15·12.

43. Fever is very prevalent in both Taluqs and it has lately been noticed 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. Appendix B.

45. It would, I think, be superfluous for me to give any extracts from it. 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, or if 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 in "former days doubtless much more extensively overgrown, under which circum- "stances 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 war- "rant their being bunded 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 coun- "try, 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	Atchammapet hamlet of Bohupalli	74	12	4
		Do.	Pullalcheruvu	63	0	0
		Kaji of Cumbum	Cumbum	*11	10	8
		Bedavaru	Ayappareddipalli hamlet of Chapalamadugu	26	0	3
	Markapur	Do.	Venkatadripalem	24	4	10
		Korlakuntavaru	Pullalcheruvu	17	7	1
		Nalagetivaru	Yendrapalli	17	4	11
			Total...	234	8	1

55. Further enquiries resulted in my obtaining from the Collector a 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 Gajapatis of Vijianagar, 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.

* Not more than 24 or 25 really.

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 Bhaganaggur, 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 1068 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 out 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 Abdool Hurli, became successive rulers of Cuddapah.

68. Hyder Alli, in his conquests of Gooty, Cuddapah and Kurnool, easily took the country and added it to the dominions of Mysore; Ali Kafir Meer Saib 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 Kottapeta.

69. On the conquest of Mysore, Cumbum passed into the possession of the Nizam, and formed part of his territories until 1860, when it came under British rule and was taken over by Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro who located one of his Collectors, Mr. Greene, at Cumbum. In 1808 the Head Quarters of the principal European Officer was moved from Cumbum to Sidhout; 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	75,958

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	8,737	62,639	75,969	1,23,308
1269—1859-60	70,791	65,329	9,087	65,069	79,878	1,30,389
1270—1860-61	71,724	68,630	8,199	57,706	79,923	1,26,336
1272—1862-63	73,624	65,770	8,823	62,631	82,447	1,28,401
1273—1863-64	70,091	64,596	8,444	61,011	78,535	1,25,607
1274—1864-65	72,882	66,193	8,537	59,992	81,419	1,26,185
1275—1865-66	71,909	66,849	8,789	61,834	80,698	1,28,679
1276—1866-67	74,130	70,800	7,541	56,996	81,671	1,26,896
1277—1867-68	74,420	71,252	7,512	66,411	81,932	1,37,663
1278—1868-69	73,544	70,927	7,497	56,434	81,041	1,27,361
1279—1869-70	73,908	71,222	7,500	56,490	81,408	1,27,712
1280—1870-71	73,983	71,099	7,479	56,251	81,462	1,27,350
1281—1871-72	74,176	71,172	7,415	55,896	81,591	1,27,068
1282—1872-73	72,932	70,231	7,305	55,008	80,237	1,25,239
	74,153	70,558	7,169	53,944	81,322	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	26,371	67,958	63,805
1272—1862-63	66,213	41,068	5,351	24,031	71,564	65,099
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	3,734	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 Ryót'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.	Minimum.	Maximum.	No. of rates.	Minimum.	Maximum.	No. of rates.	Minimum.	Maximum.
		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 "Fasaljasti" on land 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 16-8-0 is levied on lands under the channels from the Saggilair and Yennamalair, 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.) *Turwa* Cummi—Remissions on wet lands under ruined Tanks cultivated with Dry crops; also lands on high level irrigated by baling, 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 at ourRevision 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.*
(4.) *Makata Cowl.* } Land granted on easy terms in consideration of 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.*
(6.) *Sagavatu.* } Deductions made from certain lands held by pensioned 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
		Makta 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
		Shéri	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 (Ayalur 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 Razupálem), 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.						Cultivation excluded from Survey at the time of Demarcation.
	Occupation.	Waste.	Poramboke.	Total.	Inams.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cumbum	1,890	1,07,416	4,076	1,13,382	4,171	1,17,553	1,938
Markapur	3,689	1,68,424	5,111	1,77,224	3,429	1,80,653	1,616
Total.....	5,579	2,75,840	9,187	2,90,606	7,600	2,98,206	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.

*	Acres.
Cumbum	24,778
Markapur.....	68,089

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 Lands.			Inams.	Agraharams.	Porambokes.	Total Demarcated Area.	Percentages.	
	Occupied.	Waste.	Total.					of Cols. 2 and 4.	of Cols. 5 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
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 villagewar 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 villagewar results 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 Ayacut of Government Villages.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
Cumbum ...	As per Revenue accounts.	70,843	7,026	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	+537	+7,902	—2,185	—67	—2,252	+5,650	+4,406	—11,209	—1,153
	Percentages.	+10·40	+7·64	+10·15	—9·18	—6·81	—9·09	+5·50	+5·82	—15·31	—0·46
Markapur ...	As per Revenue accounts.	73,261	4,969	78,930	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.	+9,827	+592	+10,419	—4,648	—43	—4,691	+5,728	+7,097	—7,662	+5,163
	Percentages.	+13·29	+11·91	+13·20	—6·89	—6·47	—6·87	+3·89	+10·66	—7·60	+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. Including Hills and Jungles.	Area in square miles. Excluding Hills and Jungles.	Hindus. Male.	Hindus. Female.	Mahomedans. Male.	Mahomedans. Female.	Christians. Male.	Christians. Female.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Grand Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Total.	Percentage of Agriculturists.	Average of Population per square mile. On cols. 3 & 12.	Average of Population per square mile. On cols. 4 & 12.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Cumbum	1271	632	389	46,394	42,574	5,062	4,443	..	..	51,456	47,017	61,271	37,202	98,473	62	156	253	
	1276	632	389	50,029	47,892	5,619	5,265	222	219	55,861	53,376	65,307	23,930	1,09237	78	173	282	
	1281	632	389	55,873	54,555	6,247	5,765	356	339	62,476	60,659	61,869	61,366	1,23135	50	195	317	
Markapur	1271	840	503	34,889	32,511	1,819	1,595	..	..	36,708	34,106	39,036	31,778	70,814	55	84	141	
	1276	840	503	38,058	36,239	2,051	1,914	1	3	40,110	38,156	58,459	19,607	78,066	75	93	157	
	1281	840	503	43,921	42,692	2,298	2,238	640	600	46,866	45,500	59,987	32,378	92,365	65	116	184	

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.

Taluq.	Fasli.	Population.	No. of Puttadars. Resident.	No. of Puttadars. Non-resident.	No. of Puttadars. Total.	No. of Pattas. Individual.	No. of Pattas. Joint.	No. of Pattas. Total.	Cattle. No. of Ploughs.	Cattle. Ploughing.	Cattle. Milch.	Cattle. Sheep and Goats.	Occupied Land. Area.	Occupied Land. Assessment.	Average of each Pattadar's holding	Average Assessment paid by each Pattadar.	Average Area to each plough.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					Acres.	Rs.	A. C.	Rs. As. P.	A. C.
Markapur Cumbum	1271	98,472	12,890	3,568	16,458	11,152	1,693	12,845	3,287	17,325	18,877	19,186	82,447	1,51,226	6 42	11 12 5	9 53
	1276	1,09,227	11,495	3,247	14,352	11,618	2,129	13,747	3,493	17,501	18,137	19,297	81,932	1,47,244	5 96	10 11 5	9 64
	1281	1,23,135	11,823	4,321	16,144	10,913	2,894	13,807	7,838	15,676	22,128	24,371	80,237	1,50,728	5 81	10 1 11	10 24
	1271	70,811	5,973	2,726	8,699	7,107	823	7,930	6,985	13,974	20,426	17,822	67,958	74,008	8 57	9 5 6	9 72
	1276	78,266	7,931	1,920	9,851	7,582	1,474	9,056	9,151	12,302	17,989	34,214	69,101	68,272	7 93	7 8 7	11 23
	1281	92,365	8,164	2,818	10,982	7,612	2,547	10,159	7,438	14,876	21,618	50,354	82,737	82,817	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 Fuslis 1271, 1276 and 1281.

Taluqs.	Fuslis.	Individual Pattas.												Joint 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.							
		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	2,079	52,950	696	25,970	236	15,121	28	3,441	1	275	11,152	1,24,...	1,098	10,...	12,...	1,...
	1276	7,543	27,468	3,177	56,559	675	24,624	194	12,385	29	3,516	...	...	11,618	1,21,553	2,...	22,...	13,...	1,...
	1281	7,314	25,011	2,818	47,532	596	21,825	160	10,002	25	979	...	...	10,913	1,07,349	2,...	22,...	13,...	1,...
2 Markapur.	1271	5,027	21,624	1,797	27,323	236	9,005	95	6,132	19	1,256	...	...	7,197	65,340	833	8,781	8,030	74,...
	1276	5,574	21,884	1,463	24,925	197	7,340	42	2,515	6	723	...	...	7,282	59,387	1,...	11,...	9,...	86,...
	1281	5,046	22,726	1,036	24,947	241	8,435	35	5,143	4	463	...	...	7,362	61,716	2,...	21,...	10,...	86,...

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.

	Taluqs.	Percentage of Pattas.		Average Assessment.					
		Below 10 Rupees.	Below 30 Rupees.	Below 10 Rupees.			Below 30 Rupees.		
		Rs.	Rs.	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
Black Cotton Regur.	Clayey	III	1	7,433	...	548	...	7,981	...
			2	9,235	...	290	...	9,525	...
			3	8,618	...	1,257	...	9,875	...
			4	4,587	...	2,596	...	7,183	...
	Loamy	IV	1	6,418	...	5,391	...	9,809	...
			2	5,680	...	6,260	...	11,940	...
			3	2,228	...	5,697	...	7,925	...
	Sandy	V	1	79	...	11	...	90	...
			2	137	...	299	...	436	...
			3	990	...	3,251	...	4,241	...
	Total...	...	...	45,405	24·10	23,600	10·42	69,005	16·63
Red (Lal).	Clayey	VI	1	11,573	...	1,678	...	13,251	...
			2	5,887	...	748	...	6,635	...
			3	3,699	...	41	...	3,740	...
	Loamy	VII	1	29,186	...	17,187	...	46,323	...
			2	34,232	...	99,132	...	1,33,364	...
			3	26,159	...	4,463	...	30,622	...
	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 20th 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 *Castor oil seed* in Dry; and in Wet, *Sugar-cane*, *Betel leaf*, *Turmeric*, &c., Wheat, Bengal Gram, Sugarcane 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
Dry.						
1 Jonna	19,131	28	5,009	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	18,950	25	33,090	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
Wet.						
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, Pesala, 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 Kyles* made give the out-turn generally as less, but 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.

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

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.

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.

Fasli.	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.
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
	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	565	5,297	..	..	717	624	..	..	246	2,789	..	..	245	1,985	..	..	632	907	..	..	106	1,190	..	..
1273	739	6,412	..	..	1,945	2,151	..	..	139	2,241	..	..	251	2,060	..	..	1,921	2,875	..	..	89	1,007	..	..
1274	292	1,918	..	..	2,306	2,668	..	..	207	2,291	..	..	187	919	..	..	1,946	2,823	..	..	96	1,144	..	..
1275	460	4,041	..	..	3,307	2,227	..	..	268	2,964	..	..	145	1,620	..	..	2,350	2,366	..	..	153	1,729	..	..
1276	231	2,978	126	299	2,140	2,128	2,712	1,617	108	1,183	..	..	112	847	39	49	1,001	1,062	1,365	935	46	511	..	..
1277	436	3,625	276	429	3,001	2,588	2,666	1,787	243	2,764	..	..	104	979	504	706	2,182	2,526	1,571	1,204	88	969	..	..
1278	779	5,432	1,231	817	2,246	2,137	2,889	1,947	186	2,179	..	..	207	1,632	141	54	1,578	1,896	1,454	1,087	85	989	..	..
1279	684	3,982	1,208	1,504	2,304	2,552	3,503	2,237	182	2,387	..	..	345	1,243	211	262	1,867	2,385	2,577	1,731	64	784	..	..
1280	1,758	7,805	930	1,633	1,971	2,156	3,463	2,178	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	2,610	477	5,257	..	..	680	₹2,078	216	273	2,704	2,928	2,480	2,017	225	2,495	..	..
1282	1,466	7,444	1,166	1,620	2,653	2,193	4,241	2,794	416	4,574	..	..	903	2,210	419	636	2,470	2,599	2,172	1,680	168	1,208	..	..

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 lands and Sugar-cane is essentially a Wet crop.

* Para. 135.

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	Private and Inam.	Dasabandham.	Private.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cumbum	40	25	19	84	10	2	2	14	181	4	1,103	1,288
Markapur	35	31	65	131	...	...	7	7	235	5	1,577	1,817
Total...	75	56	84	215	10	2	9	21	416	9	2,680	3,105

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	666	106	772	282	1,054
	Total...	262	7,026	984	8,010	4,851	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
Total of both Taluqs.	Tanks	131	9,654	1,391	11,045	6,193	16,278
	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.

Taluqs.	Kurnam Area.	Survey. Area.
Cumbum...	1428·61	1513·60
Markapur...	728·24	874·55
Total..	2156·85	2388·15

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.

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 1,865 of Inam land—total 6,219 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 8 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 Bukkarayasamudram—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 Alli 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 Taluq are, the one at Kakarla, a little north of the Cumbum Reservoir; and two at Komaravol: while in Markapur, none but those of Markapur, Dupad Baddvid, 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 Taluq, and are supplied from rough stone dams thrown across the Gundlacumma, Jampalair, Sagilair and southern Yannamalair. 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 Taluq 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 Govern-"ment 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."

* Vide para. 29 of his letter of 29th August, 1864, No. 145.

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 Cuddapah, 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 Timmapuram 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	3,400	80	3,480

190. According to the ayacut Revision accounts prepared by the Classifiers of this Department, it is only proposed to retain 3,178 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.

* Vide para.

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 tranferred 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 Gannepalli, 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 Nallamallas, 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 (Kongalavid 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 gossipping 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.
Dry.			
1. Jonna	28	7	17
2. Sajja	14	27	21
3. Arika	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
Wet.			
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, Sidhout and Pullampet, the distribution of the others under these heads will stand as follows :—

	Percentages.		
	Cumbum.	Markapur.	On the whole.
Jonna	28	7	17
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	52

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, Pattikonda, Koilkuntla and the adjoining Taluqs in the Cuddapah 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.

* Vide para. 112 of Major Stuart's Settlement Report on Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet.

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

Class sort.	Jonna.								Korra.								Paddy							
	Villagers' opinion.		Tahsildars' opinion.		Experiments of Produce.		Grain values proposed.		Villagers' opinion.		Tahsildars' opinion.		Experiments of Produce.		Grain values proposed.		Villagers' opinion.		Tahsildars' opinion.		Experiments of Produce.		Grain values proposed.	
	Cumbum.	Markapur.	Cumbum.	Markapur.	Good.	Middling.	1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Cumbum.	Markapur.	Cumbum.	Markapur.	Good.	Middling.	1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Cumbum.	Markapur.	Cumbum.	Markapur.	Good.	Middling.	1st Crop.	2nd Crop.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
I. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. 1	240	160	240	160	507	336	252	192	300	200	300	200	1,068	708	300	240	600	400	600	400	1,211	803	600	450
2	150	80	180	80	409	272	202	152	240	160	240	160	1,068	708	240	180	450	300	450	300	1,211	803	600	450
3	120	60	120	40	295	...	152	122	180	120	180	120	671	396	180	150	300	200	300	200	1,211	803	600	450
4	100	40	60	30	...	...	...	...	150	100	150	100	396	264	150	120	240	160	240	160	1,211	803	600	450
IV. 1	150	100	200	150	383	255	145	113	240	160	240	160	1,068	708	240	180	450	300	450	300	1,211	803	600	450
2	100	80	150	100	333	...	141	113	180	120	180	120	708	468	180	150	300	200	300	200	1,211	803	600	450
3	80	60	100	60	283	...	...	...	150	100	150	100	468	312	150	120	240	160	240	160	1,211	803	600	450
V. 1	...	...	120	80	60	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	208	120	90	180	120	180	120	1,211	803	600	450
2	...	...	80	40	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	138	90	60	120	80	120	80	1,211	803	600	450
3	60	32	40	...	...	...	...	...	60	40	60	40	138	92	60	40	80	60	80	60	1,211	803	600	450
VI. 1	100	60	200	100	307	203	113	92	150	100	150	100	672	446	150	120	240	160	240	160	1,211	803	600	450
2	80	40	150	80	226	150	92	67	120	80	120	80	446	296	120	90	160	120	160	120	1,211	803	600	450
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	60	80	60	296	196	80	60	120	80	120	80	1,211	803	600	450
VII. 1	80	40	120	60	48	32	67	43	120	80	120	80	428	284	120	90	160	120	160	120	1,211	803	600	450
2	60	20	100	40	30	...	43	30	90	60	90	60	284	188	90	60	120	80	120	80	1,211	803	600	450
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	60	40	60	40	188	124	60	40	80	60	80	60	1,211	803	600	450
VIII. 1	60	30	60	25	15	10	20	13	60	40	60	40	124	82	60	40	80	60	80	60	1,211	803	600	450
2	50	20	40	...	...	...	13	...	40	30	...	...	82	54	40	30	60	40	60	40	1,211	803	600	450
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	36	30	20	40	30	40	30	1,211	803	600	450

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.

				Adopted for Pattikonda.	Proposed for Baddawell, Sidhout and Pullampett.			Proposed for Cumbum and Markapur.			
					1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.
				m. m.	m. m.	m. m.	m. m.	m. m.	m. m.	m. m.	m. m.
Paddy.				1,200	1,450	1,300	1,200	1,050	1,000	950	
				...	1,500	1,300	1,100	1,000	900	850	
				1,000	1,200	1,050	1,000	900	850	800	
				800	900	800	650	750	700	650	
				600	600	550	500	600	550	500	
				400	400	350	320	450	400	350	
Korra.				1,100	1,300	1,200	1,100	1,050	1,000	950	
				900	1,000	900	800	900	850	800	
				600	700	650	525	750	700	650	
				800	900	800	650	600	550	500	
				600	600	550	500	450	400	350	
				400	400	350	320	350	300	250	
				800	1,000	900	800	750	700	650	
				600	700	650	525	600	550	500	
				400	400	350	320	450	400	350	
				250	250	220	180	250	220	180	
				150	150	130	100	150	130	100	
Jonna.				400	400	350	300	400	350	300	250
				300	300	250	200	300	250	200	150
				200	200	180	150	200	180	150	125
				150	150	130	100	150	130	100	80
				100	100	80	60	100	80	60	50
				80	80	60	50	80	60	50	40
				60	60	50	40	60	50	40	30
				40	40	30	25	40	30	25	20
				20	20	15	12½	20	15	12½	10
				10	10	8	6	10	8	6	5
				5	5	4	3	5	4	3	2½
				2½	2½	2	1½	2½	2	1½	1¼
				1	1	1	¾	1	1	¾	½
				½	½	½	¼	½	½	¼	¼
				¼	¼	¼	...	¼	¼	...	...
				...	...	...	...	...	...

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

APPENDIX E—1.

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

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.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
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						
III	1							IV	1	8	8	7	8	6	8
III	2	2	4	1	8	1	0	III	1						
IV	1							IV	2	7	8	6	8	5	8
III	3							III	2						
IV	2	1	8	1	0	0	12	IV	3						
V	1							VI	1	6	8	5	8	4	8
VI	1	1	8	1	4	1	0	VII	1						
VI	2							III	3						
VII	1	1	4	1	0	0	12	V	1						
III	4							VI	2	5	8	4	8	3	8
IV	3							VII	2						
V	2							VIII	1						
VI	3	1	0	0	12	0	8	III	4						
VII	2							V	2						
VIII	1							VI	3	4	8	3	8	2	8
V	3							VII	3						
VII	3	0	12	0	8	0	4	VIII	2						
VIII	2							V	3						
VIII	3	0	8	0	4	0	4	VIII	3	3	8	2	8	2	0

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.		Dry. Kurnool Proper. 1st Group.		Dry. Kurnool Proper. 2nd Group.		Dry. Pattikonda Taluq. 1st Group.		Dry. Pattikonda Taluq. 2nd Group.		Dry. Pattikonda Taluq. 3rd Group.		Dry. Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet. 1st Group.		Dry. Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet. 2nd Group.		Dry. Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet. 3rd Group.		Dry. Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet. 4th Group.		Dry. Cumbum and Markapur. 1st Group.		Dry. Cumbum and Markapur. 2nd Group.		Dry. Cumbum and Markapur. 3rd Group.		Wet. Kurnool Proper. 1st Group.		Wet. Kurnool Proper. 2nd Group.		Wet. Pattikonda Taluq. 1st Group.		Wet. Pattikonda Taluq. 2nd Group.		Wet. Pattikonda Taluq. 3rd Group.		Wet. Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet. 1st Group.		Wet. Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet. 2nd Group.		Wet. Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet. 3rd Group.		Wet. Cumbum and Markapur. 1st Group.		Wet. Cumbum and Markapur. 2nd Group.		Wet. Cumbum and Markapur. 3rd Group.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
II	1	3	8	3	0	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	8	8	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	2	3	0	2	4	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	7	8	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	2	2	4	1	8	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	6	8	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV	2	1	8	1	0	0	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	5	8	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII	1	1	8	1	4	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII	2	1	4	1	0	0	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI	3	1	0	0	12	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII	3	0	12	0	8	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	3	0	8	0	4	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.

Cumbum.						Markapur.						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	10	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	12	0
2	2	8	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	8	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	8	8	0	2	8	2	8	8	6	8
9	0	8	9	5	0	...	...	...	9	2	0	9	6	0
10	0	4	10	4	8	...	...	...	10	1	0	10	5	8
...	...	...	11	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	0
...	...	...	12	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	8
...	...	...	13	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	0
...	...	...	14	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	8
...	...	...	15	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	0
...	...	...	16	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	8
...	...	...	17	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	0
...	...	...	18	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	12
...	...	...	19	0	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	8
												20	1	4
												21	1	0
												22	0	12
												23	0	8
												24	0	4
												25	0	2

A mistake was made in para. 18 of Mr. Minchin's letter where the number of rates proposed for Cumbum 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. As per Revenue Accounts. Area.	Assessment.	Dry. As per proposed Settlement. Survey Area.	Assessment.		Dry. Difference. Area.	Assessment.		Wet. As per Revenue Accts. Area.	Assessment.	Wet. As per proposed Settlement. Survey Area.	Assessment.		Wet. Difference. Area.	Assessment.	
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.
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	1,843	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	11,169	8	+ 68	—1227	8
	2	4,633	5,253	5,232	4,771	4	+ 599	— 481	12	1,484	8,271	1,635	10,182	8	+ 151	+1911	8
	3	2,735	1,684	2,967	1,967	4	+ 232	+ 283	4	653	2,376	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	764	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	882	4,651	0	+ 53	—1438	0
	2	2,691	2,596	2,927	2,639	4	+ 236	+ 43	4	281	1,218	332	1,491	0	+ 51	+ 273	0
	3	1,560	658	1,719	895	0	+ 159	+ 237	0	42	94	46	198	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	+5683	+ 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	24,837	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
		1,44,560	1,20,457	1,61,683	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	819	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.

Taluq.	Circle.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.	Percentage of columns 7 and 8.	Averages as per Revenue Accounts.	Averages as per proposed Settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs. A.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					Dry.					
Cumbum	1st Group	7,853	14,977	8,168	13,482 8	+ 315	— 1,490 8	— 10	1 15 9	1 10 5
	2nd do	36,787	41,696	41,311	43,415 8	+ 4,719	— 1,905 12	— 3	0 15 4	0 13 9
	3rd do	16,206	9,837	18,229	9,730 8	+ 2,027	+ 194 0	+ 2	0 9 3	0 8 5
Total		60,846	66,510	67,708	66,628 12	+ 7,061	— 2,660 4	4	0 15 10	0 13 10
Markapur	1st Group	13,149	13,121	14,055	12,992 0	+ 1,886	+ 109 0	+ 1	0 12 11	0 11 7
	2nd do	54,857	48,722	60,198	37,781 12	— 7,941	— 5,299 3	— 15	0 10 6	0 7 10
Total		68,006	61,843	74,253	50,773 12	+ 9,827	— 5,890 3	— 12	0 11 0	0 8 7
Total	1st Group	21,002	28,098	22,223	26,474 8	+ 619	— 1,490 8	— 10	1 15 9	1 10 5
	2nd do	91,644	90,418	101,509	81,196 12	+ 9,966	— 9,205 15	— 9	0 14 11	0 13 3
	3rd do	16,206	9,837	18,229	9,730 8	+ 2,027	+ 194 0	+ 2	0 10 3	0 8 0
Total Dry		1,28,852	1,28,353	1,41,961	1,17,401 12	+ 12,612	— 10,952 7	— 8	0 15 5	0 11 1
					Wet.					
Cumbum	1st Group	3,010	28,183	3,264	26,837 0	+ 208	— 1,346 0	— 5	9 3 5	8 3 5
	2nd do	3,359	23,547	3,828	23,230 0	+ 276	— 317 0	— 1	6 10 1	6 1 1
	3rd do	418	2,256	471	2,294 8	+ 53	+ 69 8	+ 3	5 5 2	4 14 0
Total		7,026	53,986	7,563	52,362 8	+ 537	— 1,593 8	— 3	7 10 10	6 14 9
Markapur	2nd Group	2,932	35,038	3,173	17,933 8	+ 241	— 3,705 8	— 17	7 3 9	5 7 8
	3rd do	1,377	8,114	2,288	8,278 8	+ 911	+ 164 8	+ 2	4 1 8	3 9 11
Total		4,309	43,152	5,361	26,211 0	+ 592	— 3,541 0	— 12	5 15 10	4 11 5
Total	1st Group	3,010	28,183	3,264	26,837 0	+ 208	— 1,346 0	— 5	9 3 5	8 3 5
	2nd do	6,291	58,585	7,101	41,162 8	+ 557	— 4,022 8	— 9	6 14 6	5 12 9
	3rd do	2,795	10,370	2,759	10,574 0	+ 364	+ 234 0	+ 2	4 5 1	3 13 4
Total Wet		11,995	83,688	13,124	78,553 8	+ 1,129	— 5,134 8	— 6	6 15 8	5 15 9
Grand Total Dry and Wet		1,56,799	2,01,738	1,75,120	1,91,113 1	+18,321	—13,624 15	— 7	1 4 11	1 1 6

246. I give in the margin the averages based on the modifications 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

	Cumbum. Dry. A.	P.	Wet. Rs.	A.	P.	Markapur. Dry. A.	P.	Wet. Rs.	A.	P.
As per Mr. Minchin's proposals...	10	10	7	1	10	7	1	5	8	2
As per old Revenue demand	15	10	7	10	10	11	0	5	15	10
As per proposed Settlement	13	10	6	14	9	8	7	4	11	5

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 Fasli 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.		
1.	2.	3.		4.			5.	6.		7.		
	Acres.	Rs.	A.	As.	P.		Acres.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cumbum	21,609	12,777	8	9	6		917	5,516	8	6	0	3
Markapur	62,776	25,248	4	6	5		622	2,573	0	4	2	2
Total...	84,385	38,025	12	7	3		1,539	8,089	8	5	4	1

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.

Taluq.	Class and Sort.	Area.	Revenue Assessment.			Proposed Settlement Assessments.			Difference as in Column 6 to 9.	
			Gross.	Remission.	Net.	Gross.	Remission.	Net.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
Dasabandham			1,374	369	1,005	1,328	0	1,296	0	+ 31 0
Sheri			146	40	106	147	4	126	15	+ 20 1
Sagavatu			439	312	127	271	0	135	8	+ 91 8
Nisab Rayati			1,620	816	804	1,151	4	347	2	+ 462 14
Total		1,207	3,579	1,280	2,299	2,902	8	1,905	9	+ 543 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	1	18	76	152	0	+ 76	0
	2	19	120	107	0	— 13	0
III	1	48	65	92	0	+ 27	0
	2	12	24	24	0	+ 12	0
	3	32	151	215	8	+ 64	8
IV	1	43	21	24	4	+ 3	4
	2	9	22	72	0	+ 50	0
	3	96	83	131	12	+ 48	12
VI	1	85	92	148	0	+ 56	0
	2	92	150	231	4	+ 81	4
VII	1	132	95	289	8	+194	8
	2	526	9	0	8	+ 0	8
VIII	1	1	3	17	0	+ 14	0
	2	34					
Total...		933	890	1,504	12	+614	12

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 my of 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 & GUMBUM TALUQS
KURNOOL DISTRICT

In Markapur
30 Boyulaganpalle
87 Krishnapuram Agrm
88 Vellapuram Agrm
89 Swaramapuram Agrm
91 Chintakanta 2nd Portn

In Gumbum
14 Nadimpalli
23 Hazaratgudem
24 Kagidalagudem
25 Chintalapalem
27 Papayapalli
35 Yerrabalem
84 Varesanhumpalli Agr
99 Ramavarapalle Agr

REFERENCE.
Village Boundary
Agraharam Boundary
Hill Boundary
Road
Channel and Tank
Proposed Road

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

Colonel
Superintendent Revenue Survey.

Rev. Settlement Office
CUDDAPAH
25th August 1879

Central Survey Office
GUNTOOR
March 1878

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 Byremcondah 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 ferrugenous 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 Yanegayconda 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 hœmatite 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 slatey 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 barreness 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.

(Signed) WILLIAM KING,
Deputy Superintendent,
Geological Survey, India.

(True copy.)

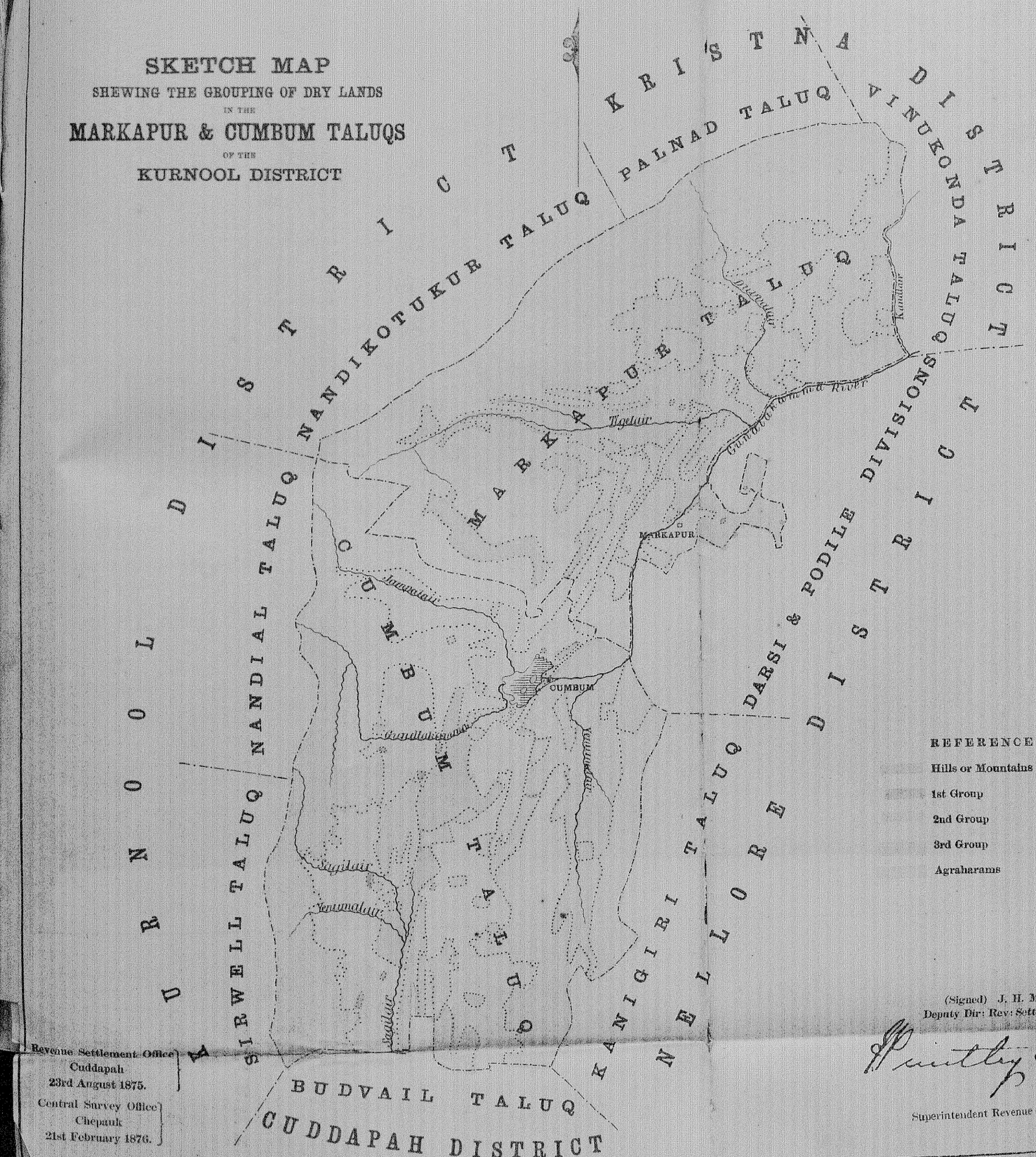
J. H. M. COX,
Depy. Director of Rev. Settlement.

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

Appendix G I.

SKETCH MAP

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



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

Colonel,
Superintendent Revenue Survey.

Revenue Settlement Office
Cuddapah
23rd August 1875.

Central Survey Office
Chepauk
21st February 1876.

SKETCH MAP

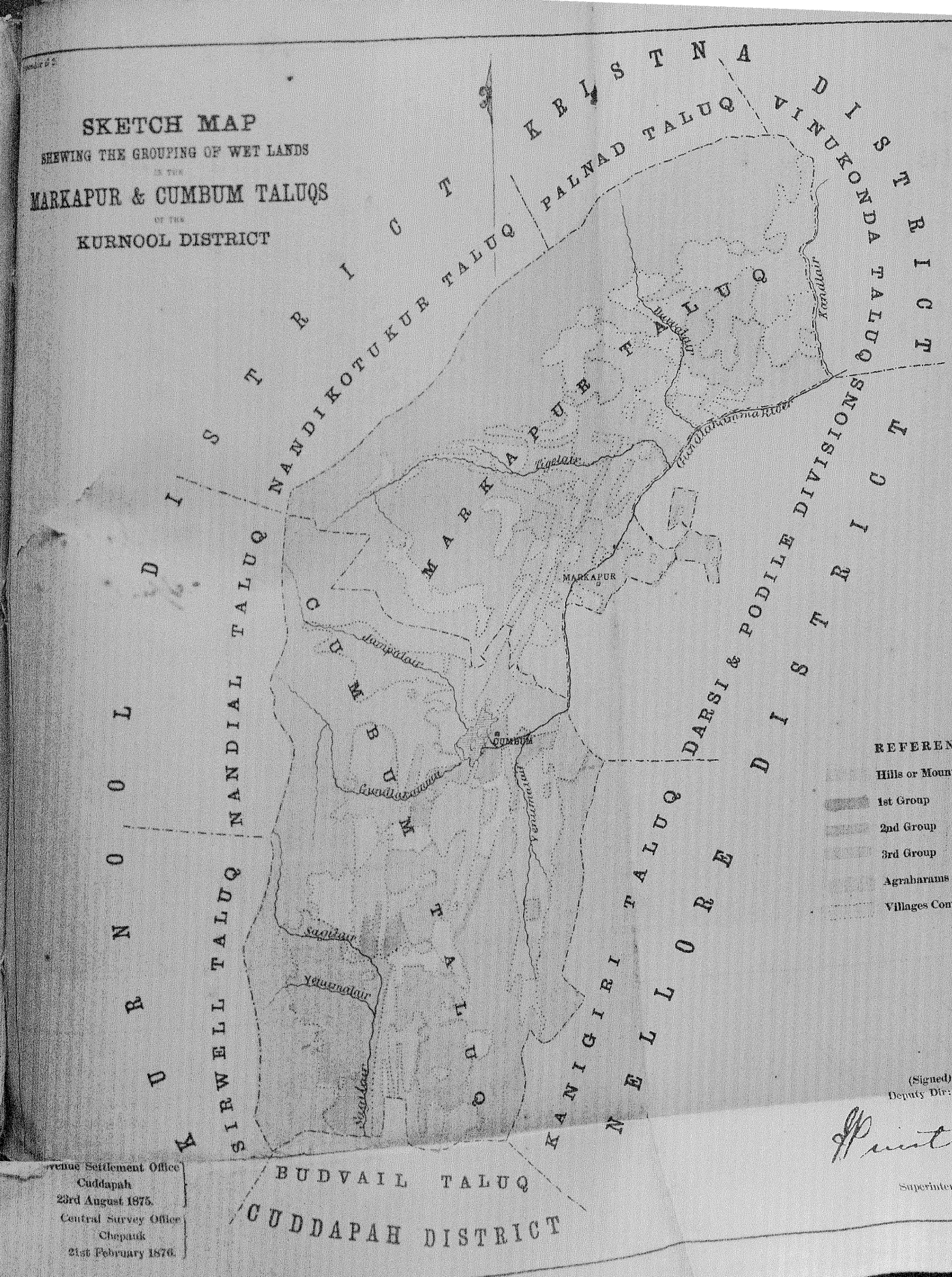
SHEWING THE GROUPING OF WET LANDS

IN THE

MARKAPUR & CUMBUM TALUQS

OF THE

KURNOOL DISTRICT



REFERENCE

- Hills or Mountains
- 1st Group
- 2nd Group
- 3rd Group
- Agraharams
- Villages Containing no wet lands

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

Colonel,
Superintendent Revenue Survey.

Revenue Settlement Office
Cuddapah
23rd August 1875.

Central Survey Office
Chepauk
21st February 1876.

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Rec. No 5346/77

Brasil. April 5/78 L 1.

Enclosure to G.O. No 14.
of 5. 2. 78.

ORDINARY MS.

Revenue Department.

G.O., dated 8th May 1873

No. 1235

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

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APPENDICES.

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. ... ...

No. 3.—Statement showing the Financial Results of the proposed Settlement of the Government Wet lands in the Cumbum Taluq, Kurnool District, according to the Acting Director's modifications. ... ...

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

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 15*th 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.	
	Government.	Proprietary.	Total.	Government.	Proprietary.	Total.	Total population.	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.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	C.
Cumbum	61,869	61,256	13,507	7,858	5	81	10	1	11	10	8
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	53.30	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.
Budwail	1864 to 1872.	21.68
Cumbum	Do.	30.07
Markapur	Do.	23.10
Kanigiri	1863 to 1870.	17.89
Cumbum	Do.	31.56
Markapur	Do.	31.18

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 13·20 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 8·05 per cent. respectively on the Inam area. The increase accords closely with that determined for the adjacent Taluqs of Rudwail of Cuddapah and Kanigiri of Nellore. The bulk of the villages of the latter Taluq were separated from Markapur in 1869. 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.

	Dry.	Wet.	Total
Cumbum...	12	12	12
Kanigiri ...	12	9	12

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.

Taluqs and years.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Collected total assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
CUMBUM.							
1868-69	73,908	71,222	7,500	56,490	81,408	1,27,712	1,24,096
1869-70	73,983	71,099	7,479	56,251	81,462	1,27,350	1,25,282
1870-71	74,176	71,172	7,415	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	1,21,995
Total...	3,69,152	3,54,282	36,868	2,77,589	4,06,020	6,31,871	6,10,981
Average...	73,830	70,856	7,374	55,518	81,204	1,26,374	1,22,072
MARKAPUR.							
1868-69	72,755	49,172	3,711	25,700	76,466	74,872	65,988
1869-70	73,881	49,901	3,734	25,961	77,615	75,862	69,750
1870-71	79,131	52,335	3,727	25,845	82,858	78,180	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 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
Total {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 villagewar 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:—

Taluqs.	Dry.					Wet.				
	Area.	Assessment.	Average rate.			Area.	Assessment.	Average rate.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.
Cumbum	70,771	68,597	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	120,011	0	0	0	10,685	75,142	0	0	0

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 villagewar 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.

Series.	Description of soil.	Class and soil.		Cumbum. By the Deputy Director. Area.	Cumbum. By the Deputy Director. Percentage.	Cumbum. By modification. Area.	Cumbum. By modification. Percentage.	Markapur. By the Deputy Director. Area.	Markapur. By the Deputy Director. Percentage.	Markapur. By modification. Area.	Markapur. By modification. Percentage.	Total. By the Dy. Director. Area.	Total. By the Dy. Director. Percentage.	Total. By modification. Area.	Total. By modification. Percentage.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Regar.	Clay.	III.	1	2,461		2,238		33		17		2,494		2,255	
			2	4,064		4,012		66		65		4,130		4,077	
			3	5,394		5,394		527		527		5,921		5,921	
			4	2,955		2,955		1,404		1,404		4,359		4,359	
	Loamy.	IV.	1	2,764		2,306		2,277		1,038		5,041		3,345	
			2	1,813		1,740		3,419		2,679		5,232		4,419	
			3	838		634		2,132		2,113		2,967		2,947	
	Sandy.	V.	1	48		41		3		...		51		41	
			2	68		57		83		34		151		91	
			3	634		635		1,309		1,309		1,943		1,944	
		Total...	..	21,036	28·90	20,212	25·84	11,259	13·44	9,187	10·96	32,295	19·92	29,399	18·15
Red Ferruginous.	Clay.	VI.	1	5,186		660		692		60		5,877		720	
			2	2,635		5,170		292		720		2,927		5,890	
			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		50,546		30,977	
			3	11,538		16,815		2,223		36,543		13,766		53,358	
	Sandy.	VIII.	1	1,124		32		1,447		10		2,571		42	
			2	4,514		4,136		20,322		1,885		24,837		6,021	
			3	5,775		7,202		1,530		21,457		7,305		28,719	
		Total...	...	57,118	73·03	57,942	74·09	72,270	86·25	74,342	88·73	130,388	79·87	132,284	81·65
Lands under special rate...				54	0·07	54	0·07	255	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	161,996	100	161,996	100

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. By the Dy. Director. Area.	Cumbum. By the Dy. Director. Percentage.	Cumbum. By modification. Area.	Cumbum. By modification. Percentage.	Markapur. By the Dy. Director. Area.	Markapur. By the Dy. Director. Percentage.	Markapur. By modification. Area.	Markapur. By modification. Percentage.	Total. By the Dy. Director. Area.	Total. By the Dy. Director. Percentage.	Total. By modification. Area.	Total. By modification. Percentage.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Exceptional.	Permanently improved.	II.	1	1,595		183		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	
	Loamy.	IV.	1	958		958		533		533		1,491		1,491	
			2	1,093		1,093		542		542		1,635		1,635	
			3	290		290		332		332		622		622	
	Sandy.	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	
	Loamy.	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	
	Sandy.	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

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 more or less revision and examination of the classification of the 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. 39.

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

22. *Standard Crops.*—Mr. Cox divides the Dry crops usually cultivated under superior and inferior crops as marginally exhibited. For Kurnool proper Jonna, comprising 58 per cent. of the cultivated area, was taken as the representative crop for the Black, or Regar soils, and Arika for the Red; whilst in Pattikonda, Jonna, occupying 71 per cent. of the land under cultivation, was adopted as the sole standard for all soils. In the four subsequently settled Taluqs including Koilguntla of Kurnool, Jonna was the sole representative crop for the Regar soils, and Jonna and Korra were taken in equal proportions for the Red soils. The same course was pursued in the case of the Budwail, Sidhout and Pullumpett Taluqs, and Mr. Cox now proposes to adopt it once more for the two Taluqs under consideration. Jonna is cultivated to a moderate extent in Cumbum, where there is a fair proportion of Regar soil; but in Markapur where the better description of soil is more limited, there is but a slight area under Jonna. As however 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 percentage 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.

	Percentages.		
	Cumbum	Markapur	Total
Superior.			
Jonna... ...	28	7	17
Sazza... ...	14	27	21
Cotton... ...	4	5	5
Minor crops...	5	5	5
Total...	51	44	48
Inferior.			
Korra... ...	21	25	23
Horsegram...	14	16	15
Arika... ...	8	9	8
Variga... ...	6	6	6
Total...	49	56	52

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. Average rate per acre.			By Mr. Cox's Proposals. Average rate per acre.			Difference.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
Cumbum,	1st Group.	9	3	5	8	3	5	—1,346
	2nd Do.	6	10	1	6	14	1	— 317
	3rd Do.	5	5	2	4	14	0	+ 70
	Total ...	7	10	10	6	14	9	—1,593
Markapur,	2nd Group.	7	3	9	5	7	3	
	3rd Do.	4	1	8	3	9	11	
	Total, ...	5	15	10	4	11	5	—3,541

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 rates is a pure gift to the ryots, which 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."

Board's Proceedings, No. 2154 of 28th April 1865.

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. Cumbum and Markapur. Rs.	A.	1st Group. Budwail, &c., of Cuddapah. Rs.	A.	2nd Group. Cumbum and Markapur. Rs.	A.	2nd Group. Budwail, &c., of Cuddapah. Rs.	A.	3rd Group. Cumbum and Markapur. Rs.	A.	3rd Group. Budwail, &c., of Cuddapah. 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
	4	4	8	3	0	3	8	2	8	2	8	2	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	0	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	4	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	8	4	8	4	8	3	8	4	0
	3	4	8	4	8	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. Group.	Average rate. Rs.	A.	P.	Difference.	Markapur. Group.	Average rate. Rs.	A.	P.	Difference.	Budwail as modified by Mr. Banbury. Group.	Average rate. Rs.	A.	P.	Difference.	Kanigiri as Settled. Group.	Average rate. Rs.	A.	P.	Difference.
1	8	3	5	— 1,346											2	6	10	5	
2	6	1	1	— 317	2	5	7	8	— 3,705	2	7	3	3		3	5	0	11	
3	4	14	0	+ 69		3	9	11	+ 164	3	5	14	6		4	4	1	7	
	6	14	9	— 1,594		4	11	5	— 3,541		6	14	2	+8,110		6	7	7	— 150

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 its 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	900	1,000	750	850
	2	900	950	750	800	600	625
	3	750	700	600	600	450	500
	4	600	500	450	375	350	325
IV.	1	1,200	1,300	1,050	1,150	900	1,000
	2	1,050	1,075	900	950	750	800
	3	900	825	750	700	600	600
V.	1	750	850	600	700	450	550
	2	600	625	450	525	350	450
	3	450	400	350	350	300	300
VI.	1	900	1,000	750	850	600	700
	2	750	750	600	625	450	525
	3	600	600	450	500	350	425
VII.	1	900	950	750	800	600	625
	2	750	700	600	600	450	500
	3	600	550	450	450	350	400
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 instances noted below I propose to modify Mr. Cox's recommendations, and the amendments made are slight.

* M. M. signifies Madras Measures.

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 Budwail, &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.

Bds' Proc: No. 2510 of 7th September 1875 and Director's letter No. 2442/82 of 17th June 1876.

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. 150, that only Dry land that for several years past has been paying tirvajasti 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.

Taluqs.	Adjustments.			
	Wet to Dry.		Dry to Wet.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
Cumbum.	570	2,059	482	536
Markapur.	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 Taluq 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 Taluq—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.

Paras. 92 to 94 of Settlement Report.

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.

* Cumbum, Rupees...	669	
Markapur, " ...	549	
	1,218	

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 5, is as below worked out.

Class and sort.		Area.		Wet Assessment.		Dry rate and assessment. Rate.		Dry rate and assessment. Assessment.		Water rate at Rs. 3 per acre.		Total columns 5 and 6.		Difference columns 3 and 7.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
		Acres.	C.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
						Cumbum.									
III	1	12	58	88	1	2	4	31	5	37	12	69	1	— 19	0
IV	1	25	79	128	15	1	8	38	11	77	6	116	1	— 12	14
	2	35	31	282	8	1	8	52	15	105	15	158	14	—123	10
	3	72	59	428	0	1	0	72	9	217	12	290	5	—137	11
VI	1	0	85	3	6	0	12	0	10	2	9	3	3	— 0	3
VII	1	9	46	56	12	1	8	14	3	28	6	42	9	— 14	3
	2	7	6	32	4	1	4	8	13	21	3	30	0	— 2	4
Total	...	171	40	1,047	1	...	...	224	15	514	4	739	3	—307	14
						Markapur.									
IV	2	12	34	74	1	1	0	12	5	37	0	49	5	— 24	12
	3	59	30	284	11	0	12	44	8	177	14	222	6	— 12	5
VII	1	214	71	870	4	1	4	268	6	644	2	912	8	+ 42	4
	2	321	62	1,008	7	0	12	241	3	964	14	1,206	1	+197	10
VIII	1	7	65	19	2	0	8	3	13	22	15	26	12	+ 7	10
	2	21	2	63	1	0	12	15	12	63	1	78	13	+ 15	12
Total	...	19	92	43	4	0	8	9	15	59	12	69	11	+ 21	7
		656	36	2,317	14	...	...	595	14	1,969	10	2,565	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.	Rs. A.
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
	2	1,300	48 12 0	12 3 0	36 9 ...	16 12 0	19 13 0	9 14 6	10 0	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
	2	950	35 10 0	8 14 6	26 11 6	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
	4	500	18 12 0	4 11 0	14 1 0	7 12 0	6 5 0	3 2 6	3 0	4 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
	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
	3	825	30 15 0	7 11 9	23 3 3	12 5 6	10 13 9	5 6 11	5 0	6 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
	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	400	15 0 0	3 12 0	11 4 0	5 11 0	5 9 0	2 12 6	3 0	3 8
VI.	1	1,000	37 8 0	9 6 0	28 2 0	12 5 6	15 12 6	7 14 3	8 0	6 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
	3	600	22 8 0	5 10 0	16 14 0	7 12 0	9 2 0	4 9 0	4 8	4 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
	2	700	26 4 0	6 9 0	19 11 0	10 2 6	9 8 6	4 12 3	5 0	5 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
VIII.	1	700	26 4 0	6 9 0	19 11 0	10 2 6	9 8 6	4 12 3	5 0	6 8
	2	550	20 10 0	5 2 6	15 7 6	7 12 0	7 11 6	3 13 9	4 0	5 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

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.	Rs.	A.
II.	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
	2	1,150	43	2	0	10	12	6	32	5	6	14	10	0	17	11	6	8	13	9	9	0	7	8
III.	1	1,000	37	8	0	9	6	0	28	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
	4	375	14	1	0	3	8	3	10	8	9	5	11	0	4	13	9	2	6	11	2	8	3	8
IV.	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	950	35	10	0	8	14	6	26	11	6	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	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	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	800	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	6	15	6	3	7	9	3	8	3	8
VIII.	1	660	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	6	15	6	3	7	9	3	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

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.	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	28	2	0	12	5	6	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	28	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 Badwail, Pullamper and Sidhe Talugs of Cuddapah, which I regard as fully applicable to these Talugs 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	5	0
	3	5	8	5	0	4	8	4	0	3	8	4	0
	4	4	8	3	0	3	8	2	8	2	8	2	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	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	8	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

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.

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.
																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																		
							9	11	0																		
	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																		
							8	14	0																		
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																		
							8	14	0																		
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																		
							3	5	9																		
																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																		
							8	14	0																		
	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																		
							7	10	9																		
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	10	9																		

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 3-8-0 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.	A.		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 prevailng by the Revenue accounts as amended by the Deputy Director—Vide para. 14—is institutep 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.

Wet or Dry	Taluq.	Groups.	Revenue Accounts. By Deputy Director's proposals. Area.	Assessment.	Average. Rs.	A.	P.	By Ag. Director's modifications. Area.	Assessment.	Average. Rs.	A.	P.	Proposed By Deputy Director's proposals. Area.	Assessment.	Average. Rs.	A.	P.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9			10	11	12		
	Cumbum.	1	Acres. 7,549	Rs. 14,973	1	15	9	Acres. 7,549	Rs. 14,973	1	15	9	Acres. 8,168	Rs. 13,483	1	10	5
		2	46,792	45,626	0	15	7	63,294	55,147	0	13	11	51,511	44,316	0	13	9
		3	16,502	9,527	0	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	18,529	9,721	0	8	5
		Total.	70,843	70,120	0	15	10	70,843	70,120	0	15	10	78,208	67,520	0	13	10
Dry.	Markapur.	2	15,149	12,197	0	12	11	73,961	50,930	0	11	0	17,035	12,306	0	11	7
		3	58,812	38,733	0	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	66,753	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
	Total.	1	7,549	14,973	1	15	9	7,549	14,973	1	15	9	8,168	13,483	1	10	5
		2	61,941	57,817	0	14	11	1,37,255	1,06,077	0	12	4	68,546	56,622	0	13	3
		3	75,314	48,260	0	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	85,282	42,455	0	8	0
		Total.	1,44,804	1,21,050	0	13	5	1,44,804	1,21,050	0	13	5	1,61,996	1,12,560	0	11	1
	Cumbum.	1	3,056	28,163	9	3	5	2,649	25,190	9	8	2	3,264	26,817	8	3	5
		2	3,552	23,547	6	10	1	3,647	24,635	6	12	1	3,928	23,230	6	1	1
		3	418	2,226	5	5	2	730	4,111	5	10	1	471	2,295	4	14	0
		Total.	7,026	53,936	7	10	10	7,026	53,936	7	10	10	7,663	52,342	6	14	9
Wet.	Markapur.	2	2,992	21,638	7	3	9	2,992	21,638	7	3	9	3,273	17,959	5	7	8
		3	1,977	8,114	4	1	8	1,977	8,114	4	1	8	2,288	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
	Total.	1	3,056	28,163	9	3	5	2,649	25,190	9	8	2	3,264	26,817	8	3	5
		2	6,544	46,185	6	14	6	6,639	46,273	6	15	6	7,101	41,163	5	12	9
		3	2,395	10,340	4	5	1	2,707	12,225	4	8	3	2,762	10,573	3	13	4
		Total.	11,995	83,688	6	15	8	11,995	83,688	6	15	8	13,124	78,553	5	15	9
Grand Total			1,56,799	2,04,738	1	4	11	1,56,799	2,04,738	1	4	11	1,75,120	1,91,113	1	1	0

Settlement. By Ag. Director's modifications. Area.	Assessment.	Average. Rs.	A.	P.	Comparison of Area. Columns 4 and 10.	Percentage.	Columns 7 and 13.	Percentage.	Columns 10 and 13.	Comparison of Assessment. Columns 5 and 11.	Percentage.	Columns 8 and 14.	Percentage.	Columns 11 and 14
13	14	15			16		17		18	19		20		21
Acres. 8,168	Rs. 13,032	1	9	6	Acres. + 619	8	Acres. + 619	8	Acres. ...	Rs. — 1,490	10	Rs. — 1,941	13	Rs. — 451
70,040	53,509	0	12	3	+ 4,719	10	+ 6,746	11	+18,529	— 1,304	3	— 1,685	3	+ 9,193
...	...	...	...	...	+ 2,027	12	...	...	—18,529	+ 194	2	...	...	— 9,721
78,208	66,541	0	13	7	+ 7,365	14	+ 7,365	14	...	— 2,600	4	— 3,579	5	— 979
83,788	45,203	0	8	8	+ 1,886	12	+ 9,827	13	+66,753	+ 109	1	— 5,727	11	+ 32,897
...	...	...	...	...	+ 7,941	14	...	...	—66,753	— 5,999	15	...	...	— 32,734
83,788	45,203	0	8	8	+ 9,827	13	+ 9,827	13	...	— 5,890	12	— 5,727	11	+ 163
8,168	13,032	1	9	6	+ 619	8	+ 619	8	...	— 1,490	10	— 1,941	13	— 451
1,53,823	98,712	0	10	3	+ 6,605	11	+16,573	12	+85,282	— 1,195	2	— 7,365	7	+ 42,198
...	...	...	...	...	+ 9,968	13	...	...	—85,282	— 5,895	12	...	...	42
1,61,996	1,11,744	0	11	0	+17,192	12	+17,192	12	...	— 8,490	7	— 9,306	8	— 816
2,822	25,467	9	0	5	+ 208	7	+ 173	7	— 442	— 1,310	5	+ 277	1	— 1,359
3,927	27,738	7	1	0	+ 276	8	+ 280	8	+ 99	— 317	1	+ 3,103	13	+ 4,308
814	4,821	5	14	9	+ 53	13	+ 84	12	+ 343	+ 69	3	+ 719	17	+ 2,324
7,563	58,026	7	10	9	+ 537	8	+ 537	8	...	— 1,594	3	+ 4,090	8	+ 5,684
3,273	19,885	6	1	3	+ 281	9	+ 281	9	...	— 3,705	17	— 1,750	7	+ 1,955
2,288	9,677	4	3	8	+ 311	16	+ 311	16	...	+ 164	2	+ 1,563	19	+ 1,399
5,561	29,565	5	5	1	+ 592	12	+ 592	12	...	— 3,541	12	— 187	1	+ 3,354
2,822	25,467	9	0	5	+ 208	7	+ 173	7	— 442	— 1,346	5	+ 277	1	— 1,359
7,200	47,626	6	9	10	+ 557	9	+ 561	8	+ 99	— 4,022	9	+ 1,253	3	+ 5,463
3,102	14,493	4	10	9	+ 364	15	+ 395	15	+ 343	+ 233	2	+ 2,273	19	+ 3,925
13,124	87,591	6	10	9	+ 1,129	9	+ 1,129	9	...	— 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	+ 8,222

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 under Dry is even greater, or Rs. 9,307; but an increase of Rs. 3,904 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 Wet groups is in the case of the 2nd group of Cumbum; and to the extent the 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 grouping, and if further inspection confirms the classification, the increase, though extensive, 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. 13, 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 Director, as proposed.			Comparison, columns 6 & 7, per centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7			8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Cumbum Dry.	70,771	10·40 = 7,374	78,145	68,597	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	0	13	0	7	10	9	+ 12
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	1	10	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 74,768, or Rupees 5,239 less than the average demand.

Taluqs.	Faslies.	Dry. Area.	Dry. Assessment.	Dry. Average.			Wet. Area.	Wet. Assessment.	Wet. Average.			Total. Area.	Total. Assessment.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.
Cumbum	1280	74,176	71,172	...	15	...	7,415	55,896	7	8	7	81,591	1,27,068
	1281	72,932	70,231	...	15	...	7,305	55,008	7	8	6	80,237	1,25,239
	1282	74,153	70,558	...	15	...	7,169	53,944	7	8	5	81,322	1,24,502
	1283	75,442	70,744	...	15	...	7,022	52,040	7	8	11	82,464	1,23,384
	1284	75,100	70,491	...	15	...	7,019	52,770	7	8	8	82,119	1,23,261
	Total...	3,71,303	3,53,196	...			35,930	2,70,258	...			4,07,733	6,23,454
	Average.	74,261	70,639	...	15		7,186	54,052	7	8	4	81,547	1,24,691
Markapur	1280	74,131	52,385	...	10		3,727	25,845	6	14	11	89,858	78,180
	1281	79,088	51,901	...	10		3,649	25,279	6	14	10	92,737	77,140
	1282	84,623	54,979	...	10		3,006	24,819	6	14	1	88,329	79,791
	1283	88,582	57,010	...	10		3,616	24,040	6	14	4	92,198	81,050
	1284	1,01,432	57,941	...	9		4,068	25,063	6	21	5	1,05,500	82,971
	Total...	4,32,256	2,74,119	...			18,066	1,25,946	...			4,51,322	4,00,035
	Average.	86,451	54,824	10			3,733	25,189	11			90,264	80,007
Total of averages		1,60,712	1,25,463	12			10,919	79,255	7	4		1,71,631	2,60,698

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.	Percentage.	Proposed Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.		
Cumbum.	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	...	...	...
Markapur.						
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.

	Average rate per acre.					
	Occupied.			Unoccupied.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
3rd Class.	...	14	10	...	9	4
4th Do.	...	10	6	..	6	3

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. 2254 of 25th April 1868.

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 irrigation should be treated by tracts as approved in Board's Proceedings No. 1825 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 Kurnool 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. 2715-73, dated 13th instant, as lands under similar tenures are proposed to be investigated and disposed of by the Inam Commissioner. The Nuzid Report remission in Markapur will, I conclude, terminate upon the Service Inam lands being enfranchised.

* Kattugatta, Makta Cowl, Sheri, Sagavatu, para. 95 of Deputy Director's Report.

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.

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.				
1		2		3	4	5			6	7	8	9	10		
		Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
III	1	3	...	975	3,558	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	1,202	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	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	1,139	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

1st Group.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Financial Results of the proposed Settlement of the No. 1.—*concluded.*
to the Acting Director's modifications.

Government Dry lands of the Cumbum Taluq, Kurnool District according

Class and sort.		2ND GROUP.												TOTAL.									
		Rate per acre.	By Revenue account.			By Acting Director's proposed Settlement.		Difference.		Average rate by proposed Settlement.				By Revenue account.				By Acting Director's proposed Settlement.		Difference.		Average rate by proposed Settlement.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by Revenue account.									Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by Revenue account.							
		11	12	13	14			15	16	17	18	19		20	21	22			23	24	25	26	27		
		Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
III	1	2	4	1,154	2,813	2	7	...	1,226	2,758	+ 72	— 55				Acres. 2,129	Rs. 6,371	2	15	11	2,238	5,795	+ 109	— 576			
	2	1	8	2,440	3,592	1	7	7	2,556	3,834	+ 116	+ 242				3,809	6,701	1	12	2	4,012	7,110	+ 203	+ 409			
	3	1	...	4,336	3,425	...	12	8	4,655	4,655	+ 319	+ 1,230				5,073	4,687	...	14	9	5,394	5,764	+ 321	+1,077			
	4	1	12	2,723	1,741	...	10	3	2,907	2,180	+ 184	+ 439				2,762	1,764	...	10	3	2,955	2,228	+ 193	+ 464			
IV	1	1	8	1,763	3,567	2	...	5	1,858	2,787	+ 95	— 780				2,193	5,049	2	4	10	2,306	3,795	+ 113	—1,254			
	2	1	...	1,345	1,352	1	...	1	1,496	1,496	+ 151	+ 144				1,568	1,754	1	1	11	1,740	1,862	+ 172	+ 108			
	3	...	12	687	383	...	8	11	789	592	+ 102	+ 209				735	425	...	9	3	834	637	+ 99	+ 212			
V	1	1	...	29	35	1	3	4	32	32	+ 3	— 3				37	53	1	6	11	41	45	+ 4	— 8			
	2	...	12	43	26	...	9	8	47	35	+ 4	+ 9				53	40	...	12	1	57	45	+ 4	+ 5			
	3	...	4	589	268	...	7	3	635	159	+ 46	— 109				589	268	...	7	3	635	159	+ 46	— 109			
VI	1	1	8	527	1,182	2	3	11	596	894	+ 69	— 288				586	1,426	2	6	11	660	1,006	+ 74	— 420			
	2	1	4	3,744	6,033	1	9	9	4,039	5,049	+ 295	— 984				4,834	8,504	1	2	3	5,170	6,745	+ 336	—1,759			
	3	...	12	3,353	2,370	...	11	4	3,663	2,747	+ 310	+ 377				3,617	2,775	...	12	3	3,952	3,036	+ 335	+ 261			
VII	1	1	4	595	1,732	2	14	7	664	830	+ 69	— 902				618	1,808	2	14	10	696	878	+ 78	— 930			
	2	...	12	16,801	16,703	...	15	11	18,321	13,741	+ 1,520	—2,962				17,616	17,580	1	...	...	19,219	14,639	+1,603	—2,941			
	3	...	8	13,738	6,537	...	7	7	15,676	7,838	+ 1,938	+ 1,301				14,671	7,163	...	7	10	16,815	8,692	+2,144	+1,529			
VIII	1	...	12	21	48	2	4	7	26	19	+ 5	— 29				25	58	2	5	1	32	25	+ 7	— 33			
	2	...	8	3,465	1,608	...	7	5	4,001	2,001	+ 536	+ 393				3,589	1,763	...	8	2	4,136	2,102	+ 547	+ 339			
	3	...	4	5,896	1,596	...	4	4	6,799	1,700	+ 903	+ 104				6,294	1,795	...	4	8	7,262	1,816	+ 968	+ 21			
Lands under special rate.	...	...	...	63,249	55,011	...	13	11	69,986	53,347	+ 6,737	—1,664	...	12	2	70,798	69,984	...	15	10	78,154	66,379	+7,356	—3,605	...	13	7
	3	...	45	136	...	...	...	54	162	+ 9	+ 26	...	...	...		45	136	...	...	...	54	162	+ 9	+ 26	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	63,294	55,147	...	13	11	70,040	53,509	+ 6,746	—1,638	...	12	3		70,843	70,120	...	15	10	78,208	66,541	+ 7,365	—3,579	...	13	7

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, *17th July* 1876.

(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.

Class and sort.	Rate per Acre.	2nd Group. By Revenue Accounts. Area.	Assessment.	Average.	By Ag. Director's proposed Settlement. Area.	Assessment.	Difference. Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
III. 1	2 4	14	27	1 14 10	17	38	+ 3	+ 11	
2	1 8	63	77	1 3 7	65	97	+ 2	+ 20	
3	1 0	498	449	0 14 5	527	527	+ 29	+ 78	
4	0 12	1,272	990	0 12 5	1,404	1,053	+ 132	+ 63	
IV. 1	1 8	908	1,524	1 10 10	1,039	1,559	+ 131	+ 35	
2	1 0	2,340	2,561	1 1 6	2,679	2,679	+ 339	+ 118	
3	0 12	1,985	1,241	0 10 3	2,113	1,585	+ 128	+ 344	
V. 1	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	
2	0 12	29	46	1 9 4	34	25	+ 5	— 21	
3	0 4	1,050	495	0 7 7	1,309	327	+ 259	— 168	
VI. 1	1 8	50	196	3 12 8	60	90	+ 10	— 106	
2	1 4	652	755	1 2 6	720	900	+ 68	+ 145	
3	0 12	215	168	0 12 8	253	190	+ 38	+ 22	
VII. 1	1 4	1,472	2,514	1 11 4	1,656	2,070	+ 184	— 444	
2	0 12	10,631	10,028	0 15 1	11,758	8,859	+1,127	—1,209	
3	0 8	32,289	19,724	0 9 9	36,543	18,272	+4,254	—1,452	
VIII. 1	0 12	10	22	2 3 2	10	7	...	— 15	
2	0 8	1,708	1,109	0 10 5	1,885	943	+ 177	— 166	
3	0 4	18,576	8,547	0 7 4	21,457	5,364	+2,881	—3,183	
Total ..		73,762	50,473	0 10 11	83,329	44,545	+9,767	—5,928	0 8 5
Lands under special rate.....		199	457	2 4 8	259	658	+ 60	+ 201	2 8 6
Total		73,961	50,930	0 11 0	83,788	45,203	+ 9,827	—5,727	0 8 8

Revenue Settlement Office,
Madras, 17th July 1876.

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

APPENDIX No. 3.

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

Source of irrigation.	Class and sort.	Rate per Acre.	1st Group. By Revenue Account. Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by Revenue Account.	By Ag. Director's proposed Settlement. Area.	Assessment.	Difference. Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by proposed Settlement.
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.	II. 1	12 0	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	
	2	10 0	1,407	15,651	11 2 0	1,483	14,837	+ 76	— 821	
	III. 1	9 0	680	7,176	10 8 10	732	6,588	+ 52	— 588	
	2	7 0	130	739	5 10 11	130	910	...	+ 171	
	3	5 0	44	122	2 12 4	44	220	...	+ 98	
	4	3 0	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	
	IV. 1	10 0	75	514	6 13 8	84	840	+ 9	+ 326	
	2	8 0	70	243	3 7 7	76	608	+ 6	+ 365	
	3	5 8	44	119	2 11 3	44	242	...	+ 123	
	V. 1	7 0	5	27	5 6 5	6	42	+ 1	+ 15	
	2	5 0	...	...	... ...	1	5	+ 1	+ 5	
	3	3 0	7	15	2 2 3	11	33	+ 4	+ 18	
	VI. 1	8 0	14	67	4 12 7	15	120	+ 1	+ 53	
	2	5 8	86	227	2 10 3	94	517	+ 8	+ 290	
	3	4 8	37	74	2 0 0	40	180	+ 3	+ 106	
	VII. 1	7 0	20	136	6 12 0	28	196	+ 8	+ 60	
	2	5 0	7	34	4 13 9	7	35	...	+ 1	
	3	4 0	17	38	2 3 9	20	80	+ 3	+ 42	
	VIII. 1	0	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	
	2	4 0	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	
	3	3 0	6	8	1 5 4	7	21	+ 1	+ 13	
	Total..	... ...	2,649	25,190	9 8 2	2,822	25,467	+ 73	+ 277	9 0 5
Baling.	II. 1									
	III. 1									
	2									
	3									
	IV. 1									
	2									
	3									
	V. 1									
	2									
	VI. 1									
	2									
	3									
	VII. 1									
	2									
	3									
	VIII. 1									
	2									
	Total..	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...
Grand Total....		... ...	2,649	25,190	9 8 2	2,822	25,467	+ 173	+ 277	9 0 5

APPENDIX

Statement shewing the Financial results of the proposed Settlement for the

according to Acting Director's

| Source of irrigation. | Class and sort. | 2ND GROUP. | | |

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.

Source of irrigation.	Class and sort.		Total. By Revenue account. Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by Revenue account. Rs.	A.	P.	By Acting Director's proposed Settlement. Area.	Assessment.	Difference. Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by proposed Settlement. Rs.	A.	P.
			30	31	32			33	34	35	36	37		
			Acres.	Rs.				Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.			
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	379	2,386	6	14	4	1,556	13,131	+ 115	— 1,126			
		3	82	280	3	2	8	399	2,486	+ 20	+ 150			
		4	...	3	...	6	8	87	414	+ 5	+ 134			
	IV.	1	830	6,345	7	...	...	2	5	+ 2	+ 2			
		2	800	3,734	4	10	4	850	7,561	+ 20	+ 1,216			
	V.	1	284	1,106	4	10	8	870	5,939	+ 70	+ 2,205			
		2	12	65	5	11	7	265	1,318	+ 31	+ 212			
		3	3	23	7	6	8	13	84	+ 1	+ 19			
	VI.	1	9	22	2	10	8	5	23	+ 2	...			
		2	827	2,391	2	7	1	15	42	+ 6	+ 20			
		3	186	695	3	5	...	347	2,397	+ 20	+ 6			
	VII.	1	40	85	2	11	9	204	1,060	+ 18	+ 365			
		2	207	1,116	5	2	...	43	192	+ 3	+ 107			
		3	156	600	3	6	3	227	1,354	+ 20	+ 288			
	VIII.	1	29	71	2	13	6	170	745	+ 14	+ 145			
		2	4	25	6	7	2	34	129	+ 5	+ 58			
		3	7	25	3	4	...	7	31	+ 3	+ 6			
	Total...		6	12	2	9	2	9	31	+ 2	+ 6			
			6,360	50,757	7	...	...	7	21	+ 1	+ 9			
Raling.	II.	1	1	5	5	15	8	6,809	53,920	+ 449	+ 3,163	7	14	8
	III.	1	14	97	6	...	...	...	...	— 1	— 5			
		2	44	185	4	3	10	13	91	— 1	— 6			
		3	19	62	3	4	3	40	200	— 4	+ 15			
	IV.	1	96	660	6	14	...	20	70	+ 1	+ 8			
		2	199	967	4	13	9	108	844	+ 12	+ 184			
		3	26	103	3	15	5	223	1,285	+ 24	+ 318			
	V.	1	1	7	7	...	...	25	98	— 1	— 5			
		2	11	40	3	10	2	1	5	...	— 2			
	VI.	1	49	219	4	7	6	12	42	+ 1	+ 2			
		2	...	2	...	...	...	63	377	+ 14	+ 158			
		3	2	9	4	8	...	1	4	+ 1	+ 2			
	VII.	1	144	652	4	8	...	3	9	+ 1	...			
		2	39	101	2	9	5	173	854	+ 29	+ 202			
		3	2	5	2	8	5	42	138	+ 3	+ 37			
	VIII.	1	16	58	3	10	...	3	8	+ 1	+ 3			
		2	3	7	2	5	4	22	70	+ 6	+ 12			
	Total...		666	3,179	4	12	4	6	11	+ 2	+ 4			
Grand Total...			7,026	53,936	7	10	10	754	4,106	+ 88	+ 927	5	7	2
								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.

Source of Irrigation.	Class and sort.		2ND GROUP. Rate per acre.	By Revenue account. Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by Revenue account. Rs.	A.	P.	By Acting Director's proposed Settlement. Area.	Assessment.	Difference. Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by proposed Settlement. Rs.	A.	P.
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		2	4	8	67	178	2	10	6	72	324	+ 5	+ 146			
		3	2	8	37	135	3	10	5	49	123	+ 12	— 12			
	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	3
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			
		3	2	8	45	118	2	10	0	59	147	+ 14	+ 29			
	VIII	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		2	1	8	16	41	2	9	0	23	34	+ 7	— 7			
	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

APPENDIX

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

Source of Irrigation.	Class and sort.	3rd Group.																							
		By Revenue account.						By Acting Director's proposed Settlement.				Difference.				Average rate by proposed Settlement.									
		Rate per acre.	Area.		Assessment.			Average rate by Revenue account.			Area.		Assessment.			Area.			Assessment.						
		12	13		14			15			16		17			18			19			20			
		Rs.	A.		Acres.		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.		Rs.			Acres.			Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.	
Irrigated.	III 1	7	0		33		357	10	13	1	38		266			+ 5			— 91						
	2	5	0		26		100	4	5	7	29		115			...			+ 15						
	3	4	0		...		...	...	...	...	...		...			...			...						
	IV 1	8	0		46		544	11	13	3	50		400			+ 4			— 144						
	2	6	0		128		693	5	6	8	146		876			+ 18			+ 183						
	3	4	8		26		138	5	4	11	39		176			+ 13			+ 38						
	V 1	5	0																						
	2	4	0		2		4	2	0	0	4		16			+ 2			+ 12						
	3	2	0		...		...	...	...	...	...		...			...			...						
	VI 1	6	0		148		755	5	1	7	161		966			+ 13			+ 211						
	2	4	8		63		289	4	0	5	84		378			+ 21			+ 89						
	VII 1	5	0		261		1,345	5	2	5	287		1,435			+ 26			+ 90						
	2	4	0		349		1,294	3	11	4	387		1,548			+ 38			+ 254						
	3	3	0		30		44	1	7	6	38		114			+ 8			+ 70						
	VIII 1	3	0		19		70	3	10	11	22		66			+ 3			— 4						
	2	2	0		2		5	2	8	0	3		6			+ 1			+ 1						
	Total			1,130		5,635	4	15	10	1,282		6,362			+152			+ 724			4	15	5	
Bâlug.	IV 2	5	0		...		...	...	...	...	...		...			...			...						
	3	3	8		8		15	3	0	0	5		17			...			+ 2						
	V 3	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...		...			...			...						
	VII 1	4	0		284		927	3	4	3	329		1,316			+ 45			+ 389						
	2	3	0		531		1,441	2	12	0	634		1,902			+103			+ 441						
	3	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...		...			...			...						
	VIII 1	3	0		13		46	3	8	7	21		63			+ 8			+ 17						
	2	1	0		14		27	1	14	10	17		17			+ 3			— 10						
	Total			847		2,476	2	14	9	1,006		3,315			+159			+ 839			3	4	9	
	Grand Total ...			1,977		8,111	4	1	8	2,288		9,677			+311			+ 1,563			4	3	8	

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, *17th July* 1876.

No. 4.—*concluded.*

Government Wet lands of the Markapur Taluq, Kurnool District according to the modifications.

Total.																									
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.												
21		22		23			24		25		26		27		28										
Acres.		Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.		Rs.		Acres.		Rs.		Rs.		A.	P.							
259		2,843		10	13	8	274		2,154		+ 15		— 689												
90		693		7	11	2	97		559		+ 7		— 134												
6		44		7	5	4	5		22		— 1		— 22												
497		5,392		10	13	7	533		4,747		+ 36		— 645												
465		3,523		7	9	3	518		3,480		+ 53		— 43												
234		1,226		5	3	10	266		1,311		+ 32		+ 85												
...		...		...	...	...	...		...		...		...												
69		182		2	10	2	76		340		+ 7		+ 158												
37		135		3	10	5	49		123		+ 12		— 12												
448		3,479		7	13	8	472		3,143		+ 29		— 336												
95		521		5	7	9	127		593		+ 32		+ 72												
720		4,505		6	4	1	775		4,363		+ 55		— 142												
800		3,484		4	5	8	885		3,789		+ 85		+ 305												
47		106		2	4	1	61		194		+ 14		+ 88												
42		172		4	1	6	53		175		+ 11		+ 3												
4		12		3	0	0	9		21		+ 5		+ 9												
3,808		26,317		6	14	7	4,200		25,014		+392		— 1,303				5	15	3						
20		47		2	5	7	24		144		+ 4		+ 97												
59		240		4	1	1	66		261		+ 7		+ 21												
2		7		3	8	0	4		6		+ 2		— 1												
296		969		3	4	5	340		1,371		+ 44		+ 402												
696		1,940		2	12	7	807		2,508		+111		+ 568												
45		118		2	9	11	59		147		+ 14		+ 29												
18		46		3	8	7	21		63		+ 8		+ 17												
30		68		2	4	3	40		51		+ 10		— 17												
1,161		3,435		2	15	4	1,361		4,551		+200		+ 1,116				3	5	6						
4,969		29,752		5	15	10	5,561		29,565		+592		— 187				5	5	1						

(Signed) C. RUNDALL,
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.		By Revenue.	Difference.	Percentage.	By Settlement.		By Revenue.	Difference.	Percentage.	By Settlement.		By Revenue.	Difference.	Percentage.
	Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.			
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	17
2 4	3,130	7,043	7,404	— 361	5	17	38	27	+ 11	29	3,147	7,081	7,431	— 350	5
1 12	64	112	244	— 132	118	...	...	...	...	...	64	112	244	— 132	118
1 8	7,165	10,748	12,570	— 1,822	17	1,164	1,746	1,797	— 51	3	8,329	12,494	14,367	— 1,873	15
1 4	4,703	5,879	7,765	— 1,886	32	2,376	2,970	3,269	— 299	10	7,079	8,849	11,034	— 2,185	25
1 ...	7,479	7,479	6,127	+ 1,358	18	3,206	3,206	3,010	+ 196	6	10,685	10,685	9,137	+ 1,554	15
... 12	27,027	20,270	22,108	— 1,838	9	15,572	11,679	12,495	— 816	7	42,599	31,949	34,603	— 2,654	8
... 8	19,677	9,838	8,145	+ 1,693	17	38,428	19,214	20,833	— 1,619	8	58,105	29,052	28,978	+ 74	...
... 4	7,897	1,974	2,063	— 89	5	22,766	5,692	9,042	— 3,350	59	30,663	7,666	11,105	— 3,439	45
Total ..	78,154	66,379	69,984	— 3,605	5	83,529	44,545	50,473	— 5,928	13	1,61,683	1,10,924	1,20,457	— 9,533	9
Lands under special rate...	54	162	136	+ 26	16	259	658	457	+ 201	31	313	820	593	+ 227	28
Grand Total ..	78,208	66,541	70,120	— 3,579	5	83,788	45,203	50,930	— 5,727	13	1,61,996	1,11,744	1,21,050	— 9,306	8

Revenue Settlement Office,
Madras, 17*th 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.		By Revenue.	Difference.	Percentage.	By Settlement.		By Revenue.	Difference.	Percentage.	By Settlement.		By Revenue.	Difference.	Percentage.
	Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.			
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 ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 ...	1,750	17,500	17,875	— 375	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	17,500	17,875	— 375	2
9 ...	1,858	12,222	12,052	+ 170	1	433	4,347	4,848	— 501	12	1,841	16,569	16,900	— 331	2
8 ...	1,127	9,016	8,995	+ 21	...	286	2,288	3,030	— 742	32	1,413	11,304	12,025	— 721	6
7 ...	1,098	7,686	6,088	+ 1,598	21	721	5,047	5,011	— 804	17	1,819	12,733	11,999	+ 734	6
6 ...	907	5,442	4,440	+ 1,002	18	893	5,358	5,248	+ 110	2	1,800	10,800	9,688	+ 1,112	10
5 8	138	759	346	+ 413	54	..	...	...	...	...	138	759	346	+ 413	54
5 ...	643	3,215	2,477	+ 738	23	591	2,955	2,807	+ 148	5	1,234	6,170	5,284	+ 886	14
4 8	281	1,264	915	+ 349	28	698	3,141	2,839	+ 302	10	979	4,405	3,754	+ 651	15
4 ...	103	412	347	+ 65	16	781	3,124	2,450	+ 674	22	884	3,536	2,797	+ 739	21
3 8	92	322	278	+ 44	14	232	812	658	+ 154	19	324	1,134	936	+ 198	17
3 ...	52	156	97	+ 59	38	715	2,145	1,621	+ 524	24	767	2,301	1,716	+ 585	25
2 8	8	20	19	+ 1	5	114	285	260	+ 25	9	122	305	279	+ 26	9
2 ...	6	12	7	+ 5	42	3	6	5	+ 1	17	9	18	12	+ 6	33
1 8	...	...	...	...	...	27	40	48	— 8	20	27	40	48	— 8	20
1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	27	— 10	59	17	17	27	— 10	59
Total...	7,563	58,026	53,936	+ 4,090	7	5,561	29,565	29,752	— 187	1	13,124	78,591	83,685	+ 5,093	4

Rates of Rs. 1-8 and R. 1 result by deducting for baling.

Revenue Settlement Office,
Madras, 17*th July* 1876.

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

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
CUDDAPAH, 18*th April* 1871.

No. $\frac{917}{259}$.

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.

Talooks.	When commenced.	When closed.
Koilguntla ...	Sept. 1863.	June 1864.
Jamalamadugu	Jan. 1864.	Oct. 1864.
Poddatur ...	April 1864.	July 1865.
Cuddapah ...	June 1864.	July 1865.

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.

* Appendix A.

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 bank, called the Royalcheroovoo, 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 Gandi*), whence it gets another name by which it is often called, viz. the Gandair.

9. The Kund comes down the Nundial valley.

10. The Pennair, Papagnee, and Chittravati 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 Kund 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 dorsoo wells the water is raised by leathern buckets worked by cattle. They are often much damaged by the freshes 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, Nandalapet, Kolgunda, Avuku, Nossam, and Tumrumayanipet. 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 Chintakeruvu iron-stone, obtained from the Nallamallas close by, is largely smelted, while Venipenta, Nandalapet, 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 blue 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. Kamapathy, 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, Cheeny, and Nundial, and two minor or District roads from Sidhout and Pulivendla, viâ Venupally. Dhoor is situated on the trunk road to Nundial and Poddatur, at no great distance from the one to Cheeny, 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 Vijianagara 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 Vijianagara or the broken and tottering kingdom of Pennakonda, or the conquering Moguls, or the upstart Hyder and his son Tippu, 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 Nawab who really gave to Cuddapah whatever it knew of government or politics.

18. The Vijianagara dynasty nominally held the Pennair valley, which is the Cuddapah District proper, from 1332 to 1565, for we do not pause to speculate on what preceded that dynasty. Broken at the battle of Talikota, 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 1640, the date of the incursion of the Patan army under Mir Jumla.

19. Of this political connexion between Cuddapah and Vijianagara 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, Ontimitta, 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 wining 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 Adoni. 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

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 Mahrattas, 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 Bazalat Jung to fight his battles, attempted to penetrate through the Gurrumkonda 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 Gurrumkonda, 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 1579 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 Poddatur 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.

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 high 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 Vijianagara 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 "Kandi" 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 commuted 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 revenue 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 tenures 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 Inam land for cultivation was 1,20,66,922 acres, assessed by the Survey Officers at Rupees 30,84,417. 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 1212).

	Rs.
Dhoor was assessed at	64,277
Kamalapur	88,498
Cheanur	43,668
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.

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

... which partially explains this *déchéance* may be mentioned, which is ... always contemplated, and has left it on record, that he intended the careful ... 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 anoma... of the revenue system may be ascribed to the facts that a province including 150 lakhs of ... 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 ... 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 ... 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 ... to 1870. The great change of 1821 from leases to ryotwari tenure was the last ... 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 ... slow to spread.

45. The more important of these attempts to increase the revenue will be just shortly and separately stated, 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 Jamabandy report for Fusly 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	26,01,000
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 5,50,500, or just twenty per cent. of the net revenue (Rupees 26,60,000), 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 Fusly 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 Fusly 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 SIRKAR 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 tenure 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 cowle-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 cowle 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 cowle 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 cowle.

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

rese year to year on lands that had been waste upwards of ten years. These were given ent on half assessment. Referring to these remissions the Board, in their Proceedings of the 29th July 1862, observe that Mr. Murray's reduction of Rupees 37,373 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 Inam grant is given in some cases in land and in others in the shape of a certain remission of assessment.

Talooks.	Wells.			Tanks.			Channels.		
	No.	Area under do.	Assessment.	No.	Area under do.	Assessment.	No.	Area under do.	Assessment.
		Acres.	rs.		Acres.	rs.		Acres.	rs.
1. Jamalamadugu ...	29	164	887	7	670	5,693	...	...	734
2. Poddatur ...	112	575	6,859	4	509	3,488	2	58	7,707
3. Cuddapah ...	634	4,265	38,330	37	1,521	8,436	26	962	
Total ...	768	5,024	45,076	48	2,700	17,617	28	1,020	8,440

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.

Government Order of 23rd June 1869, No. 1,887.

57. Areas.—The total number of Government villages and agraharums 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 agraharums 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:—

	Govt. Villages.	Agraharums.
1. Koilguntla ...	84	2
2. Jamalamadugu ...	109	26
3. Poddatur ...	64	25
4. Cuddapah ...	123	42
Total ...	380	95

Talooks.	Govt. Villages.		Agraharums.		Total.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
1. Koilguntla ...	84	2,85,599	2	1,818	86	2,87,417
2. Jamalamadugu ...	107	3,47,390	26	27,272	133	3,74,662
3. Poddatur ...	65	3,04,947	23	13,855	88	3,18,802
4. Cuddapah ...	124	8,01,547	41	14,269	161	8,15,816
Total ...	378	17,39,483	90	57,214	468	17,96,697

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 3rd September 1868, No. 2,318, and 17th March 1869, No. 720:—

Talooks.	Government Land.				Inam Land.	Agraharums.	Grand Total.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Poramboke.	Total.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Koilguntla	884	1,968	440	3,292	484	...	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.	Unoccupied.	Total.				Of occupied to Culturable area.	Of Inams to Government land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Koilguntla ...	1,31,367	5,178	1,36,545	1,00,283	44,995	2,81,823	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	3,26,025	84	47
Total ...	4,97,953	52,216	5,50,169	3,11,951	2,45,457	11,07,577	91	57

The villagewar 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.	0·65 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	−13·30	+2·19
In Jamalamadugu ...	106	do.	+1·77	−16·29	+0·56
In Poddatur ...	18	do.	−1·04	− 6·32	−1·76
In Cuddapah ...	10	do.	+2·94	−20·93	−0·16

A comparison of the above figures, but especially the villagewar 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	81,463	65,103	56	281
Total ...	1,785	3,80,321	41,147	1,925	4,23,393	2,77,993	1,45,400	65	237

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., 84½ 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-one villages in Pendlaur and forty-four in Cuddapah. Of these I have only as yet been able to have abstracts made out for

Class.		Koilguntla.		Jamalamadugu.		Poddatur.		Cuddapah.		Total.	
		Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.
IV. ...	1	6,682	...	7,022	...	11,316	...	17,545	...	42,565	...
	2	16,284	...	19,917	...	21,145	...	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	380	...	1,352	...	2,666	...	5,398	...	9,796	...
	2	1,779	...	4,045	...	2,812	...	7,093	...	15,729	...
	3	10,324	...	11,468	...	4,150	...	12,531	...	38,473	...
Total		12,483	5·17	16,865	8·37	9,628	5·22	25,022	10·44	63,998	7·38
Total Mussab. Classes IV. & V.	...	48,748	20·19	59,457	29·50	52,597	28·49	75,950	31·70	2,36,752	27·30
VI.	1	...	...	261	...	1,222	...	3,739	...	5,216	...
	2	...	...	177	...	1,237	...	3,401	...	4,815	...
Total ...	...	...	...	438	0·22	2,459	1·33	7,134	2·98	10,031	1·16
VII. ...	1	175	...	685	...	9,999	...	16,468	...	27,327	...
	2	1,550	...	4,320	...	19,265	...	23,892	...	59,027	...
Total ...	...	1,725	0·71	5,005	2·48	29,264	15·85	50,360	21·2	86,354	9·96
VIII. ...	1	...	...	45	...	1,892	...	4,807	...	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	28,939	12·3	53,095	6·12
Total Lal Classes VI., VII. & VIII.	...	4,805	1·99	14,710	7·30	43,532	23·58	86,453	36·8	1,49,480	17·24
Grand Total		2,41,385	100	2,01,518	100	1,84,623	100	2,39,579	100	8,67,105	100

76. Products.—The annexed table shows the area cultivated under each crop in the different talooks in Fusly 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.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.
Dry.										
Yellow Jonna ...	70,920	57	67,712	58	41,066	43	78,945	67	2,57,743	57
White do. ...	...	...	750	1	10,623	11	3,412	3	14,785	3
Cotton ...	32,033	26	30,667	26	17,582	18	6,742	6	86,974	19
Indigo ...	3,952	3	1,444	1	3,145	3	4,205	4	12,952	3
Korra ...	12,427	10	19,166	9	12,602	13	4,318	4	48,514	9
Raggy ...	53	...	870	1	1,128	1	4,634	4	6,691	2
Sunza ...	104	...	96	...	773	1	787	1	1,655	...
Arugu ...	509	1	679	1	4,753	5	2,760	2	8,643	2
Horse Gram ...	1,377	1	1,206	1	3,502	4	4,485	4	10,630	2
Other Crops ...	2,003	2	2,776	2	987	1	6,531	5	13,014	3
Total Dry ...	1,20,178	100	1,16,266	100	96,466	100	1,17,819	100	4,53,671	100

Crop.	Koilguntla.		Jamalamadugu.		Poddatur.		Cuddapah.		Total.	
	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.
Wet.										
Paddy ...	926	48	1,292	47	3,325	71	6,517	71	12,060	65
Raggy ...	381	20	520	20	1,068	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 Fusly 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 :—

1*st*.—Roads.
2*nd*.—Railway.
3*rd*.—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 Chittoor to Kurnool, viâ Cuddapah and Nundial, passing through the Cuddapah and Poddatur talooks, and the old line of main road from Madras to Bellary, viâ 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 viâ 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—

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

Talooks.	No. of Villages.	Area.
		Acres.
Koilguntla ...	10	9,000
Jamalamadugu ...	3	500
Poddatur ...	9	20,334
Cuddapah ...	7	35,798
Total ...	29	65,632

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.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Koilguntla	16	17	1,578	2,046	3,624	1,778	5,402
2. Jamalamadugu	18	21	715	567	1,282	584	1,866
3. Poddatur	19	27	1,741	323	2,064	1,693	3,757
4. Cuddapah	44	61	3,379	880	4,259	2,026	6,285
Total ...	97	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 Chintakommadinni 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.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Jamalamadugu ...	13	13	2,179	1,003	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.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Koilguntla	21	19	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.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Koilguntla	12	50	211	36	247	11	258
2. Jamalamadugu	13	15	213	7	220	42	262
3. Poddatur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cuddapah	6	48	332	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 :—

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

2*nd*.—The high assessment of the lands.

3*rd*.—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 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.

Talooks.	Dry.			Wet.	
	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.
1. Koilgunta	8	48	28	13	21
2. Jamalamadugu ...	8	35	58	4	39
3 Poddatur ...	11	53	...	9	22
4. Cuddapah	12	79	86	14	83
Total ...	39	224	114	40	165

98. Markets.—Weekly markets are held in the villages of Koilgunta, Avuku, Nossam, Timmanayanipet, and Hanmadgundam in the Koilgunta talook, and at Yetur in Poddatur, but the chief market towns may be said to be Cuddapah, Poddatur, Jamalamadugu, and Dhoor.

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.	Koilgunta Talook.	Jamalama-dugu Talook.	Poddatur Talook.	Cuddapah Talook.	Total.
Dry.					
Yellow Jonna	57	58	43	67	57
White do.	...	1	11	3	3
Cotton	26	26	18	6	19
Indigo	3	1	3	4	3
Korra	10	9	13	4	9
Ragey	...	1	1	4	2
Sazza	...	...	1	1	...
Arugo	1	1	5	2	2
Horse Grain	1	1	4	4	3
Other Crops	2	2	1	5	3
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100

Grains.	Koilgunta Talook.	Jamalama-dugu Talook.	Poddatur Talook.	Cuddapah Talook.	Total.
Wet.					
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."

* *Vide* his letter of 7th July 1865, No. $\frac{1}{170}$, paragraph 2.

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 Sort.		Jonna.								Korra.								Paddy.							
		Villagers' opinion.				Tahsildars' opinion.				Villagers' opinion.				Tahsildars' opinion.				Villagers' opinion.				Tahsildars' opinion.			
		Kolgunda.	Jamalamadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.	Kolgunda.	Jamalamadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.	Kolgunda.	Jamalamadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.	Kolgunda.	Jamalamadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.	Kolgunda.	Jamalamadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.	Kolgunda.	Jamalamadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.
II... ...	1	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...												
III... ...	1	256	192	160	200					256	...	...	...												
	2	192	160	160	140					192	...	...	...												
	3	96	96	96	80					96	...	...	...												
	4	40	64	...	...					...	...	...	...												
IV... ...	1	192	128	160	140	Good 320	...	...	Good 440	192	...	...	...	Good 880	...	...	...	...	...	Good 1,040	Good 1,000	Good 960	Good 960	Good 800	Good 1,320
	2	96	96	...	80					128	...	...	...												
	3	64	64	...	40	Middling 200	Middling 128	Middling 200	Middling 260	96	...	...	...	Middling 120	...	...	...	...	Middling 800	...	Middling 750	Middling 640	...	...	Middling 440
V... ...	1	...	...	...	...					64	...	...	...												
	2	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...												
	3	...	...	...	...	Bad 100	...	...	Bad 65	...	...	...	...	Bad 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bad 500	Bad 400	Bad 375	...	Bad 220
VI... ...	1	64	64	96	100					...	...	...	...												
	2	48	48	...	60					96	...	...	...												
VII... ...	1	...	...	...	...					64	...	...	...												
	2	...	...	...	...					64	...	...	...												
VIII... ...	1	...	...	...	...					32	...	...	40												
	2	32	32	...	...																				

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 :—

Class and Sort.		Jonna.								Korra.								Paddy.							
		Villagers' opinion.				Tahsildars' opinion.				Villagers' opinion.				Tahsildars' opinion.				Villagers' opinion.				Tahsildars' opinion.			
		Kolgunda.	Jamalamadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.	Kolgunda.	Jamalamadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.	Kolgunda.	Jamalamadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.	Kolgunda.	Jamalamadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.	Kolgunda.	Jamalamadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.	Kolgunda.	Jamalamadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.
II... ...	1	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...												
III... ...	1	256	192	160	200					256	...	...	...												
	2	192	160	160	140					192	...	...	...												
	3	96	96	96	80					96	...	...	...												
	4	40	64	...	...					...	...	...	...												
IV... ...	1	192	128	160	140	Good 320	...	...	Good 440	192	...	...	...	Good 880	...	...	...	...	...	Good 1,040	Good 1,000	Good 960	Good 960	Good 800	Good 1,320
	2	96	96	...	80					128	...	...	...												
	3	64	64	...	40	Middling 200	Middling 128	Middling 200	Middling 260	96	...	...	...	Middling 120	...	...	...	...	Middling 800	...	Middling 750	Middling 640	...	...	Middling 440
V... ...	1	...	...	...	...					64	...	...	...												
	2	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...												
	3	...	...	...	...	Bad 100	...	...	Bad 65	...	...	...	...	Bad 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bad 500	Bad 400	Bad 375	...	Bad 220
VI... ...	1	64	64	96	100					...	...	...	...												
	2	48	48	...	60					96	...	...	...												
VII... ...	1	...	...	...	...					64	...	...	...												
	2	...	...	...	...					64	...	...	...												
VIII... ...	1	...	...	...	...					32	...	...	40												
	2	32	32	...	...																				

108. Taken as an abstract of the kyles made by the Subordinate Revenue Officers, the particulars of which are shown in Appendices G, 1, 2 and 3.

108. As a rule these estimates are below the mark, except, perhaps, those of the Koilguntla 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. 424, 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 Koilguntla, Jamalamadugu, and Poddatur, and I have added the figures which bring them down to the last year. These are tabulated in Appendices H. 1, 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. 2,661, 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.
163	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.

Years.	Jonna.	Korra.	Paddy.
1275...	316	230	248½
1276...	330	240	308
1277...	274	206	248
1278...	202	181	201¼
1279...	173	154	202½

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 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.

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	98	90
1260 to 1269	150	96	136	113
1270 to 1279	252	188	241	219
Average ...	156	122	141	128

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 „ 14 ... ... „ 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:—

1 Class and Sort.		2 Dry. 1st Group.		2nd Group.		3rd Group.		3 Wet. 1st Group.		2nd Group.		4 Rates merged Dry. No.	Rates.	Wet. No.	Rates.	Total. No.	Rates.
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
II.	1	5	0	4	0	3	0	12	0	10	0	1	5 0	1	12 0	1	12 0
III.	1	4	0	3	0	2	4	9	0	8	0	2	4 0	2	10 0	2	10 0
	2	3	0	2	0	1	8	7	0	6	0	3	3 0	3	9 0	3	9 0
	3	1	12	1	4	1	0	5	0	4	8	4	2 4	4	8 0	4	8 0
	4	0	12	0	8	0	8	3	0	2	8	5	2 0	5	7 0	5	7 0
IV.	1	3	0	2	0	1	8	10	0	9	0	6	1 12	6	6 0	6	6 0
	2	1	12	1	4	1	0	8	0	7	0	7	1 8	7	5 8	7	5 8
	3	0	12	0	8	0	8	5	8	5	0	8	1 4	8	5 0	8	5 0
V.	1	1	12	1	4	1	0	7	0	6	0	9	1 0	9	4 8	9	4 8
	2	0	12	0	8	0	8	5	0	4	8	10	0 12	10	3 0	10	4 0
	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	3	0	2	8	11	0 8	11	2 8	11	3 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.

Talooks.	Dry Rates. No.	Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	Wet Rates. No.	Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.
Koilgundla ...	118	1	2	5	12	9	29	1	7	4	25	2	6	
Jammalamadugu ...	101	1	2	5	12	4	86	1	2	8	32	13	0	
Poddatur	124	2	4	9	0	8	93	0	11	8	32	13	0	
Cuddapah	159	1	2	10	15	0	175	0	8	1	25	0	9	

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 cana irrigation exists or is in course of construction, as in the Deltas of the Godavery and Kistna 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. Dry Rate.		Consolidated Wet Rate.		Difference representing Water Rate.		2nd Group of Villages. 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 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 861 acres in the whole tract.

	4 Rs.	5 Rs.
Koilgoonda ...	946	246
Jamalamadugu ...	968	457
Poddatur ...	1,302	611
Cuddapah ...	911	1,418
Total, including waste	4,127	2,732

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 talooks compared with the present assessment, as required to be shown by order of the Board of Revenue. Taken thus in detail the comparison of the old Revenue assessment with our demand shows very great inequalities, but 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.

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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 villagewar 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 6 Rupees water rate, I have shown that also.

Wet on Consolidated Wet Rates.

Taluks.	On the whole.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		On the whole.	
	Revenue.	Settlement.	Revenue.	Settlement.	Revenue.	Settlement.	Revenue.	Settlement.	Revenue.	Settlement.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Koilgoonda ...	1 5 8	1 7 10	8 4 6	8 8 5	6 1 5	7 11 4	7 7 6	7 11 4	4 3 1	4 6 6
2. Jamalamadugu ...	1 2 3	1 4 10	10 7 1	10 9 3	7 1 3	7 4 6	7 10 11	7 11 4	4 13 6	4 15 0
3. Poddatur ...	1 0 9	1 3 6	15 10 8	15 13 8	6 13 6	7 0 6	8 6 9	8 9 6	5 7 7	5 9 6
4. Cuddapah ...	1 1 15	1 3 2	11 9 ...	11 11 ...	6 3 10	6 6 10	8 13 8	8 16 10	5 12 10	5 14 10
	1 3 2	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wet on Dry Rate, plus 6 Rupees Water Rate.

Taluks.	On the whole.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		On the whole.	
	Revenue.	Settlement.	Revenue.	Settlement.	Revenue.	Settlement.	Revenue.	Settlement.	Revenue.	Settlement.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1. Koilgoonda ...	7 11 5	7 0 6	8 4 6	8 9 4	6 7 5	7 11 4	7 7 6	7 11 4		
2. Jamalamadugu ...	7 10 11	7 0 6	10 7 1	10 9 3	7 1 3	7 4 6	7 10 11	7 11 4		
3. Poddatur ...	6 13 8	6 13 8	15 10 8	15 13 8	6 13 6	7 0 6	8 6 9	8 9 6		
4. Cuddapah ...	6 13 8	6 13 8	11 9 ...	11 11 ...	6 3 10	6 6 10	8 13 8	8 16 10		
	7 0 6	6 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Wet on Dry Rate, plus 4 Rupees Water Rate.

Taluks.	On the whole.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		On the whole.	
	Revenue.	Settlement.	Revenue.	Settlement.	Revenue.	Settlement.	Revenue.	Settlement.	Revenue.	Settlement.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1. Koilgoonda ...	5 11 5	5 0 6	6 4 6	6 9 4	4 7 5	5 11 4	5 7 6	5 11 4		
2. Jamalamadugu ...	5 10 11	5 0 6	8 7 1	8 9 3	5 1 3	5 4 6	5 10 11	5 11 4		
3. Poddatur ...	4 13 8	4 13 8	13 10 8	13 13 8	4 13 6	5 0 6	6 6 9	6 9 6		
4. Cuddapah ...	4 13 8	4 13 8	9 9 ...	9 11 ...	4 3 10	4 6 10	6 13 8	6 16 10		
	5 0 6	4 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Talooks.	Wet on Consolidated Water Rate.						Wet on Dry Rate, plus a Fifteen Waters Rate.					
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Total.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		Total.	
	Difference.	Per-centage.	Difference.	Per-centage.	Difference.	Per-centage.	Difference.	Per-centage.	Difference.	Per-centage.	Difference.	Per-centage.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. Koilguntla ...	+ 1,453	+ 8	+ 1,596	+ 35	+ 3,029	+ 14	+ 3,188	+ 18	+ 2,032	+ 44	+ 5,250	+ 24
2. Jamalamadugu	— 1,024	— 13	+ 1,892	+ 8	+ 868	+ 3	— 918	+ 12	+ 2,914	+ 12	+ 1,950	+ 6
3. Poddatur ...	— 95	— 1	+ 6,110	+ 31	+ 6,205	+ 18	+ 431	+ 3	+ 6,192	+ 32	+ 6,626	+ 19
4. Cuddapah ...	+ 1,681	+ 5	+ 5,926	+ 9	+ 7,601	+ 8	+ 2,163	+ 7	+ 7,309	+ 11	+ 9,463	+ 10
	...	...	...	...	+17,703	+ 10	...	...	...	...	+23,304	+ 13

Talooks.	Dry.						Wet on Dry Rate, plus a Fifteen Waters Rate.					
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Total.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		Total.	
	Difference.	Per-centage.	Difference.	Per-centage.	Difference.	Per-centage.	Difference.	Per-centage.	Difference.	Per-centage.	Difference.	Per-centage.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Koilguntla ...	+ 9,428	+ 53	+ 34	+ 1	+11,747	+ 36	— 1,192	— 7	+ 416	+ 9	— 784	— 4
2. Jamalamadugu	+ 8,946	+ 46	+ 8,614	+ 11	+ 17	...	— 2,136	— 31	+ 4,293	— 17	— 6,964	— 20
3. Poddatur ...	+ 5,430	+ 13	+ 271	+ 1	+ 1,809	+ 7	— 3,180	— 22	— 584	— 3	— 3,770	— 11
4. Cuddapah ...	— 254	— 2	+ 8,895	+ 11	...	...	— 5,007	— 20	— 11,658	— 13	— 17,662	— 18
	...	...	...	...	+54,755	+ 10	...	...	...	...	— 28,380	— 16

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 and what our demand on these lands comes to.

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	7,931
3. Poddatur	2,856	16,193	6,121	5,581
4. Cuddapah	4,398	29,047	9,353	8,788

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. Our averages are Rupees 1-4-10 for dry and Rupees 7-12-7 for wet.

Districts.	Average of Dry Assessment.	Average of Wet Assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Ganjam	1 4 0	2 13 9	
2. Vizagapatam	1 1 5	5 12 7	
3. Godavery...	2 2 4	*2 14 5	*Excluding water rate at Rupees 4.
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. Kurnool	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. Tinnevelly	0 13 5	10 6 4	
16. Coimbatore	0 15 1	7 11 5	
17. Neilgherries	0 8 7	2 4 0	
18. Salem	1 4 7	6 4 5	
19. Malabar	1 8 8	3 0 8	

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 1272, when the higher rates were paid on these lands, will be an increase of only 15,000 Rupees, or three per cent.

	Rs.
Wet or garden assessment on lands under old wells	63,744
Assessment reduced to highest dry rate of village	28,561
Decrease ...	35,183

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 is 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 Koilgunta and Jamalamadugu talooks only as stated in paragraph 62, and that in Poddatur and Cuddapah we may look for some difference when the survay 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. Koilgunta is the only talook in which there is any Village Service Cess, 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 Dofasul assessment has been carefully deducted in all our calculations. The particulars of this demand is given below :—

Talooks.	Under Dobavoo Wells.			Under Tanks and Channels.			Total.			One third of Column No. 7 for 2nd Crop.
	Area.		Assessment.	Area.		Assessment.	Area.		Assessment.	
1	2		3	4		5	6		7	8
	A.	C.	Rs. A. P.	A.	C.	Rs. A. P.	A.	C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Koilgunta ...	2	00	32 0 0	482	30	6,141 1 2	484	30	6,173 1 2	2,057 11 1
2. Jamalamadugu ...	87	98	721 5 3	135	47	2,374 9 5	223	45	3,095 14 8	1,031 15 5
3. Poddatur ...	...	..	... ...	1,043	28	12,031 9 2	1,045	28	12,031 9 2	4,010 8 5
4. Cuddapah ...	115	40	900 2 2	3,397	29	39,437 4 9	3,512	75	40,337 6 11	13,445 12 0
Total ...	206	4	1,653 7 5	5,060	34	59,984 8 6	5,266	38	61,637 15 11	20,545 15 10

141. Waste lands demarcated.—An aggregate area of 46,990 acres in dry and 3,109 in 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.

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

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 minutiæ of the accounts which, in the midst of my regular office duties, which are not light, I have found very tedious. I ha 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 Dechii 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 Settlem

No. $\frac{1915}{55}$.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
ON CIRCUIT.
PALMANAIR, 30*th 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 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.

* 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.

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° 16′ and 15° 20′ 30″ and E. Long. 78° and 78° 52′ 30″ and form an almost oblong tract of country, bounded on the East by the Nullamalay, 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 freshes, 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.

* Vide para 34 of Mr. Bayley's report on Kurnool No. 5 of Government Selections.

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 communicated 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.

"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.	153
1863	60	231
1864	33	171
1865	11	56
1866	10	67
1867	3	47
1868	5	59
1869	2	37

"I had Cuddapah for the 1st year 1860-61, and a rough year it was; but I think there were more Dacoits killed than convicted just at first. Then Bowen came for 3½ years, and he did the work of hunting down the gangs, who took to living in the Hills as regular outlaws when they found themselves so well known to the Police, and so closely watched 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 commuted 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 1860 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.

* In Jamalamadugu there are 115 rates of "tirwah jasti" varying from Rs. 19-11, to Rs. 1-7-4 per acre.

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 ¼ 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 have to deal is shewn in the margin, and the details of their area are given below:—

Talooks.	No. of Government Villages.	No of Agraharams.	Total.
1. Koilguntla	84	2	86
2. Jamalamadugu	107	26	133
3. Poddatur	63	25	88
4. Cuddapah	124	37	161
Total...	378	90	468

Particulars.	Government and Inam, &c.	Koilguntla. Extent of Land.	Koilguntla. Sq. Miles.	Jamalamadugu. Extent of Land.	Jamalamadugu. Sq. Miles.	Poddatur. Extent of Land.	Poddatur. Sq. Miles.	Cuddapah. Extent of Land.	Cuddapah. Sq. Miles.	Total. Extent of Land.	Total. Sq. Miles.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Total Ayacut.	Government	2,85,599	446	3,47,390	543	3,04,947	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	3,18,802	499	8,15,816	1,274	17,96,697	2,807
Deduct Agraharams and unsurveyed block, &c.	Government	3,776	6	68,297	107	84,311	132	4,76,522	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..	1,31,267	205	1,24,241	194	1,05,286	165	1,37,059	214	4,97,953	778
	Culturable Government land. Unoccupied ...	5,178	8	8,982	14	12,490	20	25,566	40	52,216	82
	Total...	1,36,345	213	1,33,223	208	1,17,776	185	1,62,625	254	5,50,169	860
	Inam	1,00,283	157	67,667	106	66,847	104	76,954	120	3,11,951	487
	Peramboke	44,995	70	78,003	122	36,013	56	86,446	135	2,45,457	383
	Total...	2,81,623	440	2,79,093	436	2,20,636	345	3,26,025	509	11,07,577	1,730
Percentage.	Of occupied to cultivable area ...	96		93		89		84		91	
	Of Inam to Government	73		51		57		47		57	

The total extent is thus 17,96,697 acres or 2,807 square miles; the culturable 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	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
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	
	As per Survey	1,28,613	1,25,446	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	
	As per Survey	4,185	7,519	6,361	4,503	
	Percentage of difference.	—13·30	—16·29	—11·36	—20·47	
Total cultivable area.	As per Revenue Accounts.	1,29,949	1,33,223	79,234	49,006	
	As per Survey	1,32,798	1,33,965	79,245	48,588	
	Percentage of difference.	+ 2·19	+ 0·56	+ 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 per centage 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; Guntoor, 180; and Kurnool 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	29	...
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 "Nirarambam" or irrigated tracts are the well-to-do, envied land-holders. Here, the cultivators of the "Renadoo" 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 Jumalamadugu 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 outturn 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-clothes.

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 Peshanum 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 surprizing 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 "Peshanum" "Garikasamum" 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 4$\frac{11}{16}$ths 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	9$\frac{1}{8}$
Nellore (6 talooks of Principal Division)	1,31,326	11,379	8$\frac{3}{4}$
Cuddapah 4 talooks (including 1 talook of Kurnool District) ...	4,73,346	22,200	4$\frac{11}{16}$

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 undulylenient—and that thefinal 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.	Inam.	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	6,050	22,200	3
		2	22,409	64,868	15,310	1,02,587	65,605	1,68,192	19
		3	29,777	94,131	19,645	1,43,553	93,811	2,37,364	27
		4	2,735	18,665	5,569	26,989	18,041	45,030	5
Regar loamy ...	IV.	1	5,803	19,042	3,696	28,541	14,024	42,565	5
		2	5,539	29,577	11,247	46,363	29,785	76,148	9
		3	2,484	18,292	13,979	34,755	19,288	54,041	6
Regar sandy ...	V.	1	1,333	3,663	720	5,716	4,090	9,796	1
		2	1,588	6,043	3,326	10,957	4,772	15,729	2
		3	888	10,289	12,832	30,009	8,454	38,473	4
Red clay ...	VI.	1	415	2,848	647	3,910	1,416	5,326	1
		2	196	2,059	638	2,895	2,049	4,945	1
Red loamy ...	VII.	1	3,017	12,242	2,359	17,618	9,709	27,327	3
		2	2,466	27,623	7,991	38,079	20,948	59,027	7
Red sandy ...	VIII.	1	180	3,804	665	4,649	2,095	6,744	1
		2	1,036	21,291	12,283	35,612	11,039	46,351	5
	Total ...	...	86,194	3,53,364	1,14,217	5,53,745	3,13,360	8,67,105	100
NOTE.—According to statement in para. 19 the total area is						5,40,169			
The difference of						3,576	is owing to the latter being entirely framed on Curnam's areas, whereas this statement comprises partly Survey and partly Curnam's areas.		

Communications.—36. In para 80 Mr. Cox shews 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 mettalling 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 Koilgundla ...	Tanks	16	17	1,578	2,046	3,624	1,778	5,402
	River Channels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Channels from Hill Streams ...	21	19	393	114	507	236	743
	Doravoo wells	12	50	211	36	247	11	258
	Total...	...	...	2,182	2,196	4,378	2,025	6,403
2 Jummalamadugu ...	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	1,614	5,120	2,173	7,293
3 Poddatur ...	Tanks	19	27	1,741	323	2,064	1,693	3,757
	River Channels ...	12	12	2,646	537	3,183	1,192	4,375
	Channels from Hill Streams...	2	6	145	52	197	121	318
	Doravoo wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	4,532	912	5,444	3,006	8,450
4 Cuddapah ...	Tanks	44	61	3,379	880	4,259	2,026	6,285
	River Channels ...	26	49	2,901	1,113	4,014	1,820	5,834
	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	2,358	9,671	4,465	14,136
Total ...	Tanks	97	126	7,413	3,816	11,229	6,081	17,310
	River Channels ...	73	74	7,726	2,653	10,379	4,355	14,734
	Channels from Hill Streams...	46	71	1,638	541	2,179	1,031	3,210
	Doravoo wells	31	113	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 untried, 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.

Talooks.		Extent of waste in acres.
Koilguntla.		2,196
Jummalamadugu.	...	1,614
Poddatur.	...	912
Cuddapah.	...	2,358
Total.		7,080

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 "Circar 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.

* "Former Survey."

† "Garden."

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 extenced 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 curnam'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 "tirwah jasti" for water taken from Government channels have, under the present Settlement, been assessed at their appropriate wet rates. If the "Doravoo" 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 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 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.

* Fields irrigated by baling, and equivalent to the old garden lands.

* Those within the prescribed distance of channel or tank.

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 thepeculiar 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.

* Vide para. 91 of the Report.

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 charges for the District throughout might be the same as those advocated for Trichinopoly* and which stand thus,

* Vide revised Draft Hookumnamah now before the Board.

(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	12	46	26	84
Jumalamadugu ...	10	51	45	106
Poddatur	14	49	...	63
Cuddapah	12	88	24	124
Total...	48	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 "Kudimaramut" or ryot's gratis labor. But as the spring heads and the channels themselvs 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 ½ jonna and ½ 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.	Acrs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acrs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acrs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acrs.
Koilguntla	Indigo ...	5,511	13,512	4	15,048	31,780	9½	10,733	25,164	8	3,938	7,813	3
	Cotton ...	48,872	57,826	36½	69,967	73,035	45½	49,050	60,731	36½	32,033	38,539	26
Jumalamadugu ...	Indigo ...	5,451	10,093	4	6,484	14,054	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
Poodatur	Indigo ...	6,243	12,466	6	10,799	21,862	10½	7,895	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 ...	14,363	28,062	11	16,089	35,251	12	8,788	36,317	7	6,205	21,524	5
	Cotton ...	668	663	½	5,655	5,499	4	1,081	912	¾	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, situated 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.

JONNA.

Class and Sort.			Dry.	
			Kurnool Proper and Pattikonda.	Cuddapah, 4 talooks.
			M. M.	M. M.
II	...	1	480	500
III	...	1	360	400
		2	280	300
		3	200	220
		4	120	140
IV	...	1	280	300
		2	200	220
		3	120	140
V	...	1	200	220
		2	120	140
		3	80	80
VI	...	1	220	260
		2	150	210
VII	...	1	170	220
		2	100	140
VIII	...	1	100	140
		2	60	80

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 Lál 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 Cheyár 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 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 Páta 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.

*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.

48. I annex a statement shewing at a glance the grain values affixed to the various soils in the 1st class villages of Districts taken up by this department.

JONNA IN DRY.

Class and sort.		South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Godavery.	Masulipatam portion of Kistna District.	Guntoor portion of do.	Kurnool Proper.	Salem.	Pattikonda Taluk, Kurnool District.	Chingleput for use in Books.	Salems for Principal division.	Cuddapah for use in books.
II.	1	432	480	800	520	560	480	672	480	...	350	500
III.	1	384	312	733	400	440	360	504	360	...	300	400
	2	336	288	533	300	280	280	336	280	...	225	300
	3	...	168	334	220	320	200	216	200	...	175	220
	4	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	120	...	133	140
IV.	1	384	432	600	360	360	280	456	280	...	250	300
	2	...	312	466	220	320	200	408	200	...	166	220
	3	...	192	267	160	280	120	264	120	...	125	140
V.	1	288	288	...	220	320	200	336	...	...	166	250
	2	...	240	...	160	280	120	288	...	...	125	140
	3	...	168	...	100	240	80	216	80	...	93	80
VI.	1	...	240	400	...	360	...	...	220	...	190	260
	2	...	192	267	...	320	...	...	160	...	150	220
VII.	1	...	312	334	...	320	...	408	170	...	212	220
	2	...	240	200	...	255	...	336	100	...	130	140
VIII.	1	...	240	200	...	280	...	336	100	...	166	140
	2	...	168	134	...	240	...	288	60	...	165	80

PADDY IN WET.

II.	1	1,080	1,080	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,080	1,200	...	1,000	1,150
III.	1	840	840	1,066	800	1,050	1,000	720	1,000	840	800	1,200
	2	720	720	800	600	960	800	600	820	720	725	900
	3	...	432	600	480	800	600	288	600	600	625	600
	4	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400	840	550	400
IV.	1	960	960	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,100	960	1,100	960	850	1,000
	2	840	840	1,000	800	960	906	840	900	840	750	1,000
	3	...	576	800	600	860	600	960	600	720	650	700
V.	1	672	720	933	640	960	800	720	800	720	750	900
	2	432	600	733	480	800	600	600	600	600	650	600
	3	...	432	533	360	670	400	360	460	540	500	400
VI.	1	600	600	933	...	900	800	...	800	720	725	1,000
	2	480	480	733	...	800	600	...	600	600	650	700
VII.	1	720	720	1,066	...	800	600	840	640	840	800	900
	2	600	552	800	...	725	450	720	450	720	700	600
VIII.	1	480	552	800	...	725	450	720	450	720	725	600
	2	432	432	667	...	650	300	480	300	600	625	400

Commutation rate.—49. Mr. Cox has in accordance with the Government orders, *framed the commutation rate from the price lists of the whole District, and has in accordance with the present procedure selected the twenty years comprised between fushes 1255 and 1274, or between the years 1845-46 and 1864-65. Sooner or later this practice of arbitrarily taking the same two decades as fixed for Salem will have to be reconsidered, as it is inconsistent with the principle of a Settlement of this nature. But we cannot, at 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.

* 31st October 1867, No. 2,564.

Years.	Jonna.	Korra.	Paddy.
1275	316	230	248
1276	380	240	308
1277	274	206	248
1278	202	181	201
1279	173	154	202

The annexed table gives the necessary quotations for the years required,

Fushes.	Dry grain.		White paddy.			Average price of Jonna after making the 15 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	88	105	98	101	...	...	...
1257	112	91	101	92	97	...	...	...
1258	102	89	94	84	89	...	...	...
1259	92	82	87	80	84	...	...	...
1260	95	73	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	183	112	147	146	156	...	...	...
1266	124	92	119	108	114	...	...	...
1267	170	98	151	142	146	...	...	...
1268	189	121	187	169	178	...	...	...
1269	195	131	166	146	156	...	...	...
1270	223	152	201	174	187	...	...	...
1271	218	161	210	187	198	...	...	...
1272	225	156	224	199	211	...	...	...
1273	286	174	220	292	256	...	...	...
1274	277	230	252	227	239	...	...	...
Total...	3,268	2,285	2,903	2,720	2,811	...	...	...
Average price per garce...	163	114	145	136	140	139	100	126

and it will be seen that the prices realized during the above series in the ryots' selling months give the following averages :—

Jonna, Rs. 163.
Korra, ,, 114.
Paddy, ,, 140. { 1st sort, Rs. 145 / 2nd sort, ,, 135 } Average Rs. 140.

From these averages Mr. Cox. deducts 15 per cent. for jonna, 12 per cent. for korra, and 10 for paddy, on account of the difference between the bazaar quotations from which the price lists are framed, and the prices really obtained by the producer from the merchant or broker. In this deduction is also included the price of carriage which is calculated as borne by the ryot. The final rates of conversion will therefore stand thus—Jonna, Rupees 139; Korra, Rupees 100; and Paddy, Rupees 126.

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.

* Vide Appendix O. of Mr. Cox's Report.

51. Although the ryots quite acquiesce in the rate of deductions for merchant's profits, &c., and although alleviations 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 "Nanmakum" 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, Chellumbrum 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.	Godavery.	Kistna, Masulipatam portion Delta replaced.	Guntoor portion.	Kurnool.	Salem.	Pattikondah.	Chingleput.	Nellore.	Cuddapah.
White paddy	72	67	72	80	...	100	110	100	120	105	107	126
Jonna	117	100	84	95	100	112	105	100	125	...	129	139
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
	Guntoor portion	0	14	5	0	12	4	2	8	4	0	1	10	0	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	8
	Kurnool proper	0	9	7	0	9	11	0	14	5	0	1	4	1	3	3	0	3	2	0	8	8	4	2	4
	Salem...	...	...	...	0	6	8	2	7	5	0	2	5	0	9	9	0	2	8	...	...	...	4	3	11
	Pattikondah	0	10	0	0	11	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	1	4	10	0	3	2	0	8	8	4	2	10
	Chingleput	1	2	8	0	3	1	2	4	4	1	0	9	0	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
	Guntoor portion	1	10	8	1	3	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	3	0	11	3	1	2	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	0	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 Guntoor. 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 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.

* "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."

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. 126 per Madras garce.	Deduct ¼ on account of agricultural risks.	Remaining amount.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net value.	Half net value.	Rates proposed.
		Madras Measure.	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 9	38 6 3	18 11 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 9 0	6 11 3	20 10 9	9 8 0	11 2 9	5 9 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:

Rates.	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.		
	Acres.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Acres.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Acres.	Percentage.	Assessment.
Dry.									
5 0	391	0	1,955	3	0	15	394	0	1,970
4 0	6,099	1	24,396	31	0	124	6,130	1	24,520
3 0	34,842	7	1,04,526	262	1	786	35,104	7	1,05,312
2 4	1,329	0	2,991	5	0	11	1,334	0	3,002
2 0	75,586	16	1,51,172	558	1	1,116	76,144	15	1,52,288
1 12	35,236	7	61,664	665	1	1,155	35,896	7	62,819
1 8	22,534	5	33,876	318	1	477	22,902	4	34,353
1 4	1,52,669	28	1,65,837	3,775	8	4,718	1,36,444	26	1,70,555
1 0	33,652	7	33,652	957	2	957	34,609	6	34,609
0 12	6,092	2	5,244	1,566	3	979	8,298	2	6,223
0 8	88,063	19	44,031	15,982	32	7,545	1,03,152	20	51,576
0 4	40,126	8	10,032	24,026	51	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	3	10,332	...	...	...	861	3	10,332
10 0	3,735	14	37,350	30	1	300	3,765	13	37,650
9 0	7,946	31	71,514	125	4	1,125	8,071	28	72,639
8 0	1,538	6	12,304	79	3	632	1,642	6	12,896
7 0	6,035	23	42,245	971	18	3,997	6,606	23	46,242
6 0	2,480	9	14,880	101	3	606	2,581	9	15,486
5 8	210	1	1,155	80	3	489	290	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	106	1	498	217	7	651	383	1	1,149
2 8	233	1	582	716	23	1,790	949	3	2,372
Total...	26,077	100	2,04,635	3,103	100	15,273	29,186	100	2,19,908
Deduction on account of Beruva Wells ...			1,450	...	...	50	...	...	1,500
Remainder...			2,03,185	...	...	15,223	...	...	2,18,408
Total Dry and Wet 5,03,646 ...			8,42,561	50,099	...	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 shews 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.		Koilgundla.	Jammalamadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.
Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
3	0	3	15	7,002	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. 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 Tinnevelly, 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 Tinnevelly. 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. Rundall when writing upon this subject as regards Nellore, applies with equal force to the talooks now under report.

* "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 thus shew, 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 Proceedings, 17th Dec. 1870, No. 7175.

"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. Rundall's report dated 15th December 1870, No. 517-203, para 152.

* i. e. Levy of a separate water-rate.

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 861, consisting of exceptionally rich and favored fields, so that, as stated by the Deputy Director "Rs. 10 is virtually the highest wet rate."

* I have no objection to the reduction in regard to wet lands (as Bellary), for it coincides with my opinion I had formed in Cuddapah that Rs. 12 per acre is a fair maximum rate for wet lands under tanks and channels kept up at the cost of Government." Vide Board's Proceedings, dated 12th November 1868, para 6 of the Acting Collector's letter.

The statement attached to para 117 of Mr. Cox's report shews that the old wet rates ranged as high as Rs. 35 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; but still the assessment now proposed is higher than that affixed to similar lands in any other District recently dealt with as shewn below.

	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

* 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 6¼ Rs.

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 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 administrators 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 recognize 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.

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

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.

Taluks.	Groups.	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.	Difference.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	17	18
								Dry.									
Koilguntla	1st Group	8	15,360	28,628	12	22,979	45,036	16,821	38,056	23,465	58,253	+ 9,428	+ 33	+ 13,167	+ 29	+ 22,197	+ 66
	2nd Group...	48	79,329	1,06,435	46	68,098	97,259	72,908	1,12,736	70,609	1,04,340	— 4,298	+ 4	+ 7,081	+ 7	— 8,396	— 7
	3rd Group	28	43,063	37,329	26	37,675	28,047	45,104	14,721	37,789	40,026	+ 7,395	+ 20	+ 7,979	+ 25	+ 4,695	+ 10
	Total...	84	1,28,752	1,74,392	84	1,28,752	1,74,392	1,31,863	1,95,513	1,31,863	2,02,619	+ 21,121	+ 12	+ 28,227	+ 16	+ 7,106	+ 4
Jumalamadugu	1st Group	8	13,030	19,204	10	15,226	23,139	12,981	28,250	15,147	33,071	+ 8,946	+ 46	+ 9,932	+ 43	+ 4,821	+ 17
	2nd Group...	45	57,456	80,574	51	64,854	90,015	57,773	89,188	65,546	98,690	+ 8,014	+ 11	+ 8,675	+ 10	+ 9,502	+ 11
	3rd Group	53	51,039	41,823	45	41,464	28,547	51,362	41,806	41,423	31,591	— 17	— 7	+ 3,044	+ 11	— 10,215	— 25
	Total...	106	1,21,524	1,41,701	106	1,21,524	1,41,701	1,22,116	1,59,244	1,22,116	1,63,352	+ 17,543	+ 12	+ 21,651	+ 15	+ 4,108	+ 3
Poddatur	1st Group	11	22,600	42,412	14	28,281	53,341	22,539	47,823	27,989	59,889	+ 5,411	+ 13	+ 6,548	+ 12	+ 12,066	+ 25
	2nd Group...	52	78,036	93,410	49	72,355	82,481	77,549	93,621	72,099	85,081	+ 211	+ ...	+ 2,600	+ 3	— 8,540	— 9
	Total...	63	1,00,636	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	+ 3,526	+ 2
Cuddapah	1st Group	12	7,115	10,910	12	7,115	10,910	6,789	10,657	6,789	10,657	— 254	— 2	— 253	— 2	...	...
	2nd Group...	79	81,334	81,095	88	95,729	92,325	81,199	89,990	95,972	1,02,102	+ 8,895	+ 11	+ 9,779	+ 11	+ 12,112	+ 13
	3rd Group	33	35,013	24,192	24	20,618	12,964	35,514	26,001	20,741	15,676	+ 1,809	+ 7	+ 2,712	+ 20	— 10,325	— 40
	Total...	124	1,23,462	1,16,197	124	1,23,462	1,16,197	1,23,502	1,26,648	1,23,502	1,28,435	+ 16,451	+ 9	+ 12,238	+ 11	+ 1,787	+ 2
Total	1st Group	39	58,105	1,01,254	48	72,601	1,32,476	58,130	1,24,786	73,390	1,61,870	+ 28,522	+ 23	+ 29,394	+ 22	+ 37,084	+ 30
	2nd Group...	224	2,87,154	3,63,517	234	3,01,016	3,62,078	2,89,429	3,85,535	3,04,226	3,90,213	+ 22,018	+ 6	+ 28,135	+ 8	+ 4,678	+ 1
	3rd Group	114	1,29,115	1,08,341	95	99,757	73,558	1,30,010	1,12,528	99,953	87,293	+ 9,187	+ 9	+ 13,735	+ 19	— 25,235	+ 22
	Total...	377	4,74,374	5,68,112	377	4,74,374	5,68,112	4,77,569	6,22,849	4,77,569	6,39,376	+ 54,727	+ 10	+ 71,264	+ 13	+ 16,527	+ 3
								Wet.									
Koilguntla	1st Group	13	2,072	17,188	...	...	...	2,185	18,623	..	..	+ 1,434	+ 8	...	...	...	...
	2nd Group...	21	753	4,609	...	...	...	807	6,204	...	...	+ 1,595	+ 35	...	...	...	...
	Total...	34	2,825	21,797	...	...	...	2,992	24,826	...	...	+ 3,029	+ 14	...	...	...	..
Jamalamadugu... ...	1st Group	4	763	7,969	...	...	...	759	6,945	...	...	— 1,024	— 13	...	...	...	..
	2nd Group...	39	3,530	25,010	..	...	...	3,571	26,902	...	...	+ 1,892	+ 8	...	...	...	...
	Total...	43	4,293	32,979	..	...	...	4,330	33,847	...	...	+ 868	+ 3	...	...	...	...
Poddatur	1st Group	9	1,850	14,777	...	..	...	1,810	14,872	...	...	+ 95	+ 1	...	...	...	...
	2nd Group...	22	3,355	19,460	...	...	...	3,388	25,570	...	...	+ 6,110	+ 31	...	...	...	...
	Total...	31	5,205	34,237	...	...	...	5,198	40,442	...	...	+ 6,205	+ 18	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	1st Group	14	3,971	30,704	...	...	...	4,075	32,385	...	...	+ 1,681	+ 5	..	...	...	...
	2nd Group	83	10,106	65,765	...	...	...	9,482	71,685	...	...	+ 5,920	+ 9	...	...	...	...
	Total...	97	14,077	96,469	...	..	...	13,557	1, 0 4,070	...	...	+ 7,601	+ 7	...	...	...	...
Total	1st Group	40	8,656	70,638	...	...	...	8,829	72,829	...	...	+ 2,185	+ 3	...	...	..	...
	2nd Group...	165	17,744	1,14,844	...	...	..	17,248	1,30,362	...	...	+ 15,518	+ 13	...	...	...	...
	Total...	205	26,400	1,85,482	205	26,460	1,85,482	26,077	2,03,185	26,077	2,03,185	+ 17,703	+ 10	+ 17,703	+ 10	...	...
	Grand Total...	...	5,00,774	7,53,594	...	5,00,774	7,53,594	5,03,646	8,26,034	5,03,646	...,561	+ 72,440	+ 10	+ 88,967	+ 12	+ 16,527	+ 2

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 enchancement 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 :—

* Details of villages in which this increase is obtained are given in Appendix D.

DRY.

Kottapeyra.				Jamalamadugu.				Formatur				Cuddapah.				Total.			
Rate.		Acres.	Assessment.	Percentage.	Acres.	Assessment.	Percentage.	Acres.	Assessment.	Percentage.	Acres.	Assessment.	Percentage.	Acres.	Assessment.	Percentage.	Acres.	Assessment.	Percentage.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. A. P.																			
5 0 0		82	...	410	33	...	165	9	...	45	230	1	1,150	394	...	1,970	961	3	10,932
4 0 0		2,400	2	9,600	1,093	1	4,372	1,658	1	6,632	979	1	3,916	6,180	1	24,720	12,314	39	37,160
3 0 0		13,076	10	41,028	8,744	7	26,382	10,340	10	38,530	1,784	1	5,382	35,104	7	1,05,812	34,353	26	72,639
2 4 0		1,110	1	2,498	37	...	148	...	...	...	167	...	375	1,634	...	3,402	1,32,938	7	12,896
2 0 0		27,145	19	54,290	23,841	15	47,682	12,975	11	24,550	12,883	9	25,766	76,144	17	1,52,288	62,810	17	46,242
1 12 0		10,429	8	18,751	8,056	6	13,433	15,523	14	26,817	3,005	3	5,400	35,886	7	62,810	34,353	4	16,486
1 8 0		12,304	8	18,457	4,927	3	7,391	1,456	1	2,184	4,216	3	6,322	22,969	4	34,353	1,70,556	26	1,644
1 4 0		29,230	22	39,345	29,366	23	39,549	34,683	31	46,260	7,206	5	7,206	1,36,444	24	2,34,709	84,609	13	12,230
1 0 0		14,854	9	18,564	13,619	10	17,024	2,903	3	3,629	2,333	2	2,333	8,298	2	51,708	1,08,153	20	7,178
0 12 0		647	1	485	1,605	1	1,204	...	...	...	27,640	20	27,640	1,08,153	12	1,36,793	64,132	12	1,149
0 8 0		15,078	11	7,539	21,793	17	10,897	21,049	23	10,525	6,429	4	4,286	6,315	1	43,864	6,315	1	2,372
0 4 0		10,203	8	2,574	16,315	13	4,079	4,928	4	1,232	...	...	...	2,574	...	33,820	2,574	...	949
Total		1,36,286	100	2,05,560	1,28,667	100	1,66,737	1,32,104	100	1,56,388	1,47,142	100	1,38,325	5,24,539	100	10,06,783	5,53,745	100	2,51,986
Total Dry		1,36,286	100	2,05,560	1,28,667	100	1,66,737	1,32,104	100	1,56,388	1,47,142	100	1,38,325	5,24,539	100	10,06,783	5,53,745	100	2,51,986
Total		3,093	100	25,373	4,963	100	37,076	5,642	100	43,096	15,483	100	1,13,563	29,186	100	2,19,903	1,500	...	702
Deductions on account of Dorurus		...	...	392	...	...	406	...	...	...	...	...	702	...	...	1,500	2,18,403	...	1,13,161
Remainder		...	...	25,481	...	...	36,670	...	...	43,096	...	...	1,13,161	...	...	2,18,403	8,81,674	...	2,51,986
Total Dry and Wet.		1,39,379	...	2,31,041	1,33,965	...	2,03,263	1,37,776	...	1,99,384	1,62,625	...	2,51,986	5,53,745	...	10,25,186	8,81,674	...	3,65,147

WET.

Kottapeyra.				Jamalamadugu.				Formatur				Cuddapah.				Total.			
Rate.		Acres.	Assessment.	Percentage.	Acres.	Assessment.	Percentage.	Acres.	Assessment.	Percentage.	Acres.	Assessment.	Percentage.	Acres.	Assessment.	Percentage.	Acres.	Assessment.	Percentage.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. A. P.																			
10 0 0		1	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	10	3	...	13
9 0 0		14	...	70	12	...	48	2	...	8	2	...	2	14	...	37	13	...	48
8 0 0		28	...	140	28	...	112	3	...	12	3	...	3	28	...	74	28	...	101
7 0 0		2	...	10	2	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	...	22	6	...	23
6 0 0		22	...	110	22	...	88	3	...	12	3	...	3	23	...	61	23	...	83
5 0 0		11	...	55	11	...	44	2	...	8	2	...	2	11	...	30	11	...	41
4 0 0		1	...	4	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	1	...	7
3 0 0		8	...	24	8	...	32	2	...	8	2	...	2	8	...	24	8	...	32
2 8 0		4	...	10	4	...	16	1	...	4	1	...	1	4	...	10	4	...	14
Total		100	...	425	100	...	400	13	...	52	13	...	13	100	...	267	100	...	367
Total Dry		3,093	100	25,373	4,963	100	37,076	5,642	100	43,096	15,483	100	1,13,563	29,186	100	2,19,903	1,500	...	702
Deductions on account of Dorurus		...	...	392	...	...	406	...	...	...	...	...	702	...	...	1,500	2,18,403	...	1,13,161
Remainder		...	...	25,481	...	...	36,670	...	...	43,096	...	...	1,13,161	...	...	2,18,403	8,81,674	...	2,51,986
Total Dry and Wet.		3,093	100	25,873	4,963	100	37,076	5,642	100	43,096	15,483	100	1,13,563	29,186	100	2,19,903	1,500	...	702
Total		1,39,379	...	2,31,041	1,33,965	...	2,03,263	1,37,776	...	1,99,384	1,62,625	...	2,51,986	5,53,745	...	10,25,186	8,81,674	...	3,65,147

Incidence of the proposed Assessment.—60. The following table shews the proportion of the area, falling under each money rate in each talook, and it will be noticed that the lower rates from and under 2 rupees in dry comprise about 92 per cent. of the total dry acreage.

Dry.		Wet.	
Money rate.	Percentage of area so assessed.	Money rate.	Percentage of area so assessed.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
5 0 0	·075	12 0 0	2·950
4 0 0	1·169	10 0 0	12·900
3 0 0	6·692	9 0 0	27·654
2 4 0	·254	8 0 0	5·523
2 0 0	14·516	7 0 0	22·634
1 12 0	6·845	6 0 0	8·843
1 8 0	4·365	5 0 0	1·024
1 4 0	26·011	4 0 0	8·443
1 0 0	6·598	3 0 0	5·465
0 12 0	1·581	2 8 0	1·312
0 8 0	19·665	... ...	3·252
0 4 0	12·229	...	...

It is well to compare the total Settlement now proposed with that hitherto existing; and the following statement shews that the revenue hereafter to be realized will be Rs. 42,011 above the highest demand; and Rs. 1,11,492 above the lowest demand of the last 10 years; whilst it will similarly yield an increase of Rs. 78,256 above the average revenue of this decade. The results of framing the Settlement for wet lands, upon dry assessment with water rates is also given.

Talook.	Proposed Settlement on the principle of a consolidated wet assessment for irrigated lands.		Proposed settlement on the principle of a separate water assessment for irrigated lands.				Estimated demand on Amanabam as per Revenue accounts of Fusly 1279.	Average Settlement demand of the last 10 years from Fusly 1270 to 1279.	Highest Settlement demand during the same period.		Lowest Settlement demand during the same period.	
			As per 4 Rupees water rate.		As per 6 Rupees water rate.							
	As per Mr. Cox's proposal.	As per Ag. Director's modification.	As per Mr. Cox's proposal	As per Ag. Director's modification.	As per Mr. Cox's proposal.	As per Ag. Director's modification.			Fusly.	Demand.	Fusly	Demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Koilgunta...	2,20,389	2,27,445	2,16,546	2,23,652	2,22,437	2,29,543	1,96,189	2,05,445	1272	2,28,961	1277	1,96,139
Jumalamadugu...	1,93,091	1,97,199	1,85,559	1,89,667	1,94,106	1,98,214	1,74,680	1,80,746	1276	1,93,193	127	1,74,680
Formatur	1,81,886	1,85,412	1,71,912	1,75,438	1,82,307	1,85,833	1,70,059	1,67,371	1274	1,71,300	1271	1,60,642
Cuddapah...	2,30,718	2,32,505	2,03,465	2,07,252	2,32,412	2,34,199	2,12,666	2,10,743	1275	2,17,090	1271	1,99,608
Total...	8,26,084	8,42,561	7,79,482	7,96,009	8,31,262	8,47,789	7,53,594	7,64,305	...	8,00,560	...	7,31,069

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 irregulariry 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 Tinnevelly, 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.

* Vide table appended to para 134 of Mr. Cox's report.

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 shews 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 ⅓ and ¼ 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 "Tsoudu." 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 Kurnams of Jumalamadugu and Koilguntla were particularly strong upon this point, and their statements were to the following effect.

* In Jumalamadugu for example, the assessed waste by the paimaish is 73,625 acres assessed at Rupees 30,729.

"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 fusly 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 Kurnams 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

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.

Rocks.

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.

"Cuddapah" and "Kurnool" See other references.

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.

* Vol. II. Part 1, and Vol. V. part I.
† Vol. VIII.

Sub-metamorphic or altered.

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.

Re-alteration by climate.

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-earthy, and the porcellanic shales quite soft again.

Unfossiliferous.

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.

Age, Vindhyan or Primary.

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."

Jamalamadugu talook. Quartzites of the hills.

In the Jamalamadugu talook, there is, for the greater part of its area, a low hilly region, as in the Gundicottah and Nazoom Hills, and this is made up of quartzites (altered sand-stones) of various kinds, which are occasionally ferruginous in their constitution.

Limestones, &c., of the low country.

The remainder of the talook is low country, and consists, under the superficial deposits, of grey 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.

Sandy soils.

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 Gundicottah H. ', and possibly a few patches of this soil lie along the edges of the Nazoom ridge.

Cotton soil.

The flat country is mainly covered with cotton soil, out of which the blue and grey limestone beds show at intervals.

Poddatur talook. Limestones, &c.

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 Nulla-mallays, and southwards into the Cuddapah area.

Quartzites, &c.

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 Cazeepett, 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 Chagalmurry, 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 Chagalmurry 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 Chagalmurry stream or in the neighbourhood of Arracutta Vaimia, 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-earthy 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.

The Kurnool formation in the plains.

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 Gooleheroo, Polleonda, and Baukrapett Peak Ranges.

The Cuddapah beds show in the hills.

Red sandy soils and broad accumulations of the coarsest shingle and débris 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 Chillumcoor. Further on, in this direction, are the brown and red sandy soils of Chintacoontah, 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 Mogamoormir and towards Poolavendlah there is a wide stretch of cotton soil with occasional low ridges of trap, or quartzites running parallel with the Poolavendlah ridges.

Varied Rocks to the westward of Cuddapah.

The Kodguntla 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 Owk, and the peculiar flat-topped hills to the W. S. W.

Kodguntla Talook. Similar Rocks.

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 shaley 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 luxurantly 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.

Red Shaley Soil poor and not extensive.

Water bad.

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 cestuarine origin, while the newer is fluviatile 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.

Brown Loam.

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.

Older Clay.

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 shaley 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.

Origin of foregoing soils traceable.

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 débris of which the Wealdon beds were formed, and by the drainage of which a great river was supplied."

Not so with Regar. Two Views.

cotton soil in connexion with the black crumbly soil which is often found on the surface of peat-bogs in Ireland, and which shows the same absence of visible organic matter as the regada does, though this black mould is undoubtedly due to the decomposition of the peat. Continued observation of the regar, and reference to the black soils of the Annamallay Forests, and a black crumbly soil on the peat-bogs in the Neilgherries, only help to confirm me in my opinion that cotton soil is the result of dense vegetable growth, while all trace of the existence of swamps (except the likeliness of the localities) and forests have now totally disappeared.

Quantity of organic matter in cotton soil small.

There is now only a very small per-centage of organic matter in cotton soil, but I suppose this to be due to the very extreme exposure to which the soil or deposit has been exposed in this climate during a very long period of time.

Find of a Rhinoceros' head in C. S. by Mr. Foote.

Only lately my friend and colleague Mr. Foote has made a most interesting discovery of the nearly perfect remains of a Rhinoceros' head in the cotton soil close to Gokall in the Belgaum District, which bears somewhat on the question of the origin of cotton soil. The occurrence of this fossil indicates a very different condition of country and even climate to what now obtains around Belgaum. It is not too much to assume from the evidence that there were forests, if not swamps, in a region where there is now high and dry regada land.

Features of C. S. in Cuddapah District.

What is known of the cotton soil in the Cuddapah District is that it lies indiscriminately over all kinds of rocks, or quartzites, or limestone, or trap, while it is occasionally covering the tops of isolated hills at 300 feet above the surrounding country, which is also partly covered with the same deposit. To all appearance the regar has nothing to do with the rocks it covers in the area under consideration; it never passes down into them by degrees of weathering or decomposition. It is generally thickest and best on the relatively higher grounds of the low country, just where would be the shallows of the lake which once filled the Khoond Valley. The Cuddapah end was deeper, and here there is hardly any cotton soil until some miles west or north of the town.

Regar 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 kunkary débris the soil could be improved. Though we all know that cotton and other crops have been grown on those 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 a long time at no great depth from the surface. I think it is found that even in the driest seasons this soil is found to be charged with some moisture at little depth.

APPENDIX B. No. 1.

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Dry Lands of the Kolgumtla taluk, Kurnool District.

Class and Soil.	Rate per Acre.	1st Class. Occupied.				1st Class. Unoccupied.				1st Class. Total.				2nd Class. Occupied.				2nd Class. Unoccupied.				2nd Class. Total.			
		Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.
	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	3 0 0	422	1,266	1,266	...	5	15	15	...	427	1,281	1,281	...	3,809	11,427	11,427	...	16	48	48	...	3,825	11,475	11,475	...
2	2 3 0	2,000	4,600	4,600	...	41	94	94	...	2,041	4,694	4,694	...	18,705	43,021	43,021	...	135	311	311	...	18,840	43,332	43,332	...
3	1 12 0	4,116	6,174	6,174	...	225	338	338	...	4,341	6,512	6,512	...	45,702	68,553	68,553	...	445	668	668	...	46,147	69,221	69,221	...
4	1 8 0	1,619	2,428	2,428	...	1,119	1,678	1,678	...	2,738	4,106	4,106	...	17,872	26,808	26,808	...	397	596	596	...	18,269	27,404	27,404	...
5	1 4 0	9,104	11,380	11,380	...	1,505	1,881	1,881	...	10,609	13,261	13,261	...	44,370	55,462	55,462	...	373	466	466	...	44,743	55,928	55,928	...
6	1 0 0	1,505	1,505	1,505	...	1,505	1,505	1,505	...	3,010	3,010	3,010	...	5,893	5,893	5,893	...	5,893	5,893	5,893	...	11,786	11,786	11,786	...
7	0 8 0	14,091	9,394	9,394	...	4,386	2,924	2,924	...	18,477	12,318	12,318	...	73,243	48,829	48,829	...	17,216	11,477	11,477	...	90,459	60,306	60,306	...
8	0 6 0	4,505	2,703	2,703	...	1,505	903	903	...	6,010	3,606	3,606	...	8,923	5,354	5,354	...	2,983	1,790	1,790	...	11,906	7,144	7,144	...
9	0 4 0	2,382	952	952	...	1,505	602	602	...	3,887	1,554	1,554	...	8,984	3,594	3,594	...	5,678	2,271	2,271	...	14,662	5,865	5,865	...
10	0 2 0	2,505	501	501	...	1,505	301	301	...	4,010	802	802	...	6,051	1,210	1,210	...	3,634	727	727	...	9,685	1,937	1,937	...
11	1 12 0	1,505	2,707	2,707	...	1,505	2,707	2,707	...	3,010	5,414	5,414	...	1,676	3,016	3,016	...	1,676	3,016	3,016	...	3,352	6,032	6,032	...
12	0 1 0	1,505	188	188	...	1,505	188	188	...	3,010	376	376	...	6,702	838	838	...	6,702	838	838	...	13,404	1,676	1,676	...
Total ...		25,456	43,295	43,295	...	20,911	28,138	28,138	...	46,367	71,433	71,433	...	1,31,863	2,00,610	1,74,892	+28,227	16	...	...	...	1,31,879	2,00,610	1,74,892	+28,227
Acres per Account ...		45,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Difference		+18,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per centage		+ 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Class and Soil.	Rate per Acre.	3rd Class. Occupied.				3rd Class. Unoccupied.				3rd Class. Total.				Rate per Acre.	Class and Soil.
		Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.		
	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1	3 0 0	1,716	5,148	5,148	...	8	24	24	...	1,724	5,172	5,172	...	3 0 0	1
2	2 3 0	6,135	14,053	14,053	...	41	94	94	...	6,176	14,147	14,147	...	2 3 0	2
3	1 12 0	60,502	90,753	90,753	...	445	668	668	...	60,947	91,421	91,421	...	1 12 0	3
4	1 8 0	38,463	57,694	57,694	...	397	596	596	...	38,860	58,290	58,290	...	1 8 0	4
5	1 4 0	1,927	2,409	2,409	...	373	466	466	...	2,300	2,875	2,875	...	1 4 0	5
6	0 8 0	4,062	2,031	2,031	...	5,893	2,946	2,946	...	9,955	4,977	4,977	...	0 8 0	6
7	0 6 0	27,305	16,383	16,383	...	17,216	10,329	10,329	...	44,521	26,712	26,712	...	0 6 0	7
8	0 4 0	1,074	429	429	...	2,983	1,193	1,193	...	4,057	1,622	1,622	...	0 4 0	8
9	0 2 0	1,987	397	397	...	5,678	1,135	1,135	...	7,665	1,532	1,532	...	0 2 0	9
10	0 1 0	14	1	1	...	3,634	363	363	...	3,648	364	364	...	0 1 0	10
11	1 12 0	3,352	6,032	6,032	...	1,676	3,016	3,016	...	5,028	9,048	9,048	...	1 12 0	11
12	0 1 0	13,404	1,676	1,676	...	6,702	838	838	...	20,106	2,514	2,514	...	0 1 0	12
Total ...		1,66,141	2,96,996	2,96,996	...	44,970	21,825	21,825	...	2,11,111	3,18,821	3,18,821	...		
Acres per Account ...		1,06,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Difference		+59,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Per centage		+ 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Class and Soil.	Rate per Acre.	Occupied.				Unoccupied.				Total.				Class and Soil.
		Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	
	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	3 0 0	410	1,230	1,230	...	41	123	123	...	451	1,353	1,353	...	1
2	2 3 0	4,094	9,416	9,416	...	1,015	2,335	2,335	...	5,109	11,751	11,751	...	2
3	1 12 0	30,134	45,201	45,201	...	7,110	10,665	10,665	...	37,244	55,866	55,866	...	3
4	1 8 0	16,448	24,672	24,672	...	3,110	4,665	4,665	...	19,558	29,337	29,337	...	4
5	1 4 0	7,720	9,650	9,650	...	10,017	12,521	12,521	...	17,737	22,171	22,171	...	5
6	0 8 0	874	349	349	...	1,505	602	602	...	2,379	951	951	...	6
7	0 6 0	1,345	807	807	...	1,505	903	903	...	2,850	1,710	1,710	...	7
8	0 4 0	84	34	34	...	1,505	602	602	...	1,589	636	636	...	8
9	0 2 0	33	7	7	...	1,505	301	301	...	1,538	308	308	...	9
10	0 1 0	93	9	9	...	1,505	150	150	...	1,598	159	159	...	10
11	1 12 0	42	76	76	...	1,505	2,709	2,709	...	1,547	2,785	2,785	...	11
12	0 1 0	1	...	...	...	1,505	150	150	...	1,506	150	150	...	12
Total ...		61,394	92,451	92,451	...	32,351	36,781	36,781	...	93,745	1,29,232	1,29,232	...	
Acres per Account ...		45,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Difference		+16,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Per centage		+ 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Class and Soil.	Rate per Acre.	5th Class. Occupied.				5th Class. Unoccupied.				5th Class. Total.				Class and Soil.
		Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	
	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	3 0 0	1	3	3	...	1	3	3	...	2	6	6	...	1
2	2 3 0	66	151	151	...	23	53	53	...	89	204	204	...	2
3	1 12 0	1,406	2,109	2,109	...	124	186	186	...	1,530	2,295	2,295	...	3
4	1 8 0	155	233	233	...	1,111	1,666	1,666	...	1,266	1,899	1,899	...	4
5	1 4 0	731	914	914	...	5,678	7,097	7,097	...	6,409	8,011	8,011	...	5
6	0 8 0	146	58	58	...	1,505	602	602	...	1,651	660	660	...	6
7	0 6 0	710	426	426	...	1,505	903	903	...	2,215	1,329	1,329	...	7
8	0 4 0	404	162	162	...	1,505	602	602	...	1,909	764	764	...	8
9	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	1,505	301	301	...	1,505	301	301	...	9
10	0 1 0	90	9	9	...	1,505	150	150	...	1,595	159	159	...	10
11	1 12 0	311	560	560	...	1,505	2,709	2,709	...	1,816	3,269	3,269	...	11
12	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	1,505	150	150	...	1,505	150	150	...	12
Total ...		4,013	4,625	4,625	...	23,495	14,452	14,452	...	27,508	19,077	19,077	...	
Acres per Account ...		1,06,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Difference		+78,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Per centage		+ 74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Class and Soil.	Rate per Acre.	Occupied.				Unoccupied.				Total.				Class and Soil.
		Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	
	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	3 0 0	1,716	5,148	5,148	...	8	24	24	...	1,724	5,172	5,172	...	1
2	2 3 0	6,135	14,053	14,053	...	41	94	94	...	6,176	14,147	14,147	...	2
3	1 12 0	60,502	90,753	90,753	...	445	668	668	...	60,947	91,421	91,421	...	3
4	1 8 0	38,463	57,694	57,694	...	397	596	596	...	38,860	58,290	58,290	...	4
5	1 4 0	1,927	2,409	2,409	...	373	466	466	...	2,300	2,875	2,875	...	5
6	0 8 0	4,062	2,031	2,031	...	5,893	2,946	2,946	...	9,955	4,977	4,977	...	6
7	0 6 0	27,305	16,383	16,383	...	17,216	10,329	10,329	...	44,521	26,712	26,712	...	7
8	0 4 0	1,074	429	429	...	2,983	1,193	1,193	...	4,057	1,622	1,622	...	8
9	0 2 0	1,987	397	397	...	5,678	1,135	1,135	...	7,665	1,532	1,532	...	9
10	0 1 0	14	1	1	...	3,634	363	363	...	3,648	364	364	...	10
11	1 12 0	3,352	6,032	6,032	...	1,676	3,016	3,016	...	5,028	9,048	9,048	...	11
12	0 1 0	13,404	1,676	1,676	...	6,702	838	838	...	20,106	2,514	2,514	...	12
Total ...		1,66,141	2,96,996	2,96,996	...	44,970	21,825	21,825	...	2,11,111	3,18,821	3,18,821	...	
Acres per Account ...		1,06,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Difference		+59,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Per centage		+ 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Class and Soil.	Rate per Acre.	Occupied.				Unoccupied.				Total.				Class and Soil.
		Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	
	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	3 0 0	410	1,230	1,230	...	41	123	123	...	451	1,353	1,353	...	1
2	2 3 0	4,094	9,416	9,416	...	1,015	2,335	2,335	...	5,109	11,751	11,751	...	2
3	1 12 0	30,134	45,201	45,201	...	7,110	10,665	10,665	...	37,244	55,866	55,866	...	3
4	1 8 0	16,448	24,672	24,672	...	3,110	4,665	4,665	...	19,558	29,337	29,337	...	4
5	1 4 0	7,720	9,650	9,650	...	10,017	12,521	12,521	...	17,737	22,171	22,171	...	5
6	0 8 0	874	349	349	...	1,505	602	602	...	2,379	951	951	...	6
7	0 6 0	1,345	807	807	...	1,505	903	903	...	2,850	1,710	1,710	...	7
8	0 4 0	84	34	34	...	1,505	602	602	...	1,589	636	636	...	8
9	0 2 0	33	7	7	...	1,505	301	301	...	1,538	308	308	...	9
10	0 1 0	93	9	9	...	1,505	150	150	...	1,598	159	159	...	10
11	1 12 0	42	76	76	...	1,505	2,709	2,709	...	1,547	2,785	2,785	...	11
12	0 1 0	1	...	...	...	1,505	150	150	...	1,506	150	150	...	12
Total ...		61,394	92,451	92,451	...	32,351	36,781	36,781	...	93,745	1,29,232	1,29,232	...	
Acres per Account ...		45,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Difference		+16,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Per centage		+ 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Class and Soil.	Rate per Acre.	5th Class. Occupied.				5th Class. Unoccupied.				5th Class. Total.				Class and Soil.
		Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	
	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	3 0 0	1	3	3	...	1	3	3	...	2	6	6	...	1
2	2 3 0	66	151	151	...	23	53	53	...	89	204	204	...	2
3	1 12 0	1,406	2,109	2,109	...	124	186	186	...	1,530	2,295	2,295	...	3
4	1 8 0	155	233	233	...	1,111	1,666	1,666	...	1,266	1,899	1,899	...	4
5	1 4 0	731	914	914	...	5,678	7,097	7,097	...	6,409	8,011	8,011	...	5
6	0 8 0	146	58	58	...	1,505	602	602	...	1,651	660	660	...	6
7	0 6 0	710	426	426	...	1,505	903	903	...	2,215	1,329	1,329	...	7
8	0 4 0	404	162	162	...	1,505	602	602	...	1,909	764	764	...	8
9	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	1,505	301	301	...	1,505	301	301	...	9
10	0 1 0	90	9	9	...	1,505	150	150	...	1,595	159	159	...	10
11	1 12 0	311	560	560	...	1,505	2,709	2,709	...	1,816	3,269	3,269	...	11
12	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	1,505	150	150	...	1,505	150	150	...	12
Total ...		4,013	4,625	4,625	...	23,495	14,452	14,452	...	27,508	19,077	19,077	...	
Acres per Account ...		1,06,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Difference		+78,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Per centage		+ 74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(Signed) G. RANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
ON CHEOUM, PANAMALAI,
30th September 1871.

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
4 0	13,570	40,710	106	318	13,676	41,028
3 0	1,106	2,489	4	9	1,110	2,498
2 4	27,056	54,112	89	178	27,145	54,290
2 0	10,316	18,053	113	198	10,429	18,251
1 12	12,178	18,267	126	189	12,304	18,456
1 8	28,956	36,195	280	350	29,236	36,545
1 4	13,557	13,557	327	327	13,884	13,884
1 0	594	446	53	39	647	485
0 12	13,312	6,656	1,766	883	13,078	7,539
0 8	8,752	2,188	1,543	386	10,295	2,574
0 4						
Total...	1,31,863	2,02,619	4,423	2,941	1,36,286	2,05,560

Revenue Settlement Office,
On Circuit, Palmanair,
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, Cuddapah District.

Class and Sort.	Rate per Acre.	1st Class. Occupied. Extent.	1st Class. Occupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Total. Extent.	1st Class. Total. Assessment.	2nd Class. Rate per Acre.	2nd Class. Occupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Occupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Total. Extent.	2nd Class. Total. Assessment.	3rd Class. Rate per Acre.	3rd Class. Occupied. Extent.	3rd Class. Occupied. Assessment.	3rd Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	3rd Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	3rd Class. Total. Extent.	3rd Class. Total. Assessment.	Total. Occupied. Extent.	Total. Occupied. Assessment.	Total. Unoccupied. Extent.	Total. Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Total. Extent.	Total. Total. 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
	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acr.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
II. 1	5 0	73	365	...	...	73	365	4 0	414	1,656	3	12	417	1,668	3 0	641	1,923	...	...	641	1,923	1,128	3,944	3	12	1,131	3,956
III. 1	4 0	668	2,672	8	32	676	2,704	3 6	3,148	9,444	5	15	3,153	9,459	2 4	57	129	...	...	57	129	3,873	12,245	13	47	3,886	12,292
2	3 0	4,465	13,395	8	24	4,473	13,419	2 6	22,168	44,336	100	200	2,268	44,536	1 8	3,415	5,123	4	6	3,419	5,129	30,048	62,854	112	230	30,160	63,084
3	1 12	6,872	12,026	12	21	6,884	12,047	1 4	22,659	28,574	221	276	23,080	28,850	1 0	7,348	7,348	48	48	7,396	7,396	37,079	47,948	281	345	37,360	48,293
4	0 12	220	165	1	1	221	166	0 8	3,731	1,866	273	136	4,004	2,002	0 8	2,485	1,242	87	44	2,572	1,286	6,436	3,273	361	181	6,797	3,454
IV. 1	3 0	517	1,551	10	30	527	1,581	2 0	1,540	3,080	33	66	1,573	3,146	1 8	1,462	2,193	43	65	1,505	2,258	3,519	6,824	86	161	3,605	6,985
2	1 12	1,188	2,079	...	...	1,188	2,079	1 4	5,519	6,899	151	189	5,670	7,088	1 0	4,972	4,972	154	154	5,126	5,126	11,679	13,950	305	343	11,984	14,293
3	0 12	974	731	69	52	1,043	783	0 8	2,526	1,263	115	58	2,641	1,321	0 8	5,816	2,908	655	328	6,471	3,236	9,316	4,902	839	438	10,155	5,340
V. 1	1 12	14	25	...	...	14	25	1 4	274	343	...	...	274	343	1 0	486	486	35	35	521	521	774	854	35	35	809	889
2	0 12	34	25	...	...	34	25	0 8	567	283	125	63	692	346	0 8	1,561	781	587	293	2,148	1,074	2,162	1,089	712	356	2,874	1,445
3	0 4	105	26	15	4	120	30	0 4	1,469	367	734	184	2,203	551	0 4	4,234	1,058	1,940	485	6,174	1,543	5,808	1,451	2,659	673	8,467	2,124
VI. 1	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4	233	291	...	...	233	291	233	291	70	...	233	291
2	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0	113	113	7	7	120	120	113	113	7	7	120	120
VII. 1	1 8	3	4	...	...	3	4	1 4	109	136	...	...	109	136	1 0	348	348	8	8	356	356	460	488	8	8	468	496
2	0 12	7	5	...	...	7	5	0 8	537	269	43	21	580	290	0 8	2,418	1,209	153	76	2,571	1,285	2,962	1,483	196	97	3,158	1,580
VIII 1	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8	10	5	...	...	10	5	0 8	32	16	...	...	32	16	42	21	...	...	42	21
2	0 4	7	2	1	0	8	2	0 4	175	169	87	29	762	191	0 4	5,802	1,451	1,146	286	6,948	1,737	6,484	1,622	1,234	308	7,718	1,930
Total ...		15,147	33,071	124	164	15,271	33,235	...	65,546	98,690	1,890	1,242	67,436	99,932	...	41,423	31,591	4,867	1,835	46,290	33,426	1,22,116	1,63,352	6,881	2,941	1,28,997	1,66,293
As per Revenue Account.		...	23,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,547	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,701	...	...	...	...
Difference ...		...	+9932	...	...	...	...	...	...	+8675	...	...	...	...	...	...	+3044	...	...	...	...	...	+21,651	...	...	...	...
Per-centage.		...	+ 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 11	...	...	...	...	...	+ 15	...	...	...	...

Revenue Settlement Office,
On Circuit, Palmanair,
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.		Total.			Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	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
		R.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
II.	1	5	0	9	45	...	...	9	45	4	0	342	1,368	1	4	343	1,372	351	1,413	1	4	352	1,417
III.	1	4	0	1,312	5,248	3	12	1,315	5,260	3	0	2,220	6,660	17	51	2,237	6,711	3,532	11,908	20	63	3,552	11,971
	2	3	0	6,960	20,880	25	75	6,985	20,955	2	0	8,425	16,850	51	102	8,476	16,952	15,385	37,730	76	177	15,461	37,907
	3	1	12	12,602	22,054	23	40	12,625	22,094	1	4	18,152	22,690	657	821	18,809	23,511	30,754	44,744	680	861	31,434	45,605
	4	0	12	1,670	1,252	155	116	1,825	1,368	0	8	3,409	1,704	434	217	3,843	1,921	5,079	2,957	589	333	5,668	3,290
IV.	1	3	0	1,556	4,668	62	186	1,618	4,854	2	0	3,737	7,474	62	124	3,799	7,598	5,293	12,142	124	310	5,417	12,452
	2	1	12	1,595	2,791	252	441	1,847	3,232	1	4	8,818	11,023	884	1,105	9,702	12,128	10,413	13,814	1,136	1,546	11,549	15,360
	3	0	12	375	281	240	180	615	461	0	8	4,616	2,308	1,274	637	5,890	2,945	4,991	2,589	1,514	817	6,505	3,406
V.	1	1	12	715	1,251	44	77	759	1,328	1	4	672	840	21	26	693	866	1,387	2,091	65	[illegible]	1,452	2,194
	2	0	12	334	251	105	79	439	330	0	8	1,190	595	270	135	1,460	730	1,524	846	375	214	1,899	1,080
	3	0	4	88	22	77	19	165	41	0	4	1,194	299	1,860	465	3,054	764	1,282	321	1,937	484	3,219	805
VI.	1	1	12	89	156	4	7	93	163	1	8	726	1,089	14	21	740	1,110	815	1,245	18	28	833	1,273
	2	1	8	48	72	...	...	48	72	1	4	590	737	25	31	615	768	638	809	25	31	663	840
VII.	1	1	8	598	897	70	105	668	1,002	1	4	4,581	5,726	282	353	4,863	6,079	5,179	6,623	352	458	5,531	7,081
	2	0	12	23	17	...	...	23	17	0	8	8,384	4,192	2,309	1,155	10,693	5,347	8,407	4,209	2,309	1,155	10,716	5,364
VIII.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	1,062	531	112	56	1,174	587	1,062	531	112	56	1,174	587
	2	0	4	15	4	...	...	15	4	0	4	3,981	995	2,713	678	6,694	1,673	3,996	999	2,713	678	6,709	1,677
Total ...				27,989	59,889	1,060	1,337	29,049	61,226	...	...	72,099	85,081	10,986	5,981	83,085	91,062	1,00,088	1,44,970	12,046	7,318	1,12,134	1,52,288
As per Revenue Account ...					53,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,481	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,822	...	...	...	...
Difference ...					+6,548	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	+2,600	...	...	...	...	...	+ 9,148	...	...	...	...
Per-centage ...					+ 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 3	...	...	...	...	...	+ 7	...	...	...	...

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

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

A. ABSTRACT.

Rate per Acre.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
5	0	79	365	...	...	73	365
4	0	1,082	4,328	11	44	1,093	4,372
3	0	8,771	26,313	23	69	8,794	26,382
3	4	57	129	...	...	57	129
2	0	23,708	47,416	133	266	23,841	47,682
1	12	8,074	14,180	12	21	8,086	14,201
1	8	4,880	7,320	47	71	4,927	7,391
1	4	28,094	36,243	372	465	29,466	36,708
1	0	13,207	13,207	252	252	13,319	13,519
0	12	1,215	920	70	53	1,305	979
0	8	19,683	9,842	1,093	1,019	21,721	10,862
0	4	12,992	3,073	3,193	981	16,213	4,054
Total ...		1,24,116	1,63,152	5,581	3,241	1,29,997	1,66,693

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

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
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 Cuddapah talook, Cuddapah District.

Class and Sort.	Rate per Acre.	1st Class.						2nd Class.							3rd Class.							Total.					
		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.
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
	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
2 1 5 0		227	1,135	3	15	230	1,150	4 0	726	2,904	...	...	726	2,904	3 0	179	537	...	...	179	537	1,132	4,576	3	15	1,135	4,591
3 1 4 0		253	1,012	...	...	253	1,013	3 0	824	2,472	3	9	827	2,481	2 4	166	373	1	2	167	375	1,243	3,857	4	11	1,247	3,868
2 3 0		266	798	7	21	273	819	2 0	8,398	16,616	114	228	8,422	16,844	1 8	844	1,266	16	24	860	1,290	9,418	18,680	137	273	9,555	18,953
3 1 12		581	1,017	5	9	586	1,026	1 4	25,851	32,314	221	276	26,072	32,590	1 0	2,804	2,804	49	49	2,853	2,853	29,236	36,135	275	334	29,511	36,469
4 0 12		252	312	25	17	305	229	0 8	6,297	5,148	603	301	6,900	3,449	0 8	1,190	595	91	46	1,281	641	7,769	3,955	717	364	8,486	4,319
4 1 3 0		496	1,488	19	57	515	1,545	2 0	4,352	8,704	109	218	4,461	8,922	1 8	921	1,382	25	37	946	1,419	5,769	11,574	153	312	5,922	11,886
2 1 12		689	1,206	82	143	771	1,349	1 4	6,794	8,493	695	869	7,489	9,362	1 0	1,554	1,554	105	105	1,659	1,659	9,037	11,253	882	1,117	9,919	12,370
3 0 12		176	132	63	47	239	179	0 8	4,708	2,354	1,540	770	6,248	3,124	0 8	1,731	866	591	295	2,322	1,161	6,615	3,352	2,194	1,112	8,809	4,464
5 1 1 12		375	656	125	219	500	875	1 4	1,400	1,750	93	116	1,493	1,866	1 0	170	170	3	3	173	173	1,945	2,576	221	338	2,166	2,914
2 0 12		615	461	368	287	998	748	0 8	2,286	1,143	262	131	2,548	1,274	0 8	450	225	153	77	603	302	3,351	1,829	798	495	4,149	2,324
3 0 4		150	38	249	62	399	100	0 4	2,704	676	3,239	810	5,943	1,486	0 4	1,166	292	1,881	470	3,047	762	4,020	1,006	5,369	1,342	9,389	2,348
6 1 1 12		200	350	...	...	200	350	1 8	1,858	2,757	18	27	1,856	2,784	1 4	401	501	3	4	404	505	2,439	3,608	21	31	2,460	3,639
2 1 8		57	85	...	...	57	85	1 4	1,301	1,626	80	100	1,381	1,726	1 0	331	331	187	187	518	518	1,689	2,042	267	287	1,956	2,329
7 1 1 8		494	741	2	3	496	744	1 4	6,159	7,699	162	202	6,321	7,901	1 0	1,969	1,969	34	34	2,003	2,003	8,622	10,409	198	239	8,820	10,648
2 0 12		1,658	1,243	191	145	1,849	1,388	0 8	13,008	6,504	2,238	1,119	15,246	7,623	0 8	3,856	1,928	1,087	543	4,943	2,471	18,622	9,675	3,516	1,805	22,038	11,480
8 1 0 12		30	23	23	18	53	41	0 8	2,354	1,177	215	108	2,569	1,285	0 8	527	263	106	53	633	316	2,911	1,463	344	179	3,255	1,642
2 0 4		240	60	660	165	900	225	0 4	7,062	1,765	5,319	1,330	12,381	3,095	0 4	2,482	620	2,562	641	5,044	1,261	9,784	2,445	8,541	2,136	18,325	4,581
Total ...		6,789	10,657	1,835	1,206	8,624	11,863	...	95,972	1,02,102	14,911	6,614	1,10,883	1,08,716	...	20,741	15,676	6,894	2,570	27,635	18,246	1,23,502	1,28,435	23,640	10,390	1,47,142	1,38,825
As per Rev. Acct.		10,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,964	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,197	...	...	...	...
Difference ...		— 253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 9,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 2712	...	...	...	...	...	+ 12,238	...	...	...	...
Per-centage ...		— 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 20	...	...	...	...	...	+ 11	...	...	...	...

Revenue Settlement Office,
On Circuit, Palmanair,
30*th 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 Wet Lands in the Kulgunlla talook, Kurnool District.

Source of Irrigation.	Class and Series.		Rate per Acre.	1st Class. Occupied. Extent.	1st Class. Occupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Total. Extent.	1st Class. Total. Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	2nd Class. Occupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Occupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Total. Extent.	2nd Class. Total. Assessment.	Total. Occupied. Extent.	Total. Occupied. Assessment.	Total. Unoccupied. Extent.	Total. Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Total. Extent.	Total. Total. Assessment.
			Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Pedda River, Channels, &c.	2	1	12 0	409	4,908	...	...	409	4,908	10 0	115	1,150	1	10	116	1,160	524	6,058	1	10	525	6,068
	3	1	9 0	608	5,472	6	54	614	5,526	8 0	199	1,592	1	8	200	1,600	807	7,064	7	62	814	7,126
		2	7 0	475	3,325	24	168	499	3,493	6 0	85	510	1	6	86	516	560	3,835	25	174	585	4,009
		3	5 0	151	755	16	80	167	835	4 8	8	36	3	14	11	50	159	791	19	94	178	885
		4	3 0	51	153	2	6	53	159	2 8	1	2	...	...	1	2	52	155	2	6	54	161
	4	1	10 0	234	2,340	3	30	237	2,370	9 0	155	1,395	...	...	155	1,395	389	3,735	3	30	392	3,765
		2	8 0	81	648	10	80	91	728	7 0	111	777	16	112	127	889	192	1,425	26	192	218	1,617
		3	5 8	37	204	7	38	44	242	5 0	39	195	1	5	40	200	76	399	8	43	84	442
	5	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	4	12	1	3	5	15	2 8	4	10	1	3	5	13	8	22	2	6	10	28
	Total ...			2,085	17,994	69	459	2,154	18,453	... ...	722	5,690	25	162	747	5,852	2,807	23,684	94	621	2,901	24,305
Tungabhadra Wells.	2	1	12 0	22	264	...	...	22	264	10 0	34	340	...	...	34	340	56	604	...	...	56	604
	3	1	9 0	11	99	...	...	11	99	8 0	7	56	...	...	7	56	18	155	...	...	18	155
		2	7 0	62	434	5	35	67	469	6 0	22	132	1	6	23	138	84	566	6	41	90	607
		3	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	3	13	1	4	4	17	3	13	1	4	4	17
	4	1	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	6	54	...	...	6	54	6	54	...	...	6	54
		2	8 0	5	40	...	...	5	40	7 0	13	91	...	...	13	91	18	131	...	...	18	131
	Total ...			100	837	5	35	105	872	...	85	686	2	10	87	696	185	1,523	7	45	192	1,568

Abstract.

Rate per Acre.	Occupied. Extent.	Occupied. Assessment.	Unoccupied. Extent.	Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.
Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
4 0	227	1,135	3	15	230	1,150
5 0	979	4,916	...	...	979	4,916
4 0	1,705	6,825	89	357	1,794	6,832
3 4	146	573	1	2	147	575
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	4,134	6,231	81	121	4,215	6,352
1 4	41,906	52,382	1,254	1,567	43,160	53,950
1 0	6,828	6,828	378	378	7,206	7,206
0 12	2,701	2,026	643	482	3,444	2,583
0 8	37,407	18,703	6,886	3,443	43,293	21,646
0 4	13,804	2,451	13,910	3,478	27,714	6,929
Total ...	123,503	1,28,435	23,640	10,300	1,47,142	1,38,825

Ryotwar Settlement Office,
Ooe Circuit, Palamnair,
20th September 1871.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Ryotwar Settlement.

APPENDIX C. No. 1.—*Concluded.*

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Wet Lands in Koilgunta talook, Kurnool District.

Source of Irrigation.	Class and Sorts.	Rate per Acre.	1st Class. Occupied. Extent.	1st Class. Occupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Total. Extent.	1st Class. Total. Assessment.	2nd Class. Rate per Acre.	2nd Class. Occupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Occupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Total. Extent.	2nd Class. Total. Assessment.	Total. Occupied. Extent.	Total. Occupied. Assessment.	Total. Unoccupied. Extent.	Total. Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Total. Extent.	Total. Total. 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.	Acres.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Total	2 1	12 0	431	5,172	...	...	431	5,172	10 0	149	1,490	1	10	150	1,500	580	6,662	1	10	581	6,672
	3 1	9 0	619	5,571	6	54	625	5,625	8 0	206	1,648	1	8	207	1,656	825	7,219	7	62	832	7,281
	3 2	7 0	557	3,759	29	203	586	3,962	6 0	107	642	2	12	109	654	644	4,401	31	215	675	4,616
	3 3	5 0	151	755	16	80	167	835	4 8	11	49	4	18	15	67	162	804	20	98	182	902
	3 4	3 0	51	153	2	6	53	159	2 8	1	2	...	...	1	2	52	155	2	6	54	161
	4 1	10 0	234	2,340	3	30	237	2,370	9 0	161	1,449	...	...	161	1,449	395	3,789	3	30	398	3,819
	4 2	8 0	86	688	10	80	96	768	7 0	124	868	16	112	140	980	210	1,556	26	192	236	1,748
	4 3	5 8	37	204	7	38	44	242	5 0	39	195	1	5	40	200	76	399	8	43	84	442
	5 1	7 0	1	7	...	...	1	7	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	7
	5 2	5 0	34	170	...	...	34	170	4 8	5	23	1	4	6	27	39	193	1	4	40	197
	5 3	3 0	4	12	1	3	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	19,325	... ...	807	6,376	27	172	834	6,548	2,992	25,207	101	666	3,093	25,873
	Deduct ⅛ for Doruva Wells on account of Pieottah Irrigation ...		...	209	...	9	...	218	... ...	...	172	...	2	...	174	...	381	...	11	...	392
	Net Wet Land Assessment...		...	18,622	...	485	...	19,107	... ...	...	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	...	...	...	...

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

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

ABSTRACT.

Rate per Acre.	Occupied. Extent.	Occupied. Assessment.	Unoccupied. Extent.	Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
12 0	431	5,172	...	...	431	5,172
10 6	833	8,830	4	40	837	8,870
9 0	780	7,020	6	54	786	7,074
8 0	292	2,336	11	88	303	2,424
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	25,907	101	666	3,093	25,873
Deduct ⅛ for Doruva Wells on account of Pieottah Irrigation	...	281	...	11	...	292
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 Jamalamadugu talook, Cuddapah District.

Source of Irrigation.	Class and Sorts.		Rate per Acre.	1st Class. Occupied. Extent.	1st Class. Occupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Total. Extent.	1st Class. Total. Assessment.	2nd Class. Rate per Acre.	2nd Class. Occupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Occupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Total. Extent.	2nd Class. Total. Assessment.	Total. Occupied. Extent.	Total. Occupied. Assessment.	Total. Unoccupied. Extent.	Total. Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Total. Extent.	Total. Total. 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.	Acres.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs	Acs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Tanks, Rivers, Channels, &c.	2 ...	1	12 0	208	2,496	...	...	208	2,496	10 0	389	3,890	...	...	389	3,890	597	6,386	...	...	597	6,386
	3 ...	1	9 0	71	639	2	18	73	657	8 0	301	2,408	19	152	320	2,560	372	3,047	21	170	393	3,217
		2	7 0	138	966	7	49	145	1,015	6 0	114	684	2	12	116	696	252	1,650	9	61	261	1,711
		3	5 0	38	190	14	70	52	260	4 8	35	158	14	63	49	221	73	348	28	133	101	481
		4	3 0	2	6	11	33	13	39	2 8	58	145	22	55	80	200	60	151	33	88	93	239
	4 ...	1	10 0	160	1,600	3	30	163	1,630	9 0	1,127	10,143	31	279	1,158	10,422	1,287	11,743	34	309	1,321	12,052
		2	8 0	113	904	5	40	118	944	7 0	870	6,090	48	336	918	6,426	983	6,994	53	376	1,036	7,370
		3	5 8	15	82	6	33	21	115	5 0	208	1,040	150	750	358	1,790	223	1,122	156	783	379	1,905
		1	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	67	402	8	48	75	450	67	402	8	48	75	450
	5 ...	2	5 0	...	...	2	10	2	10	4 8	117	526	52	234	169	760	117	526	54	244	171	770
		3	3 0	...	...	1	3	1	3	2 8	41	103	232	580	273	682	41	103	233	583	274	686
		1	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	14	98	...	...	14	98	14	98	...	...	14	98
	6 ...	2	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	1	5	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	1	5
	7 ...	2	5 0	2	10	1	5	3	15	4 8	10	45	...	...	10	45	12	55	1	5	13	60
	8 ...	2	3 0	2	6	1	3	3	9	2 8	3	7	1	3	4	10	5	23	2	6	7	19
		Total...		749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	... ...	3,855	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449
Wells.	2 ...	1	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	32	320	...	...	32	320	32	320	...	...	32	320
		1	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	45	360	...	...	45	360	45	360	...	...	45	360
	3 ...	2	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	18	108	...	...	18	108	18	108	...	...	18	108
		3	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4	18	...	...	4	18	4	18	...	...	4	18
Deruvu	2 ...	1	10 0	3	30	...	...	3	30	9 0	34	306	...	...	34	306	37	336	...	...	37	336
	4 ...	2	8 0	2	16	...	...	2	16	7 0	25	175	...	...	25	175	27	191	...	...	27	191
		3	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	14	70	3	15	17	85	14	70	3	15	17	85
	5 ...	1	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	11	66	...	...	11	66	11	66	...	...	11	66
		2	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	14	63	...	...	14	63	14	63	...	...	14	63
		3	3 0	5	15	...	...	5	15	2 8	14	35	3	7	17	42	19	50	3	7	22	57
	7 ...	2	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	5	23	...	...	5	23	5	23	...	...	5	23
		Total...		10	61	...	...	10	61	... ...	216	1,544	6	22	222	1,566	226	1,605	6	22	232	1,627
Total.	2 ...	1	12 0	208	2,496	...	...	208	2,496	10 0	421	4,210	...	...	421	4,210	629	6,706	...	...	629	6,706
	3 ...	1	9 0	71	639	2	18	73	657	8 0	346	2,768	19	152	365	2,920	417	3,407	21	170	438	3,577
		2	7 0	138	966	7	49	145	1,015	6 0	132	792	2	12	134	804	270	1,758	9	61	279	1,819
		3	5 0	38	190	14	70	52	260	4 8	39	176	14	63	53	239	77	366	28	133	105	499
		4	3 0	2	6	11	33	13	39	2 8	58	145	22	55	80	200	60	151	33	88	93	239
	4 ...	1	10 0	163	1,630	3	30	166	1,660	9 0	1,161	10,449	31	279	1,192	10,728	1,324	12,079	34	309	1,358	12,388
		2	8 0	115	920	5	40	120	960	7 0	895	6,265	48	336	943	6,601	1,010	7,185	53	376	1,063	7,561
		3	5 8	15	82	6	33	21	115	5 0	222	1,110	153	765	375	1,875	237	1,192	159	798	396	1,990
	5 ...	1	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	78	468	8	48	86	516	78	468	8	48	86	516
		2	5 0	...	...	2	10	2	10	4 8	131	589	52	234	183	823	131	589	54	244	185	833
		3	3 0	5	15	1	3	6	18	2 8	55	138	235	587	290	725	60	153	236	590	296	743
	6 ...	1	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	14	98	...	...	14	98	14	98	...	...	14	98
		2	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	1	5	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	1	5
	7 ...	2	5 0	2	10	1	5	3	15	4 8	15	68	...	...	15	68	17	78	1	5	18	83
	8 ...	2	3 0	2	6	1	3	3	9	2 8	3	7	1	3	4	10	5	13	2	6	7	19
		Grand Total...		759	6,960	53	294	812	7,254	... ...	3,571	27,288	585	2,534	4,516	29,822	4,330	34,248	638	2,828	4,968	37,076
	Deduct ½ for Deruvu Wells on account of Picottah Irrigation.			...	15	...	...	...	15	... ...	...	386	...	5	...	391	...	401	...	5	...	406
	Net Wet Land Assessment ...			...	6,945	...	294	...	7,239	... ...	...	26,902	...	2,529	...	29,431	...	33,847	...	2,823	...	36,670
	As per Revenue account ...			...	7,969	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	25,010	...	...	...	...	...	32,979	...	...	...	...
	Difference ...			...	— 1,024	...	...	...	...	... ...	..	+ 1,892	...	...	...	...	...	+ 868	...	...	...	...
	Per-centage ...			...	— 13	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	+ 8	...	...	...	...	...	+ 3	...	...	...	...

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

Revenue Settlement Office,
On Circuit, Palmanair,
30th September 1871.

APPENDIX C. No. 3.

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Wet Lands in the Poddatur talook, Cuddapah District.

Source of Irrigation.	Class and Sorts.	Rate per Acre.	1st Class. Occupied. Extent.	1st Class. Occupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Total. Extent.	1st Class. Total. Assessment.	2nd Class. Rate per Acre.	2nd Class. Occupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Occupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Total. Extent.	2nd Class. Total. Assessment.	Total. Occupied. Extent.	Total. Occupied. Assessment.	Total. Unoccupied. Extent.	Total. Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Total. Extent.	Total. Total. 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.	Acres.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Tanks, Rivers, Channels, &c.	2 ... 1	12 0	26	312	...	...	26	312	10 0	17	170	...	...	17	170	43	482	...	...	43	482
	3 ... 1	9 0	162	1,458	3	27	165	1,485	8 0	84	672	...	...	84	672	246	2,130	3	27	249	2,157
	2	7 0	164	1,148	13	91	177	1,239	6 0	64	384	6	36	70	420	228	1,532	19	127	247	1,659
	3	5 0	29	145	3	15	32	160	4 8	36	162	5	23	41	185	65	307	8	38	73	345
	4	3 0	3	9	11	33	14	42	2 8	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	9	12	35	15	44
	4 ... 1	10 0	652	6,520	10	100	662	6,620	9 0	1,566	14,094	28	252	1,594	14,346	2,218	20,614	38	352	2,256	20,966
	2	8 0	304	2,432	36	288	340	2,720	7 0	859	6,013	79	553	938	6,566	1,163	8,445	115	841	1,278	9,286
	3	5 8	64	352	54	297	118	649	5 0	337	1,685	33	165	370	1,850	401	2,037	87	462	488	2,499
	5 ... 1	7 0	32	224	...	...	32	224	6 0	318	1,908	...	...	318	1,908	350	2,132	...	...	350	2,132
	2	5 0	22	110	9	45	31	155	4 8	88	396	20	90	108	486	110	506	29	135	139	641
	3	3 0	6	18	34	102	40	120	2 8	8	20	5	13	13	33	14	38	39	115	53	153
	7 ... 1	7 0	220	1,540	32	224	252	1,764	6 0	11	66	...	...	11	66	231	1,606	32	224	263	1,830
	2	5 0	108	540	50	250	158	790	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	540	50	250	158	790
	8 ... 1	5 0	5	25	6	30	11	55	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	25	6	30	11	55
	2	3 0	13	39	6	18	19	57	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	39	6	18	19	57
	Total ...		1,810	14,872	267	1,520	2,077	16,392	... ...	3,388	25,570	177	1,134	3,565	26,704	5,198	40,442	444	2,654	5,642	43,096
	As per Revenue account ...		...	14,777	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	19,460	...	...	...	...	...	34,237	...	...	...	...
	Difference ...		...	+ 95	...	..	...	...	... ...	...	+6,110	...	...	...	...	...	+ 6,205	...	...	...	...
	Percentage ...			+ 1	...	..	...	...	... ...	...	+ 31	..	...	...	...	...	+ 18	...	...	...	...

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
On Circuit at CUDDAPAH.
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		4	5	6	7
£s. A.	Acres.	£s.	Acres.	£s.	Acres.	£s.
12 0	26	312	...	...	26	312
10 0	669	6,690	...	...	679	6,790
9 0	1,728	15,552	10	100	1,759	15,831
8 0	388	3,104	31	279	424	3,392
6 0	1,275	8,925	36	288	1,759	9,793
5 8	393	2,358	124	863	424	2,304
5 0	64	352	6	36	1,399	649
4 8	501	2,505	54	297	399	5,010
3 0	124	558	101	505	118	671
2 8	22	66	25	113	602	219
Total ...	8	20	51	153	149	35
	5,198	40,442	444	2,654	5,642	43,036

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

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Waste Lands of the Caddigan Estate, Caddigan District.

Description of Land.	Class.	Rate per Acre.	1st Class. Occupied. Extent.	1st Class. Occupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Total. Extent.	1st Class. Total. Assessment.	2nd Class. Occupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Occupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Total. Extent.	2nd Class. Total. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		£s. A.	Acres.	£s.	Acres.	£s.	Acres.	£s.	Acres.	£s.	Acres.	£s.	Acres.	£s.
Sheep and Cattle.	1	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	10 0	1,825	18,250	10	100	1,835	18,350	723	7,230	3	30	726	7,260
		8 0	179	1,432	16	128	195	1,560	91	728	...	...	91	728
		5 8	90	495	2	11	92	506	238	1,356	2	11	240	1,367
		5 0	15	75	22	110	37	185	45	202	8	36	53	238
		3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3
	3	10 0	39	390	100	1,000	139	1,390	4,043	40,430	55	550	4,098	40,980
		8 0	121	968	8	64	129	1,032	1,141	9,127	315	2,520	1,456	11,647
		6 0	23	138	141	846	164	984	176	880	590	3,540	766	4,420
		5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	621	3,725	31	186	652	3,911
		4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	1,341	122	548	420	1,889
		4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	325	347	1,388	428	1,713
		3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	174	8	24	66	198
		2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	1,345	4	10	542	1,355
		2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	1,080	27	67	459	1,147
		1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	100	146	365	186	465
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	2	...	24	...
Total ...	4		1,671	21,748	299	2,359	1,970	24,107	9,150	69,680	1,938	9,323	11,088	79,003

APPENDIX C. No. 4.—*Concluded.*

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Wet Lands of the Cuddapah taluck, Cuddapah District.

Source of Irrigation	Class and Sub.	Rate per	1st Class. Occupied. Extent.	1st Class. Occupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	1st Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	1st Class. Total. Extent.	1st Class. Total. Assessment.	2nd Class. Rate for Acre	2nd Class. Occupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Occupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Extent.	2nd Class. Unoccupied. Assessment.	2nd Class. Total. Extent.	2nd Class. Total. Assessment.	Total. Occupied. Extent.	Total. Occupied. Assessment.	Total. Unoccupied. Extent.	Total. Unoccupied. Assessment.	Total. Total. Extent.	Total. Total. 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.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Tank	2 ...	1	12 0	196	2,352	...	...	196	2,352	10 0	774	7,740	3	30	777	7,770	970	10,092	3	30	973	10,122
		1	9 0	13	117	...	...	13	117	8 0	92	736	5	40	97	776	105	853	5	40	110	893
		2	7 0	28	175	9	21	28	196	6 0	226	1,356	32	192	258	1,548	251	1,531	35	213	286	1,744
	3 ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	45	202	70	315	115	517	45	202	70	315	115	517
		4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8	1	3	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	3
		1	10 0	1,325	13,250	10	100	1,335	13,350	9 0	4,193	37,737	55	495	4,248	38,232	5,518	50,987	65	595	5,583	51,582
	4 ...	2	8 0	179	1,432	2	16	181	1,448	7 0	1,229	8,103	318	2,226	1,547	10,329	1,408	10,035	320	2,242	1,728	12,277
		3	5 8	90	495	22	121	112	616	5 0	202	1,010	384	1,920	586	2,930	292	1,505	406	2,041	698	3,546
		1	7 0	15	105	...	...	15	105	6 0	644	3,864	24	144	668	4,008	659	3,969	24	144	683	4,113
		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	309	1,390	131	590	440	1,980	809	1,390	131	590	440	1,980
	5 ...	3	3 0	39	117	100	300	139	417	2 8	81	203	353	882	434	1,085	120	320	453	1,182	573	1,502
		1	8 0	121	968	1	8	122	976	7 0	235	1,645	3	21	238	1,666	356	1,613	4	29	360	2,642
		2	5 8	4	22	...	...	4	22	5 0	58	290	4	20	62	310	62	312	4	20	66	332
	6 ...	1	7 0	1,547	10,829	23	161	1,570	10,990	6 0	900	5,400	27	162	927	5,562	2,447	26,229	50	323	2,497	16,552
		2	5 0	365	1,825	59	295	424	2,120	4 8	422	1,899	146	657	568	2,556	787	3,724	205	952	992	4,676
	7 ...	1	5 0	115	575	1	5	116	580	4 8	49	220	2	9	51	229	164	795	3	14	167	809
		2	3 0	41	123	50	150	91	273	2 8	22	55	98	245	120	300	63	178	148	395	211	573
	8 ...	2	3 0																		
	Grand Total ...			4,075	32,385	271	1,177	4,346	33,562	...	...	9,482	72,353	1,655	7,948	11,137	80,301	13,557	1,04,738	1,926	9,125	15,483	1,13,863
Deduct ¼ for Doruvu Wells on account of Picottah Irrigation.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	...	34	...	702	...	668	...	34	...	702
Net Wet Land Assessment...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,685	...	7,914	...	79,599	...	1,04,070	...	9,091	...	1,13,161
As per Revenue account...				30,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,765	..	...	...	...	...	96,469	...	...	...	...
Difference ...				+ 1,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 5,920	...	...	...	...	...	+ 7,601	...	...	...	...
Per-centage...				+ 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 9	...	...	...	...	...	+ 8	...	...	...	...

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

...ue Settlement Office,
...it, Palmanair,
30th *September* 1871.

	... ...	2	1	1,205	2,251	1,204	1,932	1,204	2,755	—	269	+	504	+	773	1	13	11	1	10	4	2	4	7	—12	+ 22	+ 39
2	Kullur	2	1	3,449	6,884	3,223	5,603	3,223	7,321	—	1,881	+	437	+	2,318	1	15	11	1	8	10	2	4	4	—27	+ 6	+ 46
3	Kanagudur	2	1	1,027	1,794	1,023	1,536	1,023	1,991	—	238	+	197	+	435	1	11	11	1	8	4	1	15	2	—13	+ 11	+ 28
	Total ...	...	...	5,681	10,929	5,450	8,541	5,450	12,067	—	2,388	+	1,138	+	3,526	1	14	10	1	9	1	2	3	5	—22	+ 10	+ 41
1	Chunalapenta	3	2	705	594	762	536	762	623	—	58	+	29	+	87	0	13	6	0	11	3	0	13	1	—10	+ 6	+ 16
2	Chinna Pasaripalle ...	3	2	490	194	482	153	482	156	—	41	—	38	+	3	0	6	4	0	5	1	0	5	2	—21	—20	+ 2
3	Gangapalle	3	2	5,105	4,348	5,236	3,952	5,236	4,700	—	396	+	352	+	748	0	13	8	0	12	1	0	14	4	— 9	+ 8	+ 19
4	Gondipalle	3	2	568	662	604	428	604	493	—	234	—	169	+	65	1	2	8	0	11	4	0	13	1	—35	—26	+ 15
5	Gonumakulapalle ...	3	2	451	752	470	634	470	824	—	118	+	72	+	190	1	10	8	1	5	1	1	12	1	—16	+ 10	+ 30
6	Kolavali	3	2	1,760	1,089	1,784	1,175	1,784	1,365	+	86	+	276	+	190	0	9	11	0	10	6	0	12	3	+ 8	+ 25	+ 16
7	Kommaddi	3	2	2,570	1,699	2,641	1,783	2,641	2,062	+	84	+	363	+	279	0	10	7	0	10	10	0	12	6	+ 5	+ 21	+ 16
8	Vuppulur	3	2	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	Vellaturu	3	2	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	—	903	+	884	+	1,787	0	12	6	0	11	2	0	13	1	— 8	+ 8	+ 17
	Grand Total ...	...	...	44,854	61,005	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.

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	...	...	196	2,352
10 0	2,099	20,990	13	130	2,112	21,120
9 0	4,206	37,854	55	495	4,261	38,349
8 0	392	3,136	8	64	400	3,200
7 0	3,051	21,357	347	2,429	3,398	23,786
6 0	1,770	10,620	83	498	1,853	11,118
5 8	94	517	22	121	116	638
5 0	740	3,700	448	2,240	1,188	5,940
4 8	825	3,712	349	1,571	1,174	5,283
3 0	80	240	150	450	230	690
2 8	104	260	451	1,127	555	1,387
Total ...	13,557	1,04,738	1,926	9,125	15,483	1,13,863
Deduct ¼ for Doruva 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, Palmanair,
30*th September* 1871.

(Signed) G. RANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Financial results of raising certain dry Villages one Group as proposed by the Director of Revenue Settlement, in the Koilgantla talook of Kurnool, and in the Jamalamadugu, Peddatur, and Cuddapah talooks of Cuddapah District.

Talooks.	Names of Villages.	As per Mr. Cox's grouping.	As per Director's grouping.	As per Revenue Account. Extent.	As per Revenue Account. Assessment.	As per New Settlement. As per Mr. Cox's Report. Extent.	As per New Settlement. As per Mr. Cox's Report. Assessment.	As per New Settlement. As per Director's Revision. Extent.	As per New Settlement. As per Director's Revision. Assessment.	Comparison of Columns. Difference, Columns 6 and 8.	Difference, Columns 6 and 10.	Difference, Columns 8 and 10.	Average Rate per Acre. As per Revenue Account.	As per Mr. Cox's Scheme.	As per Director's Modification.	Per-centage. Of Cols. 6 and 11.	Of Cols. 6 and 12.	Of Cols. 8 and 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Koilgantla.	1 Koilgantla	2	1	8,537	7,737	3,571	7,316	3,571	10,258	— 421	+ 2,521	+ 2,942	2 3 0	2 0 2	2 14 0	— 5	+ 33	+ 40
	2 Reddivarijambuladinne....	2	1	951	2,308	956	1,589	956	2,319	— 719	+ 11	+ 730	2 6 10	1 10 7	2 6 10	—31	+ 1	+ 46
	3 Saruvepalli	2	1	756	1,232	749	1,095	749	1,557	— 137	+ 325	+ 462	1 10 1	1 7 5	2 1 3	—11	+ 26	+ 42
	4 Vuyyaluvada	2	1	2,375	5,181	2,368	4,287	2,368	6,063	— 944	+ 882	+ 1,826	2 2 11	1 12 8	2 8 11	—18	+ 17	+ 43
	5 Aluvakonda	3	2	4,562	3,759	4,544	3,679	4,544	4,512	— 80	+ 753	+ 833	0 13 2	0 13 0	0 15 11	— 2	+ 20	+ 23
	6 Vuppulur	3	2	826	1,520	801	1,017	801	1,330	— 503	— 190	+ 313	1 13 5	1 4 4	1 10 7	—33	—13	+ 31
	Total ...	...	...	18,007	21,737	12,989	18,933	12,989	26,039	— 2,804	+ 4,302	+ 7,106	1 10 9	1 7 4	2 0 1	—18	+ 20	+ 38
Jamalamadugu.	1 Bestanemula	2	1	847	1,442	826	1,247	826	1,759	— 195	+ 317	+ 512	1 11 3	1 8 2	2 2 1	—14	+ 22	+ 41
	2 Bhimagundam	2	1	1,349	2,393	1,340	2,106	1,340	3,062	— 287	+ 669	+ 956	1 12 5	1 9 2	2 4 7	—12	+ 28	+ 45
	3 Bukkapatnam	3	2	1,242	3,180	1,289	1,461	1,289	1,868	— 1,719	— 1,312	+ 407	2 9 0	1 2 3	1 7 2	—54	—41	+ 28
	4 Chinna Venutarla ...	3	2	1,174	1,502	1,172	1,483	1,172	1,932	— 19	+ 430	+ 449	1 4 6	1 4 3	1 10 5	— 1	+ 29	+ 31
	5 Lavanur	3	2	3,017	3,073	3,003	3,039	3,003	3,816	— 34	+ 743	+ 777	1 0 3	1 0 2	1 4 4	— 1	+ 24	+ 26
	6 Lingannumpalli	3	2	320	370	352	379	352	481	+ 9	+ 111	+ 102	1 2 6	1 1 3	1 5 10	+ 2	+ 30	+ 27
	7 Nagamalladinne	3	2	173	253	304	216	304	260	— 57	+ 7	+ 44	1 7 5	0 11 4	0 13 8	—15	+ 3	+ 20
	8 Nallapalli	3	2	1,714	1,986	1,814	1,607	1,814	1,952	— 379	+ 34	+ 345	1 2 6	0 14 2	1 1 3	—19	— 2	+ 21
	9 Tallapoddatur	3	2	950	1,838	989	1,155	989	1,486	— 683	+ 352	+ 331	1 14 11	1 2 8	1 8 0	—37	—19	+ 28
	10 Venakayyakalava	3	2	985	1,074	1,016	873	1,016	1,058	— 201	— 16	+ 185	1 1 5	0 13 9	1 0 8	—19	— 2	+ 21
	Total ...	...	...	11,771	17,111	12,105	13,566	12,105	17,674	— 3,545	+ 563	... 4,108	1 7 3	1 1 11	1 7 4	—21	+ 3	+ 30

9-2-75
1-12-75
16-7-81

Rec. 2067/52
Rec. Feb 17th Ltrs

Sanctioned Rates for 1st Class
Consolidated Rates

Darcey	6 8	Sanctioned
Vatica	5 —	do
Selenophel	7 —	do Consolidated Rate Proposed Sanctioned Included in 5-8-12 Rate
Kanwal	7	Proposed
Nelore	8 —	Proposed
Ocimum	9 8	Sanctioned on 20 yrs
Gunter	6 8	2d class Sal
Pallikonda	7 —	Proposed
Chingleput	7 —	do