M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

(1) Number of Pages 124

(2) Date of repair 8/8

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	515	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.

Dated 27th April 1824 196 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 27th April 1874.

No. 223. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th March 1874, No. 664 :—

Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 5th February 1874, No. 69 :—

I HAVE the honour to report on the progress made in the settlement of this district during December 1873.

2. The accounts of the villages under the irrigation of the Sittar river, in the Tinnevelly Taluq, were worked up with the following results :—

3. *Village Boundaries.*—These villages are now eighteen in number formed by the amalgamation of twenty-five old villages as follows :—

Names of Settlement Villages.	Names of Jammabandi Villages.	Portion merged.	Cultivated Area of Government Lands.		Remarks.
			Acres.	Assessment.	
				Rs.	
1. Ukkirankottai	1. Ukkirankottai	All	3,065	3,624	
2. Alagiapandiapuram	2. Alagiapandiapuram	Do.	2,418	1,811	
3. Kattarankulam	3. Kattarankulam	Do.	1,342	718	
4. Soliyanallur	4. Soliyanallur	Do.	2,819	4,319	
5. Pirenjeri	5. Pirenjeri	Part	4,352	4,692	
	6. Ittikulam	All	364	282	An isolated hamlet of Sittar Chattram.
	7. Veppankulam	Do.	150	68	An isolated uninhabited tract.
			2,876	4,078	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	An isolated fragment of a village.
	Pirenjeri	Part	570	457	
	9. Alyankarimalkulam	All	647	611	A petty village with non-resident landholders.
			791	1,068	
7. Terkupatti	10. Terkupatti	Do.	605	547	
	11. Sidakurichi	Do.	271	686	A petty village between Terkupatti and the river.
			776	1,241	
8. Kalakudi	12. Kalakudi	Do.	1,647	1,997	
	13. Alyanpadukulam	Do.	110	315	An uninhabited tract.
			1,857	2,312	
9. Ettankulam	14. Ettankulam	Do.	2,092	1,046	
	15. Tirumalapuram	Do.	300	450	A petty village included.
	16. Manur	Part	267	116	An outlying fragment of a village.
			2,659	1,611	
10. Manur	17. Manur	Do.	1,347	3,455	
	Madavakurichi	Do.	93	13	Outlying fragments of villages.
	18. Alankatturam	Do.	182	84	
			1,542	3,552	
11. Vadakkurichi	19. Madavakurichi	Do.	3,693	5,275	
12. Mavadi	20. Mavadi	All	785	1,554	
	Kannar	Part	98	113	Outlying fragments of villages.
	Annakapuram	Do.	403	1,365	
			1,286	3,032	
13. Kannapatti	21. Kannapatti	All	1,801	739	
14. Pillaikulam	22. Pillaikulam	Do.	4,661	5,275	
15. Pallikottai	23. Pallikottai	Part	[illegible]	8,280	
16. Tenkalam	Do.	Do.	3,219	2,632	A sub-division of Pallikottai now forming a separate village.
17. Gengandan	24. Gengandan	All	4,847	7,277	
18. Padmalampedi	25. Padmalampedi	Do.	171	516	

4. *Grouping of Villages.*—The eighteen villages thus formed have all been placed for settlement purposes in the third group.

5. *Classification of Soils.*—The river-irrigated soil is, for the most part, black loam, except in three villages south of the river near gravelly uplands, where the soil is red.

The following table exhibits the classification of the river-irrigated area:—

Classification.		Area.
Class.	Sort.	
		acres.
4	3	1,564
4	4	1,919
4	5	1,097
7	3	185
7	4	716
7	4	236
7	5	172
		5,740

6. *Second Crops.*—The second crop shown has been cultivated on 3,824 acres of the 5,740 acres irrigated.

The assessment on the river-irrigated lands is as follows:—

Rate.	Area.	Assessment. For first Crop.	Assessment. For second Crop.	Assessment. Total.	Average Assessment on the Net-tah irrigated Lands per Acre.
Rs. A. P.	acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
6 0 0	1,564	9,384	.....	.....	.....
4 8 0	2,812	12,654	.....	.....	.....
3 8 0	1,098	4,020	.....	.....	.....
3 0 0	127	380	.....	.....	.....
Total...	5,740	26,058	4,252	30,310	5 6 0

7. *Rain-fed Tanks.*—There are eight tanks commanding 213 acres, which are classified as follows:—

Classification.		Area.
Class.	Sort.	
		acres.
4	3	102
3	3	111
		213

8. The second crop shown has been cultivated on 103 acres under four tanks out of the 213 acres irrigated.

The assessment on the rain-fed tank lands is as follows:—

Rate.	Area.	Assessment. For first Crop.	Assessment. For second Crop.	Assessment. Total.	Average Assessment on Lands under rain-fed Tanks per Acre.
Rs. A. P.	acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	102	357	.....	...	.....
3 0 0	111	333	.....	...	.....
	213	690	82	772	3 10 0

9. Besides the eight tanks abovementioned, a small rain-fed tank in the village of Alagiapandiapuram, with a nominal ayacut of 18 acres, was made over to the sole puttadar at a permanent lump assessment of Rupees 45.

10. *Lands supplied by Baling.*—High level lands supplied by baling from channels or channel-fed tanks have been assessed at half the rate assigned to the block in which they are situated. The area thus rated is 35 acres assessed at Rupees 85.

11. *Garden Land.*—There are 171 acres supplied by lift from Government wells, of which 118 acres have been assessed at Rupees 5-8-0 an acre and 53 acres at Rupees 2-8-0 an acre giving a total assessment of Rupees 540.

12. *Ordinary Dry Lands.*—These lands vary considerably in character and value from black cotton soil, assessed at 1 Rupee per acre to gravelly uplands, assessed at only 1 Rupee per acre, and have been classified and assessed as follows:—

Classification.		Taram.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Average per Acre.
Class.	Sort.					
			Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
4	3	5	1 0 0	2,697	2,698	
4	4	6	0 12 0	240	180	
4	5	7	0 8 0	3,338	1,695	
7	3	6	0 12 0	287	215	
7	4	7	0 8 0	590	295	
7	5	8	0 0 0	6	2	
8	1	5	1 0 0	17	17	
8	3	7	0 8 0	2,423	1,212	
8	4	8	0 6 0	12,875	4,838	
8	5	9	0 4 0	15,897	3,981	
				38,420	15,133	0 6 4

13. *Palmyras.*—The charge on palmyras in the cultivated fields has been consolidated for a sum total of Rupees 672. This is the charge for palmyras only, and is over and above the taram assessment of the fields that the palmyras stand on. The fixed charge on the trees includes the growing seedlings, and this has raised the assessment on the trees in the area thus settled by Rupees 150.

14. *Pasturage.*—165 acres, assessed at Rupees 62, have been set aside as pasturage in four villages, but in the rest the dry lands held on puttas being only partly cultivated afford sufficient grazing ground for the cattle.

15. *Building-sites.*—About 21 acres, assessed at Rupees 17, have been added to the village building-sites where those were insufficient, and no puttas have been issued for any land or trees in the building-sites.

16. *Division of common Lands.*—10,654 acres hitherto held in common, have been divided among 308 share-holders, and the sharing system has now ceased in these villages, except as regards petty holdings retained in common for special purposes.

17. *Transfer of Patta.*—616 puttas have been transferred with the consent of the parties concerned.

18. *Results of the Settlement.*—The average total of the land assessment of these villages for the last five years is, deducting remissions for waste and withered crops, Chatarlagam, Stalival, Rupees 45,578 as per statement enclosed; the land assessment now fixed by settlement is Rupees 47,171, including Rupees 2,127, the assessment of lands taken up during settlement; there is, therefore, a net increase of Rupees 1,593.

Enclosure No. 1.—Statement showing area and assessment of the villages under the Sittar river.

Enclosure No. 2.—Map.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. In this case Mr. Puckle reports that during December last the accounts of the eighteen villages under the Sittar river were completed.

3. The wet lands directly under river-irrigation comprise an area of acres 6,749, assessed at Rupees 20,158, or Rupees 2-15-0 per acre for the first crop, which seems moderate enough, as Mr. Puckle says they consist generally of black loam. Of the above extent, 3,853 acres have been compounded for; the assessment thus arranged for the second crop being Rupees 4,252, or Rupees 3-3-10 per acre. The Board wish to know whether Mr. Puckle anticipates any result by fraud by compounding for only a portion of the area as a village. Unless the compounding extends over a large proportion of the area, it is not likely to be attended with much success. [illegible] 2,896 acres, and which have not been assessed as cumbalam, and lands may consequently cease. When the assessment now fixed upon the irrigated area is set side by side with its average demand during the last five years, there is a falling off of Rupees 4,014, although the settlement area exceeds the average area of these five years by acres 560.

4. The second crop under the rain-fed tanks was consolidated in the case of 105 acres at Rupees 82, or less than one rupee per acre, the minimum laid down by Government in paragraph 16 of their Proceedings upon the Trichinopoly settlement, dated 14th April 1864. This may be owing to alterations having been made for [illegible] which should be explained.

5. Mr. Puckle has assessed the ordinary dry lands at Rupees 10,135 for the 88,420 acres, or at Rupees 0-1-4 per acre on the average. From the enclosure which accompanies Mr. Puckle's letter, it is gathered that the falling off in dry, when compared with the revenue of the last five years is Rupees 685, but [illegible] Mr. Puckle's settlement area exceeds that of the average by acres 6,482.

6. In their Proceedings of the 6th instant, the Board pointed out that when comparing the old demand with the new, remissions granted for withered crops and waste should not be deducted from the former here, as obtaining [illegible] to the new rates. In the present case, Mr. Puckle has not only deducted the remissions on the wet side, but has added to the other side a sum of Rupees 2,127, being the assessment of lands newly taken up. As this newly acquired area is not shown on the other side of the account, the assessment should not be included in the new demand when the comparison is made. Moreover, there is no guarantee that this recently acquired cultivation will be permanently retained. When the actual [illegible] under the old and new regimes on the same lands is contrasted, the result is a decrease of nearly Rupees 4,000 as thus shown:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Former demand, as given by Mr. Puckle	49,693	New settlement, as given by Mr. Puckle	47,471
Add average remissions for waste, &c.	3,245	Deduct lands newly taken up	2,127
	52,938		45,344
		Loss by new settlement	7,594

7. Mr. Puckle should, therefore, inform the Board, as soon as possible, of the financial result of the work hitherto completed in Tinnevelly when tested by comparison made in the manner now prescribed, which is the manner adopted elsewhere.

No. 224. ORDER THEREON, 27th April 1874, No. 515.

Miscellaneous.

THE Government await the further report called for from the Collector.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Rd. I. R. Engleheart.

No. 664.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 24th March 1874.

Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 5th February 1874, No. 69 :—

I HAVE the honour to report on the progress made in the settlement of this district during December 1873.

2. The accounts of the villages under the irrigation of the Sittar river, in the Tinnevelly Taluq, were worked up with the following results :—

3. *Village Boundaries.*—These villages are now eighteen in number formed by the amalgamation of twenty-five old villages as follows :—

Names of Settlement Villages.	Names of Jamabandi Villages.	Portion merged.	Cultivated Area of Government Lands.		Remarks.
			Acres.	Assessment.	
				Rs.	
1. Ukkirankottai	1. Ukkirankottai	All	2,065	3,624	
2. Alagiapandiapuram	3. Alagiapandiapuram	Do.	2,616	1,811	
3. Kattarankulam	3. Kattarankulam	Do.	1,242	719	
4. Sellyanallur	4. Sellyanallur	Do.	2,819	4,419	
5. Pirangeri	5. Pirangeri	Part	4,352	4,627	
	6. Irukkulam	All	363	234	An isolated hamlet of Sittar Chattrum.
	7. Veppankulam	Do.	160	68	An isolated quinkabitated place.
			4,875	4,979	
8. Sittar Chattrum	8. Sittar Chattrum	Do.	135	663	An isolated fragment of a village.
	Pirangeri	Part	339	494	A petty village with non-resident land-holders.
	9. Ayyankarisalkulam	All	317	411	
			791	1,568	
9. Pillaikulam	12. Pillaikulam	Do.	671	661	A petty village between Nanguneri and Sittar.
	11. Sundranelli	Do.	175	1,201	
			176	1,201	
8. Kalakadi	13. Kalakadi	Do.	1,547	1,093	An undivided tract.
	12. Ayyenpidakulam	Do.	110	219	
			1,657	2,312	
9. Pillaikulam	14. Pillaikulam	Do.	2,050	1,046	
	16. Tirumalapuram	Do.	300	450	A petty village included.
	16. Manur	Part	307	119	An outlying fragment of a village.
			2,659	1,615	
10. Manur	17. Manur	Do.	1,047	2,162	
	Madavakurichi	Do.	93	19	Outlying fragments of villages.
	18. Alvakeperam	Do.	183	84	
			1,043	2,265	
11. Madavakurichi	19. Madavakurichi	Do.	3,001	5,479	
12. Mavadi	20. Mavadi	All	7,867	11,654	
	Manur	Part	99	112	Outlying fragments of villages.
	Alvakeperam	Do.	403	1,066	
			1,945	2,067	
13. Kaiyarpatti	21. Kaiyarpatti	All	1,397	729	
14. Pillaikulam	22. Pillaikulam	Do.	2,004	3,374	
15. Pathrettai	23. Pathrettai	Part	2,705	3,843	
16. Tenkalam	Do.	Do.	2,210	3,929	A subdivision of Pathrettai now forming a separate village.
17. Gengondapuram	24. Gengondapuram	All	4,847	7,377	
18. Pathmangalam	25. Pathmangalam	Do.	171	519	

4. *Grouping of Villages.*—The eighteen villages thus formed have all been placed for settlement purposes in the third group.

5. *Classification of Soils.*—The river-irrigated soil is, for the most part, black loam, except in three villages, south of the river near gravelly uplands, where the soil is red.

The following table exhibits the classification of the river-irrigated area:—

Classification.		Area.
Class.	Sort.	
		acres.
4	3	1,304
4	4	1,019
4	5	1,057
7	2	168
7	3	708
7	4	236
7	6	177
		5,749

6. *Second Crop.*—The second crop charge has been consolidated on 3,332 acres of the 5,749 acres now settled.

The assessment on the river-irrigated lands is as under:—

Rate.			Area.	Assessment.			Average assessment on the Sit irrigated land per Acre.
				For first Crop.	For second Crop.	Total.	
Rs.	A.	P.	acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
6	0	0	1,564	9,384	.....	.....	.....
5	8	0	2,177	12,222	.....	.....	.....
5	0	0	1,809	9,045	.....	.....	.....
3	0	0	197	592	.....	.....	.....
Total			5,747	25,843	4,332	30,175	5 0 7

7. *Rain-fed Tanks.*—There are eighteen rain-fed tanks, irrigating 213 acres, which are classified as follows:—

Classification.		Area.
Class.	Sort.	
		Acres.
4	3	102
4	4	111
		213

8. The second crop charge has been consolidated on 195 acres under four tanks out of the 213 acres now settled.

The assessment on the rain-fed tank lands is as follows:—

Rate.			Area.	Assessment.			Average Assessment on Lands under rain-fed Tanks per Acre.
				For first Crop.	For second Crop.	Total.	
Rs.	A.	P.	acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
3	8	0	102	357	.....	.....	.....
3	0	0	111	333	.....	.....	.....
			213	690	82	772	3 10 0

9. Besides the eight tanks abovementioned, a small rain-fed tank in the village of Alagiapandiapuram, with a nominal ayacut of 18 acres, was made over to the sole pattadar at a permanent lump assessment of Rupees 45.

10. *Lands supplied by Baling.*—High level lands supplied by baling from channels or channel-fed tanks have been assessed at half the rate assigned to the block in which they are situated. The area thus rated is 85 acres assessed at Rupees 85.

11. *Garden Land.*—There are 171 acres supplied by lift from Government wells, of which 118 acres have been assessed at Rupees 3-8-0 an acre and 53 acres at Rupees 2-8-0 an acre giving a total assessment of Rupees 540.

12. *Ordinary dry Lands.*—These lands vary considerably in character and value from black cotton soil, assessed at 1 Rupee per acre to gravelly uplands, assessed at only ¼ Rupee per acre, and have been classified and assessed, as follows:—

Classification.		Taram.	Rate per Acre.			Area.	Assessment.	Average per Acre.		
Class.	Sort.		Rs.	A.	P.	acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
4	3	5	1	0	0	2,607	2,603			
4	4	6	0	12	0	240	180			
4	5	7	0	8	0	3,388	1,693			
7	3	6	0	12	0	287	215			
7	4	7	0	8	0	590	295			
7	5	8	0	6	0	0	2			
8	1	5	1	0	0	17	17			
8	3	7	0	8	0	2,433	1,212			
8	4	8	0	6	0	12,875	4,828			
8	5	9	0	4	0	15,807	3,981			
						38,420	15,133	0	6	4

13. *Palmyras.*—The charge on palmyras in the cultivated fields has been consolidated for the sum total of Rupees 672. This is the charge for palmyras only, and is over and above the taram assessment of the fields that the palmyras stand on. The fixed charge on the trees includes the growing seedlings, and this has raised the assessment on the trees in the area thus settled by Rupees 150.

14. *Pasturage.*—165 acres, assessed at Rupees 62, have been set aside as pasturage in four villages, but in the rest the dry lands held on patta being only partly cultivated afford sufficient grazing ground for the cattle.

15. *Building sites.*—About 21 acres, assessed at Rupees 17, have been added to the village building sites where there were insufficient, and no patta have been issued for any land or trees in the building sites.

16. *Division of common Lands.*—10,654 acres hitherto held in common, have been divided among 308 share-holders, and the sharing system has now ceased in these villages, except as regards petty holdings retained in common for special purposes.

17. *Transfer of Puttas.*—616 puttas have been transferred with the consent of the parties concerned.

18. *Results of the Settlement.*—The average total of the land assessment of these villages for the last five years is, deducting remissions for waste and withered crops, Chinturpagam, Sralakaval, Rupees 45,578 as per statement enclosed; the land assessment now fixed by settlement is Rupees 47,471, including Rupees 2,127, the assessment of lands taken up during settlement; there is, therefore, a net increase of Rupees 1,893.

Enclosure No. 1.—Statement showing area and assessment of the villages under the Sitter river.

Enclosure No. 2.—Map.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. In this letter Mr. Puckle reports that during December last the accounts of the eighteen villages under the Sitter river were completed.

3. The wet lands directly under river irrigation comprise an area of acres 6,742, assessed at Rupees 26,038, or Rupees 4-10-0 per acre for the first crop which seems moderate enough, as Mr. Puckle says they consist generally of black loam. Of the above extent, 3,852 acres have been compounded for; the assessment thus arranged for the second crop being Rupees 4,232, or Rupees 1-5-10 per acre. The Board wish to know whether Mr. Puckle anticipates any room for fraud by compounding for only a portion of the area in a village. Unless the compounding extends uniformly to a given tract of village, it may be somewhat complicated hereafter to distinguish which fields were and which were not assessed, and frauds may consequently result. When the assessments now fixed have been worked out it will be seen whether the last two years of the settlement (1903-04) although [illegible] Rupees 1,911, although [illegible] assessment [illegible]

4. The second crop under [illegible] was compounded in the case of 105 acres at Rupees 2-2, or less than one Rupee per acre, the minimum laid down by Government in paragraph 13 of their Proceedings upon the Tinnevelly settlement, dated 26th April 1904. This may be owing to alterations having been made for valley, but the cases should be explained.

5. Mr. Puckle has assessed the ordinary dry lands at Rupees 15,103 for the 36,420 acres, or at Rupees 0-6-4 per acre, on average. From the statement which accompanies Mr. Puckle's letter it is gathered that the rating of [illegible] when compared with the revenue of the last five years, is Rupees 683 [illegible] Mr. Puckle's enclosure area exceeds that of the average by acres 3,842.

6. In their Proceedings of the 5th instant the Board pointed out that when comparing the old demand with the new assessment, uncultivated areas and waste should not be deducted from the former demand, as [illegible] with the new rates. In the present case, Mr. Puckle has not only [illegible] requirements of the two sets, but has added to the former sole sum of Rupees 2,127, [illegible] assessment of lands newly taken up. As this newly acquired area is not shown on the other side of the account, the assessment should not be included in the new demand with the [illegible] Moreover the area [illegible] that the recently acquired [illegible] on the same [illegible] Rupees 4,000 as [illegible] shown [illegible]

Former demand as given by Mr. Puckle	...	47,471
Add [illegible]	...	2,127
		45,344
Less [illegible] settlement	...	3,972

7. Mr. Puckle should, therefore, inform the Board, as soon as possible, of the financial result of the work hitherto completed in Tinnevelly when tested by comparison made in the manner now prescribed, which is the manner adopted elsewhere.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with two original Enclosures, to be returned.

" the Collector of Tinnevelly.

Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. F. R. Bandleman.

Revenue 1874. Septr.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

Septr 1874

PROCEEDINGS, 26th MARCH 1874, No. 664.

Received 31st March 1874

MARCH.

No. 664.

Tinnevelly Settlement.—Collector's report on progress made in settlement of district during December 1873, submitted to Government with remarks. Collector to report financial results of work hitherto completed in district.

Collector
No 575 27 March 74

No 575

To the Government Records

The papers referred to from the Collector

Office

27 March 74