

(1) Number of Pages.....29 + 1 map.(2) Date of repair.....20-11-67(3) Initials of the Referencer.....22.2.68**MADRAS RECORD OFFICE****GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS**Revenue. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1085	Press
B.P. No.		Mis-

Dated 19. 7. 1875 196 .

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No. 202. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th May 1875, No. 1,217 :—

Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Tiruvattore, 14th April 1875, No. 724-21 :—

I HAVE the honor to forward the Special Assistant's report on the settlement of the villages under the Streeviguntum anicut on the southern bank of the river in the Tenkarai taluq of Tinnevely receive through the Collector.

2. I forward the report on these villages without waiting for the completion of the rest of the taluq, as the Government are no doubt anxious to know what returns to expect from the Streeviguntum anicut lately constructed from Loan funds at a cost of 10 lakhs of Rupees.

3. This anicut crosses the Tambrapoorani 7 miles below the Maradur anicut, which was till recently the last work on the river, and is calculated to irrigate 40,000 acres. A part of this area was already scantily irrigated by the Maradur system of works, but so many tanks had to be filled before the last got its water that Tenteriperi, now the most flourishing village under the Streevaygundum anicut, used to harvest its crop in June, or from three to four months later than the villages a few miles higher up.

4. The gain by improved irrigation to this village alone with its 2,000 acres of irrigated land is enormous, but the gain is well deserved, for it was the energy of Tenteriperi villagers that immediately brought about the construction of the Streeviguntum anicut.

5. The Board may remember that a trial cut was made from the river to the great Kadambae tank in 1868, with money subscribed by the ryots. The Tenteriperi people first started that scheme, they furnished much of the labor, and exerted themselves to the uttermost to finish the work ere the freshes came down in June; the result was most successful, before a stone of the anicut was laid, the southern head-slice was built, and the outline of the present main channel was cut as far as the Kadambae tank without any cost to Government.

6. Since 1868 the character of Tenteriperi and of the adjoining villages has changed entirely; lands which a few years ago were scantily cropped and hardly worth cultivating are now daily increasing in value. Cultivation is extending further and further east, the drainage channels and other special fund works approved of by Government in Proceedings, No. 302, dated 25th February 1875, will do much towards getting rid of the salt and soda that impoverish the lower levels, a return of 7 per cent. on the moiety of the outlay of ten lakhs apportionable to the southern bank of the river has been secured this year, and the reduction of revenue that must have been made by the settlement of a tract of country formerly much over-assessed with regard to its then poor irrigation has been saved, and the assessment has been brought up to the average (11 Rupees an acre) of the older irrigated tracts in the Tambrapooni Valley.

7. Altogether a lakh of Rupees (40,000 Rupees by ryots' subscriptions and 60,000 Rupees by the sale of waste lands) has been raised and expended in this limited area over and above departmental outlay, and the officer who laid out this supplemental lakh of Rupees and who now submits the financial results of the labors of the Public Works and Revenue officers is Vencatacharriar of the Settlement Department, now Special Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely.

8. A glance at the accompanying map will show the relative qualities of the irrigated lands; the best, colored green, lie under the great Kadambae tank, now a perennial source of supply, and are assessed at Rupees 15-12-0 an acre; the dotted green adjoining this and the entirely yellow tract under the Ammampuram tank are the next best assessed at Rupees 13-8-0, then come the lined green and dotted yellow assessed at Rupees 10, then the lined yellow assessed at Rs. 7-8-0, and finally the combined yellow lines and dots assessed at Rupees 6 and under; in all five grades from the best land of Tenteriperi to the salt swamp below Trichendur. The area left blank in the map is dry, but this will be more or less irrigated in the course of years to come.

9. The area affected is 55 square miles comprising twenty-eight villages with a revenue of Rupees 93,072 last year. This revenue has been now raised by settlement to Rupees 1,31,435 or by Rupees 38,363. The Special Assistant draws a comparison between the net average revenue of the past five years and that now determined by settlement, and adds to the difference some Rupees 20,000 that would probably have been struck off by settlement had the anicut not been built, and thus shows a net gain of Rupees 65,000 by the construction of the work; but, for practical purposes, it will be sufficient to take merely the difference between last year's and this year's assessment, and apply it to a moiety of the outlay on the work. Rupees 38,363 gives a return of upwards of 7 per cent. on an outlay of 5 lakhs of Rupees.

10. The villages on the north bank of the river, to which the other moiety of the cost of the work is apportioned, are now under settlement, and I anticipate that their return will be nearly, if not quite, as good as that now reported.

11. In my estimate of the probable returns from the Streeviguntum anicut embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 1,352, dated 18th July 1872, I

calculated that an additional assessment of Rupees 22,527 might be imposed on the lands then under wet cultivation on the southern bank of the river, assessed last year at Rupees 85,912 deducting fixed remissions, now assessed at Rupees 1,15,676. The additional assessment now actually imposed on these lands and on the waste taken up at settlement is Rupees 29,764. The Special Assistant gives it as Rupees 28,421 in the marginal note in paragraph 16 of his report, but he there takes the average of the last five years deducting fixed remissions Rupees 363 and Rupees 706 the assessment of land thrown into porumboke at the settlement. I have made the comparison between the last year's beriz deducting only fixed remissions, and have shown the settlement figures *minus* the assessment of the lands thrown into purumboke. In Appendix A he shows that the area of two villages and the lands supplied by baling were omitted from my estimate; these are now assessed at Rupees 4,000, and adding this sum to the estimate, the new assessment of the old irrigation differs from the estimate by only Rupees 3,237. The remaining Rupees 8,599 represents the increased assessment of dry lands.

12. The area now held on putta is as much as the people can manage with the present scanty labor supply, but as population increases and the entire area commanded is irrigated, there will be an ultimate further increase of revenue of Rupees 49,495, which with the Rupees 38,362 brought to account this year and the increase of Rupees 7,422 already brought to account between faslies 1279 and 1283, or subsequent to the first cut being made from the river and prior to the settlement, will give Rupees 95,279, or 19 per cent. on the outlay on the southern bank of the river. This per-centage is in excess of the estimate and allows of the returns from the northern bank being ratably less than those now reported to make up the total of 16 per cent. provided for in the estimate.

13. Having shown the results on one side of the river to be favorable to the anicut scheme, I will proceed to explain the method on which the settlement of the lands has been made.

14. The tract now reported on has engaged my special attention as a settlement officer from the date of my joining the Tinnevely district in 1866. The desolation of the country round and about Trichendur, the high assessment of the so-called irrigated lands of Tenteriperi and Ammampuram, the scanty water-supply in the tanks, and the apparent feasibility of irrigating the whole country from a new anicut on the river induced me to make inquiries which led to the revival of Colonel Horsley's scheme submitted nine years before, but set aside for want of funds about the time of the meeting. In 1863 Lieutenant Shephard, R.E., was deputed to revise Colonel Horsley's scheme; and, as I was then engaged on the preliminary valuation of the lands now reported on, I was able to accompany Lieutenant Shephard over the villages and furnish him with some of the information he needed. Later I accompanied Lieutenant Shephard on a second tour round these villages, and with him prepared the estimate of financial results quoted above. In the meantime the ryots' subscriptions were spent in making the first cut from the river; the anicut work commenced, the settlement scheme was matured, and as the lands were laid out for assessment and the future charge was determined, the right of occupancy of some of the waste lands was sold,

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and the money expended on securing the water-supply of the lands on which the money was raised. Settlement and public works were thus enabled to advance hand in hand; the works are now nearly completed, and the settlement of the area commanded by the anicut on both sides of the river will be finished and reported on before the close of this fasli.

15. The villages now reported on are twenty-eight in number, formed by the amalgamation of thirty-seven old villages. Of these four were uninhabited, and the remainder were so exceedingly small or intermixed with those in which they are now merged that their amalgamation could not be avoided; four villages of unwieldy size have been subdivided to suit the requirements of the people.

16. The soil is mostly black loam along the bank of the river, but where the channels bend southward and skirt the red sand hills, locally known as the terei, the face of the country is changed and the soil is entirely red.

17. In the accompanying map the black soil series is colored green, and the red soil series yellow. I had originally laid out these villages in the second, third, and fourth groups, but the construction of the anicut enabled me to raise all to the second group; the average assessment of the irrigated lands is now Rupees 10-13-2 an acre, which is almost identical with the average arrived at, Rupees 10-14-9, for the river-fed lands of the Tinnevely taluq higher up the stream.

18. The second-crop charge has been compounded on 9,000 of the 10,455 acres dealt with. Seventy-three per cent. of the irrigated area has been assessed at 10 Rupees and upwards, viz., 19 per cent. at Rupees 15-12-0, 20 per cent. at Rupees 13-8-0, and 34 per cent. at 10 Rupees an acre; the assessment of the dry lands intermixed with the irrigation has been raised in consideration of the advantage that they gain by a moistened soil and better climate, and their average assessment is now 10 Annas 4 Pies an acre. The following table exhibits the areas that fall in each money rate:—

IRRIGATED.				Dry.			
Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.	Average rate per Acre.	Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.	Average rate per Acre.
RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
15 12 0	1,968	31,001		3 8 0	317	1,109	
13 8 0	2,085	28,150		2 8 0	287	716	
10 0 0	3,530	35,301		1 8 0	321	482	
7 8 0	1,558	11,681		1 0 0	3,216	3,216	
6 0 0	657	3,950		0 12 0	4,451	3,338	
5 10 0	97	547		0 8 0	8,304	4,152	
4 8 0	558	2,514		0 6 0	3,259	1,222	
3 0 0	2	7		0 4 0	2,192	518	
				0 3 0	614	115	
	10,455	1,13,151	10 13 2				
Baling ...	771	3,386	4 6 3				
	11,226	1,16,537			22,961	14,898	0 10 4

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19. The Samoodayam or common lands have been divided with the consent of the shareholders, and the sharing system has now ceased to exist in these villages.

20. Three hundred and fifteen acres, assessed at Rupees 706, have been deducted for village sites, roads, and channels, but no lands have been specially set aside for pasturage, as there are large tracts of waste in the neighbourhood.

21. The charge on 569,368 of the 8 lakhs of palmyras standing on the ryots' holdings has been consolidated and added to the land assessment of the fields on which these trees stand in the manner approved by Government in paragraph 3 of Proceedings, No. 360, dated 5th March 1875. There remain now but 240,421 palmyras liable to be separately charged with tree tax, and the tax on these will be levied in future at 1 Anna or 6 Pies, or 3 Pies per tree according to class. The revision of the assessment of these trees has brought in an immediate increase of revenue of Rupees 1,126.

22. Nine hundred and twenty-five puttass were transferred during the settlement, and the lands supplied by baling have been assessed at half the rates assigned to the lands irrigated by direct flow in the block in which they are situated. The lands supplied by ooze springs from the terei have been carefully treated, and their former high rates of assessment have been generally reduced.

23. A village service cess of 1 Anna per Rupee of assessment has been imposed.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From W. H. COMYN, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevely, to R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, dated Iruvappapuram, 27th March 1875, No. 271.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Special Assistant's report (with enclosures) on the settlement of the twenty-eight villages under the Streevignundum Anicut on the south side of the river.

2. The report is full and clear, and, as you are more intimately acquainted with the subject than I am, I do not propose to make any comments on it.

3. The Special Assistant informs me that his report on the settlement of the dry villages and palmyra forest is under preparation, and will be ready in a few days, when it will be forwarded to you.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. K. PUCKLE,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From T. VENCATA CHARRIAR, Special Assistant to Collector for Settlement, to W. H. COMYN, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevely, dated Streevaygundum, 24th March 1875, No. 7.

I HAVE the honor to report on the Revenue Settlement of the villages under the Streevaygundum anicut on the southern side of the Tambraparni river in the Tenkarai taluq.

2. The accounts of these villages were worked up with the following results:—

3. *Village Boundaries.*—These villages are now twenty-eight in number, formed by the amalgamation and sub-division of thirty-seven old villages, as under.

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PARTICULARS AS PER JAMABANDI OF FASLI 1283.					
Names of Settlement Villages.	Names of Jamabandi Villages.	Portion merged.	Cultivated area of Government lands.	Assessment.	Remarks.
1. Terukalur...	1. Terukalur Sikilarpalli.	All.	ACRES. 150	RS. 1,973	A small uninhabited village forming part of the new village of Terukalur.
	2. Parkalam ...	Part.	263	311	
	3. Terukalur Vadamalpulli.	Do.	115	1,199	Fragments of villages forming part of the new village of Terukalur.
	4. Temankulam ...	Do.	4	29	
	Ullurshampattu ...	Do.	104	73	
	Mavadipannai ...	Do.	25	21	A fragment of a small uninhabited village forming part of the new village of Terukalur.
	Virulaperi ...	Do.	...	...	
	Terukalur Sini-aiyanpulli.	Do.	150	1,202	
	Total...	.....	808	4,808	
2. Kadayano-dai.	5. Kadayanodai ...	Part.	102	1,091	A fragment of a village interspersed in the fields of Kadayanodai.
	Mavadipannai ...	Do.	97	335	
	Total...	.....	199	1,426	
3. Mavadipannai.	6. Mavadipannai ...	Part.	126	115	A fragment of a village interspersed in the fields of Mavadipannai.
	7. Kurangani ...	Do.	130	108	
	Mela Tenteriperi..	Do.	7	12	
	Total...	.....	263	235	
4. Tenteriperi Kasbah.	8. Kila Tenteriperi...	Part.	635	6,893	Fragments of villages forming the new village of Tenteriperi Kasbah.
	Mela Tenteriperi...	Do.	90	173	
	Terukalur Vadamalpulli.	Do.	1	23	
	Terukalur Sini-aiyanpulli.	Do.	40	553	
	Total...	.....	766	7,642	
5. Tenteriperi Kurukattur.	9. Mela Tenteriperi...	Part.	710	6,723	Fragments of villages forming the new village of Tenteriperi Kurukattur.
	Rajavati ...	Do.	4	3	
	Kurangani ...	Do.	5	8	
	Total...		719	6,734	

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PARTICULARS AS PER JAMABANDI OF FASLI 1283.					
Names of Settlement Villages.	Names of Jamabandi Villages.	Portion merged.	Cultivated area of Government lands.	Assessment.	Remarks.
6. Tenteriperi Rajavati.	10. Rajavati ...	Part.	ACRES. 79	RS. 66	Fragments of villages forming part of the new village of Tenteriperi Rajavati.
	Mela Tenteriperi..	Do.	337	4,633	
	Kurumbur ...	Do.	16	110	
	Kila Tenteriperi...	Do.	288	4,451	
	Kachanavilai ...	Do.	1	2	
	Tirukalur Sini-aiyanpulli.	Do.	23	174	A fragment of a small uninhabited village forming part of the new village of Tenteriperi Rajavati.
	Total ...	...	744	9,439	
7. Tenteriperi Peravur.	Kila Tenteriperi..	Part.	480	6,123	
8. Kachanavilai.	11. Kachanavilai ...	Part.	271	657	A petty village within the boundaries of Kachanavilai.
	12. Piravur ...	All.	336	646	
	Kila Tenteriperi..	Part.	19	23	
	Total...	...	626	1,326	
9. Ten Mavadipannai.	Mavadipannai ...	Part.	498	1,018	The southern portion of the old village of Mavadipannai now forms this new village.
10. Nalumavadi.	13. Nalumavadai ...	Do.	471	1,016	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Nalumavadi.
	Nallur ...	Do.	13	11	
	Kurumbur ...	Do.	...	...	
	14. Panikanadankudi Yiruppa.	Do.	302	797	
	Total...	...	786	1,824	
11. Angamangalum.	15. Angamangalum... Alagappapuram...	All. Do.	290	1,650	A small Inam village adjoining Angamangalum.
	16. Kurumbur ...	Part.	88	48	
	Panikanadankudi-yiruppu.	Do.	10	94	
	Nalumavadi ...	Do.	63	249	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Angamangalum.
	Total...	...	451	2,041	

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PARTICULARS AS PER JAMABANDI OF FASLI 1283.					
Names of Settlement Villages.	Names of Jamabandi Villages.	Portion merged.	Cultivated area of Government land.	Assessment.	Remarks.
12. Sugantalai.	17. Sugantalai...	All.	ACRES. 210	RS. 2,241	A petty village adjoining Sugantalai. Small uninhabited villages adjoining Sugantalai. Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Sugantalai.
	18. Varandivayal Shanputtu.	Do.	543	1,991	
	19. Marantalai	Do.	29	362	
	20. Varandivayal Perumpattu.	Do.	74	454	
	Kurumbur...	Part.	8	86	
	Attur...	Do.	6	65	
	Mela Tentiruperi.	Do.	3	21	
	Total...		873	5,220	
13. Melattur...	Attur...	Part.	301	2,129	Fragments of villages forming the new village of Melattur.
	21. Koluvaallur	Do.	114	1,052	
	Total...	.....	415	3,181	
14. Attur Kasba.	22. Attur...	Part.	1,265	11,587	A fragment of a village interspersed in the fields of Attur. A fragment of a small uninhabited village interspersed in the fields of Attur.
	Kolavanallur	Do.	13	111	
	Kumarapannai	Do.	8	103	
	Total...	.....	1,286	11,804	
15. Senamangalam.	Koluvaallur	Part.	6	70	Fragments of villages forming part of the new village of Sendamangalam. A fragment of a small uninhabited village forming part of the new village of Sendamangalam.
	Palayakayal	Do.	305	130	
	Attur...	Do.	953	7,398	
	23. Kumarapannai	Do.	70	927	
	Total...	.....	1,334	8,525	
16. Kayalpattanam Vadabagam.	24. Kayalpattanam Sillaraipalli.	Part.	500	496	Fragments of villages forming the new village of Kayalpattanam Vadabagam.
	25. Kayalpattanam Talukarpalli.	Do.	288	350	
	Total...		788	846	

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PARTICULARS AS PER JAMABANDI OF FASLI 1283.					
Names of Settlement villages.	Names of Jamabandi Villages.	Portion merged.	Cultivated area of Government land.	Assessment.	Remarks.
17. Kayalpattanam Tenbagum.	Kayalpattanam-Tulukarpalli.	Part.	ACRES. 542	RS. 248	Fragments of villages forming the new village of Kayalpattanam Tenbagum.
	Kayalpattanam Sillaraipalli.	Do.	20	15	
	Total...	.....	562	263	
18. Nallur	26. Nallur	Part.	304	1,373	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Nallur.
	Viramanikam	Do.	14	37	
	Pudukudi Shanputtu.	Do.	4	27	
	Kurumbur...	Do.	212	493	
	Total...		534	1,930	
19. Kanam	27. Kanam	All.	207	969	A petty village adjoining Kanam. Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Kanam.
	28. Mulapuli	Do.	179	1,107	
	29. Pudukudi Shanputtu.	Part.	104	601	
	30. Viramanikam	Do.	165	373	
	Ammanpuram	Do.	9	137	
	Nallur	Do.	10	24	
	Kurumbur...	Do.	9	118	
	Kila Tentiruperi.	Do.	47	462	
	Total...		730	3,791	
20. Ammanpuram.	31. Ammanpuram	Part.	640	6,011	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Ammanpuram.
	Kila Tentiruperi	Do.	4	47	
	Viramanikam	Do.	22	17	
	Mulakarai...	Do.	9	47	
	Pudukudi Shanputtu.	Do.	...	...	
	Total...		675	6,122	
21. Mulakarai...	32. Mulakarai	Part.	202	1,752	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Mulakarai.
	Pudukudi	Do.	44	286	
	Kila Tentiruperi.	Do.	22	91	
	Ammanpuram	Do.	9	137	
	Total...		277	2,266	
22. Nattakulam.	Manakadu	Part.	392	109	Portions of villages forming the new village of Nattakulam.
	Kila Tentiruperi..	Do.	142	508	
	Total...		444	617	

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PARTICULARS AS PER JAMABANDI OF FASLI 1283.					
Names of Settlement Villages.	Names of Jamabandi Villages.	Portion merged.	Cultivated area of Government lands.	Assessment.	Remarks.
23. Manakadu ...	33. Manakadu ...	Part.	ACRES. 2,444	RS. 560	
24. Virapandiyan pattanam.	34. Virapandiyan pattanam.	All.	100	26	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Virapandiyan pattanam.
	Kayalpattanam	Part.	321	141	
	Talukapulli ...	Do.	247	41	
	Teruchendur ...	Do.	14	2	
	Manakadu ...	Do.			
	Total...	...	682	213	
25. Kila Teruchendur...	35. Teruchendur ...	Part.	2,368	460	
26. Mela Teruchendur...	Teruchendur ...	Part.	3,112	701	
27. Kayamoli ...	36. Kayamoli ...	All.	1,558	1,591	
28. Pallipattu ...	37. Pallipattu ...	Part.	851	3,387	

4. *Grouping of villages.*—The two eight villages thus formed have been placed for settlement purposes in the second group for irrigation.
All these villages are irrigated directly through tanks by the south main channel of the Tambrapurni river.

5. *Classification of soils.*—The soil is black loam, red loam, and red sand.
The following table exhibits the classification of the river-irrigated land :—

CLASSIFICATION.		Area in Acres.
Class.		
4		1,968
4		1,494
4		1,943
4		934
7		591
7	2	755
7	3	479
7	4	331
8	1	1,031
8	2	146
8	3	325
8	5	2
		9,999

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6. *Second crop.*—The second-crop charge has been consolidated on 8,544 of the 9,939 acres now settled. The assessment on the river-irrigated lands is as under :—

Rate per Acre.	Area in Acres.	ASSESSMENT			Average Assessment per Acre.
		For a 1st crop.	For a 2nd crop.	Total.	
RS. A. P.					RS. A. P.
10 8 0	1,008	20,064	...	...	...
9 0 0	2,085	18,765	...	...	...
7 8 0	3,729	27,968	...	...	...
6 0 0	1,559	9,354	...	...	...
4 8 0	656	2,952	...	...	...
3 0 0	2	6	...	...	...
Total...	9,999	79,709	29,861	1,09,570	10 15 4

The average of five years' assessment of the river-irrigated lands is Rupees 73,776; by settlement, it is Rupees 1,09,570; the net increase by settlement, Rupees 35,794.

7. *Ooze springs from the sand-hills.*—There is a small tract irrigated by the ooze springs from the red sand-hills in the villages affected, or likely to be affected, by the Streeriguntum anicut.

These have been assessed as under :—

CLASSIFICATION.		Rate per Acre.	Area in Acres.	ASSESSMENT.			Average Assessment per Acre.
Class.	Sort.			For a 1st crop.	For a 2nd crop.	Total.	
8	1	RS. A. P.					RS. A. P.
8	2	7 8 0	102	765	...	...	...
		6 0 0	354	2,124	...	...	...
		Total...	456	2,889	692	3,581	7 13 8

The average of five years' assessment of the lands irrigated by the ooze springs is Rupees 4,285; by settlement, it is Rupees 3,581; net decrease by settlement, Rupees 704.

8. *Lands supplied by baling.*—High level lands supplied by baling from channels, tanks, or rivers have been assessed at half the rate assigned to the block in which they are situated. The area thus rated is 771 acres assessed at Rupees 3,336.

9. *Garden lands.*—Four hundred and fourteen acres are supplied by lift from Government wells, and these have been assessed at 3½ and 2½ Rupees per acre according to the position and advantages of the lands thus supplied :—

CLASSIFICATION.		Area in Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
Class.	Sort.		
2	2	317	1,109
2	3	97	241
Total...		414	1,350

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10. *Ordinary dry lands.*—The lands consisting of the high level tracts on the sea-shore or higher up have been assessed in the lower tarams in consideration of the poverty of the soil, it being mostly sandy, generally fit only for the growth of palmyras and (odais), a kind of thorn-trees highly valuable for firewood; but the lands intermixed with the irrigation are more valuable, and are being rendered much more so by the improvements in, and extension of, the river irrigation, and these have been assessed in the classes and sorts assigned to the blocks in which they are situated:—

Classification.		Taram.	Rate per Acre.	Area in Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.	Average Assessment per Acre.
Class.	Sort.		Rs.		Rs.	
4	1	3	2	190	475	...
4	2	4	1	205	303	...
4	3	5	1	1,652	1,652	...
4	4	6	0 1	518	388	...
7	1	4	1	116	174	...
7	2	5	1	417	417	...
7	3	6	0 12	409	307	...
7	4	7	0 8	433	219	...
8	1	5	1 0	1,147	1,147	...
8	2	6	0 12	3,524	2,643	...
8	3	7	0 8	7,866	3,933	...
8	4	8	0 6	3,259	1,222	...
8	5	9	0 4	2,192	548	...
8	6	10	0 3	614	115	...
Total...		...	...	22,547	13,548	0 9 7

The average of five years' assessment of the ordinary dry lands, excluding fixed remissions, is Rupees 5,406; by settlement, it is Rupees 3,548; net increase by settlement, Rupees 8,142.

11. *Palmyras.*—The charge on palmyras in the cultivated fields has, for a great part, been consolidated for a sum of Rupees 9,491. 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 in each field includes the growing seedlings and has raised the assessment on the trees in these fields by about Rupees 721 per annum. The total number of palmyra trees, the assessment of which has thus been consolidated, is 280,796, and that of the seedlings, also charged with the consolidated assessment, is 288,572, making a total of 569,368 palmyras free from the vexation of periodical inspection.

The number of palmyras, the assessment of which has not been consolidated, is 2,40,421, assessed at settlement at Rupees 6,796. These stand on lands belonging to other individuals than the owners of trees as well as on Government waste and poramboke.

The average of five years' palmyras assessment in this tract, both on trees the assessment of which has been consolidated and on those not consolidated, excluding fixed remissions, is Rupees 15,168; by settlement, it is Rupees 16,294; net increase Rupees 1,126.

12. *Pasturage.*—No putta lands have been set aside as pasturage in these villages. The cattle find their pasturage in the ordinary dry lands and in the nunja fields when the harvest is over.

13. *Building site.*—About 39 acres, assessed at Rupees 38, have been added to the village building site where these were insufficient.

14. *Division of common lands.*—Lands held in common in twelve villages have been divided among 585 shareholders to the extent of 3,740 acres, and the sharing system in connection with these lands has entirely ceased.

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15. *Transfer of Puttas.*—Nine hundred and twenty-five puttas have been transferred with the consent of the parties concerned.

Total average assessment of the last five years ...	Rs. 88,899
Deduct fixed remissions—	
Chaturbagam	184
Dupati Maniem	179
Remainder...	88,536

Permanent loss by the transfer of cultivated lands to poramboke

	Acres.	Assessment.
To Village building site	89	36
„ Channels	117	406
„ Tanks	144	244
„ Roads	2	13
„ Burning-ground	9	8
„ Mandai or Cattle-stand	3	2
„ Threshing-ground	1	2
By transfer of wet and garden to dry, &c.	315	706
	1,273	675
	1,587	...

Net average assessment of the last five years	Rs. 1,231
Settlement Total	87,255
Increase of land assessment	1,31,435
Increase of palmyra revenue	44,180
Total net increase	1,126

Excluding, however, all new cultivation taken in this Fasli from the calculation of the financial result, and drawing a comparison between the assessment of the old cultivation of Fasli 1283 at the settlement rates and the average assessment of the last five years, *minus* the fixed

The Settlement assessment	Rs. 1,31,435
Deduct new cultivation	15,759
Remainder	1,15,676
Average net assessment of five years	87,255
Difference	28,421

revisions and permanent loss of revenue by transfer of lands to poramboke, &c., the result exhibits an increase of Rupees 28,421, which may be called the gain by a revision of the revenue system. But we cannot, properly speaking, attribute this increase solely to the revision of the revenue system, inasmuch as the revision would have resulted in a decrease of revenue to about Rs. 20,000 if made prior to the construction of the anicut. Then the grouping of the villages and the classification of the soil would have been low in due consideration of the deficiency of irrigation and poverty of the soil. This increase, as well as the increase brought on by the extension of wet cultivation and charging of proper rates of assessment on dry lands, must all, therefore, be attributed to the combined cause of the revision of assessment made with reference to the present improved state of irrigation in this tract of the taluq.

The principles on which the settlement has been made in these villages are precisely similar to those fully described in paragraphs 6 to 14 of the Collector's letter to the Board, dated 22nd August 1874, No. 416, as having been adopted in the taluqs of Tenkasi and Tinnevely. The remarks made in paragraph 9 of that letter on the high average of assessment on the lands secured in the settlement in consideration of existing high rates, and the present improvement of irrigation with the separate charge for the palmyras in cultivated fields, and the new village service cess calculated at one anna per rupee of assessment, and on the consequent necessity of having to expect the maintenance of a high price of produce to enable the ryots to pay the assessment, are fully applicable to the settlement of those villages. Seventy-three per cent. of the irrigated area has been assessed at 10 Rupees and above, up to 15½ Rupees as shown below:—

15½ Rupees an acre on	19 per cent.
13½ do.	20 do.
10 do.	34 do.

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These rates have, however, been charged only on tracts best irrigated, while on those that are distant for irrigation or have new lands already brought and yet to be brought under irrigation, and where the soil is poor, being sandy or impregnated with soda and salt, more lenient rates have been adopted. The following table exhibits in one view the assessment of the whole area brought under settlement :—

IRRIGATED.				DRY.			
Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.	Average Rate per Acre.
RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
15 12	1,968	31,001	.....	3 8	317	1,109	.....
13 8	2,085	28,150	.....	2 8	287	716	.....
10 0	3,530	35,301	.....	1 8	321	482	.....
7 8	1,558	11,681	.....	1 0	3,216	3,216	.....
6 0	657	3,950	.....	0 12	4,451	3,338	.....
5 10	97	517	.....	0 8	8,304	4,152	.....
4 8	558	2,514	.....	0 6	3,259	1,222	.....
3 0	2	7	.....	0 4	2,192	548	.....
	10,455	1,13,151	10 13 2	0 3	614	115	.....
Baling ...	771	3,386	4 6 3		22,961	14,898	0 10 4
	11,226	1,16,537					

17. AVAILABLE ASSETS.—There are 5,480 acres of dry and wet culturable waste in these villages which may soon be cultivated, and the assessment of this area would amount to Rs. 9,070, of which the wet assessment would be Rupees 7,275. Besides this, there is a large tract of dry land fit for irrigation to the extent of more than 5,000 acres in different villages, more especially in the eastern ones, Attur, Nallur, Kayalpattanam, Vadabagum, Manakadu, Pallipetta, Koyamoli, Mela Trichendur, and Kela Trichendur. Of these, about 3,400 acres may be soon brought to wet cultivation by careful management of water-supply to the existing tanks and channels at all times when water is available in the river and by adding one or two tanks between Tulukan-kulam and Avadiyarkulam tanks and improving the Attur Tannirpandal and Arumuganeri tanks. It will add to the revenue by Rupees 22,400; further improvement by an addition to the size of the south head sluice and to the width of the south main channel and construction of several more minor works needed, will not fail to secure a conversion of a further extent of 1,600 acres of dry lands to wet cultivation, which will fetch about 9,000 Rupees. It may be fairly expected that the second-crop cultivation, under an improved irrigation vigilantly kept up, will bring a sum of about 9,000 Rupees.

All these available assets realizable sooner or later will amount to Rupees 47,700 under the head of irrigated and Rupees 1,795 under the head of dry cultivation, making a total of Rupees 49,495. Now, the great swamp between Kulasagarapatnam and Trichendur has been successfully drained off by the new drainage channel excavated at a large outlay from the special funds. This will enable the extension of wet cultivation up to Kulasagarapatnam, where there is a large, hard-working population ready to avail itself of an opportunity of making wet cultivation in the neighbourhood. It appears almost feasible to have one or two tanks constructed between that town and the Ellappansaiken tank. At least one would be of great use near Sikachi. Here the soil, being on a low level, does not require the help of much water to secure a wet cultivation. If the tank be supplied during the high freshes, the rain would supply any deficiency. In this tract people already cultivate under Government or private wells raggy or valuable vegetables. Wet cultivation extended to this will add to the revenue about 4,000 or 5,000 Rupees. The seer charge to be made on inam lands found to measure more than ten per cent. in excess of the area shown in the inam registers, and the nirkuli (water-rate) to be levied on inam dry converted into wet, or the inam one crop land converted to two crop ones, may be added to the list of items representing the available assets of revenue in excess of the settlement now made.

A map showing the manner in which the villages under report were settled is herewith enclosed.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. K. PUCKLE,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th July 1875.

Statement showing the Jamabandi Beriz of the last five years for the twenty-eight villages under the South Main Channel of Strevguntum
Anicut, Tenkarai Taluq.

Fasli.	WET.									
	AGARUTTU OR RIVER-IRRIGATED.									
	Occasional Double Crop.					Permanent Second Crop.				
	Single Crop.	Assessment.			Extent.	Assessment.			Extent.	Total.
	Extent.	Assessment.	1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Total.	Extent.	Assessment.	1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1279...	2,430	15,850	859	5,214	2,736	7,950	3,274	25,194	22,297	47,491
1280...	2,274	14,420	1,034	6,806	3,616	10,422	3,277	25,298	22,348	47,646
1281...	2,192	14,069	1,35	7,530	4,174	11,704	3,290	25,292	22,445	47,737
1282...	2,416	15,444	1,047	6,521	3,497	10,019	3,277	25,208	22,387	47,595
1283...	1,268	8,014	2,275	14,438	8,405	22,843	3,282	25,250	22,428	47,678
Total...	10,589	67,797	6,420	40,569	22,428	62,937	16,400	126,242	1,11,905	2,38,147
Average...	2,118	13,559	1,284	8,102	4,486	12,588	3,280	25,248	22,381	47,629

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th July 1875.*

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STREEVIGUNTUM,
24th March 1875

(True Copy.)

(Signed) **R. K. PUCKLE,**
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

APPENDIX A.

Increase of Revenue by the South Main Channel of the Streeviguntum Anicut.

The assessment of the river-irrigated lands, including baling from rivers, channels, and tanks under the Streeviguntum anicut on the south side of the river, amounts, according to the settlement, to Rupees 1,10,239, which, compared with that of Fasli 1283, exhibits an increase of Rupees 31,556. But the latter assessment again shows an increase of Rupees 7,050 compared with that of Fasli 1279, the year preceding that in which the south head sluice began to extend its benefits to many of the villages depending on the Streeviguntum anicut on the south.

Adding this item, therefore, to the above increase, the total gain by the anicut now realized comes to Rupees 38,606. This resolves itself into three items as follows:—

Increase on the previously existing irrigated lands	RS.
Conversion of dry into wet	18,560
Waste brought under irrigation	7,107
	12,939
Total	38,606

2. In the Collector's letter to the Board, dated 31st May 1872, No. 224, the expected increase from the anicut was given at Rupees 1,01,011, namely, Rupees 22,527 from the irrigated lands already under cultivation, and Rupees 78,474 from dry lands to be converted into wet and from waste lands to be brought under cultivation. But in the Jamabandi amount then calculated the assessment of certain minor villages, such as Koluvanallur and Kumarapannai and that of the lands irrigated by baling, were slipped. These amount approximately to Rupees 4,000. Adding this to the Jamabandi assessment then taken in comparison, the expected increase on the cultivated wet lands would be only Rupees 18,527. This amount has already been realized as would be seen from the figures above inserted. Out of the sum of Rupees 78,474 expected from the conversion of dry to wet and cultivation of waste, Rupees 20,046 have already been realized; Rupees 29,675, or in round figures Rupees 30,000, will be soon realized. A further sum of Rupees 23,000 may be fairly expected on further improvements in the head sluice and channels and construction of a few more tanks as explained in the latter part of the report on the settlement. Thus it will be seen that the total sum of increase already realized and yet to be realized, sooner or later, would come to Rupees 98,281. The expectation of these increases cannot prove a failure provided water be supplied to at least three-fourths of the extent calculated by Mr. Shephard to be irrigated by the anicut for two crops.

3. It has, however, to be remarked that the tract of country yet to be brought under wet cultivation consists of much sandy soil, which soaks a good quantity of water at every intermitting flow especially in the dry season, and the high westerly wind to which this tract is subject, and which brings a good deal of blown sand, evaporates away a large quantity of water. The banks of tanks and channels also are mostly sandy or consist of very soft sandy loam impregnated with soda, which soon melts away by the high winds, and costs a good deal to the upkeep of the works. Due consideration must, therefore, be given to all these circumstances in calculating the further increase of revenue by the anicut. With all these, however, a very large portion of the increase may be gradually realized by further improvements expected to be added piecemeal. The soil will become more consolidated by the continual flow of water upon it and in the neighbourhood, and become more prepared to admit of wet cultivation requiring less water than in the first instance.

4. The total cost of the anicut and the works on both sides of the river is estimated to be Rupees 10,00,000. Of this amount, the portion appertaining to the southern side, consisting of half the cost of the anicut and charge on superintendence, and the total cost of the head sluice, tanks, channels, and other project works on that side would amount to Rupees 4,00,000.

The total increase already secured, Rupees 38,606, is 9½ per cent. on this expenditure. A further increase of Rupees 30,000, which was shown to be soon available, and the consequent exten-

tion of cultivation which must take place within a very few succeeding years, will add to the percentage by 7½ and make the total percentage 17 per cent. The ultimate further improvement of the irrigation will, it is expected, bring in a further addition of five per cent. more, making the whole available possible increase 22 per cent. Allowing, however, a further outlay of money for securing further improvements in the irrigation required, a liberal amount of Rupees 1,00,000, and making the total cost on the southern side Rupees 5,00,000, the percentage of total realizable increase on this enhanced amount will be 18 per cent. It will be observed that 7½ per cent. of this increased amount has already been realized, and 4½ at least will very soon be realized, leaving the remaining six per cent for further addition. But it must be repeated here that the actual increase of percentage on the actual expenditure apportionable to the south side is 9½ per cent as shown above.

5. It must be also remarked here that, in addition to the increase under the head of irrigation already realized, there is an increase of Rupees 7,677 on dry lands in this tract, of which more than three-fourths must be attributable to the improvement of irrigation by the anicut, inasmuch as enhanced rates of assessment were imposed on those lands in due consideration of the advantages they derive by the improved

Dry assessment of Fasli 1279, including garden	RS.
Deduct fixed remissions	7,577
	356
Assessment as per settlement	7,221
	14,898
Difference	+ 7,677

irrigation in various ways, such as increase in the sngs, in the wells, soakage in the substratum affording better yield to the dry crop and palmyras, and the greater convenience secured to the cultivators. As already described in the report, the improvement of irrigation has enabled better classification of the soil and assigning of a better group to the villages, which not only secured the actual increase above set forth, but also saved a loss of more than 20,000 Rupees from the existing revenue, which loss must have inevitably occurred if the settlement had taken place prior to the construction of the anicut. By the help of the anicut improvement, a high average of the irrigated assessment, Rupees 10-15-4 per acre, has been secured, which is a little higher than that of Rupees 10-14-9 gained in the Tinnevely Taluq on the Tambrapurni irrigation under the upper anicuts. In all ordinary seasons the necessity for remission for waste and withered crop must naturally cease to occur. This circumstance must also be taken into consideration in connection with the benefits of the improvement. Although all these different extra points cannot be brought into the calculation of the percentage of the actual increase of revenue, yet they have all had much to do with securing that actual increase, and must be attributed to the benefits derived by the improved condition of irrigation secured by the anicut.

(True Copy)

(Signed) R. K. PUCKLE,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.—Map.

In this report the Acting Director of Revenue Settlement gives the financial results of the settlement recently made in the tract on the southern bank of the River Tambrapurni in the Tinnevely District irrigated from the Streeviguntum Anicut.

2. This tract is fifty-five square miles in extent, and comprised thirty-seven old villages, which, by apparently judicious and necessary clubbing, have now been reduced to twenty-eight. The details of the settlement are fully given in the report of the Director and of the Special Assistant to the Collector in the Settlement Department, but it is unnecessary that the Board should examine them with minuteness, as the settlement has been conducted in the same manner and on the same principles as have been approved by Government for other portions of the

river-valley (G. O., 5th March 1875, No. 360). The villages have been classified in blocks, and the rates imposed thereon with reference to soil, situation, irrigation, &c.; the assessment of the dry lands intermixed with the new irrigation has been raised in consideration of the advantage accruing from the moisture around them; lands supplied by baling (774 acres) are charged at half the rates assigned to lands irrigated by direct flow; lands (456 acres) under the springs fed from the sand-hills are treated with consideration and the assessment considerably lightened; second crop has been compounded for on 9,000 out of the 10,455 acres of wet land dealt with; and as usual in Tinnevely the common lands have been divided, the palmyra tax has been compounded for to a large extent, building sites have been assigned when necessary, and numerous puttās have been charged. The average rates on wet land are Rupees 7-15-6 for first crop, and Rupees 10-13-2 including second crop compounded for, and Annas 10-4 on dry land.

3. In now submitting these results, Mr. Puckle's object is to show the return which may be expected from the Streeviguntam Anicut works. He states that but for the anicut the settlement of this tract, naturally infertile, and formerly poorly supplied with irrigation, must have resulted in a considerable reduction of the demand, which reduction is estimated at Rupees 20,000 out of a revenue of Rupees 86,546 in Fasli 1279, the year before the benefit of the Streeviguntam Channel was first felt. The construction of the anicut, however, has enabled him to raise the grouping of the villages and to fix the revised demand at Rupees 1,31,435 on lands occupied in Fasli 1284. In these circumstances, he is fully entitled to place the whole of the increase by settlement to the credit of the project. Comparing Fasli 1283 with Fasli 1284, he shows that the increase was Rupees 38,363 to which is to be added Rupees 7,422, being increase already brought to account up to Fasli 1283 and since the excavation of the channel, total Rupees 45,785, or 9.2 per cent. on an outlay of five lakhs, which he takes as half the cost of the project to be apportioned to the southern section. It is anticipated that, as population increases and irrigation extended to the entire area commanded, there will be an ultimate further increase of revenue of Rupees 49,495, which will raise the return to Rupees 95,280, or 19.1 per cent.

4. Mr. Puckle further states that the returns from the other portion of the project on the northern bank of the river will be equally good.

5. In these calculations Mr. Puckle takes the whole demand on all classes of lands which have come under settlement, and does not refer to the remissions

River Irrigation.		RS.	
Demand, Fasli 1269...	...	71,291	for waste and withered crops which have
" " 1284...	...	1,09,570	averaged, in the five years ending Fasli
	Difference...	38,279	1283, Rupees 7,236, and which will be
Add remission saved	...	7,236	saved hereafter. If this item be included
		45,515	and the river-irrigated area alone be
Add net increase on other items by	...	7,006	compared, the return is Rs. 45,515, or
settlement	...	52,521	nine per cent. on five lakhs as before; and
			if the further increase on other items,
			possible only owing to the anicut, be
			added, the return already realized becomes 10.5 per cent.

6. It would appear, however, from the details of the estimate for the project given in G. O., 8th January 1874, No. 1,398, Public Works Department, that the southern section will not be debitable with more than from 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 lakhs out of the total of Rupees 10,40,480; and, if this is the case, the return realised on this portion will be raised to at least 13 per cent.

7. These results are eminently satisfactory. The area under discussion has been very exceptionally treated. The officers of all departments concerned,—Revenue, Public Works, and Settlement,—and the ryots have all worked together to render the project a success, and the result proves how much may be done towards the development of a popular scheme without charge to Government. A lakh of rupees has been raised by the people themselves, and has been expended in works of storage, distribution, and drainage, and other works not provided for in the estimates. The details have been reported to Government in Board's Proceedings, dated 4th

G. O., dated 25th February 1875, No. 302. January 1875, No. 4, and the work has received their approbation. The Director now shows how largely these works have been instrumental in bringing in an immediate return upon the Government outlay on the anicut project, and records his obligations to the Special Assistant to the Collector, Venkatachariar, in conducting the settlement to a successful issue.

8. The Board cannot forego, on the ground that Mr. Puckle is now a Member of their body, the pleasure of recording their appreciation of the large share in the good work which he took when Collector of the district. It is only one of many such works, but it is perhaps the one which will be longest remembered.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 203. ORDER THEREON, 19th July 1875, No. 1,035.

Land Revenue, No. 10.

With these Proceedings the Board submit a report from the Acting Director of Revenue Settlement showing the result of the Streevygundum Anicut, so far as concerns the lands irrigated on the southern bank of the river.

2. The outline scheme of settlement prepared by the same officer, and which was disposed of in G. O., 2nd August 1872, estimated a profit of 16 per cent. on the 10 lakhs expended on the anicut.

3. Debiting 5 lakhs of this to the southern channel,—a proportion probably over the mark,—the actual results, so far as the irrigation has already been extended, show a return of 9 per cent., the increase of revenue being Rs. 45,784.

4. It seems probable that but for the anicut it would have been necessary to make a considerable reduction in the settlement of these lands, the former rates having been abnormally high with reference to the quality of irrigation available.

5. The Special Assistant, who conducted the settlement, estimates this saving in reduction at 20,000 Rs., and though this has not been brought into the calculation given above, it is a feature in the case which must not be lost sight of.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th July 1875.*

6. Mr. Puckle estimates a further increase of revenue to the extent of 49,495 Rs. as population increases and the entire area commanded is irrigated,—an increase which would raise the return to 19 per cent.

7. The extent to which the people have compounded for second crop, *viz.*, on 9,000 acres out of 10,455, testifies amply both to the success of the project and the moderation of the rates. The added security to cultivation, the development of the enterprise of the people, the distribution of the common lands, and the settlement of the palmyra tax on the ryots in whose lands the trees stand, are all most important results.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council, while recognising with satisfaction this success, congratulates Mr. Puckle and his Special Assistant Venkatachariar on the benefits which they have so largely aided to confer on the people and the State. It is impossible not to feel that this most satisfactory and complete work reflects the highest credit on the people of the district, on Mr. Puckle, and on his able Native Assistant; it is seldom that the Government have to acknowledge so much good work so harmoniously achieved.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

A. MACGREGOR,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

„ the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

„ the Public Works Department.

Encl. F. R. Bantleman.

15.7.38

Settlement made in tract on the southern bank of Tambapurni River, Tinnevely District. —
 Congratulating Mr. Puckle and his Special Assistant Venkateshwar on the benefits which they have so largely aided to confer on the people and the State in connection with the —, and observing that this most satisfactory and complete work reflects the highest credit on them and on the people of the district.

NO. 202903

G. H. 1204 202, 1875, 24.10.1875

10th July 1875

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.
 Secy. Secy. Secy.

Colt. of 1875 3340745.
 REVENUE.

10/190/82

No. 1,217.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 10th May 1875.
 Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Tiruvattore, 14th April 1875, No. 724-21 :—

I HAVE the honor to forward the Special Assistant's report on the settlement of the villages under the Streeviguntum anicut on the southern bank of the river in the Tenkarai taluq of Tinnevely received through the Collector.

2. I forward the report on these villages without waiting for the completion of the rest of the taluq, as the Government are no doubt anxious to know what returns to expect from the Streeviguntum anicut lately constructed from Loan funds at a cost of 10 lakhs of Rupees.

3. This anicut crosses the Tambapourni 7 miles below the Maradur anicut, which was till recently the last work on the river, and is calculated to irrigate 40,000 acres. A part of this area was already scantily irrigated by the Maradur system of works, but so many tanks had to be filled before the last got its water that Tenteriperi, now the most flourishing village under the Streevaygundum anicut, used to harvest its crop in June, or from three to four months later than the villages a few miles higher up.

4. The gain by improved irrigation to this village alone with its 2,000 acres of irrigated land is enormous, but the gain is well deserved, for it was the energy of Tenteriperi villagers that immediately brought about the construction of the Streeviguntum anicut.

5. The Board may remember, that a trial cut was made from the river to the great Kadamba tank in 1868, with money subscribed by the ryots. The Board's Proceedings, dated 10th January 1868, No. 165. The Tenteriperi people first started that scheme, they furnished much of the labor, and exerted themselves to the uttermost to finish the work ere the freshes came down in June; the result was most successful, before a stone of the anicut was laid, the southern head-sluice was built, and the outline of the present main channel was cut as far as the Kadambae tank without any cost to Government.

18.7.38

Settlement made in tract on the southern bank of Tambapurni River, Tinnevely District. —
 Congratulating Mr. Puckle and his Special Assistant Venkateshwar on the benefits which they have so largely aided to confer on the people and the State in connection with the — and observing that this most satisfactory and complete work reflects the highest credit on them and on the people of the district.

18/7/90/82

Colt. of 1875 REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Secy. Acy. Acy.

18th July 1875.

G. H. 1875 No. 1875, 1875, 1875, 1875.

No. 1875.

No. 1,217.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 10th May 1875.

Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Tiruvattore, 14th April 1875, No. 724-21 :—

I HAVE the honor to forward the Special Assistant's report on the settlement of the villages under the Streeviguntum anicut on the southern bank of the river in the Tenkarai taluq of Tinnevely received through the Collector.

2. I forward the report on these villages without waiting for the completion of the rest of the taluq, as the Government are no doubt anxious to know what returns to expect from the Streeviguntum anicut lately constructed from Loan funds at a cost of 10 lakhs of Rupees.

3. This anicut crosses the Tambapourni 7 miles below the Maradur anicut, which was till recently the last work on the river, and is calculated to irrigate 40,000 acres. A part of this area was already scantily irrigated by the Maradur system of works, but so many tanks had to be filled before the last got its water that Tenteriperi, now the most flourishing village under the Streevaygundum anicut, used to harvest its crop in June, or from three to four months later than the villages a few miles higher up.

4. The gain by improved irrigation to this village alone with its 2,000 acres of irrigated land is enormous, but the gain is well deserved, for it was the energy of Tenteriperi villagers that immediately brought about the construction of the Streeviguntum anicut.

5. The Board may remember, that a trial cut was made from the river to the great Kadamba tank in 1868, with money subscribed by the ryots. The Tenteriperi people first started that scheme, they furnished much of the labor, and exerted themselves to the uttermost to finish the work ere the freshes came down in June; the result was most successful, before a stone of the anicut was laid, the southern head-sluice was built, and the outline of the present main channel was cut as far as the Kadambae tank without any cost to Government.

6. Since 1868 the character of Tenteriperi and of the adjoining villages has changed entirely; lands which a few years ago were scantily cropped and hardly worth cultivating are now daily increasing in value. Cultivation is extending further and further east, the drainage channels and other special fund works approved of by Government in Proceedings, No. 302, dated 25th February 1875, will do much towards getting rid of the salt and soda that impoverish the lower levels, a return of 7 per cent. on the moiety of the outlay of ten lakhs apportionable to the southern bank of the river has been secured this year, and the reduction of revenue that must have been made by the settlement of a tract of country formerly much over-assessed with regard to its then poor irrigation has been saved, and the assessment has been brought up to the average (11 Rupees an acre) of the older irrigated tracts in the Tambrapooni Valley.

7. Altogether a lakh of Rupees (40,000 Rupees by ryots' subscriptions and 60,000 Rupees by the sale of waste lands) has been raised and expended in this limited area over and above departmental outlay, and the officer who laid out this supplemental lakh of Rupees and who now submits the financial results of the labors of the Public Works and Revenue officers is Vencatacharriar of the Settlement Department, now Special Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely.

8. A glance at the accompanying map will show the relative qualities of the irrigated lands; the best, colored green, lie under the great Kadambae tank, now a perennial source of supply, and are assessed at Rupees 15-12-0 an acre; the dotted green adjoining this and the entirely yellow tract under the Ammampuram tank are the next best assessed at Rupees 13-8-0, then come the lined green and dotted yellow assessed at Rupees 10, then the lined yellow assessed at Rs. 7-8-0, and finally the combined yellow lines and dots assessed at Rupees 6 and under; in all five grades from the best land of Tenteriperi to the salt swamp below Trichendur. The area left blank in the map is dry, but this will be more or less irrigated in the course of years to come.

9. The area affected is 55 square miles comprising twenty-eight villages with a revenue of Rupees 93,072 last year. This revenue has been now raised by settlement to Rupees 1,31,435 or by Rupees 38,363. The Special Assistant draws a comparison between the net average revenue of the past five years and that now determined by settlement, and adds to the difference some Rupees 20,000 that would probably have been struck off by settlement had the anicut not been built, and thus shows a net gain of Rupees 65,000 by the construction of the work; but, for practical purposes, it will be sufficient to take merely the difference between last year's and this year's assessment, and apply it to a moiety of the outlay on the work. Rupees 38,363 gives a return of upwards of 7 per cent. on an outlay of 5 lakhs of Rupees.

10. The villages on the north bank of the river, to which the other moiety of the cost of the work is apportioned, are now under settlement, and I anticipate that their return will be nearly, if not quite, as good as that now reported.

11. In my estimate of the probable returns from the Streeviguntum anicut embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 1,352, dated 18th July 1872, I

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calculated that an additional assessment of Rupees 22,527 might be imposed on the lands then under wet cultivation on the southern bank of the river, assessed last year at Rupees 85,912 deducting fixed remissions, now assessed at Rupees 1,15,676. The additional assessment now actually imposed on these lands and on the waste taken up at settlement is Rupees 29,764. The Special Assistant gives it as Rupees 28,421 in the marginal note in paragraph 16 of his report, but he there takes the average of the last five years deducting fixed remissions, Rupees 363 and Rupees 706 the assessment of land thrown into porumboké at the settlement. I have made the comparison between the last year's beriz deducting only fixed remissions, and have shown the settlement figures *minus* the assessment of the lands thrown into porumboké. In Appendix A he shows that the area of two villages and the lands supplied by baling were omitted from my estimate; these are now assessed at Rupees 4,000, and adding this sum to the estimate, the new assessment of the old irrigation differs from the estimate by only Rupees 3,237. The remaining Rupees 8,599 represents the increased assessment of dry lands.

12. The area now held on *puta* is as much as the people can manage with the present scanty labor supply, but as population increases and the entire area commanded is irrigated, there will be an ultimate further increase of revenue of Rupees 49,495, which with the Rupees 38,362 brought to account this year and the increase of Rupees 7,422 already brought to account between faslies 1279 and 1283, or subsequent to the first cut being made from the river and prior to the settlement, will give Rupees 9,279, or 19 per cent. on the outlay on the southern bank of the river. This percentage is in excess of the estimate and allows of the returns from the northern bank being ratably less than those now reported to make up the total of 16 per cent. provided for in the estimate.

13. Having shown the results on one side of the river to be favorable to the anicut scheme, I will proceed to explain the method on which the settlement of the lands has been made.

14. The tract now reported on has engaged my special attention as a settlement officer from the date of my joining the Tinnevely district in 1866. The desolation of the country round and about Trichendur, the high assessment of the so-called irrigated lands of Tenteriperi and Ammampuram, the scanty water-supply in the tanks, and the apparent feasibility of irrigating the whole country from a new anicut on the river induced me to make inquiries which led to the revival of Colonel Horsley's scheme submitted nine years before, but set aside for want of funds about the time of the meeting. In 1868 Lieutenant Shephard, R.E., was deputed to revise Colonel Horsley's scheme; and, as I was then engaged on the preliminary valuation of the lands now reported on, I was able to accompany Lieutenant Shephard over the villages and furnish him with some of the information he needed. Later I accompanied Lieutenant Shephard on a second tour round these villages, and with him prepared the estimate of financial results quoted above. In the meantime the ryots' subscriptions were spent in making the first cut from the river; the anicut work commenced, the settlement scheme was matured, and as the lands were laid out for assessment and the future charge was determined, the right of occupancy of some of the waste lands was sold,

and the money expended on securing the water-supply of the lands on which the money was raised. Settlement and public works were thus enabled to advance hand in hand; the works are now nearly completed, and the settlement of the area commanded by the anicut on both sides of the river will be finished and reported on before the close of this fasli.

15. The villages now reported on are twenty-eight in number, formed by the amalgamation of thirty-seven old villages. Of these four were uninhabited, and the remainder were so exceedingly small or intermixed with those in which they are now merged that their amalgamation could not be avoided; four villages of unwieldy size have been subdivided to suit the requirements of the people.

16. The soil is mostly black loam along the bank of the river, but where the channels bend southward and skirt the red sand hills, locally known as the terei, the face of the country is changed and the soil is entirely red.

17. In the accompanying map the black soil series is colored green, and the red soil series yellow. I had originally laid out these villages in the second, third, and fourth groups, but the construction of the anicut enabled me to raise all to the second group; the average assessment of the irrigated lands is now Rupees 10-13-2 an acre, which is almost identical with the average arrived at, Rupees 10-14-9, for the river-fed lands of the Tinnevely taluq higher up the stream.

18. The second-crop charge has been compounded on 9,000 of the 10,455 acres dealt with. Seventy-three per cent. of the irrigated area has been assessed at 10 Rupees and upwards, viz., 19 per cent. at Rupees 15-12-0, 20 per cent. at Rupees 13-8-0, and 34 per cent. at 10 Rupees an acre; the assessment of the dry lands intermixed with the irrigation has been raised in consideration of the advantage that they gain by a moistened soil and better climate, and their average assessment is now 10 Annas 4 Pies an acre. The following table exhibits the areas that fall in each money rate:—

IRRIGATED.				DRY.			
Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.	Average rate per Acre.	Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.	Average rate per Acre.
RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
15 12 0	1,968	31,001		3 8 0	317	1,109	
13 8 0	2,085	28,150		2 8 0	287	716	
10 0 0	3,530	35,301		1 8 0	321	482	
7 8 0	1,558	11,681		1 0 0	3,216	3,216	
6 0 0	657	3,950		0 12 0	4,451	3,338	
5 10 0	97	517		0 8 0	8,304	4,152	
4 8 0	558	2,514		0 6 0	3,259	1,222	
3 0 0	2	7		0 4 0	2,192	548	
				0 3 0	614	115	
Baling ...	10,455	1,13,151	10 13 2				
	771	3,386	4 6 3				
	11,226	1,16,537			22,961	14,898	0 10 4

19. The Samoodayam or com. on lands have been divided with the consent of the shareholders, and the sharing system has now ceased to exist in these villages.

20. Three hundred and fifteen acres, assessed at Rupees 706, have been deducted for village sites, roads, and channels, but no lands have been specially set aside for pasturage, as there are large tracts of waste in the neighbourhood.

21. The charge on 569,368 of the 8 lakhs of palmyras standing on the ryots' holdings has been consolidated and added to the land assessment of the fields on which these trees stand in the manner approved by Government in paragraph 3 of Proceedings, No. 360, dated 5th March 1875. There remain now but 240,421 palmyras liable to be separately charged with tree tax, and the tax on these will be levied in future at 1 Anna or 6 Pies, or 3 Pies per tree according to class. The revision of the assessment of these trees has brought in an immediate increase of revenue of Rupees 1,126.

22. Nine hundred and twenty-five puttass were transferred during the settlement, and the lands supplied by baling have been assessed at half the rates assigned to the lands irrigated by direct flow in the block in which they are situated. The lands supplied by ooze springs from the terei have been carefully treated, and their former high rates of assessment have been generally reduced.

23. A village service cess of 1 Anna per Rupee of assessment has been imposed.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From W. H. COMYN, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevely, to R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, dated Iruvappapuram, 27th March 1875, No. 271.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Special Assistant's report (with enclosures) on the settlement of the twenty-eight villages under the Streeviguntum Anicut on the south side of the river.

2. The report is full and clear, and, as you are more intimately acquainted with the subject than I am, I do not propose to make any comments on it.

3. The Special Assistant informs me that his report on the settlement of the dry villages and palmyra forest is under preparation, and will be ready in a few days, when it will be forwarded to you.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. K. PUCKLE,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From T. VENCATA CHARRIAR, Special Assistant to Collector for Settlement, to W. H. COMYN, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevely, dated Streevaygundum, 24th March 1875, No. 7.

I HAVE the honor to report on the Revenue Settlement of the villages under the Streevaygundum anicut on the southern side of the Tamrapoorni river in the Tenkafai taluq.

2. The accounts of these villages were worked up with the following results:—

3. *Village Boundaries.*—These villages are now twenty-eight in number, formed by the amalgamation and sub-division of thirty-seven old villages, as under.

PARTICULARS AS PER JAMABANDI OF FASLI 1283.					
Names of Settlement Villages.	Names of Jamabandi Villages.	Portion merged.	Cultivated area of Government lands.	Assessment.	Remarks.
1. Terukalur...	1. Terukalur Sikilar-palli.	All.	ACRES. 150	RS. 1,973	A small uninhabited village forming part of the new village of Terukalur.
	2. Parkalam ...	Part.	263	311	
	3. Terukalur Vadamalpulli.	Do.	115	1,199	Fragments of villages forming part of the new village of Terukalur.
	4. Temankulam ...	Do.	4	29	
	Ullurshampattu ...	Do.	104	73	
2. Kadayano-dai.	Mavadipannai ...	Do.	25	21	A fragment of a small uninhabited village forming part of the new village of Terukalur.
	Virulaperi ...	Do.	150	1,202	
	Terukalur Sini-aiyanpulli.	Do.			A fragment of a village interspersed in the fields of Kadayano-dai.
	Total...	.....	808	4,803	
	5. Kadayano-dai ...	Part.	102	1,091	
3. Mavadipannai.	Mavadipannai ...	Do.	97	335	A fragment of a village interspersed in the fields of Mavadipannai.
	Total...	.....	199	1,426	
	6. Mavadipannai ...	Part.	126	115	Fragments of villages forming the new village of Tenteriperi Kasbah.
	7. Kurangani ...	Do.	130	108	
	Mela Tenteriperi...	Do.	7	12	
4. Tenteriperi Kasbah.	Total...		263	235	Fragments of villages forming part of the new village of Tenteriperi Kasbah.
	8. Kila Tenteriperi...	Part.	635	6,893	
	Mela Tenteriperi...	Do.	90	173	Fragments of villages forming the new village of Tenteriperi Kurukattur.
	Terukalur Vadamalpulli.	Do.	1	23	
	Terukalur Sini-aiyanpulli.	Do.	40	553	
5. Tenteriperi Kurukattur.	Total...		766	7,642	A small Inam village adjoining Angamangalum.
	9. Mela Tenteriperi...	Part.	710	6,723	
	Rajavati ...	Do.	4	3	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Angamangalum.
	Kurangani ...	Do.	5	8	
	Total...	.....	719	6,731	

PARTICULARS AS PER JAMABANDI OF FASLI 1283.					
Names of Settlement Villages.	Names of Jamabandi Villages.	Portion merged.	Cultivated area of Government lands.	Assessment.	Remarks.
6. Tenteriperi Rajavati.	10. Rajavati ...	Part.	ACRES. 79	RS. 66	Fragments of villages forming part of the new village of Tenteriperi Rajavati.
	Mela Tenteriperi...	Do.	337	4,636	
	Kurumbur ...	Do.	16	110	A fragment of a small uninhabited village forming part of the new village of Tenteriperi Rajavati.
	Kila Tenteriperi...	Do.	288	4,451	
	Kachanavilai ...	Do.	1	2	
7. Tenteriperi Peravur.	Tirukalur Sini-aiyanpulli.	Do.	23	174	A petty village within the boundaries of Kachanavilai.
	Total...	...	744	9,439	
	Kila Tenteriperi...	Part.	480	6,123	A fragment of a village interspersed in the fields of Kachanavilai.
	11. Kachanavilai ...	Part.	271	657	
	12. Pirayur ...	All.	336	646	
8. Kachanavilai.	Kila Tenteriperi...	Part.	19	23	The southern portion of the old village of Mavadipannai now forms this new village.
	Total...	...	626	1,326	
	Mavadipannai ...	Part.	493	1,018	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Nalamavadi.
	13. Nalamavadi ...	Do.	471	1,016	
	Nallur ...	Do.	13	11	
9. Ten Mavadipannai.	Kurumbur ...	Do.	...	...	A small Inam village adjoining Angamangalum.
	14. Panikanadankudi Yiruppa.	Do.	302	797	
	Total...	...	786	1,824	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Angamangalum.
	15. Angamangalum...	All.	290	1,650	
	Alagappapuram...	Do.	...	...	
10. Nalamavadi.	16. Kurumbur ...	Part.	88	48	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Angamangalum.
	Panikanadankudi-yiruppu.	Do.	10	94	
	Nalamavadi ...	Do.	63	249	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Angamangalum.
	Total...	...	451	2,041	
	11. Angamangalum.	...	...	...	

PARTICULARS AS PER JAMABANDI OF FASLI 1283.					
Names of Settlement Villages.	Names of Jamabandi Villages.	Portion merged.	Cultivated area of Government land.	Assessment.	Remarks.
12. Sugantalai.	17. Sugantalai...	All.	ACRES. 210	RS. 2,241	A petty village adjoining Sugantalai. Small uninhabited villages adjoining Sugantalai. Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Sugantalai.
	18. Varandivayal Shanputtu.	Do.	543	1,991	
	19. Marantalai ...	Do.	29	362	
	20. Varandivayal Perumpattu.	Do.	74	454	
	Kurumbur...	Part.	8	86	
	Attur...	Do.	6	63	
	Mela Tentiruperi.	Do.	3	21	
	Total...		873	5,220	
13. Melattur...	Attur...	Part.	301	2,129	Fragments of villages forming the new village of Melattur.
	21. Koluvanallur ...	Do.	114	1,052	
	Total...	.....	415	3,181	
14. Attur Kasba.	22. Attur...	Part.	1,265	11,587	A fragment of a village interspersed in the fields of Attur. A fragment of a small uninhabited village interspersed in the fields of Attur.
	Kolavanallur ...	Do.	13	114	
	Kumarapannai ...	Do.	8	103	
	Total...	.....	1,286	11,804	
15. Senamangalam.	Koluvanallur ...	Part.	6	70	Fragments of villages forming part of the new village of Sendamangalam. A fragment of a small uninhabited village forming part of the new village of Sendamangalam.
	Palayakayal ...	Do.	305	130	
	Attur...	Do.	953	7,398	
	23. Kumarapannai ...	Do.	70	927	
	Total...		1,334	8,525	
16. Kayalpattanam Vadabagam.	24. Kayalpattanam Sillaraipalli.	Part.	500	496	Fragments of villages forming the new village of Kayalpattanam Vadabagam.
	25. Kayalpattanam Talukarpalli.	Do.	283	350	
	Total...	.....	783	846	

PARTICULARS AS PER JAMABANDI OF FASLI 1283.					
Names of Settlement villages.	Names of Jamabandi Villages.	Portion merged.	Cultivated area of Government land.	Assessment.	Remarks.
17. Kayalpattanam Tenbagum.	Kayalpattanam-Tulukarpalli.	Part.	ACRES. 542	RS. 248	Fragments of villages forming the new village of Kayalpattanam Tenbagum.
	Kayalpattanam Sillaraipalli.	Do.	20	15	
	Total...	...	562	263	
18. Nallur	26. Nallur ...	Part.	304	1,373	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Nallur.
	Viramanikam ...	Do.	14	37	
	Pudukudi Shanputtu.	Do.	4	27	
	Kurumbur...	Do.	212	493	
	Total...	...	534	1,930	
19. Kanam	27. Kanam ...	All.	207	969	A petty village adjoining Kanam.
	28. Mulapuli ...	Do.	179	1,107	
	29. Pudukudi Shanputtu.	Part.	104	601	
	30. Viramanikum ...	Do.	165	373	
	Ammanpuram ...	Do.	9	137	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Kanam.
	Nallur ...	Do.	10	24	
	Kila Tentiruperi.	Do.	47	462	
	Total...	...	730	3,791	
20. Ammanpuram.	31. Ammanpuram ...	Part.	646	6,011	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Ammanpuram.
	Kila Tentiruperi.	Do.	4	47	
	Viramanikam ...	Do.	22	17	
	Mulakarai...	Do.	9	47	
	Total...	...	675	6,122	
21. Mulakarai...	32. Mulakarai ...	Part.	202	1,752	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Mulakarai.
	Pudukudi ...	Do.	44	286	
	Kila Tentiruperi.	Do.	22	91	
	Ammanpuram ...	Do.	9	137	
	Total...	...	277	2,266	
22. Nattakulam.	Manakadu ...	Part.	302	109	Portions of villages forming the new village of Nattakulam.
	Kila Tentiruperi..	Do.	142	508	
	Total...	...	444	617	

PARTICULARS AS PER JAMABANDI OF FASLI 1283.					Remarks.
Names of Settlement Villages.	Names of Jamabandi Villages.	Portion merged.	Cultivated area of Government lands.	Assessment.	
23. Manakadu ...	33. Manakadu ...	Part.	ACRES. 2,444	RS. 560	Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Virapandiyan pattanam.
24. Virapandiyan pattanam.	34. Virapandiyan pattanam.	All.	100	26	
	Kayalpattanam	Part.	321	141	
	Talukarpulli ...	Do.	247	44	
	Teruchendur	Do.	14	2	
Total...		...	682	213	
25. Kila Teruchendur...	35. Teruchendur ...	Part.	2,368	460	
26. Mela Teruchendur...	Teruchendur ...	Part.	3,112	701	
27. Kayamoli ...	36. Kayamoli ...	All.	1,558	1,591	
28. Pallipattu ...	37. Pallipattu ...	Part.	851	3,387	

4. *Grouping of villages.*—The twenty-eight villages thus formed have been placed for settlement purposes in the second group for irrigation.

All these villages are irrigated directly or through tanks by the south main channel of Streeviguntum anicut, the last, or the eighth, on Tambrapurni river.

5. *Classification of soils.*—The soil is black loam, red loam, and red sand.

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

CLASSIFICATION.		Area in Acres.
Class.	Sort.	
4	1	1,968
4	2	1,494
4	3	1,943
4	4	934
7	1	591
7	2	755
7	3	479
7	4	331
8	1	1,031
8	2	146
8	3	325
8	5	2
Total...		9,999

6. *Second crop.*—The second-crop charge has been consolidated on 8,544 of the 9,999 acres now settled. The assessment on the river-irrigated lands is as under :—

Rate per Acre.	Area in Acres.	ASSESSMENT			Average Assessment per Acre.
		For a 1st crop.	For a 2nd crop.	Total.	
RS. A. P.					RS. A. P.
10 8 0	1,968	20,664	...	...	...
9 0 0	2,085	18,765	...	...	...
7 8 0	3,729	27,968	...	...	...
6 0 0	1,559	9,354	...	...	...
4 8 0	658	2,952	...	...	...
3 0 0	2	6	...	...	...
Total...	9,999	79,709	29,861	1,09,570	10 15 4

The average of five years' assessment of the river-irrigated lands is Rupees 73,776; by settlement, it is Rupees 1,09,570; the net increase by settlement, Rupees 35,794.

7. *Ooze springs from the sand-hills.*—There is a small tract irrigated by the ooze springs from the red sand-hills in the villages affected, or likely to be affected, by the Streeviguntum anicut.

These have been assessed as under :—

CLASSIFICATION.		Rate per Acre.	Area in Acres.	ASSESSMENT.			Average Assessment per Acre.
Class.	Sort.			For a 1st crop.	For a 2nd crop.	Total.	
8	1	7 8 0	102	765	...	...	...
8	2	6 0 0	354	2,124	...	...	...
Total...			456	2,889	692	3,581	7 13 8

The average of five years' assessment of the lands irrigated by the ooze springs is Rupees 4,285; by settlement, it is Rupees 3,581; net decrease by settlement, Rupees 704.

8. *Lands supplied by baling.*—High level lands supplied by baling from channels, tanks, or rivers have been assessed at half the rate assigned to the block in which they are situated. The area thus rated is 771 acres assessed at Rupees 3,386.

9. *Garden lands.*—Four hundred and fourteen acres are supplied by water from Government wells, and these have been assessed at 3½ and 2½ Rupees per acre according to the position and advantages of the lands thus supplied :—

CLASSIFICATION.		Area in Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
Class.	Sort.		
2	2	617	1,109
2	3	97	241
Total...		414	1,350

10. *Ordinary dry lands.*—The lands consisting of the high level tracts on the sea-shore or higher up have been assessed in the lower tarams in consideration of the poverty of the soil, it being mostly sandy, generally fit only for the growth of palmyras and (odais), a kind of thorn-trees highly valuable for firewood; but the lands intermixed with the irrigation are more valuable, and are being rendered much more so by the improvements in, and extension of, the river irrigation, and these have been assessed in the classes and sorts assigned to the blocks in which they are situated:—

Classi- fication.		Taram.	Rate per Acre.		Area in Acres.	Assess- ment in Rupees.	Average Assessment per Acre.
Class.	Sort.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	
4	1	3	2	8	190	475	...
4	2	4	1	8	205	303	...
4	3	5	1	0	1,652	1,652	...
4	4	6	0	12	518	388	...
7	1	4	1	8	116	174	...
7	2	5	1	0	417	417	...
7	3	6	0	12	409	307	...
7	4	7	0	8	438	219	...
8	1	5	1	0	1,147	1,147	...
8	2	6	0	12	2,524	2,643	...
8	3	7	0	8	7,866	3,933	...
8	4	8	0	6	3,259	1,222	...
8	5	9	0	4	2,192	543	...
8	6	10	0	3	614	115	...
Total...		...	.....		22,547	13,548	0 9 7

The average of five years' assessment of the ordinary dry lands, excluding fixed remissions, is Rupees 5,406; by settlement, it is Rupees 13,548; net increase by settlement, Rupees 8,142.

11. *Palmyras.*—The charge on palmyras in the cultivated fields has, for a great part, been consolidated for a sum of Rupees 9,193. 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 in each field includes the growing seedlings and has raised the assessment on the trees in these fields by about Rupees 721 per annum. The total number of palmyra trees, the assessment of which has thus been consolidated, is 280,796, and that of the seedlings, also charged with the consolidated assessment, is 283,572, making a total of 569,368 palmyras free from the vexation of periodical inspection.

The number of palmyras, the assessment of which has not been consolidated, is 2,40,421, assessed at settlement at Rupees 6,796. These stand on lands belonging to other individuals than the owners of trees as well as on Government waste and poramboke.

The average of five years' palmyras assessment in this tract, both on trees the assessment of which has been consolidated and on those not consolidated, excluding fixed remissions, is Rupees 15,168; by settlement, it is Rupees 16,294; net increase Rupees 1,126.

12. *Pasturage.*—No putta lands have been set aside as pasturage in these villages. The cattle find their pasturage in the ordinary dry lands and in the nunja fields when the harvest is over.

13. *Building site.*—About 2 acres, assessed at Rupees 36, have been added to the village building site where these were insufficient.

14. *Division of common lands.*—Lands held in common in twelve villages have been divided among 585 shareholders to the extent of 3,740 acres, and the sharing system in connection with these lands has entirely ceased.

15. *Transfer of Puttas.*—Nine hundred and twenty-five puttas have been transferred with the consent of the parties concerned.

Total average assessment of the last five years ...	88,899
Deduct fixed remissions—	
Chaturbagam	184
Dupati Maniem	179

Remainder... 88,536

Permanent loss by the transfer of cultivated lands to poramboke

	Acres.	Assess- ment.
To Village building site	39	35
„ Channels	117	406
„ Tanks	144	244
„ Roads	2	13
„ Burning-ground	9	5
„ Maudai or Cattle-land	3	2
„ Threshing-ground	1	2

By transfer of wet and garden to dry, &c. 1,272 575

1,587

Net average assessment of the last five years ... 87,255

Settlement Total... 1,31,435

Increase of land assessment

Increase of palmyra revenue

Total net increase... 45,306

Excluding, however, all new cultivation taken up in this Fasli from the calculation of the financial result, and drawing a comparison between the assessment of the old cultivation of Fasli 1283 at the settlement rates and the average assessment of the last five years, minus the fixed

The Settlement assessment	1,31,435
Deduct new cultivation	10,759
Remainder... ..	1,15,676
Average net assessment of five years	87,245
Difference	28,431

revisions and permanent loss of revenue by transfer of lands to poramboke, &c., the result exhibits an increase of Rupees 28,421, which may be called the gain by a revision of the revenue system. But we cannot, properly speaking, attribute this increase solely to the revision of the revenue system, inasmuch as the revision would have resulted in a decrease of revenue to about Rs. 20,000 if made prior to the construction of the anicut. Then the grouping of the villages and the classification of the soil would have been low in due consideration of the deficiency of irrigation and poverty of the soil. This increase, as well as the increase brought on by the extension of wet cultivation and charging of proper rates of assessment on dry lands, must all, therefore, be attributed to the combined cause of the revision of assessment made with reference to the present improved state of irrigation in this tract of the taluq.

The principles on which the settlement has been made in these villages are precisely similar to those fully described in paragraphs 6 to 14 of the Collector's letter to the Board, dated 22nd August 1874, No. 416, as having been adopted in the taluqs of Tenkasi and Tinnevely. The remarks made in paragraph 9 of that letter on the high average of assessment on the lands secured in the settlement in consideration of existing high rates, and the present improvement of irrigation with the separate charge for the palmyras in cultivated fields, and the new village service cess calculated at one anna per rupee of assessment, and on the consequent necessity of having to expect the maintenance of a high price of produce to enable the ryots to pay the assessment, are fully applicable to the settlement of those villages. Seventy-three per cent. of the irrigated area has been assessed at 10 Rupees and above, up to 15½ Rupees as shown below:—

15½ Rupees an acre on 19 per cent.
13½ do. 20 do.
10 do. 34 do.

These rates have, however, been charged only on tracts best irrigated, while on those that are distant for irrigation or have new lands already brought and yet to be brought under irrigation, and where the soil is poor, being sandy or impregnated with soda and salt, more lenient rates have been adopted. The following table exhibits in one view the assessment of the whole area brought under settlement :—

IRRIGATED.				DRY.			
Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.	Average Rate per Acre.
RS. A.			RS. A. P.	RS. A.			RS. A. P.
15 12	1,968	31,001	.....	3 8	317	1,109	.....
13 8	2,085	28,150	.....	3 8	237	710	.....
10 0	3,530	35,301	.....	1 8	321	482	.....
7 8	1,558	11,681	.....	1 0	3,216	3,216	.....
6 0	657	3,950	.....	0 12	4,451	3,338	.....
5 10	97	517	.....	0 8	8,304	4,152	.....
4 8	553	2,514	.....	0 6	3,259	1,222	.....
3 0	2	7	.....	0 4	2,192	548	.....
	10,455	1,13,151	10 13 2	0 3	614	115	.....
Baling	771	3,386	4 6 3		22,901	14,893	0 10 4
	11,226	1,16,537					

17. AVAILABLE ASSETS.—There are 5,480 acres of dry and wet culturable waste in these villages which may soon be cultivated, and the assessment of this area would amount to Rs. 9,070, of which the wet assessment would be Rupees 7,275. Besides this, there is a large tract of dry land fit for irrigation to the extent of more than 5,000 acres in different villages, more especially in the eastern ones, Attur, Nallur, Kayalpattanam, Vadabagum, Manakadu, Pallipetta, Koyamoli, Mela Trichendur, and Kela Trichendur. Of these, about 3,400 acres may be soon brought to wet cultivation by careful management of water-supply to the existing tanks and channels at all times when water is available in the river, and by adding one or two tanks between Tulukan-kulam and Avadiyarkulam tanks and improving the Attur Tannirpandal and Arumuganeri tanks. It will add to the revenue by Rupees 22,400; further improvement by an addition to the size of the south head sluice and to the width of the south main channel and construction of several more minor works needed, will not fail to secure a conversion of a further extent of 1,600 acres of dry lands to wet cultivation, which will fetch about 9,000 Rupees. It may be fairly expected that the second-crop cultivation, under an improved irrigation vigilantly kept up, will bring a sum of about 9,000 Rupees.

All these available assets realizable sooner or later will amount to Rupees 47,700 under the head of irrigated and Rupees 1,795 under the head of dry cultivation, making a total of Rupees 49,495. Now, the great swamp between Kulasagarapatnam and Trichendur has been successfully drained off by the new drainage channel excavated at a large outlay from the special funds. This will enable the extension of wet cultivation up to Kulasagarapatnam, where there is a large, hard-working population ready to avail itself of an opportunity of making wet cultivation in the neighbourhood. It appears almost feasible to have one or two tanks constructed between that town and the Ellappanaiken tank. At least one would be of great use near Sikachi. Here the soil, being on a low level, does not require the help of much water to secure a wet cultivation. If the tank be supplied during the high freshes, the rain would supply any deficiency. In this tract people already cultivate under Government or private wells raggy or valuable vegetables. Wet cultivation extended to this will add to the revenue about 4,000 or 5,000 Rupees. The seer charge to be made on inam lands found to measure more than ten per cent. in excess of the area shown in the inam registers, and the mirkuli (wet rate) to be levied on inam dry converted into wet, or the inam one crop land converted to two crop ones, may be added to the list of items representing the available assets of revenue in excess of the settlement now made.

A map showing the manner in which the villages under report where settled is herewith enclosed.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. K. PUCKLE,

Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.
Statement showing the Jamabandi Beris of the last five years for the twenty-eight villages under the South Main Channel of Sireevigantam
Attur, Tenkari Taduq.

WET.

ACAPUTTU OR RIVER-IRRIGATED.

Fasli.	Single Crop.			Occasional Double Crop.				Permanent Second Crop.				Total.		
	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assessment		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Total.		
				1st Crop.	2nd Crop.		1st Crop.	2nd Crop.		1st Crop.	2nd Crop.			
													Total.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1279...	2,439	15,850	859	5,214	2,736	7,950	3,274	25,194	22,297	47,491	6,572	46,258	25,333	71,291
1280...	2,274	14,420	1,034	6,806	3,676	10,422	3,277	25,298	22,348	47,646	6,585	46,524	25,964	72,488
1281...	2,192	14,069	1,205	7,530	4,174	11,704	3,290	25,292	22,445	47,737	6,687	46,891	26,619	73,510
1282...	2,416	15,444	1,047	6,521	3,407	10,018	3,277	25,208	22,387	47,595	6,740	47,173	25,884	73,057
1283...	1,268	8,014	2,275	14,438	8,405	22,843	3,282	25,250	22,428	47,678	6,825	47,702	30,833	78,535
Total...	10,589	67,797	6,420	40,509	22,428	62,937	16,400	126,242	1,11,905	2,38,147	33,409	2,34,548	1,34,333	3,68,881
Average...	2,118	13,559	1,284	8,102	4,456	12,588	3,280	25,248	22,381	47,629	6,682	46,909	26,867	73,776

Statement showing the Jamabandi Beris of the last five years, &c.—(Continued.)

WET--(Continued.)																																	
Faali.	OOZE SPRING-FED.										FALING.										GARDEN.										DRY.		TOTAL.
	Ex- tent.	Assessment.						Ex- tent.	Assessment.						Ex- tent.	Assessment.						Ex- tent.	Assessment.						Ex- tent.	Asses- ment.			
		1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Total.	1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Total.		1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Total.	1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Total.		1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Total.	1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Total.		1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Total.								
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31																		
1279 ...	ACRES.	381	2,564	1,731	4,295	701	2,505	878	3,383	1,370	1,327	462	1,789	16,232	5,788	25,346	86,546																
1280 ...		381	2,629	1,636	4,265	708	2,524	846	3,368	1,348	1,312	504	1,816	16,237	5,890	25,349	87,827																
1281 ...		381	2,674	1,743	4,417	802	2,531	908	3,439	1,336	1,351	141	1,492	15,854	5,798	25,060	88,656																
1282 ...		363	2,533	1,694	4,227	801	2,513	903	3,416	1,340	1,359	202	1,561	15,847	5,728	25,091	87,989																
1283 ...		365	2,520	1,702	4,222	815	2,545	1,016	3,561	1,324	1,343	171	1,519	15,774	5,641	25,103	93,478																
Total...		1,871	12,920	8,506	21,426	4,007	12,613	4,551	17,167	6,718	6,697	1,480	8,177	79,944	28,845	1,25,949	4,44,493																
Average...		374	2,584	1,701	4,285	801	2,523	910	3,433	1,344	1,340	296	1,636	15,989	5,769	25,190	88,899																

Statement showing the Jamabandi Beris of the last five years, &c.—(Concluded.)

Faali.	REMISSIONS.							TAX ON PALMYRAS.						
	FIXED.				OCCASIONAL.			Remainder.	Amount of Tax on Palmyras.	Deduct Kudiwaram Remissions.	Net Amount.			
	Chatur-bagum.	Dupatti Maniem.	Total.	Wasta.	Withered Crops.	Total.	Total Remissions.							
1279	RS.	177	356	5,457	1,813	7,265	RS.	7,621	38	37	39	40	41	42
1280		175	354	4,355	1,664	6,019	RS.	6,373						
1281		165	344	700	1,076	1,776	RS.	2,120						
1282		176	354	17,233	138	17,371	RS.	17,725						
1283		228	406	3,332	419	3,751	RS.	4,157						
Total...		921	1,814	31,072	5,110	36,182	RS.	37,996						
Average...		184	363	6,214	1,022	7,236	RS.	7,599						

STREEVINGTUM,
24th March 1875.

(Signed) T. VENGATA CHARRI,
Special Assistant to Collector.

(Signed) R. K. PUCKLE,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

(True Copy.)

APPENDIX A.

Increase of Revenue by the South Main Channel of the Streteviguntum Anicut.

The assessment of the river-irrigated lands, including baling from rivers, channels, and tanks under the Streteviguntum anicut on the south side of the river, amounts, according to the settlement, to Rupees 1,10,239, which, compared with that of Fasli 1283, exhibits an increase of Rupees 31,556. But the latter assessment again shows an increase of Rupees 7,050 compared with that of Fasli 1279, the year preceding that in which the south head sluice began to extend its benefits to many of the villages depending on the Streteviguntum anicut on the south.

Adding this item, therefore, to the above increase, the total gain by the anicut now realized comes to Rupees 38,606. This resolves itself into three items as follows:—

Increase on the previously existing irrigated lands	Rs.
Conversion of dry into wet	18,560
Waste brought under irrigation	7,107
	12,939
Total	38,606

2. In the Collector's letter to the Board, dated 31st May 1872, No. 224, the expected increase from the anicut was given at Rupees 1,01,011, namely, Rupees 22,527 from the irrigated lands already under cultivation, and Rupees 78,474 from dry lands to be converted into wet and from waste lands to be brought under cultivation. But in the Jamabandi amount then calculated the assessment of certain minor villages, such as Koluvannallur and Kumarapannai and that of the lands irrigated by baling, were slipped. These amount approximately to Rupees 4,000. Adding this to the Jamabandi assessment then taken in comparison, the expected increase on the cultivated wet lands would be only Rupees 18,527. This amount has already been realized as would be seen from the figures above inserted. Out of the sum of Rupees 78,474 expected from the conversion of dry to wet and cultivation of waste, Rupees 20,046 have already been realized; Rupees 29,675, or in round figures Rupees 30,000, will be soon realized. A further sum of Rupees 23,000 may be fairly expected on further improvements in the head sluice and channels and construction of a few more tanks as explained in the latter part of the report on the settlement. Thus it will be seen that the total sum of increase already realized and yet to be realized, sooner or later, would come to Rupees 98,281. The expectation of these increases cannot prove a failure provided water be supplied to at least three-fourths of the extent calculated by Mr. Shephard to be irrigated by the anicut for two crops.

3. It has, however, to be remarked that the tract of country yet to be brought under wet cultivation consists of much sandy soil, which soaks a good quantity of water at every intermitting flow especially in the dry season, and the high westerly wind to which this tract is subject, and which brings a good deal of blown sand, evaporates away a large quantity of water. The banks of tanks and channels also are mostly sandy or consist of very soft sandy loam impregnated with soda, which soon melts away by the high winds, and costs a good deal to the upkeep of the works. Due consideration must, therefore, be given to all these circumstances in calculating the further increase of revenue by the anicut. With all these, however, a very large portion of the increase may be gradually realized by further improvements expected to be added piecemeal. The soil will become more consolidated by the continual flow of water upon it and in the neighbourhood, and become more prepared to admit of wet cultivation requiring less water than in the first instance.

4. The total cost of the anicut and the works on both sides of the river is estimated to be Rupees 10,00,000. Of this amount, the portion appertaining to the southern side, consisting of half the cost of the anicut and charge on superintendence, and the total cost of the head sluice, tanks, channels, and other project works on that side would amount to Rupees 4,00,000.

The total increase already secured, Rupees 38,606, is 9½ per cent. on this expenditure. A further increase of Rupees 30,000, which was shown to be soon available, and the consequent exten-

sion of cultivation which must take place within a very few succeeding years, will add to the percentage by 7½ and make the total percentage 17 per cent. The ultimate further improvement of the irrigation will, it is expected, bring in a further addition of five per cent. more, making the whole available possible increase 22 per cent. Allowing, however, a further outlay of money for securing further improvements in the irrigation required, a liberal amount of Rupees 1,00,000, and making the total cost on the southern side Rupees 5,00,000, the percentage of total realizable increase on this enhanced amount will be 18 per cent. It will be observed that 7½ per cent. of this increased amount has already been realized, and 4½ at least will very soon be realized, leaving the remaining six per cent for further addition. But it must be repeated here that the actual increase of percentage on the actual expenditure apportionable to the south side is 9½ per cent as shown above.

5. It must be also remarked here that, in addition to the increase under the head of irrigation already realized, there is an increase of Rupees 7,677 on dry lands in this tract, of which more than three-fourths must be attributable to the improvement of irrigation by the anicut inasmuch as enhanced rates of assessment were imposed on those lands in due consideration of the advantages they derive by the improved

Dry assessment of Fasli 1279, including garden	Rs.
Deduct fixed remissions	7,577
	356
Remainder	7,221
Assessment as per settlement	14,893
Difference	7,677

irrigation in various ways, such as increase in the springs, in the wells, soakage in the substratum affording better yield to the dry crop and palmyras, and the greater convenience secured to the cultivators. As already described in the report, the improvement of irrigation has enabled better classification of the soil and assigning of a better group to the villages, which not only secured the actual increase above set forth, but also saved a loss of more than 20,000 Rupees from the existing revenue, which loss must have inevitably occurred if the settlement had taken place prior to the construction of the anicut. By the help of the anicut improvement, a high average of the irrigated assessment, Rupees 10-15-4 per acre, has been secured, which is a little higher than that of Rupees 10-14-9 gained in the Tinnevely Taluq on the Tambrapurni irrigation under the upper anicuts. In all ordinary seasons the necessity for remission for waste and withered crop must naturally cease to occur. This circumstance must also be taken into consideration in connection with the benefits of the improvement. Although all these different extra points cannot be brought into the calculation of the percentage of the actual increase of revenue, yet they have all had much to do with securing that actual increase, and must be attributed to the benefits derived by the improved condition of irrigation secured by the anicut.

(True Copy)

(Signed) R. K. PUCKLE,

Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.—Map.

In this report the Acting Director of Revenue Settlement gives the financial results of the settlement recently made in the tract on the southern bank of the River Tambrapurni in the Tinnevely District irrigated from the Streteviguntum Anicut.

2. This tract is fifty-five square miles in extent, and comprised thirty-seven old villages, which, by apparently judicious and necessary clubbing, have now been reduced to twenty-eight. The details of the settlement are fully given in the report of the Director and of the Special Assistant to the Collector in the Settlement Department, but it is unnecessary that the Board should examine them with minuteness, as the settlement has been conducted in the same manner and on the same principles as have been approved by Government for other portions of the

river-valley (G. O., 5th March 1875, No. 360). The villages have been classified in blocks, and the rates imposed thereon with reference to soil, situation, irrigation, &c.; the assessment of the dry lands intermixed with the new irrigation has been raised in consideration of the advantage accruing from the moisture around them; lands supplied by baling (771 acres) are charged at half the rates assigned to lands irrigated by direct flow; lands (456 acres) under the springs fed from the sand-hills are treated with consideration and the assessment considerably lightened; second crop has been compounded for on 9,000 out of the 10,455 acres of wet land dealt with; and as usual in Tinnevely the common lands have been divided, the palmyra tax has been compounded for to a large extent, building sites have been assigned when necessary, and numerous puttass have been charged. The average rates on wet land are Rupees 7-15-6 for first crop, and Rupees 10-13-2 including second crop compounded for, and Annas 10-4 on dry land.

3. In now submitting these results, Mr. Puckle's object is to show the return which may be expected from the Streeviguntum Anicut works. He states that but for the anicut the settlement of this tract, naturally infertile, and formerly poorly supplied with irrigation, must have resulted in a considerable reduction of the demand, which reduction is estimated at Rupees 20,000 out of a revenue of Rupees 86,546 in Fasli 1279, the year before the benefit of the Streeviguntum Channel was first felt. The construction of the anicut, however, has enabled him to raise the grouping of the villages and to fix the revised demand at Rupees 1,31,435 on lands occupied in Fasli 1284. In these circumstances, he is fully entitled to place the whole of the increase by settlement to the credit of the project. Comparing Fasli 1283 with Fasli 1284, he shows that the increase was Rupees 38,363 to which is to be added Rupees 7,422, being increase already brought to account up to Fasli 1283 and since the excavation of the channel, total Rupees 45,785, or 9.2 per cent. on an outlay of five lakhs, which he takes as half the cost of the project to be apportioned to the southern section. It is anticipated that, as population increases and irrigation extended to the entire area commanded, there will be an ultimate further increase of revenue of Rupees 49,495, which will raise the return to Rupees 95,380, or 19.1 per cent.

4. Mr. Puckle further states that the returns from the other portion of the project on the northern bank of the river will be equally good.

5. In these calculations Mr. Puckle takes the whole demand on all classes of lands which have come under settlement, and does not refer to the remissions

River Irrigation.		Rs.	
Demand, Fasli 1269...	...	71,291	for waste and withered crops which have
" " 1284...	...	1,09,570	averaged, in the five years ending Fasli
			1283, Rupees 7,236, and which will be
Difference...	...	38,279	saved hereafter. If this item be included
Add remission saved	...	7,236	and the river-irrigated area alone be
		45,515	compared, the return is Rs. 45,515, or
Add net increase on other items by	...		nine per cent. on five lakhs as before; and
settlement	...	7,006	if the further increase on other items,
		52,521	possible only owing to the anicut, be
			added, the return already realized becomes 10.5 per cent.

6. It would appear, however, from the details of the estimate for the project given in G. O., 8th January 1874, No. 1,398, Public Works Department, that the southern section will not be debitable with more than from 3½ to 4 lakhs out of the total of Rupees 10,40,480; and, if this is the case, the return realized on this portion will be raised to at least 13 per cent.

7. These results are eminently satisfactory. The area under discussion has been very exceptionally treated. The officers of all departments concerned—Revenue, Public Works, and Settlement—and the ryots have all worked together to render the project a success, and the result proves how much may be done towards the development of a popular scheme without charge to Government. A lakh of Rupees has been raised by the people themselves, and has been expended in works of storage, distribution, and drainage, and other works not provided for in the estimates. The details have been reported to Government in Board's

Proceedings, dated 4th January 1875, G. O., dated 25th February 1875, No. 302. No. 4, and the work has received their

approbation. The Director now shows how largely these works have been instrumental in bringing in an immediate return upon the Government outlay on the anicut project, and records his obligations to the Special Assistant to the Collector Venkatachariar in conducting the settlement to a successful issue.

8. The Board cannot forego, on the ground that Mr. Puckle is now a member of their body, the pleasure of recording their appreciation of the large share in the good work which he took when Collector of the district. It is only one of many such works, but it is perhaps the one which will be longest remembered.

Acting Secretary

To the Officiating Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with map.

Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement.

.. to the Collector of Tinnevely.

Ed. J. W. Fischer.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No. 2090

Dated 10 May 1875

From B^d of Rev.

FOR ORDERS.

This is a most satisfactory & complete work & reflects the highest credit on the people of the district on Mr. Puckle & his able native assistant. It is seldom that the Govt have to acknowledge so much good work so harmoniously achieved.

I am sure the satisfaction of H^o at this very successful result. and that the Govt. people are and that B^d of Rev. for it. The Govt. the people have expressed for second and third times amply to the success of the project & the satisfaction.

202 August 1875 Rs. 26-24
-10-14-14 - 54 Rs.
-25 July 75 - 308-307
-5 March 75 - 17-13

Bar 1875: 2090
18/10/75
11-2090

1875.

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 10TH MAY 1875, No. 1,217.

Deputy Commr
Encl. 1

CCO. 1085-1984, 1875
Received 3 June

MAY
No. 1,217.

Settlement—recently made in the tract on the Southern bank of the Tambraparni River in Tinnevely District, irrigated from the Streveine Settlement on the financial results of—reviewed and submitted to Government with remarks.

2-202
10-12-9-1875 12-19-9-1875
22-1-1875 12-6-1875

the state. The advancement
of culture - the development
of the enterprise of the people -
the distribution of the common
lands - & the attainment
of the ~~highest~~ of the
highest stage on which
in whose lands the trees
stand are all such
important results.
I would congratulate
Mr. Suckle & his friends
on the success of their
work. They
have so largely aided
the people &
the state.

Cordially
Yours
M. J.

21

FOR ORDERS.

No 1085

19 July/75.

Read Pro. of the Board
of Med. dated 10th May
1875 No 1217.

Write then Pro. the Board
submit a report from
the AG Director of Med.
Settlement showing the
result of the strong opinion
Ancient so far as concerns
the land infested on
the Southern bank of
the river -

The outline scheme of
Settlement prepared by
the same officer which
was disposed of in Decr.
2d Augt 1872 estimated
a profit of 16 lbs cash
on the 10 loads expended
on the Ancient -

LB

MR
1877

debiting 5 loads of this
to the Southern channel,
a proportion probably
over the mark, the
actual results so far
as the irrigation has
already been extended
show a return of
9 p. c. the increase
of Rev. being 45.78214.
It seems probable
that but for the accident
it would have been
higher. I make a
considerable reduction
in the settlement of
the lands, the former
rates having been
abnormally high with
reference to the quality
of irrigation available.
The Sept. 1st who can

dictated the statement
Estimates this saving
in reduction at 20.000
though this has not been
brought into the calculation
from above, it is a
feature in the case
which must not be
lost sight of.
Mr. Puckett estimates a
further increase of revenue
to the extent of 49.495
p. as population increases
the entire area commanded
is irrigated, an increase
which would raise the
return to 19 p. c.
The extent to which
the people have been
for 20 years, as in 1900
was not of 10455 testifies
simply both to the

success of the project
& the moderation of
the rates. The added
security to cultivation
the development of
the enterprise of the
people & the distribution
of the common lands.
The settlement of
the Palmyra tax on
the 25th in whose
lands the trees stand
are all most im-
portant results.

His Excellency the
Governor in Council
while recognizing with
satisfaction his
success congratulated

Mr. Puckle, & his
Special Agent. Viceroy
on the benefit which
they have so largely
aided & conferred on the
people & the state. It
is impossible not to feel
that this most satisfactory
& complete work reflects
the highest credit on
the people of the District
as Mr. Puckle & on his
able native Assistant: it
is seldom that the
Govt. have to acknowledge
so much good work
so harmonious & achieved.

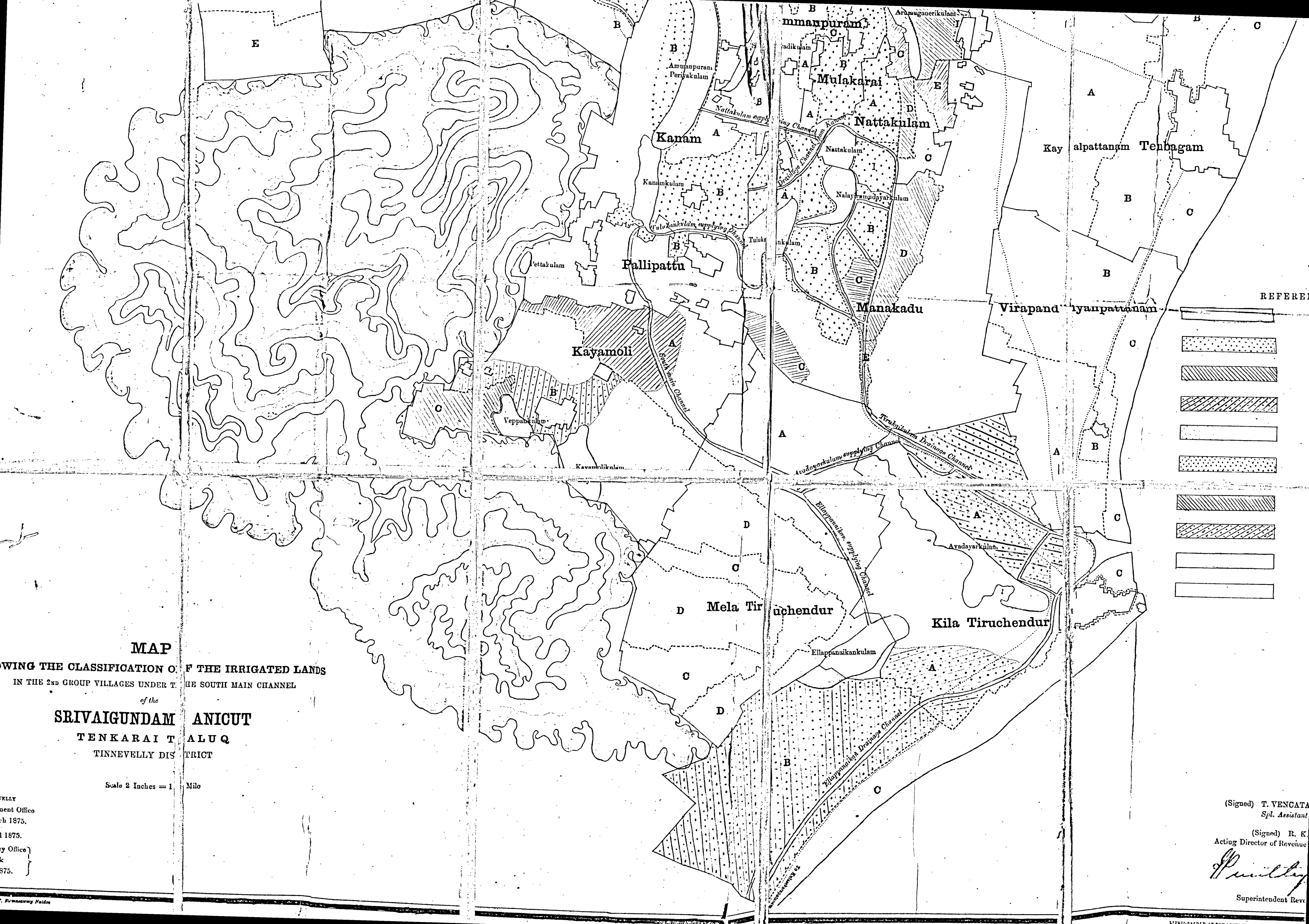
14 To the Board of Revenue & the
12 To the Board of Revenue
21 To the Board of Revenue

A. M. 10.7.75

10th - 1 mile from ...
Bank (2nd) ...
11th -

10th July 1955 - 19th July 1955





MAP
SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE IRRIGATED LANDS
IN THE 2ND GROUP VILLAGES UNDER THE SOUTH MAIN CHANNEL
of the
SRIVAIGUNDAM ANICUT
TENKARAI TALUQ
TINNEVELLY DISTRICT

Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile

...VELLY
...ent Office
...h 1875.
... 1875.
...y Office
...k
... 1875.

(Signed) T. VENCATA
Spl. Assistant
(Signed) R. K.
Acting Director of Revenue
[Signature]
Superintendent Revenue