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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1760	Press
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Dated 6-12-1875 ~~196~~	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 84. Read the following Proceeding of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st September 1875, No. 2,457 :—

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 12th July 1875, Miscellaneous No. 6,257.

Read also the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, in charge of the Settlement Department, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 14th July 1875, No. 1,43239 :—

I HAVE the honor to forward the Acting Additional Sub-Collector's report on the settlement of the northern portion of the Ambasamudram Taluq received through the Collector of Tinnevelly.

2. The tract reported on, comprising forty-six villages with an area of 114 square miles, includes that portion of the taluq which is irrigated by minor rivers, all affluents of the Tambrapurni, and, though not so rich as the tract on the southern side of the river, is still above the average.

3. The material improvements effected by Mr. Arundel during the settlement are clearly set forth in the enclosure to his report, and a glance at the map will show the localities in which they were effected. Knowing the ground so well and the inaccessible nature of the country now opened up by roads, I can fully appreciate the benefits conferred, and feel sure that the ryots will have cause to remember this settlement, were it only by these roads, and the disposal of the hitherto interminable Ramanadi irrigation dispute.

4. Mr. Arundel has worked out an average of Rupees 10-5-0 an acre for the river-irrigated lands, or rather less than the average arrived at further down the river, where the irrigation is certainly better.

5. Almost the entire area has been compounded as permanent double crop.

6. The rain-fed tanks have been leniently treated and their average assessment, Rupees 4-2-1 an acre, corresponds with the assessment imposed on the lands under similar tanks elsewhere in the uplands skirting the valley.

7. The dry lands are poor, and have been assessed at an average of Annas 5-9 an acre.

8. The palmyras have been dealt with as usual in Tinnevelly.

9. The samudayam, or common lands, aggregating 8,166 acres, have been divided in every village.

10. Mr. Arundel mentions that no lands have been assigned as pasturage, but it was my intention to have allotted free-grazing grounds to each village at the hill foot, and preliminary arrangements were made when I was in the taluq last year. Advantage should be taken of the present healthy season to mark out the hill-side grazing grounds for registry before this settlement of the taluq is completed.

11. Deducting permanent remissions and comparing the net demand for last year with the revised assessment, there is an increase of Rupees 7,010 by settlement.

12. I had hoped that the entire taluq of Ambasamudram would have been finished during the fasli, but Mr. Arundel's absence on leave and other circum-

stances occurred to hinder the work; it is, however, far advanced, and will be shortly completed. It is a very important and difficult taluq to settle, and Mr. Arundel has taken great pains with the work.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From W. H. COMYN, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, to R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, in charge of the Settlement Department, dated Pudukudi, 2nd July 1875, No. 601.

I HAVE the honor to submit copy of the Additional Sub-Collector's report* on the settlement of the northern portion of the Ambasamudram Taluq, the conduct and results of which appear to me to be eminently satisfactory.

* No. 110, dated 19th June 1875.

2. In the financial result the assessment of this tract as per settlement remains about the same as the gross land assessment of Fasli 1283; but, deducting certain fixed remissions which have been discontinued, the increase by settlement is Rupees 7,010.

3. Compounding for second crop has been largely resorted to, the second-crop charge having been consolidated on almost the entire irrigated area, while about 5,000 acres out of the total of 13,000 acres of river-irrigated land have been newly brought from single to permanent double crop land. The water-supply being abundant, I share Mr. Arundel's hopes that the ryots will take advantage of the favorable rate secured by compounding for a second crop to raise two crops on a large area, which has hitherto yielded only one.

4. The necessary information regarding the alterations in village boundaries was furnished in Mr. Arundel's letter, No. 93, dated 4th June 1875, forwarded to you with my letter, No. 533, dated 9th June 1875.

5. I take this opportunity also of submiting copy of Mr. Arundel's report, No. 111, dated 21st June 1875, on the works of improvement undertaken in connection with the settlement of this tract.

6. From this report you will see that upwards of Rupees 20,000 have been spent on works of the greatest public utility the chief of which is a new anicut at the head of the Ramanadi river; over thirty miles of village roads, with the requisite masonry works, have been constructed in localities where communications were much needed; irrigation works have been benefited by the addition of upwards of seventy new masonry sluices and have been otherwise improved, while the interests of sanitation have not been overlooked, improvements having been effected in several village sites.

7. Of the total amount realized and expended as above, *viz.*, Rupees 20,960, more than one-half was contributed in money and labor by the villagers, over Rupees 6,000 were realized by the sale of the right of occupancy of waste lands and by the sale of trees, while the resources of the Local Fund Board, Shermadevi Circle, have only been taxed by the allotment of the comparatively small sum of Rupees 3,718; to make up the total sum expended on works which cannot fail to confer on the inhabitants of a considerable portion of that Circle great and permanent advantages.

8. The result is most satisfactory, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Arundel for the care with which he planned, and the energy with which he carried out, these works of improvement. Mr. Arundel also bears testimony to the zeal and energy shown by Narayanasami Mudali, Tahsildar of Ambasamudram, and by Krishnasamy Iyengar, the Head Classifier, both of whom afforded him valuable assistance in pushing on the work in the face of considerable difficulties.

9. I beg to forward two maps—one showing the manner in which the villages of the tract under report have been laid out for settlement and the other showing the locality of the chief works of improvement.

ENCLOSURE 1 in No. 1.

From A. T. ARUNDEL, Esq., Officiating Additional Sub-Collector, to W. H. COMYN, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, dated Ambasamudram, 19th June 1875, No. 110.

I HAVE the honor to report on the settlement of the northern half of the Ambasamudram Taluq including all the villages north of the Tambrapurni, together with the village of Aladiyur lying between the Tambrapurni and the Manimuttamadi.

2. The whole taluq formerly contained ninety-eight villages, of which forty-one lay north of the river. These have now been formed by settlement into forty-five, which, together with the village of Aladiyur, formed the subject of the present report.

3. The particulars of the alterations in village boundaries have been fully detailed in my letter, No. 93, dated 4th June 1875, and need not be repeated here.

4. The river-irrigated tract is of a very intricate character, as the different streams and channels often merge one into another, and a single village frequently receives its water supply from two or more sources. The tract, may however, be conveniently divided into—

(1). The tract under the first and second anicuts over the Tambrapurni, and

(2). The tract irrigated by the Gatinanadi and its tributaries, the Ilupaiar, the Ramanadi, and the Jembunadi.

5. The following table shows the source of irrigation of each village and also the group in which each village has been placed. From this it will be seen that the five villages under the first anicut over the Tambrapurni, which are well irrigated but isolated in position, are placed in the third group. The three villages under the second anicut over the Tambrapurni are most advantageously placed both for irrigation and locality, and are in the first group. Four villages supplied by the Gatinanadi and its tributaries, lying at the foot of the hills and isolated in position, together with two villages at the extreme eastern end of the irrigation, poorly supplied with water, are placed in the third group. The remaining villages are in the second group. The dry villages north of the river-valley are all placed in the third group.

No.	Name.	Group.	Source of Irrigation.
1	Aladiyur	Third.	First anicut over Tambrapurni.
2	Viramasingapuram		
3	Isaniamatam ...		
4	Ekambarapuram		
5	Adayakarungulam		
6	Mela Ambasamudram	First.	Second anicut over Tambrapurni.
7	Kila Ambasamudram		
8	Sattapattu		
9	Sivaseilam	Third.	First anicut over Gatinanadi.
10	Mela Ambur ...	Second.	Third and fourth anicuts over Gatinanadi.
11	Kila Ambur ...		
12	Tiruvalisiwaram	,,	Do. and fifth anicut.
13	Mannarkovil	,,	Fifth anicut over Gatinanadi and first over Tambrapurni.
14	Bramadesam	,,	Do. do. and second anicut over Tambrapurni.
15	Darmapuramatam	Third.	Ilupiar.
16	Govindaperi	,,	Ilupiar and Ramanadi.
17	Mela Kadayam	,,	Ramanadi.
18	Kadayam Perumpattu	,,	Jembunadi.
19	Kila Kadayam	Second.	Ramanadi.
20	Terku Kadayam	,,	Ramanadi and Jembunadi.
21	Ravanasamudram	,,	Ramanadi.
22	Virasamudram	,,	Do.
23	Alwarkurichi	,,	Ramanadi and second anicut over Gatinanadi.
24	Pappankulam	,,	Ramanadi.

No.	Name.	Group.	Source of Irrigation.
25	Tuppakudi	Second.	Ramanadi.
26	Adachani	,,	Do.
27	Pallakkal	,,	Sixth anicut over Gatinanadi.
28	Palanjadi	,,	Do.
29	Rengasamudram	,,	Do.
30	Iluppakurichi	,,	Do.
31	Kapaliparei	,,	Do.
32	Pappakudi	,,	Do.
33	Vadaku ariyanayagipuram	Third.	Do.
34	Arasankulam	,,	Do.
35	Vengadampatti		
36	Madattur		
37	Terku Madattur		
38	Anjankattalei		
39	Pudapatti		
40	Edaikal		
41	Senkulam	,,	Dry.
42	Kasidarmam		
43	Marudampudur		
44	Odeimarichan		
45	Odeyampuli		
46	Mukkudal		

7. *Classifications of soils.*—The following table show the clasification of soils under (1) the Tambrapurni and (2) the Gatinanadi and its tributaries. The whole of the river irrigated area comprises 13,091 acres:—

Tambrapurni.			Gatinanadi, &c.		
Classification.		Area.	Classification.		Area.
Class.	Sort.		Class.	Sort.	
4	1	99	4	1	1,374
4	2	264	4	2	895
4	3	551	4	3	941
4	4	230	4	4	634
7	1	482	4	5	421
7	2	534	7	1	1,634
7	3	469	7	2	1,648
7	4	50	7	3	2,626
			7	4	137
			7	5	102
	Total...	2,679		Total...	10,412

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th December 1875.

8. *Assessment.*—The assessment of the river-irrigated lands is as under:—

	Rate per Acre. For 1st Crop.	Rate per Acre. For 2nd Crop.	Area.	Assessment. 1st Crop.	Assessment. 2nd Crop.	Assessment. Total.	Average Assessment per Acre.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Tambrapurni.	12 0 0	8 0 0	62	741	494	1,235	
	10 8 0	7 0 0	264	2,366	1,846	4,612	
	9 0 0	4 8 0	695	6,254	3,126	9,380	
	7 8 0	2 8 0	748	5,609	1,869	7,478	
	6 0 0	1 8 0	472	2,835	708	3,543	
	4 8 0	1 2 0	433	1,948	488	2,436	
	3 8 0	0 14 0	5	18	5	23	
		Total...	2,679	20,171	8,536	28,707	10 11 5
Gatinanadi.	10 8 0	7 0 0	1,192	12,520	8,343	20,863	
	9 0 0	4 8 0	2,417	21,751	10,850	32,601	
	7 8 0	2 8 0	2,481	18,608	6,194	24,802	
	6 0 0	1 8 0	2,371	14,228	3,558	17,786	
	6 0 0	... ...	9	56	...	56	
	4 8 0	1 2 0	1,352	6,084	1,524	7,608	
	4 8 0	... ...	81	364	...	364	
	3 8 0	0 14 0	487	1,705	427	2,132	
	3 0 0	0 12 0	22	65	16	81	
		Total...	10,412	75,331	30,912	1,06,293	10 3 4
		Grand Total...	13,091	95,502	39,448	1,35,000	10 5 0

The assessment on the same area in Fasli 128, without deducting remissions of any kind, was Rupees 1,31,076. By settlement it is Rupees 135,000; net increase by settlement Rupees 3,924.

9. *Second Crop.*—The second-crop charge has been consolidated on 13,001 out of 13,091 acres now assessed, on the understanding that there will be no remission of the second-crop charge hereafter. The result of the low charge for second crop when thus consolidated has been that 4,917 acres have newly been brought from single to permanent double-crop land. The extent cultivated with second crop under the Tambrapurni in Fasli 1283 was 1,991 acres, yielding a second-crop assessment of Rupees 11,025, and under the Gatinanadi 6,093 acres, yielding a second-crop assessment of Rupees 34,140. In all 8,084 acres were cultivated with a second crop which yielded an assessment of Rupees 45,171. Through these favorable rates now imposed the ryots have every inducement to grow a second crop whenever it is practicable; and, as the water-supply is everywhere abundant, two crops will probably be raised constantly over the whole area charged with the consolidated rate.

10. *Rain-fed Tanks.*—There are 149 rain-fed tanks in the portion of the taluq now under report, and they have been assessed as follows:—

Classification. Class.	Classification. Sort.	Area.
4	5	150
7	2	10
7	3	289
7	4	1,119
7	5	332
8	5	644
	Total...	2,544

The second-crop charge has been consolidated on 1,880 out of 2,544 acres. The assessment of the rain-fed tanks is as follows :—

Rate per Acre.		Area.	Assessment.			Average Assessment per Acre.
For 1st Crop.	For 2nd Crop.		1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Total.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
6 0 0	... ...	10	59	...	59	
4 8 0	1 2 0	211	948	237	1,185	
4 8 0	... ...	170	767	...	767	
3 8 0	0 14 0	1,239	4,270	1,084	5,354	
3 8 0	... ...	196	685	...	685	
3 0 0	0 12 0	400	1,201	300	1,501	
3 0 0	... ...	281	844	...	844	
2 8 0	0 10 0	30	76	19	95	
2 8 0	... ...	7	18	...	18	
	Total ...	2,544	8,868	1,640	10,508	4 2 1
Made over on permanent lump assessment		165	...	...	457	2 12 4
	Grand Total ...	2,709	8,868	1,640	10,965	4 0 9

11. The second crop has been compounded for at a quarter of the first-crop assessment under 103 of these tanks, on the understanding that there will be no remission for failure of second crop hereafter.

Besides these, eleven rain-fed tanks have been made over to the holders on a permanent lump assessment of Rupees 457 on condition that there will be no remission and that repairs will be executed by the holders. All these are small poor tanks on which it is unlikely that repairs would ever be executed by Government, and the holders will now have every inducement to keep them in repair and supplement the natural water-supply by the construction of wells, &c.

The assessment of the rain-fed tanks for Fasli 1283 without deducting remissions for waste and withered crop was Rupees 13,069. By settlement it is Rupees 10,965 ; net decrease by settlement Rupees 2,104.

12. *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 irrigated is 225 acres, assessed at Rupees 998. The assessment of Fasli 1283 was Rupees 781.

13. *Garden lands.*—Two hundred and ninety-five acres, assessed at Rupees 800, are supplied by lift from Government wells. Of these, 53 acres have been assessed at Rupees 3½ per acre, and 242 acres at Rupees 2½ per acre. The assessment in Fasli 1283 was Rupees 394.

14. *Ordinary dry lands.*—The uplands have chiefly been assessed in the lower tarams, but the lands interspersed with the irrigation have been assessed in the class and sort assigned to the block in which they are situated. Considerable reductions had to be made in some of the dry villages to get rid of anomalous rates. In two villages 9,156 acres of poor gravelly and sandy soil were previously assessed at Annas 11-3 an acre, although the soil was in no way superior to lands assessed at less than half that rate elsewhere. These lands have now been assessed at Annas 8 per acre.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th December 1875.

15. The following table exhibits the classification of dry lands :—

Classification.		Taram.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Average Assessment per Acre.
Class.	Sort.					
			Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
4	1	3	2 8 0	13	31	
4	2	4	1 8 0	18	27	
4	3	5	1 0 0	9	9	
4	4	6	0 12 0	101	76	
4	5	7	0 8 0	28	14	
7	1	4	1 8 0	443	668	
7	2	5	1 0 0	616	616	
7	3	6	0 12 0	1,373	1,031	
7	4	7	0 8 0	10,033	5,022	
7	5	8	0 6 0	3,305	1,245	
8	4	8	0 6 0	11,945	4,483	
8	5	9	0 4 0	29,410	7,370	
			Total...	57,294	20,592	0 5 9

The assessment on these lands in Fasli 1283 was Rupees 22,745. By settlement it is Rupees 20,592 ; net decrease by settlement Rupees 2,153.

16. *Palmyras.*—The charge on palmyras in the cultivated fields has for the most part been consolidated for a sum total of Rupees 5,254. This is the charge for palmyras only, and is over and above the taram assessment of the field the palmyras stand on. The fixed charge in each field includes the growing seedlings, and has raised the assessment on the trees in question by Rupees 1,104 per annum.

17. The new palmyra registers show a very large increase in the number of palmyras over the former accounts. The total number of palmyras other than those referred to in the preceding paragraph is found to be 3,04,299, being an increase of 80,707 over the old accounts. The assessment of these palmyras at the fixed rates is by settlement Rupees 6,792, being an increase of Rupees 4,352 over the assessment of Fasli 1283. In the foregoing account the seedlings are not included, but they will be charged for as they grow to maturity.

18. *Pasturage.*—No special land has been set apart for this purpose. The cattle are grazed on putta lands and Government waste.

19. *Building sites.*—Forty-three acres, assessed at Rupees 37, have been added to the building sites, where these were insufficient and no puttas have been issued for any land or trees within the building sites.

20. *Samudayam or common lands.*—The lands held in common, amounting to 8,166 acres, have been divided, and the sharing system has now entirely ceased throughout all the villages.

21. *Puttas.*—Five thousand two hundered puttas have been transferred with the consent of the parties concerned.

22. *Results of the Settlement*—The total land assessment by settlement over the whole tract is Rupees 1,68,355. Of this sum, Rupees 132 is the assessment on ninty-five acres of land newly taken up at settlement. Deducting this for the sake of comparison, the net result is Rupees 1,68,223.

The gross land assessment of Fasli 1283 amounted to Rupees 1,68,065. From this the following fixed remissions, which will henceforth cease, must be deducted:—Dupatti Maniem Rupees 1,825, Stalamkaval Rupees 1,834, Chaturbagam Rupees 811, Curnams' salaries Rupees 2,382; total Rupees 6,852. The comparison stands thus :—

	Rs.
Gross assessment of Fasli 1283	1,68,065
Deduct fixed remissions	6,852
Total...	1,61,213
Assessment by settlement	1,68,223
Increase by settlement...	7,010

There is thus an increase by settlement of Rupees 7,010, arising almost entirely from the resumption of the fixed remissions above noted.

23. The accompanying map shows the manner in which the villages have been laid out for settlement.

24. In the course of the settlement, I have found that a very large quantity of valuable land in Government villages has been for a long time held free of all tax as zemin by the Zemindar of Urkad, although no mention of it is made in his Istimrar Sanad. This will form the subject of a separate report.

25. A number of useful public works undertaken in connection with the settlement chiefly from village subscriptions are in course of construction, and a separate report will be submitted about them also.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. H. COMYN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From A. T. ARUNDEL, Esq., Officiating Additional Sub-Collector, to W. H. COMYN, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 21st June 1875, No. 111.

As promised in paragraph 25 of my report on the settlement of the northern portion of the Ambasamudram Taluq, I have the honor to submit an account of the chief works of public improvement constructed during the introduction of the settlement.

2. The work of greatest importance is a new anicut at the head of the Ramanadi river, which, together with some minor works and alterations, is designed to put a stop to long-standing disputes between the villages of Kodayan, Govindaperi, Ravanasamudram, Virasamudram, and Alwarkurichi. The whole tract is intersected by an intricate net-work of tanks and channels comprising six masonry anicuts and dams and twenty tanks irrigating an extent of 2,284 acres. The disputes regarding the distribution of the water-supply were so strong that the opposing parties employed separate watchmen to sit day and night throughout the whole cultivation season at the head of certain channels to see that things were kept in *statu quo*.

3. After the whole tract had been carefully inspected for settlement purposes, representatives of the five villages were called together, and, after some discussion, they unanimously agreed to subscribe whatever might be necessary to build masonry works that would distribute the water in exact proportion to the extent irrigated under each work. A small deposit as surety was made on account of each village which was expended in making a rough road to reach the spot at the foot of the hills where the chief work was to be erected.

4. The Assistant Engineer, Mr. Grant, subsequently accompanied me over the place and drew up estimates, amounting to Rupees 3,250, for the chief works. The villagers were then called on for their subscriptions, and, with the exception of one village, Ravanasamudram, which held back, soon paid into the treasury Rupees 2,000, of which nearly Rupees 1,700 were brought to me in person by the village officers.

5. One of the works estimated at Rupees 1,700, which consisted in the alteration of an existing Government anicut and the construction of a dam, was undertaken by the District Engineer out of Imperial Funds, and is nearly completed.

6. The new anicut at the head of the Ramanadi was commenced, as soon as the dry season set in, by head classifier Krishnasami Iyengar, whose industry and skill have already been favorably noticed in G. O., No. 302, dated 25th February 1875. Unfortunately the place turned out to be very feverish, and it was with great difficulty that workmen could be induced to stay. In April before the foundations had been completely got in, Kishnasami Iyengar himself fell ill, and has not since been able to attend office. The Tahsildar Narayanasami Mudali then took up his head-

quarters in the neighbourhood and remained there till the completion of the work, collecting workmen, materials, and supplies, and it is due to his perseverance and energy that the work has been brought to a successful conclusion; nothwithstanding the precautions taken in bringing the workmen away at night and in distributing quinine and food between thirty and forty stone masons fell ill of fever, and many other works elsewhere were brought to a stand-still for want of these useful artisans.

7. The villagers of Aladiyur have carried out some important improvements. This village though splendidly irrigated is but rarely visited, as it is cut off on the north and west by the mountains and on the east and south by the Tambrapurani and its chief affluent the Manimurtanadi. The only way from the village to the Nunjah was along a rocky path near the river where a horse could go only with difficulty. The irrigation channel which takes off from the first anicut over the Tambrapurani and irrigates 650 acres was supplied with hardly any sluices except hollowed palmyra trunks of which there were over 100. A road four miles in length from the village to the Nunjah and along the channel bank including a new sand-scour sluice and a bridge, the whole estimated to cost Rupees 2,400, is now nearly completed out of special village funds. In addition to this, all the hollowed palmyra trunks have been removed and forty-six sluices of substantial masonry costing over Rupees 1,300 have been built by the ryots concerned at their own expense.

8. In the village of Vikramasingapuram, north of the Tambrapurani, a road two miles in length is in course of construction along the bank of the Irrigation channel which is supplied (like Aladiyur on the opposite bank) from the first anicut over the Tambrapurani. Here also twenty-six masonry sluices, costing about Rupees 470, have been built by the ryots concerned in substitution of hollowed palmyra trunks.

9. In Ambur a road is under construction five miles in length, estimated to cost Rupees 1,400, running westward to the isolated villages of Kalianipuram and Sivasailam.

10. From Alwarkurichi westward to Darmapuramatam a new road has been made three-and-a-half miles long.

11. In Darmapuramatam a single enterprising ryot, Subramania Mudali, has cut a new supply channel a mile in length to his rain-fed tank, making at the same time a road with four large culverts along the channel bank. This work cost Rupees 1,400, of which Rupees 1,000 were subscribed by the ryot in question. It had been mooted from time to time for about fifteen years, but local jealousy had proved an insurmountable obstacle. In illustration of the eagerness with which this work was desired, I may mention that within an hour or two of my sanctioning the scheme with the consent of the hitherto hostile faction, the ryot appeared at my tent with a bag of Rupees 700 as a first instalment begging that the work might be begun at once. He himself took up the work as contractor, receiving back his own money in payment, and he employed carts to convey water a long distance in order to soften the ground where the channel was to be excavated.

12. The road abovementioned has been continued northward to Govindaperi and thence eastward to Ravanasamudram at a cost of Rupees 1,700, and a complete circuit is thus made through a richly irrigated valley where no road was in existence before. The rice grown over a considerable area is now reckoned to be worth from 4 to 6 Annas a Cottah more than before the road was made (a Cottah = 96 Madras measures worth about Rupees 6).

13. Three roads with a total length of seven-and-a-half miles and estimated to cost Rupees 5,700 are under construction, opening up the important villages of Adachani, Pallakal Pananjadi, and Rangasamudram which jointly yield an annual revenue to Government of Rupees 20,000.

14. The following statement shows the estimated cost of the principal works and the sources from which funds have been raised. From this, it will be seen that out of a realized total of Rupees 20,960, Rupees 6,313 were realized by sale of the right of occupancy of waste lands and by sale of trees, Rupees 10,937 have been given in subscriptions of money and labor, and Rupees 3,718 have been allotted by the Local Fund Board. These funds have been devoted

to constructing over thirty miles of village-roads with a number of bridges and culverts, an anicut over the Ramanadi with a new channel and sundry other works, above seventy masonry irrigation sluices, and sundry improvements to tanks, bridges, and village sites. I should add that other works to a very great number have been begged for by the ryots who are ready to buy up the waste lands in their own villages and to subscribe money and labor if the works which they see are for their own benefit can but be carried out. A few of these I hope to be able to undertake, but many must fall through for want not only of a sufficiency of skilled subordinates but of time and opportunity to investigate details and to allow the ryots the full discussion which is with them an essential preliminary to all action.

15. Statement of works executed during settlement in the northern portion of the Ambasamudram Taluq:—

	Length in miles.	Estimate of chief works.	Local Fund allotment, 1874-75.	Sale of land or trees.	Subscription.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Anicut across the Ramanadi, &c...	...	1,550	..	...	2,500	Anicut finished; sundry works in progress.
2. Village road, bridge, sand scour and 46 sluices in Aladiyur.	4	2,440	100	784	1,984	In progress.
3. Do. and 26 sluices in Vikramasingapuram.	2	1,262	100	...	1,333	Do.
4. Do. Alwarkurichi to Darmapuramatam.	3½	640	444	...	196	Completed.
5. Do. Darmapuramatam to Sambankulam.	1½	1,415	365	...	1,050	Do.
6. Do. Sambankulam to Govindaperi.	¾	317	280	...	37	Do.
7. Do. Govindaperi to Ravanasamudram.	2½	1,100	...	...	1,100	Almost completed.
8. Do. Papankulam to Alwarkurichi.	1½	779	450	...	329	Completed.
9. Do. Ambur to Papanasam... ...	4	778	679	...	98	Do.
10. Do. Ambur to Sivasailam	5	1,425	300	...	1,000	*Vide* G. O., No. 102, dated 18th May 1875; other receipts expected.
11. Rangasamudram road	3	2,390	...	2,156	...	} Do. In progress.
12. Pananjadi road	1½	1,480	...	1,506	...	
13. Pallakal do.	3	1,850	...	996	...	
14. Yekambrapuram road	1	193	100	...	93	Completed.
15. Repairs to bridges across Kanadiankal in the limits of Kalladakurichi.	...	1,525	500	237	277	In progress.
16. Tank improvements in Papagudi.	...	...	...	600	...	Other receipts due—G. O., No. 102, dated 18th May 1875. In progress.
17. Ambasamudram, improving village site.	...	233	100	...	133	Completed.
18. Repairing square tank of Ambasamudram.	...	...	200	...	500	Do.
19. Kalladakurichi, improving village site.	...	305	50	34	221	Do.
20. Alwarkurichi, improving village site.	...	136	50	...	86	Do.
Total ...	33¼	19,818	3,718	6,313	10,937	

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th December 1875.

16. I beg leave to bring to your notice the valuable assistance I have received from Narayanasami Mudali, Tahsildar of Ambasamudram, who has spared neither time nor trouble in hastening on the works that have been undertaken, and also from Krishnasami Iyengar, Head Classifier, who was unremitting in his exertions until he unfortunately fell ill.

17. I enclose a sketch map showing the locality of the chief works above mentioned.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. H. COMYN,
Acting Collector.

Enclosures Nos. 4 and 5.—Maps.

With the foregoing letter the late Acting 3rd Member of the Board in charge of the Settlement Department submits the report of the Additional Sub-Collector of Tinnevelly on the settlement of that portion of the Ambasamudram Taluq which lies north of the Tambrapurni. It will be submitted to Government with the following remarks.

2. The charges made as regards clubbing of villages appear to be small. They are given in detail in the statements disposed of in the Board's Proceedings above read, and the most important of them consist in the division of some villages amalgamated at survey and the transfer of outlying blocks inconveniently situated with reference to the villages to which they were attached. Only four small villages have been got rid of by clubbing. The tract reported on contains forty-six revised villages.

3. The grouping of the villages is detailed in paragraph 5 of Mr. Arundel's report. Of the irrigated villages, three are placed in the first group, ten in the second, and twelve in the third. The remaining twelve are dry villages placed in the third group. The Board have no means of criticising this arrangement or of comparing it with Mr. Puckle's original proposals; but, as he has passed it without remark, it may they presume be accepted.

4. The following abstract shows the proposed assessment in comparison with that of Fasli 1283:—

	Area.	Assessment.	
		Fasli 1283.	Revised.
		Rs.	Rs.
River-irrigated, 1st Crop ...	3,091	85,905	95,552
Do. 2nd ,, ...		45,171	39,448
Rain-fed tanks, 1st ,, ...	2,544	13,069	8,868
Do. 2nd ,, ...			1,640
Ruined tanks...	165		457
Irrigated by baling	225	741	998
Garden	295	394	800
Dry lands	57,294	22,745	20,592
Total ...	73,614	1,68,025	1,68,355

5. Deducting from the assessment of Fasli 1283 fixed remissions amounting to Rupees 6,852, and from the revised demand Rupees 132, the assessment on lands taken up during settlement, the net increase is stated at Rupees 7,010 or 4·35 per cent. From the statement in the last paragraph it will be seen that the dry lands and the lands under rain-fed tanks have been relieved, and that the increase has been obtained on the river-irrigated land. The exact proportion cannot be stated, as the fixed remissions have not been distributed.

6. There is one item of the fixed remissions which requires some explanation, *viz.*, Curnams' salaries, Rupees 2,382. These must be remissions of the assessment on putta lands held by the Curnams, and consequently the sum will have to be paid hereafter by Government to the Village Service Fund. It therefore does not represent increase of revenue to Government, nor, since it is nearly a mode of paying wages, does it represent increased demand on the ryots. Hence the increase by settlement should be calculated independently of this item, and is reduced to 2·87 per cent.

7. The second crop charge has been compounded for in 13,001 acres, being the whole of the river-irrigated area except 90 acres and in 1,880 out of 2,544 acres under the rain-fed tanks. In the latter case the proportion was one-fourth of the first crop charge, and in the river-irrigated tract the composition was made as follows :—

	Area.	Per cent.
¾	62	·4
⅔	1,456	11·2
½	3,112	24·0
⅓	3,229	24·8
¼	5,142	39·6
	13,001	100·0

The single crop assessment has been raised from Rupees 85,905 to Rupees 95,552, and while 8,094 acres paid Rupees 45,171 for second crop in Fasli 1283, or Rupees 5-9-3 per acre, the charge on 13,001 acres under the composition has been Rupees 39,448 or Rupees 3-0-8 per acre. These figures explain the extent to which composition has been effected. The average assessment for the two crop is Rupees 10-5-0, which is, as Mr. Puckle points out, slightly less than the average for the tracts lower down the river when the irrigation is better. The single crop charges average Rupees 7-4-9 per acre.

8. The average charge for single crop under rain-fed tanks is Rupees 3-7-9, and that for two crops on lands compounded for Rupees 4-5-9 (not Rupees 4-2-1). These rates are very moderate, but the tanks are apparently very small, the average ayacut being only 17 acres.

9. The specially irrigated lands do not call for notice. The dry lands are lightly assessed to an average of Rupees 0-5-9 per acre.

10. The palmyra tax on putta lands has been consolidated for Rupees 5,254, which is Rupees 1,104 in excess of the previous tree tax. New accounts have been drawn up for the tax on palmyras on other lands, and have brought in an increase of 80,707 trees and Rupees 4,352 of revenue. The total palmyra revenue in the tract is Rupees 12,046. The old revenue was Rupees 6,590.

11. Building sites have been extended where necessary, samudayam lands have been divided, and puttas revised. No grazing grounds have been assigned ; but Mr. Puckle states that it was his intention to form village reserves for wood, fuel, and grazing in the hill foot villages as was done in Tenkasi ; and that preliminary arrangements were made. The Board highly approve of this system, and the Collector should arrange to have these reserves marked out as soon as possible.

12. The report is deficient in detail of the old assessments which, by enabling comparisons to be made, would facilitate judgment as to the real effect of the revision. The results of operations in the tract now reported should be included when the taluq is completed, and particulars of the old revenue collections for ten years should be given. It is not stated whether village memoirs have been prepared as usual. The Board presume that they are under preparation.

13. In a separate report Mr. Arundel gives details regarding expenditure of funds derived from village subscriptions, grants from Local funds, and proceeds of sale of land, and trees upon works of improvement in the villages reported on. The villagers contributed Rupees 10,937, the Local Fund Board granted Rupees 3,718 for village roads ; and lands and trees sold brought in Rupees 6,313 ; total Rupees 20,968. From this sum, an anicut costing Rupees 1,550 was built across the Ramanadi, with the construction of which water disputes of long standing have ceased, 33¼ miles of village roads have been formed, and tanks and village sites have been improved.

14. These works will doubtless prove of great benefit to the villagers concerned, and they reflect the greatest credit on Mr. Arundel's energy and devotion. Mr. Puckle, who is well acquainted with the country, bears unreserved testimony to their utility, and looking at the map the roads appear to have been very judiciously laid out.

15. The Board, however, wish to have information as to the extent and character of the lands the occupancy right of which have been sold, and the number of trees, persumably the property of Government, which has been disposed of. Also whether the assessment to be realized on the lands is included in the Settlement results as reported.

16. The Board observe that as a very special case, and in consideration of his personal fitness, Mr. Puckle was allowed a discretion to raise and expend funds for works of village improvement, and they are of opiuion that in future preliminary sanction should be obtained before futher operations of the kind are undertaken in connexion with the Tinnevelly settlement.

17. The Board await the promised report on the lands referred to in paragraph 24 of Mr. Arundel's letter of the 19th June 1875, No. 110.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

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

No. 85. ORDER THEREON, 6th December 1875, No. 1,760.

Land Revenue, No. 2.

Single Crop.

	RS.	A.	P.
Under irrigation	7	4	9
Inferior do. under rain-fed tank.	3	7	9
On dry lands	0	5	9

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the Settlement of the Northern portion of the Ambasamudram Taluq in the Tinnevelly District as now reported on. The rates are moderate, and the extent to which the ryots have compounded for second crops on the bulk of the wet land of all kinds is satisfactory evidence of the reasonableness of the Settlement.

2. Mr. Puckle's proposals for the formation of village reserves are approved, as the Forest bill will provide for legalising such measures.

3. The information afforded as to the fixed remissions is not full; but the Government have ascertained that their nature is as follows :—

1. *Dupati Maniem* or deductions from revenue paid in money to Monigars.
2. *Stalamkaval* or do. to Kavalgars.
3. *Curnum's Salaries* or do. to Curnums.
4. *Chaturbhagum* or remission to original Brahmin shareholders (punguvalies.)

and observe that the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd are authorized charges on the revenues and should be credited to village service funds.

4. The Government consider that this report reflects great credit on Mr. Arundel, whose good services in the matter of village improvements are especially commendable, and, with reference to the Board's remarks in paragraph 16 regarding the future conduct of such operations, they remark that they have full confidence in the present Acting Collector's discretion and knowledge of the district to prevent any misuse of the special powers which have hitherto been so usefully employed, and will not at present place any restriction on their exercise.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.
" the Accountant-General.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

Govt. of 1875 Madras.

REVENUE.

To

The BOARD of REVENUE.

&c., &c., &c.

Dated December, 6th.

Recd. Encl.

G. O., 6th December 1875, No. 1,760.

DECEMBER.

Nos. 84-85.

Settlement of the Northern portion of Ambasamudram Taluq, in Tinnevelly District.—Accepting the — as reported on by the Board of Revenue; approving Mr. Puckle's proposals for the formation of village reserves; and considering that the report reflects great credit on Mr. Arundel, and that his services in the matter of village improvements are commendable.

No. 2,457.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 1st September 1875.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 12th July 1875, Miscellaneous No. 6,257.

Read also the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, in charge of the Settlement Department, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 14th July 1875, No. 1,432-39 :—

I HAVE the honor to forward the Acting Additional Sub-Collector's report on the settlement of the northern portion of the Ambasamudram Taluq received through the Collector of Tinnevelly.

2. The tract reported on, comprising forty-six villages with an area of 114 square miles, includes that portion of the taluq which is irrigated by minor rivers, all affluents of the Tambrapurni, and, though not so rich as the tract on the southern side of the river, is still above the average.

3. The material improvements effected by Mr. Arundel during the settlement are clearly set forth in the enclosure to his report, and a glance at the map will show the localities in which they were effected. Knowing the ground so well and the inaccessible nature of the country now opened up by roads, I can fully appreciate the benefits conferred, and feel sure that the ryots will have cause to remember this settlement, were it only by these roads, and the disposal of the hitherto interminable Ramanadi irrigation dispute.

4. Mr. Arundel has worked out an average of Rupees 10-5-0 an acre for the river-irrigated lands, or rather less than the average arrived at further down the river, where the irrigation is certainly better.

5. Almost the entire area has been compounded as permanent double crop.

6. The rain-fed tanks have been leniently treated and their average assessment, Rupees 4-2-1 an acre, corresponds with the assessment imposed on the lands under similar tanks elsewhere in the uplands skirting the valley.

7. The dry lands are poor, and have been assessed at an average of Annas 5-9 an acre.

8. The palmyras have been dealt with as usual in Tinnevelly.

9. The samudayam, or common lands, aggregating 8,166 acres, have been divided in every village.

10. Mr. Arundel mentions that no lands have been assigned as pasturage, but it was my intention to have allotted free-grazing grounds to each village at the hill foot, and preliminary arrangements were made when I was in the taluq last year. Advantage should be taken of the present healthy season to mark out the hill-side grazing grounds for registry before this settlement of the taluq is completed.

11. Deducting permanent remissions and comparing the net demand for last year with the revised assessment, there is an increase of Rupees 7,010 by settlement.

12. I had hoped that the entire taluq of Ambasamudram would have been finished during the fasli, but Mr. Arundel's absence on leave and other circum-

stances occurred to hinder the work; it is, however, far advanced, and will be shortly completed. It is a very important and difficult taluq to settle, and Mr. Arundel has taken great pains with the work.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From W. H. COMYN, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, to R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, in charge of the Settlement Department, dated Pudukudi, 2nd July 1875, No. 601.

I HAVE the honor to submit copy of the Additional Sub-Collector's report* on the settlement of the northern portion of the Ambasamudram Taluq, the conduct and results of which appear to me to be eminently satisfactory.

* No. 110, dated 19th June 1875.

2. In the financial result the assessment of this tract as per settlement remains about the same as the gross land assessment of Fasli 1283; but, deducting certain fixed remissions which have been discontinued, the increase by settlement is Rupees 7,010.

3. Compounding for second crop has been largely resorted to, the second-crop charge having been consolidated on almost the entire irrigated area, while about 5,000 acres out of the total of 13,000 acres of river-irrigated land have been newly brought from single to permanent double crop land. The water-supply being abundant, I share Mr. Arundel's hopes that the ryots will take advantage of the favorable rates secured by compounding for a second crop to raise two crops on a large area, which has hitherto yielded only one.

4. The necessary information regarding the alterations in village boundaries was furnished in Mr. Arundel's letter, No. 93, dated 4th June 1875, forwarded to you with my letter, No. 533, dated 9th June 1875.

5. I take this opportunity also of submitting copy of Mr. Arundel's report, No. 111, dated 21st June 1875, on the works of improvement undertaken in connection with the settlement of this tract.

6. From this report you will see that upwards of Rupees 20,000 have been spent on works of the greatest public utility the chief of which is a new anicut at the head of the Ramanadi river; over thirty miles of village roads, with the requisite masonry works, have been constructed in localities where communications were much needed; irrigation works have been benefited by the addition of upwards of seventy new masonry sluices and have been otherwise improved, while the interests of sanitation have not been overlooked, improvements having been effected in several village sites.

7. Of the total amount realized and expended as above, *viz.*, Rupees 20,960, more than one-half was contributed in money and labor by the villagers, over Rupees 6,000 were realized by the sale of the right of occupancy of waste lands and by the sale of trees, while the resources of the Local Fund Board, Shermadevi Circle, have only been taxed by the allotment of the comparatively small sum of Rupees 3,718; to make up the total sum expended on works which cannot fail to confer on the inhabitants of a considerable portion of that Circle great and permanent advantages.

8. The result is most satisfactory, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Arundel for the care with which he planned, and the energy with which he carried out, these works of improvement. Mr. Arundel also bears testimony to the zeal and energy shown by Narayanasami Mudali, Tahsildar of Ambasamudram, and by Krishnasamy Iyengar, the Head Classifier, both of whom afforded him valuable assistance in pushing on the work in the face of considerable difficulties.

9. I beg to forward two maps—one showing the manner in which the villages of the tract under report have been laid out for settlement and the other showing the locality of the chief works of improvement.

10/1760

ENCLOSURE 1 in No. 1.

From A. T. ARUNDEL, Esq., Officiating Additional Sub-Collector, to W. H. COMYN, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, dated Ambasamudram, 19th June 1875, No. 110.

I HAVE the honor to report on the settlement of the northern half of the Ambasamudram Taluq including all the villages north of the Tambrapurni, together with the village of Aladiyur lying between the Tambrapurni and the Manimuttamadi.

2. The whole taluq formerly contained nintey-eight villages, of which forty-one lay north of the river. These have now been formed by settlement into forty-five, which, together with the village of Aladiyur, formed the subject of the present report.

3. The particulars of the alterations in village boundaries have been fully detailed in my letter, No. 93, dated 4th June 1875, and need not be repeated here.

4. The river-irrigated tract is of a very intricate character, as the different streams and channels often merge one into another, and a single village frequently receives its water supply from two or more sources. The tract, may however, be conveniently divided into—

(1). The tract under the first and second anicuts over the Tambrapurni, and

(2). The tract irrigated by the Gatinanadi and its tributaries, the Ilupaiar, the Ramanadi, and the Jembunadi.

5. The following table shows the source of irrigation of each village and also the group in which each village has been placed. From this it will be seen that the five villages under the first anicut over the Tambrapurni, which are well irrigated but isolated in position, are placed in the third group. The three villages under the second anicut over the Tambrapurni are most advantageously placed both for irrigation and locality, and are in the first group. Four villages supplied by the Gatinanadi and its tributaries, lying at the foot of the hills and isolated in position, together with two villages at the extreme eastern end of the irrigation, poorly supplied with water, are placed in the third group. The remaining villages are in the second group. The dry villages north of the river-valley are all placed in the third group.

No.	Name.	Group.	Source of Irrigation.
1	Aladiyur	Third.	First anicut over Tambrapurni.
2	Vikramasingapuram		
3	Isaniamatam ...		
4	Ekambarapuram		
5	Adayakarungulam		
6	Mela Ambasamudram	First.	Second anicut over Tambrapurni.
7	Kila Ambasamudram		
8	Sattapattu		
9	Sivaseilam	Third.	First anicut over Gatinanadi.
10	Mela Ambur ...	Second.	Third and fourth anicuts over Gatinanadi.
11	Kila Ambur ...		
12	Tiruvalisiwaram	,,	Do. and fifth anicut.
13	Mannarkovil	,,	Fifth anicut over Gatinanadi and first over Tambrapurni.
14	Bramadesam	,,	Do. do. and second anicut over Tambrapurni.
15	Darmapuramatam	Third.	Ilupiar.
16	Govindaperi	,,	Ilupiar and Ramanadi.
17	Mela Kadayam	,,	Ramanadi.
18	Kadayam Perumpattu	,,	Jembunadi.
19	Kila Kadayam	Second.	Ramanadi.
20	Terku Kadayam	,,	Ramanadi and Jembunadi.
21	Ravanasamudram	,,	Ramanadi.
22	Virasamudram	,,	Do.
23	Alwarkurichi	,,	Ramanadi and second anicut over Gatinanadi.
24	Pappankulam	,,	Ramanadi.

No.	Name.	Group.	Source of Irrigation.
25	Tuppakudi	Second.	Ramanadi.
26	Adachani	,,	Do.
27	Pallakkal	,,	Sixth anicut over Gatinanadi.
28	Palanjadi	,,	Do.
29	Rengasamudram	,,	Do.
30	Iluppakurichi	,,	Do.
31	Kapaliparei	,,	Do.
32	Pappakudi	,,	Do.
33	Vadaku ariyanayagipuram	Third.	Do.
34	Arasankulam	,,	Do.
35	Vengadampatti		
36	Madattur		
37	Terku Madattur		
38	Anjankattalei		
39	Pudapatti		
40	Edaikal	,,	Dry.
41	Senkulam		
42	Kasidarmam		
43	Marudampudur		
44	Odeimarichan		
45	Odeyampuli		
46	Mukkudal		

7. *Classifications of soils.*—The following table show the clasification of soils under (1) the Tambrapurni and (2) the Gatinanadi and its tributaries. The whole of the river irrigated area comprises 13,091 acres:—

Tambrapurni.			Gatinanadi, &c.		
Classification.		Area.	Classification.		Area.
Class.	Sort.		Class.	Sort.	
4	1	99	4	1	1,374
4	2	264	4	2	895
4	3	551	4	3	941
4	4	230	4	4	634
7	1	482	4	5	421
7	2	534	7	1	1,634
7	3	469	7	2	1,648
7	4	50	7	3	2,626
			7	4	137
			7	5	102
	Total...	2,679		Total...	10,412

8. *Assessment.*—The assessment of the river-irrigated lands is as under:—

	Rate per Acre.		Area.	Assessment.			Average Assessment per Acre.
	For 1st Crop.	For 2nd Crop.		1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Total.	
Tambrapurni.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
	12 0 0	8 0 0	62	741	494	1,235	
	10 8 0	7 0 0	264	2,766	1,846	4,612	
	9 0 0	4 8 0	695	6,254	3,126	9,380	
	7 8 0	2 8 0	748	5,609	1,869	7,478	
	6 0 0	1 8 0	472	2,835	708	3,543	
	4 8 0	1 2 0	433	1,948	488	2,436	
	3 8 0	0 14 0	5	18	5	23	
		Total...	2,679	20,171	8,536	28,707	10 11 5
Gatinanadi.	10 8 0	7 0 0	1,192	12,520	8,343	20,863	
	9 0 0	4 8 0	2,417	21,751	10,850	32,601	
	7 8 0	2 8 0	2,481	18,608	6,194	24,802	
	6 0 0	1 8 0	2,371	14,228	3,558	17,786	
	6 0 0	... ...	9	56	...	56	
	4 8 0	1 2 0	1,352	6,084	1,524	7,608	
	4 8 0	... ...	81	364	...	364	
	3 8 0	0 14 0	487	1,705	427	2,132	
	3 0 0	0 12 0	22	65	16	81	
		Total...	10,412	75,381	30,912	1,06,293	10 3 4
		Grand Total...	13,091	95,552	39,448	1,35,000	10 5 0

The assessment on the same area in Fasli 1283, without deducting remissions of any kind, was Rupees 1,31,076. By settlement it is Rupees 1,35,000; net increase by settlement Rupees 3,924.

9. *Second Crop.*—The second-crop charge has been consolidated on 13,001 out of 13,091 acres now assessed, on the understanding that there will be no remission of the second-crop charge hereafter. The result of the low charge for second crop when thus consolidated has been that 4,917 acres have newly been brought from single to permanent double-crop land. The extent cultivated with second crop under the Tambrapurni in Fasli 1283 was 1,991 acres, yielding a second-crop assessment of Rupees 11,025, and under the Gatinanadi 6,093 acres, yielding a second-crop assessment of Rupees 34,145. In all 8,084 acres were cultivated with a second crop which yielded an assessment of Rupees 45,171. Through these favorable rates now imposed the ryots have every inducement to grow a second crop whenever it is practicable; and, as the water-supply is everywhere abundant, two crops will probably be raised constantly over the whole area charged with the consolidated rate.

10. *Rain-fed Tanks.*—There are 149 rain-fed tanks in the portion of the taluq now under report, and they have been assessed as follows:—

Classification.		Area.
Class.	Sort.	
4	5	150
7	2	10
7	3	289
7	4	1,119
7	5	332
8	5	644
	Total...	2,544

The second-crop charge has been consolidated on 1,880 out of 2,544 acres. The assessment of the rain-fed tanks is as follows :—

Rate per Acre.		Area.	Assessment.			Average Assessment per Acre.
For 1st Crop.	For 2nd Crop.		1st Crop.	2nd Crop.	Total.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
6 0 0	... ...	10	59	...	59	
4 8 0	1 2 0	211	948	237	1,185	
4 8 0	... ...	170	767	...	767	
3 8 0	0 14 0	1,239	4,270	1,084	5,354	
3 8 0	... ...	196	685	...	685	
3 0 0	0 12 0	400	1,201	300	1,501	
3 0 0	... ...	281	844	...	844	
2 8 0	0 10 0	30	76	19	95	
2 8 0	... ...	7	18	...	18	
	Total ...	2,544	8,868	1,640	10,508	4 2 1
Made over on permanent lump assessment		165	...	...	457	2 12 4
	Grand Total ...	2,709	8,868	1,640	10,965	4 0 9

11. The second crop has been compounded for at a quarter of the first-crop assessment under 103 of these tanks, on the understanding that there will be no remission for failure of second crop hereafter.

Besides these, eleven rain-fed tanks have been made over to the holders on a permanent lump assessment of Rupees 457 on condition that there will be no remission and that repairs will be executed by the holders. All these are small poor tanks on which it is unlikely that repairs would ever be executed by Government, and the holders will now have every inducement to keep them in repair and supplement the natural water-supply by the construction of wells, &c.

The assessment of the rain-fed tanks for Fasli 1283 without deducting remissions for waste and withered crop was Rupees 13,069. By settlement it is Rupees 10,965 ; net decrease by settlement Rupees 2,104.

12. *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 irrigated is 225 acres, assessed at Rupees 998. The assessment of Fasli 1283 was Rupees 781.

13. *Garden lands.*—Two hundred and ninety-five acres, assessed at Rupees 800, are supplied by lift from Government wells. Of these, 53 acres have been assessed at Rupees 3½ per acre, and 242 acres at Rupees 2½ per acre. The assessment in Fasli 1283 was Rupees 394.

14. *Ordinary dry lands.*—The uplands have chiefly been assessed in the lower tarams, but the lands interspersed with the irrigation have been assessed in the class and sort assigned to the block in which they are situated. Considerable reductions had to be made in some of the dry villages to get rid of anomalous rates. In two villages 9,156 acres of poor gravelly and sandy soil were previously assessed at Annas 11-3 an acre, although the soil was in no way superior to lands assessed at less than half that rate elsewhere. These lands have now been assessed at Annas 8 per acre.

15. The following table exhibits the classification of dry lands :—

Classification.		Taram.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Average Assessment per Acre.
Class.	Sort.					
			Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
4	1	3	2 8 0	13	31	
4	2	4	1 8 0	18	27	
4	3	5	1 0 0	9	9	
4	4	6	0 12 0	101	76	
4	5	7	0 8 0	28	14	
7	1	4	1 8 0	443	668	
7	2	5	1 0 0	616	616	
7	3	6	0 12 0	1,373	1,031	
7	4	7	0 8 0	10,033	5,022	
7	5	8	0 6 0	3,305	1,245	
8	4	8	0 6 0	11,945	4,483	
8	5	9	0 4 0	29,410	7,370	
			Total...	57,294	20,592	0 5 9

The assessment on these lands in Fasli 1283 was Rupees 22,745. By settlement it is Rupees 20,592 ; net decrease by settlement Rupees 2,153.

16. *Palmyras.*—The charge on palmyras in the cultivated fields has for the most part been consolidated for a sum total of Rupees 5,254. This is the charge for palmyras only, and is over and above the taram assessment of the field the palmyras stand on. The fixed charge in each field includes the growing seedlings, and has raised the assessment on the trees in question by Rupees 1,104 per annum.

17. The new palmyra registers show a very large increase in the number of palmyras over the former accounts. The total number of palmyras other than those referred to in the preceding paragraph is found to be 3,04,299, being an increase of 80,707 over the old accounts. The assessment of these palmyras at the fixed rates is by settlement Rupees 6,792, being an increase of Rupees 4,352 over the assessment of Fasli 1283. In the foregoing account the seedlings are not included, but they will be charged for as they grow to maturity.

18. *Pasturage.*—No special land has been set apart for this purpose. The cattle are grazed on putta lands and Government waste.

19. *Building sites.*—Forty-three acres, assessed at Rupees 37, have been added to the building sites, where these were insufficient and no puttas have been issued for any land or trees within the building sites.

20. *Samudayam or common lands.*—The lands held in common, amounting to 8,166 acres, have been divided, and the sharing system has now entirely ceased throughout all the villages.

21. *Puttas.*—Five thousand two hundered puttas have been transferred with the consent of the parties concerned.

22. *Results of the Settlement*—The total land assessment by settlement over the whole tract is Rupees 1,68,355. Of this sum, Rupees 132 is the assessment on ninty-five acres of land newly taken up at settlement. Deducting this for the sake of comparison, the net result is Rupees 1,68,223.

The gross land assessment of Fasli 1283 amounted to Rupees 1,68,065. From this the following fixed remissions, which will henceforth cease, must be deducted:—Dupatti Maniem Rupees 1,825, Stalamkaval Rupees 1,834, Chaturbagam Rupees 811, Curnams' salaries Rupees 2,382; total Rupees 6,852. The comparison stands thus :—

	Rs.
Gross assessment of Fasli 1283	1,68,065
Deduct fixed remissions	6,852
Total...	1,61,213
Assessment by settlement	1,68,223
Increase by settlement...	7,010

There is thus an increase by settlement of Rupees 7,010, arising almost entirely from the resumption of the fixed remissions above noted.

23. The accompanying map shows the manner in which the villages have been laid out for settlement.

24. In the course of the settlement, I have found that a very large quantity of valuable land in Government villages has been for a long time held free of all tax as zemin by the Zemindar of Urkad, although no mention of it is made in his Istimrar Sanad. This will form the subject of a separate report.

25. A number of useful public works undertaken in connection with the settlement chiefly from village subscriptions are in course of construction, and a separate report will be submitted about them also.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. H. COMYN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From A. T. ARUNDEL, Esq., Officiating Additional Sub-Collector, to W. H. COMYN, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 21st June 1875, No. 111.

As promised in paragraph 25 of my report on the settlement of the northern portion of the Ambasamudram Taluq, I have the honor to submit an account of the chief works of public improvement constructed during the introduction of the settlement.

2. The work of greatest importance is a new anicut at the head of the Ramanadi river, which, together with some minor works and alterations, is designed to put a stop to long-standing disputes between the villages of Kodayan, Govindaperi, Ravanasamudram, Virasamudram, and Alwarkurichi. The whole tract is intersected by an intricate net-work of tanks and channels comprising six masonry anicuts and dams and twenty tanks irrigating an extent of 2,284 acres. The disputes regarding the distribution of the water-supply were so strong that the opposing parties employed separate watchmen to sit day and night throughout the whole cultivation season at the head of certain channels to see that things were kept in *statu quo*.

3. After the whole tract had been carefully inspected for settlement purposes, representatives of the five villages were called together, and, after some discussion, they unanimously agreed to subscribe whatever might be necessary to build masonry works that would distribute the water in exact proportion to the extent irrigated under each work. A small deposit as surety was made on account of each village which was expended in making a rough road to reach the spot at the foot of the hills where the chief work was to be erected.

4. The Assistant Engineer, Mr. Grant, subsequently accompanied me over the place and drew up estimates, amounting to Rupees 3,250, for the chief works. The villagers were then called on for their subscriptions, and, with the exception of one village, Ravanasamudram, which held back, soon paid into the treasury Rupees 2,000, of which nearly Rupees 1,700 were brought to me in person by the village officers.

5. One of the works estimated at Rupees 1,700, which consisted in the alteration of an existing Government anicut and the construction of a dam, was undertaken by the District Engineer out of Imperial Funds, and is nearly completed.

6. The new anicut at the head of the Ramanadi was commenced, as soon as the dry season set in, by head classifier Krishnasami Iyengar, whose industry and skill have already been favorably noticed in G. O., No. 302, dated 25th February 1875. Unfortunately the place turned out to be very feverish, and it was with great difficulty that workmen could be induced to stay. In April before the foundations had been completely got in, Kishnasami Iyengar himself fell ill, and has not since been able to attend office. The Tahsildar Narayanasami Mudali then took up his head-

13/1760

quarters in the neighbourhood and remained there till the completion of the work, collecting workmen, materials, and supplies, and it is due to his perseverance and energy that the work has been brought to a successful conclusion; nothwithstanding the precautions taken in bringing the workmen away at night and in distributing quinine and food between thirty and forty stone masons fell ill of fever, and many other works elsewhere were brought to a stand-still for want of these useful artisans.

7. The villagers of Aladiyur have carried out some important improvements. This village though splendidly irrigated is but rarely visited, as it is cut off on the north and west by the mountains and on the east and south by the Tambrapurani and its chief affluent the Manimurtanadi. The only way from the village to the Nunjah was along a rocky path near the river where a horse could go only with difficulty. The irrigation channel which takes off from the first anicut over the Tambrapurani and irrigates 650 acres was supplied with hardly any sluices except hollowed palmyra trunks of which there were over 100. A road four miles in length from the village to the Nunjah and along the channel bank including a new sand-scour sluice and a bridge, the whole estimated to cost Rupees 2,400, is now nearly completed out of special village funds. In addition to this, all the hollowed palmyra trunks have been removed and forty-six sluices of substantial masonry costing over Rupees 1,300 have been built by the ryots concerned at their own expense.

8. In the village of Vikramasingapuram, north of the Tambrapurani, a road two miles in length is in course of construction along the bank of the Irrigation channel which is supplied (like Aladiyur on the opposite bank) from the first anicut over the Tambrapurani. Here also twenty-six masonry sluices, costing about Rupees 470, have been built by the ryots concerned in substitution of hollowed palmyra trunks.

9. In Ambur a road is under construction five miles in length, estimated to cost Rupees 1,400, running westward to the isolated villages of Kalianipuram and Sivasailam.

10. From Alwarkurichi westward to Darmapuramatam a new road has been made three-and-a-half miles long.

11. In Darmapuramatam a single enterprising ryot, Subramania Mudali, has cut a new supply channel a mile in length to his rain-fed tank, making at the same time a road with four large culverts along the channel bank. This work cost Rupees 1,400, of which Rupees 1,000 were subscribed by the ryot in question. It had been mooted from time to time for about fifteen years, but local jealousy had proved an insurmountable obstacle. In illustration of the eagerness with which this work was desired, I may mention that within an hour or two of my sanctioning the scheme with the consent of the hitherto hostile faction, the ryot appeared at my tent with a bag of Rupees 700 as a first instalment begging that the work might be begun at once. He himself took up the work as contractor, receiving back his own money in payment, and he employed carts to convey water a long distance in order to soften the ground where the channel was to be excavated.

12. The road abovementioned has been continued northward to Govindaperi and thence eastward to Ravanasamudram at a cost of Rupees 1,700, and a complete circuit is thus made through a richly irrigated valley where no road was in existence before. The rice grown over a considerable area is now reckoned to be worth from 4 to 6 Annas a Cottah more than before the road was made (a Cottah = 96 Madras measures worth about Rupees 6).

13. Three roads with a total length of seven-and-a-half miles and estimated to cost Rupees 5,700 are under construction, opening up the important villages of Adachani, Pallakal Pananjadi, and Rangasamudram which jointly yield an annual revenue to Government of Rupees 20,000.

14. The following statement shows the estimated cost of the principal works and the sources from which funds have been raised. From this, it will be seen that out of a realized total of Rupees 20,960, Rupees 6,313 were realized by sale of the right of occupancy of waste lands and by sale of trees, Rupees 10,937 have been given in subscriptions of money and labor, and Rupees 3,718 have been allotted by the Local Fund Board. These funds have been devoted

to constructing over thirty miles of village-roads with a number of bridges and culverts, an anicut over the Ramanadi with a new channel and sundry other works, above seventy masonry irrigation sluices, and sundry improvements to tanks, bridges, and village sites. I should add that other works to a very great number have been begged for by the ryots who are ready to buy up the waste lands in their own villages and to subscribe money and labor if the works which they see are for their own benefit can but be carried out. A few of these I hope to be able to undertake, but many must fall through for want not only of a sufficiency of skilled subordinates but of time and opportunity to investigate details and to allow the ryots the full discussion which is with them an essential preliminary to all action.

15. Statement of works executed during settlement in the northern portion of the Ambasamudram Taluq :—

	Length in miles.	Estimate of chief works.	Local Fund allotment, 1874-75.	Sale of land or trees.	Subscription.	Remarks.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Anicut across the Ramanadi, &c ..	...	1,550	..	...	2,500	Anicut finished; sundry works in progress.
2. Village road, bridge, sand scour and 4/5 sluices in Aladiyur.	4	2,440	100	784	1,984	In progress.
3. Do. and 26 sluices in Vikramasingapuram.	2	1,262	100	...	1,333	Do.
4. Do. Alwarkurichi to Darmapuramatam.	3½	640	444	...	196	Completed.
5. Do. Darmapuramatam to Sambankulam.	1½	1,415	365	...	1,050	Do.
6. Do. Sambankulam to Govindaperi.	¾	317	280	...	37	Do.
7. Do. Govindaperi to Ravanasamudram.	2½	1,100	...	...	1,100	Almost completed.
8. Do. Papankulam to Alwarkurichi.	1½	779	450	...	329	Completed.
9. Do. Ambur to Papanasam... ...	4	778	679	...	98	Do.
10. Do. Ambur to Sivasailam	5	1,425	300	...	1,000	*Vide* G. O., No. 102, dated 18th May 1875; other receipts expected.
11. Rangasamudram road	3	2,390	...	2,156	...	Do. In progress.
12. Pananjadi road	1½	1,480	...	1,506	...	
13. Pallakal do.	3	1,850	...	996	...	
14. Yekambrapuram road	1	193	100	...	93	Completed.
15. Repairs to bridges across Kanadiankal in the limits of Kalladakurichi.	...	1,525	500	237	277	In progress.
16. Tank improvements in Papagudi.	...	...	...	600	...	Other receipts due—G. O., No. 102, dated 18th May 1875. In progress.
17. Ambasamudram, improving village site.	...	233	100	...	133	Completed.
18. Repairing square tank of Ambasamudram.	...	...	200	...	500	Do.
19. Kalladakurichi, improving village site.	...	305	50	34	221	Do.
20. Alwarkurichi, improving village site.	...	136	50	...	86	Do.
Total ...	33¼	19,818	3,718	6,313	10,937	

16. I beg leave to bring to your notice the valuable assistance I have received from Narayanasami Mudali, Tahsildar of Ambasamudram, who has spared neither time nor trouble in hastening on the works that have been undertaken, and also from Krishnasami Iyengar, Head Classifier, who was unremitting in his exertions until he unfortunately fell ill.

17. I enclose a sketch map showing the locality of the chief works above mentioned.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. H. COMYN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 4 and 5.—Maps.

WITH the foregoing letter the late Acting 3rd Member of the Board in charge of the Settlement Department submits the report of the Additional Sub-Collector of Tinnevelly on the settlement of that portion of the Ambasamudram Taluq which lies north of the Tambrapurni. It will be submitted to Government with the following remarks.

2. The charges made as regards clubbing of villages appear to be small. They are given in detail in the statements disposed of in the Board's Proceedings above read, and the most important of them consist in the division of some villages amalgamated at survey and the transfer of outlying blocks inconveniently situated with reference to the villages to which they were attached. Only four small villages have been got rid of by clubbing. The tract reported on contains forty-six revised villages.

3. The grouping of the villages is detailed in paragraph 5 of Mr. Arundel's report. Of the irrigated villages, three are placed in the first group, ten in the second, and twelve in the third. The remaining twelve are dry villages placed in the third group. The Board have no means of criticising this arrangement or of comparing it with Mr. Puckle's original proposals; but, as he has passed it without remark, it may they presume be accepted.

4. The following abstract shows the proposed assessment in comparison with that of Fasli 1283 :—

	Area.	Assessment.	
		Fasli 1283.	Revised.
		RS.	RS.
River-irrigated, 1st Crop ...	3,091	85,905	95,552
Do. 2nd ,, ...		45,171	39,448
Rain-fed tanks, 1st ,, ...	2,544	13,069	8,868
Do. 2nd ,, ...			1,640
Ruined tanks...	165		457
Irrigated by baling	225	741	998
Garden	295	394	800
Dry lands	57,294	22,745	20,592
Total ...	73,614	1,68,025	1,68,355

5. Deducting from the assessment of Fasli 1283 fixed remissions amounting to Rupees 6,852, and from the revised demand Rupees 132, the assessment on lands taken up during settlement, the net increase is stated at Rupees 7,010 or 4·35 per cent. From the statement in the last paragraph it will be seen that the dry lands and the lands under rain-fed tanks have been relieved, and that the increase has been obtained on the river-irrigated land. The exact proportion cannot be stated, as the fixed remissions have not been distributed.

6. There is one item of the fixed remissions which requires some explanation, *viz.*, Curnams' salaries, Rupees 2,382. These must be remissions of the assessment on putta lands held by the Curnams, and consequently the sum will have to be paid hereafter by Government to the Village Service Fund. It therefore does not represent increase of revenue to Government, nor, since it is nearly a mode of paying wages, does it represent increased demand on the ryots. Hence the increase by settlement should be calculated independently of this item, and is reduced to 2·87 per cent.

7. The second crop charge has been compounded for in 13,001 acres, being the whole of the river-irrigated area except 90 acres and in 1,880 out of 2,544 acres under the rain-fed tanks. In the latter case the proportion was one-fourth of the first crop charge, and in the river-irrigated tract the composition was made as follows :—

	Area.	Per cent.
¼	62	·4
½	1,456	11·2
¾	3,112	24·0
1	3,229	24·8
1¼	5,142	39·6
	13,001	100·0

The single crop assessment has been raised from Rupees 85,905 to Rupees 95,552, and while 8,094 acres paid Rupees 45,171 for second crop in Fasli 1283, or Rupees 5-9-3 per acre, the charge on 13,001 acres under the composition has been Rupees 39,448 or Rupees 3-0-8 per acre. These figures explain the extent to which composition has been effected. The average assessment for the two crop is Rupees 10-5-0, which is, as Mr. Puckle points out, slightly less than the average for the tracts lower down the river when the irrigation is better. The single crop charges average Rupees 7-4-9 per acre.

8. The average charge for single crop under rain-fed tanks is Rupees 3-7-9, and that for two crops on lands compounded for Rupees 4-5-9 (not Rupees 4-2-1). These rates are very moderate, but the tanks are apparently very small, the average ayacut being only 17 acres.

9. The specially irrigated lands do not call for notice. The dry lands are lightly assessed to an average of Rupees 0-5-9 per acre.

10. The palmyra tax on putta lands has been consolidated for Rupees 5,254, which is Rupees 1,104 in excess of the previous tree tax. New accounts have been drawn up for the tax on palmyras on other lands, and have brought in an increase of 80,707 trees and Rupees 4,352 of revenue. The total palmyra revenue in the tract is Rupees 12,046. The old revenue was Rupees 6,590.

11. Building sites have been extended where necessary, samudayam lands have been divided, and puttas revised. No grazing grounds have been assigned; but Mr. Puckle states that it was his intention to form village reserves for wood, fuel, and grazing in the hill foot villages as was done in Tenkasi; and that preliminary arrangements were made. The Board highly approve of this system, and the Collector should arrange to have these reserves marked out as soon as possible.

12. The report is deficient in detail of the old assessments which, by enabling comparisons to be made, would facilitate judgment as to the real effect of the revision. The results of operations in the tract now reported should be included when the taluq is completed, and particulars of the old revenue collections for ten years should be given. It is not stated whether village memoirs have been prepared as usual. The Board presume that they are under preparation.

13. In a separate report Mr. Arundel gives details regarding expenditure of funds derived from village subscriptions, grants from Local funds, and proceeds of sale of land, and trees upon works of improvement in the villages reported on. The villagers contributed Rupees 10,037, the Local Fund Board granted Rupees 3,718 for village roads; and lands and trees sold brought in Rupees 6,313; total Rupees 20,968. From this sum, an anicut costing Rupees 1,550 was built across the Ramanadi, with the construction of which water disputes of long standing have ceased, 33½ miles of village roads have been formed, and tanks and village sites have been improved.

14. These works will doubtless prove of great benefit to the villagers concerned, and they reflect the greatest credit on Mr. Arundel's energy and devotion. Mr. Puckle, who is well acquainted with the country, bears unreserved testimony to their utility, and looking at the map the roads appear to have been very judiciously laid out.

15. The Board however wish to have information as to the extent and character of the lands the occupancy right of which has been sold, and the number of trees, presumably the property of Government which have been disposed of. Also whether the assessment to be realized on the lands is included in the Settlement results as reported.

16. The Board observe that as a very special case and in consideration of his personal fitness, Mr. Puckle was allowed a discretion to raise and expend funds for works of village improvement and they are of opinion that in future preliminary sanction should be obtained before further operations of the kind are undertaken in connexion with the Tinnevelly settlement.

17. The Board await the promised report on the lands referred to in paragraph 24 of Mr. Arundel's letter of the 19th June 1875, No. 110.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with two maps, to be returned, and copy of
Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous
No. 6,259, dated 12th July 1875.

,, the Director of Revenue Settlement.
,, the Collector of Tinnevelly.
Rd. W. J. Lewis.

Rev. 1875 - 246

No. 3622

Board of Revenue,

1875.

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 1st SEPTEMBER 1875, No. 2,457.

Despd 14 Sept 1875 Encl. 3

Recd 1760 6 December 1875

Received 4th Oct.

SEPTEMBER.

No. 2,457.

Settlement—of the Northern portion of Ambasamudram taluq in Tinnevelly District.—Letter from Director of Revenue Settlement forwarding report of Additional Sub-Collector on — submitted to Government with certain remarks.

Revenue Department

Miscellaneous No. 6259.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 12th July 1875.

No. 1307/3rd Read the following

From R. K. Puckle Esquire

Ag 3rd Member of the Board

of Revenue in charge of

Settlement Department

To W. E. Stokes Esquire

Ag Secretary to the

Board of Revenue.

Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to request sanction for the transfers of land from village to village of Ambasamudram Taluq of Tinnevelly as set forth in the accompanying Map and list. Several large villages have been subdivided and outlying tracts have been transferred to the village in which they are actually situated.

The

2. The ryots assent to the arrangement proposed except in one village where they object to the alteration of name. This objection however can be disposed of by the Collector.

I have &c

Revenue Settlement office - On circuit Coimbatore - 29 June 1875 } (Sigd) R. K. Puckle
Ag 3rd Member
of the Bd of Rev: in charge
of Settlement Deptt

The Board observe that the enclosed list provides for the sub-division of certain large villages clubbed at survey and the transfer of outlying and inconvenient-ly situated blocks from one village to another - only 4 villages are got rid of by clubbing and these are of small extent[x] - the people agree to the arrangements made and the Board sanction them - the Collector can assign a name to the one village in dispute. 17/1760

[x] Kollankulam Rev: Rs. 119 — Popula. 57
Periappoonkulam 122 — 353
Singampari 82 — 66
Kuliyankulam 417 — 143

(True Copy & Extract)

(Signed) H. E. Stokes
Ag Secretary

To The Director of Revenue Settlement &c

(True Copy)

J. Elison
Ag Secretary

C. C. Mcgruff (?)
Copotte (?)

Enclosure in Proceedings
of the Board of Revenue
dated 1st September 1875,
No 2457 to the Agt Secretary
of Govt R.D.

R.D. 1263/75

Copy of Board's Proc.
dated 12th July 1875, Revs.
No 6259.

Rev 3
3822/75

Statement shewing the alteration of Village boundaries with extent, revenue and population in the northern division of the Ambasamudram Taluq.

Villages as per Settlement	No	Villages as per Survey	Whole list or part	Survey Nos From	To	As per Jamabundi Extent Acres	Cents	Assessment Rs	A P	Population
Kadayam Perumpattu	1	Kadayam Perumpattu	Part	1	844	322	67	1193	5 7	1198
	2	Kadayam Palajasamudram	Do	2015	2061	173	2	64	10 .	.
						891	339	69	1257	15 7	1198
Mela Kadayam	"	Do	Do	874	888	167	2	95	5532	15 8	"
				890	1557						
				1559	1572						
				2129							
	"	Kadayam Perumpattu	Do	845	912	124	49	33	8 5	.	
Kela Kadayam	"	Kadayam Palajasamudram	Do	1	176	3001	58	5008	8 1	2940	
				426	428						
				437	690						
				1573	2014						
				2062	2128						
				2130	2137						
					949						
Serka Kadayam		Do	Do	176	425	944	4	5967	6 2	4059	
				429	436						
				691	873						
				889							
				1558							
				2138	2144						
					457						
5 Ravanasamudram	3	Ravanasamudram	Do	1	562	1986	27	5467	156	2667	
				788	792						
					567						

No	Villages as per Settlement	No	Villages as per Survey	whole bit or part	Survey No	as per Jamabundi Extent Assessment Rent	From	To	A	C	Rs	a	p	Population
6	Darmaparamatam	4	Darmaparamatam	Whole			1	86	245	77	456	11	2	.
	"		Revenue amudram	1st Bit	Part	563769	616	8	188	14	7	29		
	"		Do	2nd Bit	Whole	770787	109	50	23	15	5	.		
		5	Alwarkurichi		Part	2222	2282	500	76	9	10	10	.	
								372	472	11	879	4	"	29
7	Sivasailam	"	Do		Do		1179	1257	2206	18	574	12	2	30
							1465	2221						
								836						
8	Alwarkurichi	"	Do		Do		1	1178	3162	78	761	11	1	5998
							1258	1464						
							2283	2311						
9	Mela Ambur	6	Ambur		Do		45	2462	3680	4	5728	4	6	711
								491	494					
								525	1205					
									696					
10	Kela Ambur	"	Do		Do		1	451	1583	34	5472	8	"	2993
								463	490					
								495	524					
		7	Pappankulam		Do		630	635	10	3583	6	9	"	
									575	1593	69	5535	14	9	2993

Villages as per Settlement	No.	Villages as per Survey	Whole Bit or Part	Survey Nos	Extent From	To	A	C	Rs	As	P	As per Jamabandi assessment Population
Tujinkattelai	10	Tuppakudi	Part	270	562/293	2467	77	461	1	1	571	
Tuppakudi	"	Do	Do	1	269	1136	36	2613	3	7	866	
Kobechari	11	Koachari	Whole	1	307	1056	50	2038	12	11	1174	
	12	Tiruvalisharam	Part	327	341	266	78	65	1	9	"	
	13	Bramadesam	Do	582	608	171	67	218	2	9	310	
							349	1493	95	32171	5	1484
uvalisharam	"	Tiruvalisharam	Do	1	315	399	36	3241	18	1	537	
					326							
	"	Bramadesam	Do	530	581	158	27	429	8	1	11	
Namarkovil	14	Namarkovil	Whole	1	520	1382	89	4232	4	6	1903	
	15	Vikiramasingapuram	Part	492	505	228	66	125	9	3	"	
					521	535						
					1133	1137						
							554	1311	55	4357	13	9 1903
Vikiramasingapuram	"	Do	Do	1	491	505	195	5715	7	6	3126	
					536	1132						
					1138	1139						
					1090							
Bramadesam	"	Bramadesham	Do	54	529	880	11	1391	7	2	3069	
					609	612						
	16	Pallakkal	Do	143	145	2	42	16	"	1	"	
							483	8825	3	1407	7	33069
Pallakkal	"	Do	Do	3	142	547	58	34661	0	9	1012	
					146	253						
		Bramadesam	Do	1	53	135	1	215	1	6	"	
		Tiruvalisharam	Do	316	825	42	53	83	4	10	"	
							311	725	14	3765	1	1 1012

22/1760

No.	Villages as per Settlement	No.	Villages as per Survey	Whole or Part	Survey Extent From To	As per Jamabendi A C R as P	Population
22	Kila Ambasamudram	17	Ambasamudram	Part	1 220 868 428238	1 5 2507	
					292 405		
					408 649		
					733 "		
					762 "		
	" Pallakkal			Do	1 2 193 " 10 11 "		
					580 870 35 823882	4 2507	
23	Kila Ambasamudram	"	Ambasamudram	Do	221 291 300816	4991 13 11	4563
					400 407		
					650 732		
					701 761		
					763 1228		
	" Vikiramasingapuram			Do	506 520 128 92 70	2 1 12	
					665 3137 8 5062	" " 4575	
24	Kapaliparei	18	Kapaliparei	Do	1 217 257 26 1796	" 6 595	
25	Rungasamudram	19	Rungasamudram	Do	1 399 1270 40 7806	8 " 1728	
					466 584		
		20	Pappakudi	Do	744 760 27 78 347	13 4 "	
					535 1298 18 8157	" 4 1728	
26	Edeikal	"	Rungasamudram	Do	400 465 454 022	1867 1 1	1993
					585 1222		
	" Kapaliparei			Do	218 283 752 30	2228 9 10	1
					870 529 2 62	1889 4 10	2094
27	Pudupatti	21	Pudupatti	Do	1 539 727 15	4254 6 4	615
					1599 1800		
					1541		

No	Villages as per Settlement	No	Villages as per Survey	Whole or part	Survey Bit Nos From	To	As per Jamabandi Extent A	C	Assessment R	as	P	Population
28	Ooeyampali	22	Ooeyampali	Whole	1	112	1118	89	852	12	5	373
		23	Kollankulam	Do	1	28	224	73	118	11	1	58
						140	1343	62	771	7	6	431
29	Odeimaricham	24	Odeimaricham	Do	1	115	801	34	343	5	11	257
		25	Pirappankulam	Do	1	34	247	16	122	4	1	353
		"	Pudupatti	Part	1540	1598	23	22	29	6	6	"
						208	1071	72	495	"	6	610
30	Pappakudi	"	Pappakudi	Do	761	743 998	4376	77	9587	6	7	2460
		"	Tirupudeimarudur	Do	46	48	23	70	1	7	5	"
						984	4400	47	958	14	"	2460
		27	Giriyammalpuram	Part	1	66	753	15	217	3	2	1001
		28	Manaparanellur	Do	112	126	105	85	16	12	7	332
		29	Sugamparei	Whole	1	42	289	72	82	6	11	46
		"	Kapalipparei	Part	384	407	22	42	26	10	1	"
		30	Kalijankulam	Whole	1	31	403	90	116	11	8	113
						228	2252	66	602	13	2	3021
32	Vadaka Ariyanayagipuram	31	Ariyanayagipuram	Part	267	1366	5370	45	3583	11	2	1805
						1100						

(Signed) A. J. Arundel
Offg. Addl. Sub Collector

(True Copy) for W. H. Conyn
Ag. Collector

(True Copy)
H. Stokes
Ag. Secretary

28/1760

6th Nov. 1875.

My dear Campbell,

I enclose a memorandum explaining the nature of the "fixed remissions" which are to cease from the introduction of the Settlement in Tinnevelly, and hope the information given may prove sufficient. —

I am sorry to have

Kept the papers a long
but had to make a
reference to Tinnevelly
to be sure of the facts.

Yours sincerely
A Arundale

The Bds. Procgs. are enclosed.

Explanatory Memorandum on paras. 22
of my Letter quoted in Bds. Procgs. No 2457 dy 15th S

Dupati Inamem. Rs. 1825.

The Dupati Inamem is a ready money allowan
deducted from the gross revenue of certain
villages, and paid to the mirasidars (or
monigars for their services in collecting
the revenue. It is not ratably calculated
it differs in different villages, does not
exist in all, and its origin is uncertain.

Stalamkaval. Rs. 1834.

This is a ready money allowance paid to
the Cavalgars for their services. It is
calculated at the rate of 2 or 3 pies in
the rupee on the assessment of the dry land
and the palmyra trees, and is deducted
from the revenue collections of the village.
It exists in most villages but not in all

Chaturbhagam. Rs 811.

This is a remission allowed to the original
brahmin shareholders or panguvalies of
a village on their separate and common
holdings. It is usually calculated at
¼ of the assessment on dry lands and

on palmyra-trees, and is deducted from the sum total of assessment entered in the puttah of the shareholder. If any share or part of a share (panqu) of lands and trees be transferred by sale or otherwise to any one, other than another shareholder of the same village, the Chaturbhagum remission thereon ceases. It has been distinctly explained to the landholders in all cases that the present rates of assessment have been fixed and are being imposed with reference to the cessation of the Chaturbhagum remission.

Curnams' Salaries. Rs 2382.

These are ready money allowances deducted from the gross revenue of certain villages and paid to the curnams for their services. The allowances are of ancient origin, are not rateably calculated, and vary considerably in amount.

A. J. Arundel.

Madras
6th Nov. 1875.

Explanatory memo: by Mr. Arundel.

C 12 Nov/75. 13th 22 Nov/75

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

27/1760

No. 3822

From Bd. of Rev.

Dated 1st September 1875.

FOR ORDERS.

Think this report is satisfactory & reflects very great credit on Mr. Arundel - I wd. certainly not hamper the special powers which have been so usefully

I wd. accept the settlement as satisfactory and acknowledge Mr. Arundel's good services & specially commend the village improvements he was enabled to effect - I think with refa. to the Bd.'s para 16. we may conf

that the Govt. have confidence
in the present
Asst. Collr.'s discretion
& knowledge of the
District & prevent any
this use of the special
power & Govt. have been
unnecessarily employed
for its purposes &
[illegible] at present
~~restrict this exercise~~
the fact is that delay
in these matters is
fatal to securing
the co-operation of
the ryots. It is the
great thing.
To the extent to which the
ryots have compounded
for second crop in

employed in
this instance - the
is an immense gain
to the ryots - to be
urged on to undertake
such useful works
and then special
occasions only
occur at rare
intervals.
I think the enquiry
suggested by Mr
Huddleston, regarding
the fixed remissions

which will hereafter
occur, should be
made. W.H.

12 Oct 75

I have nothing to add
to the observations of
Mr Huddleston - Save
that the assignment
of salary & fixed
lands and curtailment of village
communal lands

28
1768

as satisfactory evidence
of the reasonableness
of the settlement.
The single compounding
under [illegible] irrigation is
Rs. 7-4-9.
Under inferior irrigation
dependent on rain fed tanks
Rs. 3-7-9.
On Dry lands
Rs. 0-5-9.
No objection on the
score of excessiveness
can be raised to these
rates. & the ryots have
compounded for second
crops on the bulk of
the [illegible] of all kinds.
I should like to know
something more of the

fixed remissions." 2.

with remission for the class."

They appear to be rather of the nature of Inam tenures. I am sorry Mr. Arundell could not take [illegible] on the spot & thresh out [illegible] the question in the [illegible]

11.10.75.

As regards Mr. Robinson's note – no remissions have been [illegible] made. [illegible] I think we [illegible] say that the Forest Bill will provide for legalizing such [illegible]

With refer. to Mr. Arundell's [illegible] [illegible] on the fixed remissions I consider that the [illegible] [illegible] – the [illegible] & the [illegible] salaries – are authorised charges on the [illegible] for village service [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the V. S. Fund.

[illegible]

FOR ORDERS.

[illegible] no authority in law and must await the passing of the act – I would advise that this be noticed – as we cannot authorize the imposition of such limitations [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

24/10

[illegible]

26/10

Revenue Dept.

No. 1760

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the ~~6th~~ Decr. 1875

Read the following

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Sub. with certain remarks letter from Director of Revenue Settlement forwarding report of additional Sub Collector on settlement of the northern portion of Ambasamudram taluq in Tinnevelly Dt.

H. E. 1st Sept/75 No. 2457.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the settle:ment of the northern portion of

of the Ambasamudram Ta-
:luq in the Tinnevelly
Distt. as now reported.- The
rates are moderate & the
extent to which the ryots
have compounded for
second crops on the bulk
of the wet land of all
kinds is satisfactory
evidence of the reasonable:
:ness of the settlement.

2. Mr Puckle's
proposals for the formation
of

Single crop

Under irrigation	7 - 4 - 9
inferior - do - / under rainfed tank	3 - 7 - 9
On dry lands	0 - 5 - 9.

of village reserves are ap-
:proved, as the Forest bill
will provide for legalizing
such measures.

3. The information
afforded as to the fixed
remissions is not full; but
the Govt. have ascertained
that their nature is as follows.

1. Dupati Manium or deductions from revenue paid in money to Monigars.

2. Stalam Kaval or - do - to Kavalgars.

3. Kurnam's salaries - do - to Kurnums.

4. Chaturbhagum or remission to original Brahmin Shareholders (punjavalies)

and.

and observe that the 1st, 2d, &
3d are authorized charges
on the revenues & should
be credited to Village
Service Funds -

4. The Govt consider
that this report reflects
great credit on Mr
Arundel whose good
services in the matter
of village improvements
are especially commended
& he, & with reference to
the

the Board's remarks in
3/1768
para 16 regarding the
future conduct of such
operations, they remark
that they have full
confidence in the presen
acting Coll[r]s discretion
& knowledge of the
district to prevent
any misuse of the
special powers which
have

have hitherto been so

usefully employed &

will not ~~at present~~

place any restriction

on this exercise.

L

14 To the Board of Ordnance
15. the Dy Director of Artillery &
6 the Accountant General.

60/4

E.R.