Scott. I (i)-I—10,006—7-10-70.

(1) Number of pages (30 Pages and 1 Statement)

(2) Date of repair 3.3.72

(3) Initials of the Referencer

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / ~~B.P. No.~~	608	Press ✓ / ~~Mis.~~
Dated	10. 2. 1877	~~197~~ .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers :—

No. 313. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th January 1877, No. 356.

Read the following letter from R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Collector of the Chingleput District, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 11th December 1876, No. 685 :—

REFERRING to Board's Miscellaneous No. 10,927, dated 7th December 1875, and Board's Proceedings, No. 1,022, dated 12th April last, I have the honor to forward a statement showing the probable amount of compensation still payable and that already paid for lands taken up in connection with the Chembrambakam project, together with Deputy Collector Vencatasiah's letter (to be returned) of the 15th ultimo on the subject.

2. It will be seen that the total amount of money-compensation which the project entails on Government, irrespective of deductions proposed from peishcush and quit-rent, is Rupees 98,581, of which Rupees 35,352 have already been disbursed, leaving a balance of Rupees 63,230. To this Rupees 7,000 should be added on account of interest, which raises the total amount to be provided for in the budget to a round sum of Rupees 70,000.

3. In their Proceedings of the 12th April last the Board desire to be informed why it is thought necessary to purchase a large portion of the old bed, the circumstances under which the claims have been dealt with, and the principles adopted. The reasons are simple : Chembrambakam tank is surrounded on all sides by private estates, muttahs, and shrotriems, the lands of which are invariably submerged for some part of the year. Prior to the enlargement of the same, water stood on these lands for a comparatively short period and the ryots were able to cultivate them as it receded and to get a crop off; but, after the recent improvements, such cultivation was rendered impossible, the water remaining on the lands for a considerably longer period and throughout the cultivation season. In 1868, after the abandonment of the fifteen-feet project, some correspondence passed between Mr. Lowry, the Executive Engineer, and the then Acting Collector Mr. Blair as to whether the ryots might not be allowed to retain possession of the land, even though submerged, and cultivate as the water receded ; but the ryots, on being consulted through the Tahsildar, flatly refused these terms, and it was then that a contour survey was made and the boundary-lines of the entire waterspread marked by the Public Works Department.

4. As regards the principle adopted in settling claims to compensation to the mirassidars, I may observe that the average market-rates were ascertained in the various villages affected by the project, and the lowest adopted, and on this point I beg to refer the Board to paragraphs 7—10 of Vencatasiah's letter.

5. The delay in submitting the estimate, as remarked by the Deputy Collector, was unavoidable owing to the difficulty of getting accurate returns of produce from the zemindars and others in view to determining the money-value of the rates hitherto paid for the lands taken up. The great drawback to the speedy settlement of claims to compensation for lands in muttah and shrotriem villages is that they are all unsurveyed and unassessed estates, the assessment being usually paid in kind, and the proprietors and the Curnams for the most part do not keep proper or reliable accounts of produce. The present estimate has been prepared, after a very careful scrutiny of the accounts

produced by the proprietors and on due consideration of the money-rates of assessment prevailing in the neighbouring Government villages and of the rates adopted by the Inam Commissioner for the enfranchisement of inams in that locality.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From C. VENCATASIAH, late Deputy Collector, to R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Collector of the Chingleput District, dated Sydapet, 15th November 1876.

ONE of the references made to me and which remained undisposed of at the date of my retirement from public service is the subject of the claim of certain Zemindars for compensation for lands submerged by the extension and improvement of the Chembrambakam Tank.

2. My special appointment for the settlement of compensation ceased at the end of last year under the orders of Government, and I had to take charge of my office as Deputy Collector and Magistrate in January 1876, my charge being Sydapet Taluq. Owing to the heavy work of this taluq both in Revenue and Magisterial sides, and having had to dispose of the arrears of several cases of compensation for lands taken up for railway purposes, I regret I was unable to find time to collate the information required for framing the estimate called for in the orders noted in the margin. You are aware that I had also to perform part of the Assistant Collector's work during the absence of Mr. Spencer for some time. On being relieved, however, by Mr. Jones on the 11th of last month, I busily engaged myself, with your permission, in examining the records connected with the claims for lands submerged, and I have now the honor to submit seven memoranda in regard to seven villages in which I had already settled the claims of the mirassidars as reported in my letters noted in the margin. Six of these villages are zemindari and one is ryotwari. The inamdars' claims also were mostly settled subsequent to the above letters. The zemindars' claims have yet to be disposed of, and the reason why they were not settled simultaneously with the mirassidars is that most of them delayed furnishing the information required to form an idea of their claims, and it was only in October 1875 that they gave some sort of accounts. At this time I had to go to the Trivellore Taluq for the settlement of a considerable number of old cases of compensation for lands taken up for Cortelliar embankments and for roads and channels in several villages. The subject of the zemindars' claims in connection with the Chembrambakam Tank being an important one, involving the settlement of rates of assessment and the amount of compensation thereon, I thought it necessary that, before entering into negotiation with the zemindars, I should submit my proposals for your consideration and obtain your instructions; but, as already stated, owing to other heavy work, I had no time to look into the subject so carefully as I have been able to do now. The memoranda herewith enclosed contain my proposals, which I beg to submit for your consideration and for such modification as may be deemed proper. I would suggest that, after approval or modification, an abstract estimate in a tabular form be ordered to be prepared at your office. The Huzur Sheristadar has seen my memoranda, and, with your permission, he gave me the advantage of his experience of the district in fixing the rates of assessment, and I trust he will find no difficulty in preparing the tabular statement.

From Collector, dated 14th December 1875, No. 2,028.
G. O., Public Works Department, dated 13th March 1876, No. 654.
From Collector, dated 19th September 1876, No. 1,705.

Dated	13th March	1876, No.	12.
,,	24th ,,	,, ,,	14.
,,	27th ,,	,, ,,	15.
,,	15th May	,, ,,	25.
,,	26th August	,, ,,	25.
,,	16th September	,, ,,	31.
,,	20th ,,	,, ,,	32.

3. In their Order of the 6th April 1876, No. 833, Revenue Department, Government call for information as to why it was thought necessary to purchase a large portion of the bed of the old tank, and the circumstances under which the claims have been dealt with and the principles adopted. It will be seen from Assistant Engineer Mr. Lowry's map that the Chembrambakam Tank is surrounded on three sides mostly by zemindari and shrotriem villages. The bed of the

old tank consisted chiefly of lands belonging to these private estates, the area of the taravary villages being very limited as ascertained by me from local inquiry. Many of these estates had already a portion of their cultivated ayakat situated on the slopes of the foreshore of the tank. Previous to the improvement of the tank water stood on the lands in question for a comparatively short period, and the mirassidars were able to cultivate as the water receded, and paid melvaram to the zemindars chiefly in kind. In the year 1868-69 a fifteen-feet water project above the crest of the old calingulah was proposed by Mr. Engineer Fraser, and, under the orders of the then Collector, the lands within the contour lines of that project were measured under the superintendence of the Sriperumboodoor Deputy Tahsildar and accounts prepared. Subsequently this was superseded by a six-feet project. Mr. Lowry, the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Chembrambakam Tank, in a letter to Collector, dated 26th August 1870, No. 118, stated it as his opinion that the ryots owning land within the six-feet-contour lines "would, under the altered circumstances, prefer holding possession to being paid compensation and be dispossessed," and requested that their views may be ascertained. Mr. Blair, the then Acting Collector, in his reply of the 12th October 1870, No. 276, stated that the owners of the land within the pink line in the map (six-feet water project) did not prefer retaining possession on the mere chance of cultivating them whenever the water subsided. He requested Mr. Lowry to have boundary-marks fixed on the ground along the pink line in order that the Revenue Officers may measure the lands and estimate their value, and it was on the understanding that the owners of the lands would be compensated that the tank was improved. Hence the necessity for purchasing all private lands within the bed of the old tank.

4. The boundary-lines were accordingly first marked in two villages, viz., Chembrambakam and Palanjore, by the Public Works Department, and, under the orders of the Collector, the lands were afterwards measured by a Revenue Inspector of the Sydapet Taluq under the supervision of the Deputy Tahsildar of Poonamallee, and the ryots were prevented from interfering with the lands so measured. The lands in the other villages were left unmarked though the owners had been complaining all along that they had lost their cultivation by submersion. In September 1874, under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, Supervisor Mr. Watkins marked the contour lines in all the other villages affected by the tank, and measurements were afterwards made by the Deputy Tahsildar of Sriperumboodoor in the villages noted in the margin.

Zemindari ...	Chettiputtoo. Keevalur. Kattagaram. Katteripputtoo.
Ryotwari ...	Kattrambakum.

5. On receipt of the measurement accounts of each village, I examined them very carefully and personally inspected the lands, and wherever I had reason to believe that the claims were unfounded I disallowed them as will be seen from my report on each village. I may mention one instance: In the measurement account of the lands of the Zemin Chembrambakam Village an area of 610 cawnies was entered as private property in the occupation of the mirassidars, but, on my scrutinizing the old accounts (Barnard's Tarapady), I found that Cawnies 342-5-2 of the above extent formed a portion of a tract (950 cawnies) set apart in the Zemin Chembrambakam Village for the bed of the Chembrambakam Government Tank, and that the mirassidars had encroached upon it. I, therefore, disallowed their claim to the Cawnies 342-5-2. Again, the remaining part of the tract so set apart, instead of being shown as poramboke, was entered in the measurement account as "Avady" or immemorial waste belonging to the assets of the zemindar who claimed some compensation for it. This claim was likewise disallowed by me, and the whole 950 cawnies transferred to the head of poramboke. My report of the 13th March 1875, No. 13, contains full details on the subject. In the same way the mistakes discovered in the other villages were also duly rectified and erroneous claims disallowed as will be seen from my letters noted in the margin.

Dated	27th March,	No.	15.
,,	15th May,	,,	25.
,,	26th August,	,,	25.
,,	16th September,	,,	31.
,,	20th ,,	,,	32.

6. When I settled compensation for the mirassidars' kudivaram right, I had these mirassidars, the zemindars or their agents, as well as the Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors, who made the measurement and disposed of each case on full and careful inquiry.

7. In regard to prices settled for the mirassidars, I beg to state that I instituted a full local inquiry as to the market-value of similar lands of each description, viz., punjah, punjah, manavary, and village-site, and consulted the valuations made by the Deputy Tahsildars, and awarded compensation at very lowest rates as reported in my previous letters and approved of by you and the late Acting Collector Mr. Melville.

8. The most important village is Chembrambakam, and here the area of occupied lands coming under submersion after deducting the Cawnies 342-5-2, to which the mirassidars' claim was disallowed by me, is Cawnies 267-4-10, distributed under the following heads, viz. :—

Ain Punjah or Dry	Cawnies	63	6	8
Manavary	„	21	8	2
Nunjah or Wet	„	179	4	14
Nutham or Village-site	„	3	1	2
Total ...	„	267	4	10

All the mirassidars had good and bad lands in nearly equal proportions, and demanded an average rate of price at Rupees 125 per cawny for all the occupied wet lands on account of their kudivaram right. Shama Rao, late Deputy Tahsildar of Sriperumboodoor (now Tahsildar of Trivellore), in making a valuation of the lands in 1869, estimated an average uniform rate of price at Rupees 100* per cawny for all the submerged wet lands. In support of this he gave three instances of private sales in the submerged tract. In one case a piece of inam land, measuring half a cawny, was sold for 100 Rupees, the value for a cawny being Rupees 200, which gives Rupees 100 for kudivaram and Rupees 100 for melvaram or inamdar's share. In another case the *melvaram right* of a piece of inam land, measuring Cawnies 0-12-4, was sold for Rupees 100, which gives Rupees 130 per cawny for melvaram and a similar sum for kudivaram right. In a third case a piece of inam land of an inferior quality, measuring half a cawny, was bought for Rupees 60, which gives Rupees 120 per cawny for both kudivaram and melvaram, or 60 Rupees per cawny for each right. These and all other inam lands in this village are liable to submersion as the waraput lands. The soil of most of these waraput lands is fertile on account of their situation in the bed of the tank, and they are worth about the price recommended by Shama Rao, but they were not cultivated every year in full. Each mirassidar cultivated his fields by turns as the water receded and circumstances permitted. The total area cultivated in Faslis 1280 and 1281 out of the Cawnies 179-4-14 submerged was Cawnies 92 and 106 respectively. In consideration of these circumstances, it struck me that, in the interests of Government, it would be fair to award the lowest rate of market-value for all the occupied wet lands submerged, and accordingly settled the price at 60 Rupees per cawny for Cawnies 133-10-12 irrigated by tank, and Rupees 57 per cawny for Cawnies 45-10-2 irrigated by means of picottahs from the channel. This is 50 per cent. less than the owner's demand and 40 per cent. less than Shama Rao's estimate. This settlement is inclusive of a small amount of indemnification for the loss of cultivation for Faslis 1282 and 1283, and no interest was allowed. The rate of assessment for wet lands in the submerged tract adopted by the Inam Commissioner in enfranchising sundry inams was Rupees 4-7-7 per cawny. Twenty years' purchase-money at this rate for the kudivaram right amounts to nearly 90 Rupees per cawny. My award is only about thirteen years' purchase. For punjah, manavary, and village-site, the owners demanded 40, 60, and 70 Rupees per cawny respectively. Shama Rao's valuation was 30, 35, and 50 Rupees. My settlement is 20, 25, and 28½ Rupees. Thus it will be seen that my settlement in regard to these lands also is much less than the price demanded by the owners and the valuation made by Shama Rao.

* *Vide* statement received with Mr. Purzee, dated 17th December 1869, No. 107.

9. The amount of compensation awarded for enfranchised inam lands in the Chembrambakam village is only Rupees 108 both for melvaram and kudivaram against Rupees 120, the lowest market-value. The reduction of Rupees 12 was made by me in consideration of the fact that the quit-rent payable to Government has to be struck off the accounts.

10. In all the other villages, too, I awarded compensation at very lowest average rates with reference to the market-value of similar lands in each village as already reported in my previous letters. A reference to them will show how the settlement was made.

11. The vernacular records connected with the seven villages now under report will be produced by Shama Rao, the clerk who was doing duty under me.

12. I am now preparing a memorandum on the two shrotriem villages of Puduppair and Taravoor, and will submit the same to-morrow.

Enclosure No. 2.—Statement.

Submitted to Government with reference to the correspondence noted in the margin.

G.O., Public Works Department, No. 1,879, dated 3rd July 1875.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 3,187, dated 8th November 1875.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 3,343, dated 22nd November 1875.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 654, dated 13th March 1876.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 1,050, dated 27th April 1876.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 2,052, dated 9th August 1876.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 2,585, dated 27th September 1876.

2. These orders relate to the claims for compensation on account of lands taken up for the Chembrambakam Water Works. The improvements to this tank were at first sanctioned on a large scale called the fifteen-feet project, but this was abandoned in favor of a six-feet project. In the estimate for the latter the sum entered on account of compensation was only Rupees 9,720, but the actual amount due was far in excess, and an application was made by the Collector for about Rupees 50,840 for expenditure on this account in the year 1875. The sum applied for being out of all proportion to that entered in the estimate, and the extent of the land taken being in excess of the difference between the area of the old tank and that according to the six-feet project, it was supposed that lands were being acquired for the fifteen-feet project long since abandoned, and the Government, in the Order of the 22nd November 1875, paragraph 4, directed that the extent of land between the old and new tank level contour should be ascertained and the amount of compensation payable settled in order that the same might be entered in the revised estimate to be submitted to the Government of India. Subsequently the Government were informed that no lands were taken which were not actually submerged by the six-feet project, and that the large amount of compensation claimed was due to a considerable area of cultivable land in the bed of the tank having to be purchased. The Government thereupon desired* to know under what authority lands in the bed of the old tank were being acquired and on what principles the claims for compensation were being dealt with. Finally in G.O., dated 27th September 1876, the Government directed that the proper rates of compensation for lands described as "old submersion" should be

* G.O., dated 13th March 1876, No. 654.

determined without loss of time. These orders were communicated to the Collector of Chingleput for report. The letter quoted at the head of these Proceedings is the Collector's reply.

3. The total extent of submersion, both old and new, is Cawnies 3,728, or about Acres 4,921, inclusive of Cawnies 241 taken up for the extension of the tank-bund, and the total amount of compensation is estimated at Rupees 98,582, out of which Rupees 35,352 have already been paid, the remaining Rupees 63,230 has to be disbursed with interest which the Collector estimates at Rupees 7,000.

4. The statement now submitted by the Collector does not show the extent of the "old submersion," but this information is available from the enclosure in the Superintending Engineer's letter, dated 11th December 1875, No. 3,864, printed in G.O., dated 13th March 1876, No. 654.

Old submersion	...	Cawnies	2,499	9 10
New do.	...	...	964	13 2

5. The large amount of compensation due was rendered necessary because lands situated in the bed of the old tank, belonging chiefly to zemindari and shrotriem villages, had to be purchased. Though submerged when the old tank was full, these lands were cultivated as the water receded, but this was rendered impossible when the six-feet project was undertaken and completed. Hence arose the necessity for buying up these old submersion lands.

6. In settling the compensation for lands affected by the project, the market-rates of similarly-situated lands were ascertained and the lowest rates adopted. The amount payable to the mirassidars is Rupees 51,365 together with Rupees 2,419 on account of lands to be purchased for fresh assignment to inamdars whose lands have been taken up. The compensation due to zemindars, &c., is Rupees 29,870, being twenty years' purchase of a portion of the assessment of the land taken up *plus* Rupees 11,586 for loss of produce for past years. The remaining portion of the assessment, Rupees 1,879-6-9 is recommended to be deducted from the peishcush of the estates. The settlement made with the mirassidars seems fair, the rates having been fixed with due reference to the liability of the lands to submergence.

7. The major portion of these lands belong to zemindars and shrotriemdars. The area of cultivated lands in these estates actually taken up is about Cawnies 1,170 as shown in column 6 of the statement submitted by the Collector. The assessment fixed is Rupees 2,952 (*vide* column 15) or, on an average, about Rupees 2-8-0 per cawny. This is not a high rate for tank-bed lands, which in this case consisted of wet lands also.

8. On the whole the Board are of opinion that the settlement made is fair and should be accepted. The total money-compensation settled is Rupees 98,581-13-10, out of which Rupees 35,352-1-2 have already been paid. Sanction is now requested for the payment of the remainder with interest. Orders are also solicited for the reduction in peishcush and quit-rent of the several estates of Rupees 1,879-6-9 as shown in column 8 of the statement.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

No. 314. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st February 1877, Miscellaneous No. 1,497.

Read the following letter from R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Collector of the Chingleput District, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 22nd December 1876, No. 712:—

PUDUPPAIR and Taravoor are two shrotriems in the Sydapet Taluq, in which a very large area (Cawnies 459) was taken up in connection with the six-feet project of the Chembrambakam tank, and the probable amount of compensation payable to the mirassidars according to the estimates submitted to Board with my No. 685, dated 11th instant is Rupees 11,000 and odd. The mirassidars say that since the land was lock-spitted and included within the contour lines of the waterspread of the tank, they have not raised any crops, having no other lands to cultivate, and that in consequence they have been reduced to poverty, which has been greatly aggravated by the present scarcity and famine, and request that an advance of Rupees 2,000 may be paid to them at once out of the compensation due.

2. Their statements are corroborated by the Tahsildar's reports and seem true, and I beg to support their request. The amount can be debited to advances recoverable and adjusted hereafter.

SUBMITTED for the favorable consideration and early orders of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 30th January 1877, No. 356.

2. A very large extent of land in the shrotriem villages of Puduppair and Taravoor has been taken up in connection with the Chembrambakam project, and the compensation payable to the mirassidars according to the settlement now concluded amounts to about Rupees 11,013. No part of this money has been paid to the land-owners. In consideration of the large sum due to them and the present bad season, the Board request that an advance of Rupees 2,000 as recommended by the Collector be granted to the mirassidars subject to adjustment when the compensation is paid.

3. The claim was ordered by Government to be included in the revised estimate for compensation to be submitted to the Government of India, and the Collector's report on the whole subject, dated 11th December 1876, is submitted to Government in separate Proceedings.

G.O., 22nd Nov. 1875, No. 3,343, P. W. D.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

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

No. 315. ORDER THEREON, 10th February 1877, No. 603.

Land Revenue, No. 27.

THE settlement of the claims to compensation on account of lands taken up for the Chembrambakam project, proposed by the Board of Revenue in the first of the foregoing Proceedings is approved.

2. Sanction is granted for the proposed reductions in the peishcush and quit-rent of the several estates concerned, amounting in all (as shown in column 18 of the Collector's statement) to Rupees 1,879-6-9.

3. Orders will issue from the Public Works Department in respect to the money-compensation to be paid; also in respect to the advance of Rupees 2,000 to the mirassidars of the Puduppair and Taravoor shrotriem villages recommended by the Board in the second of their Proceedings above recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Public Works Departm.
,, the Accountant-General.

Exd. J. W. Fischer and A. Grubert.

Govt. of [illegible] Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated February, 10th.

Recd.

—

G.O. 10th February 1877. No.

—

FEBUARY.

Nos. 311—315.

Lands taken up for the Chembrambakam Project.—Approving the settlement of [illegible] to commission on account of [illegible] and sanctioning the reductions in the peishcush and quit-rent of the several estates concerned. Requesting Public Works Department to issue orders regarding [illegible] money-compensation.

Vide cwt. 27/3/78.

Office Copy.

Read the following :—

No. 356.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 30th January 1877.

Read the following letter from R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Collector of the Chingleput District, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 11th December 1876, No. 685 :—

REFERRING to Board's Miscellaneous No. 10,927, dated 7th December 1875, and Board's Proceedings, No. 1,022, dated 12th April last, I have the honor to forward a statement showing the probable amount of compensation still payable and that already paid for lands taken up in connection with the Chembrambakam project, together with Deputy Collector Venkatasiah's letter (to be returned) of the 15th ultimo on the subject.

2. It will be seen that the total amount of money-compensation which the project entails on Government, irrespective of deductions proposed from peishcush and quit-rent, is Rupees 98,581, of which Rupees 35,252 have already been disbursed, leaving a balance of Rupees 63,230. To this Rupees 7,000 should be added on account of interest, which raises the total amount to be provided for in the budget to a round sum of Rupees 70,000.

3. In their Proceedings of the 12th April last the Board desire to be informed why it is thought necessary to purchase a large portion of the old bed, the circumstances under which the claims have been dealt with, and the principles adopted. The reasons are simple : Chembrambakam tank is surrounded on all sides by private estates, muttahs, and shrotriems, the lands of which are invariably submerged for some part of the year. Prior to the enlargement of the same, water stood on these lands for a comparatively short period and the ryots were able to cultivate them as it receded and to get a crop off; but, after the recent improvements, such cultivation was rendered impossible, the water remaining on the lands for a considerably longer period and throughout the cultivation season. In 1868, after the abandonment of the fifteen-feet project, some correspondence passed between Mr. Lowry, the Executive Engineer, and the then Acting Collector Mr. Blair as to whether the ryots might not be allowed to retain possession of the land, even though submerged, and cultivate as the water receded ; but the ryots, on being consulted through the Tahsildar, flatly refused these terms, and it was then that a contour survey was made and the boundary-lines of the entire waterspread marked by the Public Works Department.

4. As regards the principle adopted in settling claims to compensation to the mirassidars, I may observe that the average market-rates were ascertained in the various villages affected by the project, and the lowest adopted, and on this point I beg to refer the Board to paragraphs 7—10 of Venkatasiah's letter.

5. The delay in submitting the estimate, as remarked by the Deputy Collector, was unavoidable owing to the difficulty of getting accurate returns of produce from the zemindars and others in view to determining the money-value of the rates hitherto paid for the lands taken up. The great drawback to the speedy settlement of claims to compensation for lands in muttah and shrotriem villages is that they are all unsurveyed and unassessed estates, the assessment being usually paid in kind, and the proprietors and the Curnams for the most part do not keep proper or reliable accounts of produce. The present estimate has been prepared, after a very careful scrutiny of the accounts produced by the proprietors and on due consideration of the money-rates of assessment

prevailing in the neighbouring Government villages and of the rates adopted by the Inam Commissioner for the enfranchisement of inams in that locality.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From C. VENCATASIAH, late Deputy Collector, to R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Collector of the Chingleput District, dated Sydapet, 15th November 1876.

ONE of the references made to me and which remained undisposed of at the date of my retirement from public service is the subject of the claim of certain Zemindars for compensation for lands submerged by the extension and improvement of the Chembrambakum Tank.

2. My special appointment for the settlement of compensation ceased at the end of last year under the orders of Government, and I had to take charge of my office as Deputy Collector and Magistrate in January 1876, my charge being Sydapet Taluq. Owing to the heavy work of this taluq both in Revenue and Magisterial sides, and having had to dispose of the arrears of several cases of compensation for lands taken up for railway purposes, I regret I was unable to find time to collate the information required for framing the estimate called for in the orders noted in the margin. You are aware that I had also to perform part of the Assistant Collector's work during the absence of Mr. Spencer for some time. On being relieved, however, by Mr. Jones on the 11th of last month, I busily engaged myself, with your permission, in examining the records connected with the claims for lands submerged, and I have now the honor to submit seven memoranda in regard to seven villages in which I had already settled the claims of the mirassidars as reported in my letters noted in the margin. Six of these villages are zemindari and one is ryotwary. The inamdars' claims also were mostly settled subsequent to the above letters. The zemindars' claims have yet to be disposed of, and the reason why they were not settled simultaneously with the mirassidars is that most of them delayed furnishing the information required to form an idea of their claims, and it was only in October 1875 that they gave some sort of accounts. At this time I had to go to the Trivellore Taluq for the settlement of a considerable number of old cases of compensation for lands taken up for Cortelliar embankments and for roads and channels in several villages. The subject of the zemindars' claims in connection with the Chembrambakam Tank being an important one, involving the settlement of rates of assessment and the amount of compensation thereon, I thought it necessary that, before entering into negotiation with the zemindars, I should submit my proposals for your consideration and obtain your instructions; but, as already stated, owing to other heavy work, I had no time to look into the subject so carefully as I have been able to do now. The memoranda herewith enclosed contain my proposals, which I beg to submit for your consideration and for such modification as may be deemed proper. I would suggest that, after approval or modification, an abstract estimate in a tabular form be ordered to be prepared at your office. The Huzur Sheristadar has seen my memoranda, and, with your permission, he gave me the advantage of his experience of the district in fixing the rates of assessment, and I trust he will find no difficulty in preparing the tabular statement.

From Collector, dated 14th December 1875, No. 2,026.
G. O., Public Works Department, dated 18th March 1876, No. 654.
From Collector, dated 19th September 1876, No. 1,705.

Dated	13th March	1875, No.	12.
,,	24th ,,	,, ,,	14.
,,	27th ,,	,, ,,	15.
,,	15th May,	,, ,,	25.
,,	26th August,	,, ,,	26.
,,	16th September,	,, ,,	31.
,,	20th ,,	,, ,,	32.

3. In their Order of the 6th April 1876, No. 833, Revenue Department, Government call for information as to why it was thought necessary to purchase a large portion of the bed of the old tank, and the circumstances under which the claims have been dealt with and the principles adopted. It will be seen from Assistant Engineer Mr. Lowry's map that the Chembrambakam Tank is sorrounded on three sides mostly by zemindari and shrotriem villages. The bed of the old tank consisted chiefly of lands belonging to these private estates, the area of the taravary villages being very limited as ascertained by me from local inquiry. Many of these estates had

already a portion of their cultivated ayakat situated on the slopes of the foreshore of the tank. Previous to the improvement of the tank water stood on the lands in question for a comparatively short period, and the mirassidars were able to cultivate as the water receded, and paid melvaram to the zemindars chiefly in kind. In the year 1868-69 a fifteen-feet water project above the crest of the old calingulah was proposed by Mr. Engineer Fraser, and, under the orders of the then Collector, the lands within the contour lines of that project were measured under the superintendence of the Sriperumboodoor Deputy Tahsildar and accounts prepared. Subsequently this was superseded by a six-feet project. Mr. Lowry, the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Chembrambakam Tank, in a letter to Collector, dated 26th August 1870, No. 118, stated it as his opinion that the ryots owning land within the six-feet contour lines "would, under the altered circumstances, prefer holding possession to being paid compensation and be dispossessed," and requested that their views may be ascertained. Mr. Blair, the then Acting Collector, in his reply of the 12th October 1870, No. 276, stated that the owners of the land within the pink line in the map (six-feet water project) did not prefer retaining possession on the mere chance of cultivating them whenever the water subsided. He requested Mr. Lowry to have boundary-marks fixed on the ground along the pink line in order that the Revenue Officers may measure the lands and estimate their value, and it was on the understanding that the owners of the lands would be compensated that the tank was improved. Hence the necessity for purchasing all private lands within the bed of the old tank.

4. The boundary-lines were accordingly first marked in two villages, viz., Chembrambakam and Palanjore, by the Public Works Department, and, under the orders of the Collector, the lands were afterwards measured by a Revenue Inspector of the Sydapet Taluq under the supervision of the Deputy Tahsildar of Poonamallee, and the ryots were prevented from interfering with the lands so measured. The lands in the other villages were left unmarked though the owners had been complaining all along that they had lost their cultivation by submersion. In September 1874, under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, Supervisor Mr. Watkins marked the contour lines in all the other villages affected by the tank, and measurements were afterwards made by the Deputy Tahsildar of Sriperumboodoor in the villages noted in the margin.

Zemindari ...	Chettiputtoo.	
	Keevalur.	
	Kattegaram.	
Ryotwari ...	Ratteripettoo.	
	Kattrambakum.	

5. On receipt of the measurement accounts of each village, I examined them very carefully and personally inspected the lands, and wherever I had reason to believe that the claims were unfounded I disallowed them as will be seen from my report on each village. I may mention one instance: In the measurement account of the lands of the Zemin Cheinbrambakam Village an area of 610 cawnies was entered as private property in the occupation of the mirassidars, but, on my scrutinizing the old accounts (Barnard's Tarapady), I found that Cawnies 342-5-2 of the above extent formed a portion of a tract (950 cawnies) set apart in the Zemin Chembrambakam Village for the bed of the Chembrambakum Government Tank, and that the mirassidars had encroached upon it. I, therefore, disallowed their claim to the Cawnies 342-5-2. Again, the remaining part of the tract so set apart, instead of being shown as poramboke, was entered in the measurement account as "Avady" or immemorial waste belonging to the assets of the zemindar who claimed some compensation for it. This claim was likewise disallowed by me, and the whole 950 cawnies transferred to the head of poramboke. My report of the 13th March 1875, No. 13, contains full details on the subject. In the same way the mistakes discovered in the other villages were also duly rectified and erroneous claims disallowed as will be seen from my letters noted in the margin.

Dated	27th March,	No.	15.
,,	15th May,	,,	25.
,,	26th August,	,,	26.
,,	16th September,	,,	31.
,,	20th ,,	,,	32.

6. When I settled compensation for the mirassidars' kudivaram right, I had these mirassidars, the zemindars or their agents, as well as the Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors, who made the measurement and disposed of each case on full and careful inquiry.

7. In regard to prices settled for the mirassidars, I beg to state that I instituted a full local inquiry as to the market-value of similar lands of each description, viz., nunjah, punjah, manavary, and village-site, and consulted the valuations made by the Deputy Tahsildars, and awarded compensation at very lowest rates as reported in my previous letters and approved of by you and the late Acting Collector Mr. Melville.

8. The most important village is Chembrambakam, and here the area of occupied lands coming under submersion after deducting the Cawnies 342-5-2, to which the mirassidars' claim was disallowed by me, is Cawnies 267-4-10, distributed under the following heads, viz. :—

Ain Punjah or Dry...	Cawnies	63	6 8
Manavary	„	21	8 2
Nunjah or Wet	„	179	4 14
Nutham or Village-site	„	3	1 2
Total ...	„	267	4 10

All the mirassidars had good and bad lands in nearly equal proportions, and demanded an average rate of price at Rupees 125 per cawny for all the occupied wet lands on account of their kudivaram right. Shama Rao, late Deputy Tahsildar of Sreeperumboodoor (now Tahsildar of Trivellore), in making a valuation of the lands in 1869, estimated an average uniform rate of price at Rupees 100* per cawny for all the submerged wet lands. In support of this he gave three instances of private sales in the submerged tract. In one case a piece of inam land, measuring half a cawny, was sold for 100 Rupees, the value for a cawny being Rupees 200, which gives Rupees 100 for kudivaram and Rupees 100 for melvaram or inamdar's share. In another case the *melvaram right* of a piece of inam land, measuring Cawnies 0-12-4, was sold for Rupees 100, which gives Rupees 130 per cawny for melvaram and a similar sum for kudivaram right. In a third case a piece of inam land of an inferior quality, measuring half a cawny, was bought for Rupees 60, which gives Rupees 120 per cawny for both kudivaram and melvaram, or 60 Rupees per cawny for each right. These and all other inam lands in this village are liable to submersion as the waraput lands. The soil of most of these waraput lands is fertile on account of their situation in the bed of the tank, and they are worth about the price recommended by Shama Rao, but they were not cultivated every year in full. Each mirassidar cultivated his fields by turns as the water receded and circumstances permitted. The total area cultivated in Faslis 1280 and 1281 out of the Cawnies 179-4-14 submerged was Cawnies 92 and 106 respectively. In consideration of these circumstances, it struck me that, in the interests of Government, it would be fair to award the lowest rate of market-value for all the occupied wet lands submerged, and accordingly settled the price at 60 Rupees per cawny for Cawnies 133-10-12 irrigated by tank, and Rupees 57 per cawny for Cawnies 45-10-2 irrigated by means of picottahs from the channel. This is 50 per cent. less than the owner's demand and 40 per cent. less than Shama Rao's estimate. This settlement is inclusive of a small amount of indemnification for the loss of cultivation for Faslis 1282 and 1283, and no interest was allowed. The rate of assessment for wet lands in the submerged tract adopted by the Inam Commissioner in enfranchising sundry inams was Rupees 4-7-7 per cawny. Twenty years' purchase-money at this rate for the kudivaram right amounts to nearly 90 Rupees per cawny. My award is only about thirteen years' purchase. For punjah, manavary, and village-site, the owners demanded 40, 60, and 70 Rupees per cawny respectively. Shama Rao's valuation was 30, 35, and 50 Rupees. My settlement is 20, 25, and 28½ Rupees. Thus it will be seen that my settlement in regard to these lands also is much less than the price demanded by the owners and the valuation made by Shama Rao.

* *Vide* statement received with his arzee, dated 17th December 1869, No. 107.

9. The amount of compensation awarded for enfranchised inam lands in the Chembrambakam Village is only Rupees 108 both for melvaram and kudivaram against Rupees 120, the lowest market-value. The reduction of Rupees 12 was made by me in consideration of the fact that the quit-rent payable to Government has to be struck off the accounts.

10. In all the other villages, too, I awarded compensation at very lowest average rates with reference to the market-value of similar lands in each village as already reported in my previous letters. A reference to them will show how the settlement was made.

11. The vernacular records connected with the seven villages now under report will be produced by Shama Rao, the clerk who was doing duty under me.

12. I am now preparing a memorandum on the two shrotriem villages of Poodoeppair and Taravoor, and will submit the same to-morrow.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Statement.

SUBMITTED to Government with reference to the correspondence noted in the margin.

G.O., Public Works Department, No. 1,879, dated 3rd July 1875.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 3,187, dated 8th November 1875.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 3,343, dated 22nd November 1875.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 654, dated 13th March 1876.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 1,050, dated 27th April 1876.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 2,052, dated 9th August 1876.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 2,585, dated 27th September 1876.

2. These orders relate to the claims for compensation on account of lands taken up for the Chembrambakam Water Works. The improvements to this tank were at first sanctioned on a large scale called the fifteen-feet project, but this was abandoned in favor of a six-feet project. In the estimate for the latter the sum entered on account of compensation was only Rupees 9,720, but the actual amount due was far in excess, and an application was made by the Collector for about Rupees 50,840 for expenditure on this account in the year 1875. The sum applied for being out of all proportion to that entered in the estimate, and the extent of the land taken being in excess of the difference between the area of the old tank and that according to the six-feet project, it was supposed that lands were being acquired for the fifteen-feet project long since abandoned, and the Government, in the Order of the 22nd November 1875, paragraph 4, directed that the extent of land between the old and new tank level contour should be ascertained and the amount of compensation payable settled in order that the same might be entered in the revised estimate to be submitted to the Government of India. Subsequently the Government were informed that no lands were taken which were not actually submerged by the six-feet project, and that the large amount of compensation claimed was due to a considerable area of cultivable land in the bed of the tank having to be purchased. The Government thereupon desired* to know under what authority lands in the bed of the old tank were being acquired and on what principles the claims for compensation were being dealt with. Finally in G.O., dated 27th September 1876, the Government directed that the proper rates of compensation for lands described as "old submersion" should be determined without loss of time. These orders were communicated to the Collector of Chingleput for report. The letter quoted at the head of these Proceedings is the Collector's reply.

* G.O., dated 13th March 1876, No. 654.

3. The total extent of submersion, both old and new, is Cawnies 3,728, or about Acres 4,921, inclusive of cawnies 241 taken up for the extension of the tank-bund, and the total amount of compensation is estimated at Rupees 98,582, out of which

Rupees 35,352 have already been paid, the remaining Rupees 63,230 has to be disbursed with interest which the Collector estimates at Rupees 7,000.

4. The statement now submitted by the Collector does not show the extent of the "old submersion," but this information is available from the enclosure in the Superintending Engineer's letter, dated 11th December 1875, No. 3,864, printed in G.O., dated 13th March 1876, No. 654.

Old submersion	...	Cawnies	2,499	9	10
New do.		"	964	13	2

5. The large amount of compensation due was rendered necessary because lands situated in the bed of the old tank, belonging chiefly to zemindari and shrotriem villages, had to be purchased. Though submerged when the old tank was full, these lands were cultivated as the water receded, but this was rendered impossible when the six-feet project was undertaken and completed. Hence arose the necessity for buying up these old submersion lands.

6. In settling the compensation for lands affected by the project, the market-rates of similarly-situated lands were ascertained and the lowest rates adopted. The amount payable to the mirassidars is Rupees 51,365 together with Rupees 2,419 on account of lands to be purchased for fresh assignment to inamdars whose lands have been taken up. The compensation due to zemindars, &c., is Rupees 29,870, being twenty years' purchase of a portion of the assessment of the land taken up *plus* Rupees 11,586 for loss of produce for past years. The remaining portion of the assessment, Rupees 1,879-6-9 is recommended to be deducted from the peishcush of the estates. The settlement made with the mirassidars seems fair, the rates having been fixed with due reference to the liability of the lands to submergence.

7. The major portion of these lands belong to zemindars and shrotriemdars. The area of cultivated lands in these estates actually taken up is about Cawnies 1,170 as shown in column 6 of the statement submitted by the Collector. The assessment fixed is Rupees 2,952 (*vide* column 15) or, on an average, about Rupees 2-8-0 per cawny. This is not a high rate for tank-bed lands, which in this case consisted of wet lands also.

8. On the whole the Board are of opinion that the settlement made is fair and should be accepted. The total money-compensation settled is Rupees 98,581-13-10, out of which Rupees 35,352-1-2 have already been paid. Sanction is now requested for the payment of the remainder with interest. Orders are also solicited for the reduction in peishcush and quit-rent of the several estates of Rupees 1,879-6-9 as shown in column, 8 of the statement.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a statement to be returned.

Copy to the Collector of the Chingleput District,
with original enclosure returned.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

No. 1067
Recd 1877, Dept

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 30TH JANUARY 1877, No. 356.

Dupd 3 Feby 77

Encl. 1

Received 5th Feby.

JANUARY.
No. 356.

Lands—taken up in connection with Chembrambakam Project in Chingleput District.—Submitting to Government statement showing probable amount of compensation still payable and that already paid for —; requesting sanction for payment of sum due with interest; and soliciting orders for reduction of peishcush and quit-rent of several estates concerned.

f0 10-2-77 No. 603

No. 313

10-2-77 10-2-77

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2 Revenue Department

Miscellaneous No. 1497

No. 314. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated ~~26th January~~ 16th February 1877

Read the following

No. 712

From

R. W. Barlow Esquire
Collector of the
Chingleput District

To

A. E. Stokes Esquire
Ag Secretary to the Board of
Revenue Madras.

Sir

Poodoopbair and Tesavar are two Shrotriems in the Saidapet Taluq, in which a very large area (cawnies 459) was taken up in connection with the 6 feet project of the Chembrambakam Tank, and the probable amount of

of compensation payable to the Encroachers, according to the estimates submitted to Board with my No 685 dated 11th Instant, is Rs 11,000 and odd. The Encroachers say that since the land was lockspitted and included within the contour line of the water-spread of the tank, they have not raised any crops, having no other lands to cultivate and that in consequence they have been reduced to poverty, which has been greatly aggravated by the present scarcity and famine and

3

and request that an advance of Rs 2,000 may be paid to them at once out of the compensation due.

2- Their statements are corroborated by the Tahsildars reports and seem true and I beg to support their request. The amount can be debited to advances recoverable and adjusted hereafter.

Chingleput District Collectors Office
Dated 22nd December 1876

I have &c
sd, R. W. Barlow
Collector.

Submitted for the favorable consideration and early orders of Government in continuation of Boards Proceedings dated

dated 30th January 1877 No 356

A very large extent of land in the shrotrium villages of Poodupair and Tasavoor has been taken up in connection with the Chembarambakam project and the compensation payable to the Inamdars according to the settlement now concluded amounts to about Rs 11012. No part of this money has been paid to the land owners. In consideration of the large sum due to them and the present bad season the Board request that an advance of

of Rs 2000 as recommended by the Collector be granted to the Inamdars subject to adjustment when the compensation is paid

The claim was ordered by Government to be included in the revised estimate for compensation to be submitted to the Government of India, and the Collector's report on the whole subject dated 11th December 1876 is submitted to Government in separate Proceedings.

True copy and Extract

D Sankara
Asst Secretary

To
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

G.O 22nd No. 75 Rev

Statement shewing the approximate Estimate of the amount of Compensation payable for lands taken up for the Chembrumbakkam Project

Chingleput Dt.

	Village	Total area of land coming within the 6 feet water Project	Particulars of land shewn in Col. 3: Poramboke	Cultivable waste land	Land held by Mirasidars	Inam lands: Service	Inam lands: Personal	Amount of Compensation for Mirasidars: For land shewn in Col. 6	For houses trees &c	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Cs as b	Cs as b	Cs as c	Cs as b	Cs as b	Cs as b	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p
Zemindary	Chembrumbakam	1311 8 2	955 4 ..	24 14 8	267 4 10	28 10 ..	25 7 ..	12,514 11 2	127	12,641 11 2
Zemindary	Palanjore	559 6 4	130 4 8	175 6 6	226 1 2	22 8 8	5 1 12	7,300 9 6	180 8 ..	7,481 1 6
Zemindary	Chettipattoo	120 9 3	19 7 9	32 1 ..	63 13 9	4 7 1	.. [illegible] ..	1,946 4 7	120 12 6	2,067 1 1
Zemindary	Kaivalur	177 7 5	22 6 11	49 1 9	99 6 3	12 10 6	3 14 8	4,646 14 4	142 14 ..	4,789 12 4
Zemindary	Kattagaram	15 9 11	.. 14 12	.. ..	11 11 6	2 6 13	.. 8 12	399 2 10	.. ..	399 2 10
Zemindary	Katteripattoo	24 10 1	6 14 15	30 7 ..	42 5 4	3 4 14	1 9 6	1,830 8 ..	.. ..	1,830 8 ..
Ryotwary	Kattrambakam	110 .. 10	.. 14 14	156 10 4	22 [illegible]	.. ..	.. ..	1,304 4 9	.. ..	1,304 4 9
		2,249 3 4	1136 3 5	468 9 15	733 1 ..	73 15 10	37 5 6	29,9[illegible] 7 2	1192 2 6	31,183 9 8
Shrotriem	Puduppair	64 2 2	18 14 10	357 4 4	251 1 4	23 12 ..	13 2 ..	8,560 4 4	5,000 .. .. (both villages)	8,560 4 4
Shrotriem	Tarravoor	33 .. 10	1 10 ..	142 15 8	177 16 10	17 12 12	2 11 4	2,452 10 6		7,452 10 6
		127 2 12	20 8 10	500 3 4	469 .. 14	41 8 12	15 13 4	11,012 14 10	5000	16,012 14 10
	Total	3,386 ..	1156 11 15	968 13 3	1192 1 14	115 8 6	53 2 10	40,955 6 ..	6192 2 6	47,196 8 6
Ryotwary (Tank bund)	Mappur	32 2 2	2 13 14	13 4 8	11 14 10	1 8 12	2 8 6	897 11 1	.. ..	897 11 1
Ryotwary (Tank bund)	Kunnathur	35 2 10	3 13 6	4 2 6	14 14 10	.. ..	2 4 4	443 5 1	.. ..	443 5 1
Ryotwary (Tank bund)	Vencatapuram	4 8 6	1 4 14	1 8 2	1 11 6	.. ..	.. ..	136 14 ..	.. ..	136 14 ..
Ryotwary (Tank bund)	Periyapalathur	73 11 12	.. ..	43 3 10	27 7 10	3 .. 8	.. ..	928 9 6	.. ..	928 9 6
Ryotwary (Tank bund)	Kavanur	17 10 2	6 10 12	4 12 ..	5 11 6	.. ..	.. ..	383 10 9	.. ..	383 10 9
Ryotwary (Tank bund)	Nandambakam	75 2 12	4	7 14 8	15 3 8	1 .. 12	.. ..	608 12 ..	.. ..	608 12 ..
Ryotwary (Tank bund)	Kalacatoochery	10 11 4	1 7 8	3 11 ..	5 8 12	.. ..	.. ..	659 11 ..	.. ..	659 11 ..
Ryotwary (Tank bund)	Kollachery	2 5 8	.. 10	.. ..	2 4 14	.. ..	.. ..	159 14 1	.. ..	159 14 1
	Total	241 6 8	20 7 ..	125 9 2	84 15 12	5 10 ..	4 12 10	4,218 7 6	.. ..	4,218 7 6
	Grand Total	3,627 12 8	1177 2 15	1094 6 5	1277 1 10	121 2 6	57 15 4	45,173 13 6	6192 2 6	51,365 .. ..

Land taken up for the Extension of the bund of the Tank (Mappur to Kollachery).

Village	Probable amount of Compensation to be paid for Personal Inam lands	Probable amount of Compensation to be paid for Mirasidars for right of Cooderivaram for lands to be purchased for making fresh assignment to Inamdars	Assessment on cultivable land shewn in Col. 5	Assessment on lands held by Mirasidars shewn in Col. 6	Assessment on lands to be purchased for fresh assignment	Total assessment	Amount to be deducted from the Peishcush or Quit Rent of each Estate	Net assessment	20 years' purchase of the net assessment shewn in Col. 19	Compensation payable for loss of produce to the Zemindars & Shrotriemdars for back years: Fasli	Amount	Total amount of Compensation to be paid to the Zemindars or Shrotriemdars Cols. 20 and 21	Total amount of Compensation Cols. 11, 12, 13 & 22	Amount paid	Amount to be paid	Remarks
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p		Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	
Chembrumbakam	1998 3 1	81	29 4 6	924 13 ..	37 6 ..	991 7 6	548 2 3	443 5 3	8,866 9 ..	1282 to 1285	3,699 4 ..	12,565 13 ..	27,286 11 3	12,641 11 2	[illegible] .. 1	
Palanjore	187 8 ..	.. ..	68 3 7	503 4 10	57 6 9	629 9 2	239 15 4	389 9 10	7,792 4 8	1282 to 1285	2,013 3 4	9,805 8 ..	17,474 1 6	7,481 1 6	[illegible]93	
Chettipattoo	.. ..	159 6 8	11 3 7	136 2 6	11 9 ..	158 15 1	158 15 1	.. ..	.. ..	1282 to 1285	694 7 8	694 7 8	3,540 15 5	2,687 1 1	853 14 4	
Kaivalur	.. ..	579 13 9	25 1 2	437 15 6	48 14 9	511 15 5	511 15 5	.. ..	.. ..	1282 to 1285	1471 5 3	1471 5 3	6,840 15 4	4,789 12 4	2,051 3 ..	
Kattagaram	.. ..	118 14 6	.. ..	29 11 2	9 9 7	39 4 9	97 6 8 (both villages)	16 5 .. (both villages)	2,326 4 .. (both villages)	1285	29 11 2	29 11 2	547 12 6	399 2 10	148 9 8	
Katteripattoo	.. ..	240 2 6	8 14 1	143 15 9	21 9 1	174 6 11				1282 to 1285	575 15 ..	2,902 3 ..	4,972 13 6	1,830 8 ..	3,142 5 6	
Kattrambakam	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..		.. ..	.. ..	1304 4 9	1304 4 9	.. ..	
	2,185 11 1	1179 5 5	143 4 11	2,175 14 9	186 7 2	2,505 10 10	1,556 6 9	949 4 1	18,985 1 8	..	8,483 14 5	27,469 .. 1	61,987 10 3	31,133 9 8	30,834 .. 7	
Puduppair	1072 8 ..	926 9 ..	.. ..	26 4 1	72 3 ..	698 4 1	323 .. .. (both villages)	544 3 11 (both villages)	10,884 14 4 (both villages)	1282 to 1285 (both villages)	3102 14 4 (both villages)	13,987 12 8 (both villages)	32,395 12 1 (both villages)	.. .. (both villages)	32,395 12 1 (both villages)	
Tarravoor	82 10 6	313 5 1	.. ..	149 10 6	19 5 4	168 15 10										
	1155 2 6	1239 14 1	.. ..	175 11 7	91 8 4	867 3 11	323	544 3 11	10,884 14 4	..	3102 14 4	13,987 12 8	32,395 12 1	.. ..	32,395 12 1	
Total	3,340 13 7	2,419 3 6	143 4 11	2,351 10 4	277 15 6	3,372 14 9	1879 6 9	1,493 8 ..	29,870	..	11,586 12 9	41,456 12 9	94,363 6 4	31,133 9 8	3,229 12 8	
Mappur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	897 11 1	897 11 1	.. ..	
Kunnathur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	443 5 1	443 5 1	.. ..	
Vencatapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	136 14 ..	136 14 ..	.. ..	
Periyapalathur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	928 9 6	928 9 6	.. ..	
Kavanur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	383 10 9	383 10 9	.. ..	
Nandambakam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	608 12 ..	608 12 ..	.. ..	
Kalacatoochery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	659 11 ..	659 11 ..	.. ..	
Kollachery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	159 14 1	159 14 1	.. ..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	4,218 7 6	4,218 7 6		
Grand Total	3,340 13 7	2,419 3 6	143 4 11	2,351 10 4	277 15 6	3,372 14 9	1879 6 9	14,738 ..	29,870	..	11,586 12 9	41,456 12 9	98,581 13 10	35,352 1 2	63,229 12 8	

R. D.

No. 608 d/ 10 Feby/77

Read Pros. Bd. of Rev. dated 30 Jany. and 1st Feb. 1877 Nos. 356 & Mis No. 1497

The settlement of the claims to compensation on account of lands taken up for the Chembrambakkam Project, proposed by the Board of Revenue in the first of the foregoing Procs., is approved.

Sanction is passed for the proposed reduction in the Peishcush and Quit rent of the several Estates concerned, amounting in all (as shown in Column 18

Mol 10/2

In a letter from Collr

the Collector's statement)
to Rs 1879. 6. 9.

Orders will issue from the Pub. Works Dept in respect to the money compensation to be paid - also in respect to the advance of Rs 2000 to the Meerassedars of the Puduppair and Taravoor Agraharam villages recommended by the Board in the second of their Pro. as above recorded.

1st of B.O. dated 20-2-77.
P.W. Dept.
5 Acct. Genl. &

90

Compensation claims for lands taken up for the Chembrambakkam Project

[illegible]
Des

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