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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Revenue

DEPARTMENT

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

3rd April 1878, No. 524.

Read the following paper :—

No. 54. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st March 1878, No. 563.

Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ongole, 1st February 1878, No. 138-3.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith the Special Assistant's Report on the Settlement of the Sattur Taluq of the Tinnevely District.

2. This taluq formerly comprised seventy-one villages, but for the greater convenience of the ryots one small village was clubbed with that to which it really belonged and several large villages were sub-divided. Some transfers too of outlying villages were made with adjoining taluqs, the result giving eighty-four villages to Sattur.

3. The irrigated lands of these villages are placed in the 4th group as the tanks are all rain-fed, and the one river channel in the taluq brings down a soda deposit that renders the water inferior for irrigation purposes to that of the rain-fed tanks.

4. The bulk of the area is black cotton soil, but in some parts there are red soil uplands. The garden lands are especially good, and about 1,902 acres are assessed at from Rupees 5 to Rupees $2\frac{1}{2}$ an acre; 110,602 acres of ordinary dry land are assessed at from Rupees $2\frac{1}{2}$ to Rupee 1; and the remainder at from 12 Annas to 4 Annas an acre.

5. The irrigated area is but 4,152 acres, and this is of the poorest description, assessed at an average of Rupees 4-9-2 an acre, which accords sufficiently nearly to the average under rain-fed tanks in other parts of the district.

6. The second crop charge is compounded on 539 of the 610 acres cultivated with a second crop last year, and in this item there is a reduction of 1,229 Rupees. Altogether the reduction on wet lands is Rupees 4,619, or Rupees 1-2-0 an acre.

7. The charge on the dry land remains almost unaltered by settlement, being Rupees 1-3-9 against a nominal charge of Rupees 1-4-9 an acre formerly, but by the abolition of percentage reductions in favor of privileged classes there is a total increase by the settlement of this taluq of Rupees 4,438.

8. There are very few palmyrahs, but where they occur their assessment has been consolidated at Rupees 136 against a fluctuating charge of Rupees 99 last year.

9. The common lands have been divided in only two villages, leaving twenty-two villages still undivided owing to the absence of most of the share holders in this exceptional season; 1,192 puttass were however, transferred with the consent of the parties concerned.

10. The fields have been all demarcated and the stones embedded so far as to show only their tops above ground. Particular attention has been paid to this work which is very necessary in a black cotton country.

11. There is but little waste in the taluq and if all this is cultivated it will yield but Rupees 4,560 per annum.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From T. VENCATA CHARRY, Special Assistant Collector, Revenue Settlement, Tinnevely, to R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, dated Srivilliputtur, 11th January 1878, No. 6.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report of the financial result of the Revenue Settlement of the Sattur Taluq.

2. The taluq contained prior to settlement seventy-one villages as per Jamabundi; but by transfer of villages from and to the Srivilliputtur Taluq, and from Sankaranainarecovil and Ottapidaram Taluqs, by clubbing of a small village with a neighbouring larger one, and the sub-division of big villages into two or more as particularized in the margin; it now contains eighty-four villages, consisting of 184,217 acres or 288 square miles.

Total number of villages as per Jamabundi ..	71
Deduct transfer to Srivilliputtur ..	3
Remainder ..	68
Add increase by transfer from Sankaranainarecovil ..	2
Ottapidaram ..	2
Srivilliputtur ..	4
Total ..	76
Deduct decrease by clubbing ..	1
Remainder ..	75
Add increase by sub-division of big villages ..	9
Total as per Settlement ..	84

3. IRRIGATION.—This taluq is chiefly irrigated by rain-fed tanks supplied by jungle streams, or by drainage from the upper fields or high mounds. A few tanks in five villages receive supply partly from channels led off from minor rivers, Nitchapanadi or Vaipar river and its tributaries. This does not, however, deserve to be called a regular river, being worse in its volume, quality, and quantity of supply than a jungle stream in inferior cotton soil. The water its channel brings down to the tanks and lands are so poor and so much impregnated with soda, lime, and salt that it deteriorates the soil very much. The tanks that depend upon this supply are also partly rain-fed. The channel led off from the minor river does not carry water to the tank except in rainy seasons. The irrigation under the streams is, however, distinguished from the regular rain-fed tanks.

4. GROUPING OF VILLAGES.—The villages irrigated by the minor rivers and rain-fed tanks in the taluq are placed in the 4th group for settlement purposes. The irrigation from the minor rivers is poorer than that from the rain-fed tanks, and does not therefore deserve to be placed in a higher group than the rain-fed tanks.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.—The soil is chiefly black loam both in dry and irrigated lands. In the former more than six-sevenths is black loam and the rest chiefly red sand. Black sand and red loam are very rare. In the irrigated more than four-fifths is black loam and the rest principally red loam, red sand being meagre. The following table exhibits the description, quantity, and relative proportions of the soil classified:—

Wet or Irrigated.

CLASSIFICATION.		AREA IN ACRES.		
Class.	Sort.	River Irrigated.	Rain-fed.	Total.
4	1	...	34	...
4	2	215	446	...
4	3	597	1,277	...
4	4	345	462	...
4	5	...	64	...
7	1	...	202	...
7	2	...	347	...
7	3	...	88	...
7	4	...	21	...
8	1	...	21	...
Baling		1,157	2,962	4,119
...		...	...	33
		4,152		

Dry.

CLASSIFICATION.		Total Area in Acres.	CLASSIFICATION.		Total Area in Acres.
Class.	Sort.		Class.	Sort.	
2	1	289	7	1	1,082
2	2	1,046	7	2	515
2	3	567	7	3	305
...	...	1,902	7	4	1
...	...	...	8	1	4,831
...	...	...	8	2	12,351
4	1	7,626	8	3	2,204
4	2	44,449	8	4	1,116
4	3	51,688	8	5	415
4	4	15,344	...	...	22,820
4	5	1,677	...	...	144,903
5	1	411	...	...	146,805
5	2	756	...	...	...
5	3	132	...	...	...
...	...	122,083	...	...	...

6. The assessment arrived at on the dry and irrigated lands of the taluq are shown under each money-rate now imposed in juxtaposition, with the assessment that hitherto prevailed. The average rates of assessment are also exhibited against the different items with the result of settlement.

Wet or Irrigated.

Irrigation.	RATE PER ACRE.				AS PER SETTLEMENT.				AS PER JAMABANDI.				DIFFERENCE.							
	First Crop.		Second Crop.		Total.		Survey Area in Acres.	ASSESSMENT.			Average.	Old Area in Acres.	ASSESSMENT.			Average.	Extent.	Assessment.		
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.			A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				Rs.	A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
River irrigated	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	215	1,290	..	1,290	..	207	1,093	10	1,103	5 4 6	..	..					
	4 8 0	..	4 8 0	597	2,687	..	2,687	..	572	2,892	9	2,901	5 0 11	..	..					
	3 8 0	..	3 8 0	345	1,206	..	1,206	..	315	1,631	2	1,633	5 2 10	..	..					
Total ..	..	..	..	1,167	5,183	..	5,183	4 7 8	1,094	5,616	21	5,637	5 2 2	+ 63	433					
Rain-fed	7 8 0	1 8 0	7 8 0	34	952	..	952	..	21	945	2	947	7 11 5	..	..					
	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	87	322	..	322	..	79	626	16	642	7 11 9	..	..					
	4 8 0	1 2 0	5 10 0	561	3,366	..	3,366	..	527	3,886	618	4,604	7 9 0	..	..					
Total ..	4 8 0	..	4 8 0	452	2,034	..	2,034	..	1,101	2,442	333	3,275	7 3 8	..	..					
	3 8 0	..	3 8 0	1,193	5,368	..	5,368	..	506	6,355	701	6,956	5 10 11	..	..					
	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	550	1,928	..	1,928	..	79	2,335	166	2,504	4 9 10	..	..					
Total ..	..	..	..	2,962	13,732	640	14,372	4 10 2	2,730	16,715	1,846	18,561	6 2 0	+ 232	2,933					
Total	7 8 0	1 8 0	7 8 0	34	252	..	252	..	31	245	2	247	7 11 5	..	..					
	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	87	522	..	522	..	79	626	16	642	7 11 9	..	..					
	4 8 0	1 2 0	5 10 0	776	4,656	..	4,656	..	734	5,079	628	5,707	6 13 9	..	..					
Total ..	4 8 0	..	4 8 0	452	2,034	..	2,034	..	407	2,942	333	3,275	7 3 8	..	..					
	3 8 0	..	3 8 0	1,790	8,055	..	8,055	..	1,673	9,147	710	9,857	6 7 6	..	..					
	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	892	3,134	..	3,134	..	79	3,968	171	4,137	4 13 3	..	..					
Total Irrigated	..	..	..	4,119	18,915	640	19,555	4 9 6	3,824	22,331	1,807	24,193	5 13 5	+ 295	3,416					
Baling ..	..	..	..	33	60	..	60	1 13 1	32	34	2	36	1 0 6	+ 1	26					
Total Wet ..	..	..	..	4,152	18,975	640	19,615	4 9 2	3,856	22,365	1,809	24,234	5 12 0	+ 296	3,360					
Including Second Crop ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,519					

Dry.

Rate per Acre.	AS PER SETTLEMENT.			AS PER JAMABANDI.			DIFFERENCE.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.
RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS.
5 0 0	289	1,444	..	272	1,718	6 5 1	..	..
3 8 0	1,046	3,660	..	958	3,823	3 15 10	..	..
2 8 0	567	1,418	..	542	1,095	2 0 4	..	..
Total ..	1,902	6,522	3 6 10	1,772	6,636	3 11 11	+ 130	- 114
2 8 0	7,626	19,066	..	7,483	16,035	2 2 3	..	..
1 8 0	45,531	68,301	..	43,339	66,402	1 8 6	..	..
1 0 0	57,445	57,456	..	54,197	58,681	1 1 4	..	..
0 12 0	28,756	21,572	..	26,497	23,077	0 13 11	..	..
0 8 0	4,014	2,008	..	3,783	2,474	0 10 6	..	..
0 6 0	1,116	419	..	1,071	405	0 6 1	..	..
0 4 0	415	104	..	415	109	0 4 2	..	..
Total ..	144,903	168,926	1 2 8	136,755	167,193	1 3 7	8,118	+ 1,733
Total Dry ..	146,805	175,443	1 3 2	138,557	173,829	1 4 1	+ 8,248	+ 1,619
Deduct Chaturbagam, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	7,438	..	..	..
Remainder ..	..	..	..	..	166,391	1 3 2	..	+ 9,067
Total Dry and Wet ..	150,957	195,063	..	142,413	198,063	..	+ 8,544	- 3,000
Deduct Chaturbagam, &c.* ..	..	..	..	..	7,438	..	..	..
Remainder ..	..	..	..	..	190,625	..	..	+ 4,438

* Chaturbagam	..	..	..	..	RS. 1,553
Ardhamaniem	..	..	..	..	3,369
Shrotriem	..	..	..	..	2,514
Total ..	..	..	..	..	7,438

7. From the above the result will be gathered as follows.

8. LANDS IRRIGATED BY MINOR RIVERS.—The rates imposed on this tract range from Rupees 6 to 3-8-0. About three-fourths of the area is assessed at Rupees 4-8-0 and 6 an acre. The settlement of this tract exhibits a small decrease of Rupees 433 or about 8 per cent. on single crop. The settlement average per acre is Rupees 4-7-8, while the Jamabandi average was Rupees 5-2-2. Hitherto the same average rate was imposed on all lands under a tank good and bad; but in the settlement proper rates have been adopted for different descriptions of soil with reference to the position, quality, and irrigation, and those only that are worst, being poorly irrigated on high level and impregnated with much more soda, salt, and lime than the rest, have been taken at Rupees 3-8-0.

9. RAIN-FED TANKS.—The rates imposed upon the area under rain-fed tanks range from Rupees 7-8-0 to 3 an acre for single crop. More than three-fourths of the area is assessed at Rupees 4-8-0, 6, and 7-8-0. The assessment as per Jamabandi of Fasli 1286 was Rupees 16,715 for single crop with the high average rate of Rupees 6-2-0 per acre; by settlement it is Rs. 13,732 with an average rate of Rs. 4-10-2, resulting in a loss of Rupees 2,983. The rates that hitherto prevailed on rain-fed tanks in this taluq were anomalously high as in Nanguneri, so that they ranged above Rupees 8 in detail on many tanks similar to those imposed on regular river irrigated good tracts in the valley. The average rate arrived at the settlement is fair and rather strict, being higher than those obtained in Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, Tinnevely, and Ottapidaram, and a little less than those in Tenkarai and Nanguneri.

Rain-fed Tanks.

	Average rate per Acre.
RS. A. P.	
Tenkasi	.. 3 13 8
Ambasamudram	.. 3 14 5
Tinnevely	.. 4 4 9
Tenkarai	.. 4 11 3
Nanguneri	.. 5 5 5
Ottapidaram	.. 3 15 0
Sattur	.. 4 10 2

10. As stated in the report of the Ottapidaram Taluq, the rain-fed tanks in this taluq also are, with exceptions, generally inferior and unfavorably situated for supply, either in the midst of black cotton soil where the tank becomes useless as a proper reservoir, the water oozing away or sinking in the earth soon after a few days of the rain and the beds being filled year by year by good deal of deposit of earth silt, or they are near sandy mounds and river sand drifts, which fill the bed of the tank with sand silt. Excepting in very favorable years, these tanks generally suffer for want of water enough to the growth of full nunjah crop. Even in ordinary years the crops suffer and become withered or the ryots resort to the cultivation of punjah crops, such as samai, tenai, raggy, cumboo, and cotton. The former rates were certainly exorbitantly high under these poor tanks, and the present rates relieve the ryots, especially the shareholders or Chaturbagamdars, of much of the burden they were hitherto laboring under. The loss under this head cannot be avoided as the former exorbitant rates fixed in the gross on lands good and bad were unreasonable and incompatible with the principles of classification and Revenue settlement.

11. LANDS SUPPLIED BY BALING.—Baling is rather rare in this taluq, and what exists has, in every case, been assessed at half the assessment of the block in which it is situated. The assessment as per Jamabandi was Rupees 34 for single crop with an average rate of Rupees 1-0-6 per acre; by settlement it is Rupees 60 with an average of Rupees 1-13-1 per acre, showing an increase of Rupees 26.

12. The total wet assessment as per Jamabandi of Fasli 1286 was Rupees 22,365 with an average rate of Rupees 5-12-9 per acre; by settlement it is Rupees 18,975 with an average of Rupees 4-9-2 an acre, the result being a loss of Rupees 3,390 on single crop.

13. SECOND CROP ASSESSMENT.—Under the head of the second crop charge the assessment as per Jamabandi was Rupees 1,869; by settlement it is Rupees 640, resulting in a loss of Rupees 1,229. Last year the second crop charge at high rates was on 610 acres; in the settlement the ryots have compounded for the second crop charge on 539 acres out of 4,152 acres only in cases where they were pretty sure of the growth of some kind of second crop and where they wanted very much to consolidate the assessment in both the crops. All the anomalous cases in the charging of a second crop were got rid of, and the lands having been charged only with a single crop rate, all cases where the second crop cultivation is not feasible under ordinary circumstances; where the ryots did not chose to compound. Out of the loss of Rupees 1,229 under this head, a large portion may be generally recovered in all favorable seasons from the growth of occasional second crop on one crop lands.

14. DRY LANDS UNDER GOVERNMENT WELLS.—The rates imposed on this description of lands range from Rupees 5 to 2-8-0. More than two-thirds of the area is assessed at Rupees 3-8-0 and 5, the highest class of Rupees 5 having been confined to the highly favored tobacco gardens in ten villages near the highly prosperous towns of Virdupatti and Sivakasi where the tobacco cultivation and trade are remarkable and profitable, and where considerably higher rates hitherto prevailed. The assessment as per Jamabandi of Fasli 1286 was Rupees 6,636 with an average rate of Rupees 3-11-11 per acre; by settlement it is Rupees 6,522 with an average rate of Rupees 3-6-10, resulting in a falling off of Rupees 114.

15. ORDINARY DRY LANDS.—The rates imposed upon these lands range from Rupees 2-8-0 to 4 Annas an acre. More than three-fourths of the area is assessed at Rupees 1 to 2-8-0 per acre. The assessment as per Jamabandi of Fasli 1286 was Rupees 1,67,193 with an average rate of Rupees 1-3-7 an acre or Rupees 1-2-8, excluding Chaturbagam, &c.; by settlement it is Rupees 1,68,926 with an average rate of Rupees 1-2-8 per acre, exhibiting an increase of Rupees 1,733 or Rupees 9,171, excluding the Chaturbagam and fixed remissions creditable to Government, and instituting the comparison with the settlement. For the black soil the average per acre as per Jamabandi was Rupees 1-4-7 or Rupees 1-3-8 excluding fixed remissions; as per settlement the average rate per acre for the soil is Rupees 1-3-9. This is higher than the average rate arrived at in Ottapidaram and is very fair compared with the average obtaining in all the better tracts in the neighboring Zemindaris of Ettiapuram, &c., where the general rate of nearly 1 Rupee per acre for cotton soil prevails. The average rate for red soil was, as per Jamabandi, Annas 13-10 or Annas 13-3 per acre excluding Chaturbagam, &c.; as per settlement it is Annas 12-8 per acre. This is higher than the rate (Annas 6-2) arrived at for similar soil in the Ottapidaram Taluq, and much higher than those imposed on punjah red soil in the lower tracts of the river valley. The red soil, however, is better in this taluq than in those parts.

16. The total dry assessment, including the lands under Government wells, was, as per Jamabandi, Rupees 1,73,829 or Rupees 1,66,391 excluding Chaturbagam, &c., with an average rate

per acre of Rupees 1-4-1 or Rupees 1-3-2 excluding remissions. By settlement it is Rupees 1,75,448, with an average rate of Rupees 1-3-2 per acre, exhibiting an increase of Rupees 1,619 or Rupees 9,057, instituting the comparison after excluding the Chaturbagam, &c., from the Jamabandi side.

17. The total assessment, wet and dry, as per Jamabandi was Rupees 1,98,063; by settlement it is Rupees 1,95,063, exhibiting a falling off of Rupees 3,000. Deducting the fixed remissions of Chaturbagam, &c., amounting to Rupees 7,438 from the Jamabandi, and instituting the comparison with the settlement the result is a net increase of Rupees 4,438.* On single crop alone the increase calculated is Rupees 5,669.

18. PALMYRAHS.—Palmyrahs are rather rare in the black cotton country of Sattur. In tracts, however, here and there where principally sandy and gravelly soils prevail, a few scattered trees or small clusters of trees are to be met with. The total number of palmyrahs charged with tax as per Jamabandi was 5,171, with an assessment of Rupees 99. As per settlement the total number charged for including the seedlings was 28,469, with an assessment of Rupees 239,

Particulars.	PALMYRAHS.				
	Number of Palmyrahs.	Assessment in Rupees.	Number of Seedlings.	Assessment in Rupees.	Total Assessment in Rupees.
As per Settlement.					
Consolidated ..	6,712	136	20,329	51	187
Not consolidated ..	1,428	52	3,869	..	52
Total ..	8,140	188	24,198	51	239
As per Jamabandi ..	5,171	99	..	..	99
Difference ..	+ 2,969	89	24,198	51	140

exhibiting an increase of Rupees 140, and leaving 3,869 seedlings yet to be charged. The charge on palmyrahs in the cultivated fields have, for a great part, been consolidated with the land assessment, viz., Rupees 136 on 6,712 out of 8,140 big palmyrahs and Rupees 51 on 20,329 out of 24,198 seedlings. The marginal table will show the particulars of the trees and seedlings on which the consolidated cess has been charged and of those which have not been so dealt with.

19. PASTURAGE.—There was hardly any big or small tract in this taluq required by the ryots to set apart as pasture ground. The cattle are fed in the Government poramboke in gravelly grounds, jungle streams, or in the occupied fields when the harvest is over. In cultivated parts they are fed on small patches of private occupied fields reserved by the ryots themselves for the purpose in addition to Government poramboke, or are fed by cholum plants called nattús for the sake of fodder.

20. BUILDING SITE.—Much extent was not required at the settlement for building site. Only 9 acres 10 cents, assessed at Rupees 9 in eleven villages, were newly added for the purpose where extension was indispensably needed.

21. DIVISION OF COMMON LANDS.—There have been very few cases of common lands in this taluq that were left undivided which could possibly be divided among the shareholders. In two villages, about 43 acres, held by 72 shareholders, have been divided among them. In 22 others, 337 acres, held by 715 sharers, could not be divided owing especially to the absence of most or many of the shareholders who had gone to Trivandrum and other places on account of the famine. In many of these cases the common lands consist of patches of lands at the foot of the topes and trees held in common and not feasible for sub-division. In no case the whole or a large part of any village is held in common.

22. TRANSFER OF PUTTAHS.—1,192 puttahs have been transferred at the settlement with the consent of the parties concerned.

23. REDEMARCATION.—Redemarcation was effected in all the villages of the taluq with vigor. It has been inspected by the Head Classifiers Muttusami Aiyangar, Ramaseshaiyar and Mahalinga Iyer, and Head Demarcator Subramaiyer in the different divisions in which they conducted work. Muttusami Aiyangar carried on work in 34 villages in the Eastern and Southern Divisions; Ramaseshaiyar in 34 villages in the Southern, Central, and Northern Divisions; Mahalinga Iyer in two villages added to the Southern Division from Sankaranainareovil; and Subramaiyer in 14 villages in the Northern Division. During the progress of work and afterwards Ramaiyer, the Supervisor, who was entrusted with the supervision of the Sattur Taluq, did inspect the redemarcation generally during his visit to the different tracts. During my tours of inspection to the different villages in the different tracts of the taluq accompanied by the Supervisor or Head Classifiers, I have impressed upon these officers as well as the different officials and the ryots the necessity of properly carrying out this important work and insisted

upon the ryots taking a deep interest in the matter. I have advised the Tahsildar and Revenue Inspectors to co-operate in the matter, who have accordingly complied with my request and done as much as possible to secure the proper attention of the village officials and ryots to the careful imbedding of stones. In cases where there was remissness owing to the absence of ryots on account of the famine, the villagers have at last completed the work for the absentees. During the excessive rain and the consequent high inundations in all the jungle streams and breaches in the tanks, the work of redemarcation that was satisfactorily completed was affected to some extent. In all possible cases, the ryots have replaced the stones again in many instances. The villagers have given receipts to the completion of the work and are responsible for the upkeep of the stones.

24. To summarize the results of the settlement in the Sattur Taluq, the anomalously high rates of assessment in irrigated lands under rain-fed tanks, and on dry lands in inferior tracts adjoining jungle streams impregnated with soda salt and lime, and on sandy and gravelly tracts have been got rid of, and fairer rates introduced as suited to the country with reference to the circumstances of soil, situation, irrigation, &c. All nominal nunjah lands never cultivated with such crop for a series of years, or such as were lying waste for want of irrigation, being on high level, distant from the source of irrigation, or in excess of the ayacut have on proper inspection and discussion with the ryots been transferred to punjah.

25. Irrigated lands were compounded for as permanent double crop only in cases where the ryots prayed for it, owing to the convenience they commanded, and the rest were left charged only with single crop rates, all nominal charge of second-crop assessment being set aside.

26. The permanent remissions from assessment known locally as Dupatimaniam and Stallankaval in favor of Monigars and Kavalgars, amounting to Rupees 2,732,* have been brought to the credit of the General Fund for the payment of the Village Establishment.

27. Lands held on favorable terms by privileged classes, Chaturbagam, Ardhamaniam, and Shrotriems, have been brought to full assessment the amount of those items being Rupees 7,438.

28. The available assets in this taluq for the increase of revenue consist of Rupees 4,560, being the assessment on cultivable waste ascertained at the settlement. It is quite possible that the extent of waste thus calculated will gradually be taken up by the ryots as they are generally anxious to take up and keep in their holdings all available lands in their respective villages, and the probability of their taking them up is more certain from the lighter assessment fixed in waste portions than that prevail generally on the newly cultivated lands.

29. For the speedy and successful completion of my settlement work in this taluq in the difficult times of the unparalleled famine and the subsequent heavy rains which in no small degree tended to retard progress, I am much indebted to the kind and cordial co-operation of M. R. Ry. Subbaraya Aiyer Avergal, General Charge Deputy Collector, who, in the midst of the multifarious calls by press of business from all departments, has rendered me much assistance by giving a large share of his attention to my requirements, and issuing prompt orders to the Tahsildars to secure every facility for the progress of settlement.

30. I have despatched the diglott registers and descriptive memoirs with eye-sketches of all the villages in the taluq.

+ 1. The Eastern or Nemmen Division.
2. The Southern or Kovilpatti Division.
3. The Central or Sattur Division.
4. The Northern or Virudupatti Division.

31. I beg to submit herewith a final taluq map showing the irrigation, &c., and four scroll maps for the four divisions into which the taluq is divided† to show the mode of classification and assessment pursued in different villages in the taluq.

WITH the foregoing letter the Director of Revenue Settlement submits his Special Assistant's report on the settlement of the Sattur Taluq, to which the table of rates, adopted for the rest of the district, has been applied under the sanction conveyed in G.O., dated 22nd May 1877, No. 1,779.

2. The taluq formerly contained seventy-one villages; the net result of Sub-division transfer, &c., is an increase of thirteen. The soil is chiefly black loam both in the dry and irrigated lands; the garden lands are especially good. The irrigated area is small, amounting to only 4,152 acres, out of a total of 146,805; the sources of supply are rain-fed tanks, and the villages have all been placed in the fourth group.

3. The revised assessment and area by survey are shown in comparison with the old area and assessment in the subjoined abstract:—

	AREA.		ASSESSMENT.		DIFFERENCE.	
	By Pymash.	By Survey.	As per Jamabundi of Faski 1286.	Revised.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
River-irrigated ...	1,094	1,157	5,637	5,183	+ 63	— 454
Rain-fed ...	2,730	2,962	18,561	14,372	+ 232	— 4,189
Baling ...	32	33	36	60	+ 1	+ 24
Total Wet ...	3,856	4,152	24,234	19,615	+ 296	— 4,619
Well lands ...	1,772	1,902	6,636	6,522	+ 130	— 114
Ordinary Dry ...	136,785	144,903	1,67,193	1,68,926	+ 8,118	+ 1,733
Total Dry ...	138,557	146,805	1,73,829	1,75,448	+ 8,248	+ 1,619
Grand Total ...	142,413	150,957	1,98,063	1,95,063	+ 8,544	— 3,000

4. The increase in the area by survey is just 6 per cent.; the assessment has been reduced by Rupees 3,000; but to arrive at the financial results of the settlement, the fixed remissions (Rupees 7,438), which will henceforth cease, must first be deducted from the Jamabundi demand and the result will then be a gain of Rupees 4,438, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The average settlement rates compare with those previously existing as marginally shown. The wet rates range from Rupees $7\frac{1}{2}$, including second-crop charge, to Rupees 3 per acre, and the dry from Rupees 5 for the best garden lands to 4 Annas for the poorest soils. The second-crop charge has been compounded for at one-fourth the first-crop charge on 539 of the 610 acres cultivated with a second crop last year.

5. The palmyrah revenue is trifling; under the usual method of settlement Rupees 239 will be realized, an increase of Rupees 140 over the former demand. The assessment on the cultivable waste amounts to only Rupees 4,560.

6. The settlement appears to the Board satisfactory, and they recommend that it be confirmed.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Secretary

No. 55.

ORDER THEREON, 3rd April 1878, No. 524.

Land Revenue, No. 3.

THE result of the settlement of Sattur Taluq in Tinnevely District is reported in the foregoing Proceedings.

2. The details have been fully discussed by the Board and need no recapitulation.

3. The net result of the settlement is an increase of 8,544 acres in the survey area and of Rs. 4,438 in the assessment, viz., 6 and $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. over the present revenue area and assessment respectively.

4. His Grace in Council approves and confirms the settlement, the details having been worked out on principles already sanctioned for the rest of the district.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

No. 563.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 1st March 1878.

Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ongole, 1st February 1878, No. 138-3.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith the Special Assistant's Report on the Settlement of the Sattur Taluq of the Tinnevely District.

2. This taluq formerly comprised seventy-one villages, but for the greater convenience of the ryots one small village was clubbed with that to which it really belonged and several large villages were sub-divided. Some transfers too of outlying villages were made with adjoining taluqs, the result giving eighty-four villages to Sattur.

3. The irrigated lands of these villages are placed in the 4th group as the tanks are all rain-fed, and the one river channel in the taluq brings down a soda deposit that renders the water inferior for irrigation purposes to that of the rain-fed tanks.

4. The bulk of the area is black cotton soil, but in some parts there are red soil uplands. The garden lands are especially good, and about 1,902 acres are assessed at from Rupees 5 to Rupees $2\frac{1}{2}$ an acre; 110,602 acres of ordinary dry land are assessed at from Rupees $2\frac{1}{2}$ to Rupee 1; and the remainder at from 12 Annas to 4 Annas an acre.

5. The irrigated area is but 4,152 acres, and this is of the poorest description, assessed at an average of Rupees 4-9-2 an acre, which accords sufficiently nearly to the average under rain-fed tanks in other parts of the district.

6. The second crop charge is compounded on 539 of the 610 acres cultivated with a second crop last year, and in this item there is a reduction of 1,229 Rupees. Altogether the reduction on wet lands is Rupees 4,619, or Rupees 1-2-0 an acre.

7. The charge on the dry land remains almost unaltered by settlement, being Rupees 1-3-9 against a nominal charge of Rupees 1-4-9 an acre formerly, but by the abolition of percentage reductions in favor of privileged classes there is a total increase by the settlement of this taluq of Rupees 4,438.

8. There are very few palmyrahs, but where they occur their assessment has been consolidated at Rupees 136 against a fluctuating charge of Rupees 99 last year.

9. The common lands have been divided in only two villages, leaving twenty-two villages still undivided owing to the absence of most of the share holders in this exceptional season; 1,192 puttass were, however, transferred with the consent of the parties concerned.

10. The fields have been all redemarcated and the stones embedded so far as to show only their tops above ground. Particular attention has been paid to this work which is very necessary in a black cotton country.

11. There is but little waste in the taluq and if all this is cultivated it will yield but Rupees 4,560 per annum.

Cost. of (1878) 37 annas.

To

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Secy,

Secy,

Secy.

Dated April 3rd.

Recd.

Entl.

3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

APRIL.

Nos. 54-55.

Settlement of Sattur Taluq in Tinnevely District. Approved and confirmed by the Board of Revenue.

COPIES DESTROYED

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From T. VENCATA CHARRY, Special Assistant Collector, Revenue Settlement, Tinnevely, to
R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, dated Srivilliputtur, 11th
January 1878, No. 6.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report of the financial result of the Revenue Settlement of the
Sattur Taluq.

2. The taluq contained prior to settlement seventy-one villages as per Jamabundi; but by
transfer of villages from and to the Srivilliputtur Taluq, and from Sankaranainarcovil and
Ottapidaram Taluqs, by clubbing of a small
village with a neighbouring larger one, and the
sub-division of big villages into two or more as
particularized in the margin; it now contains
eighty-four villages, consisting of 184,217 acres
or 288 square miles.

3. IRRIGATION.—This taluq is chiefly
irrigated by rain-fed tanks supplied by jungle
streams, or by drainage from the upper fields
or high mounds. A few tanks in five villages
receive supply partly from channels led off from
minor rivers, Nitchapanadi or Vaipar river and
its tributaries. This does not, however, deserve
to be called a regular river, being worse in its
volume, quality, and quantity of supply than a

jungle stream in inferior cotton soil. The water
its channel brings down to the tanks and lands
are so poor and so much impregnated with soda, lime, and salt that it deteriorates the soil very
much. The tanks that depend upon this supply are also partly rain-fed. The channel led off
from the minor river does not carry water to the tank except in rainy seasons. The irrigation
under the streams is, however, distinguished from the regular rain-fed tanks.

4. GROUPING OF VILLAGES.—The villages irrigated by the minor rivers and rain-fed tanks
in the taluq are placed in the 4th group for settlement purposes. The irrigation from the minor
rivers is poorer than that from the rain-fed tanks, and does not therefore deserve to be placed
in a higher group than the rain-fed tanks.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.—The soil is chiefly black loam both in dry and irrigated lands.
In the former more than six-sevenths is black loam and the rest chiefly red sand. Black sand
and red loam are very rare. In the irrigated more than four-fifths is black loam and the rest
principally red loam, red sand being meagre. The following table exhibits the description,
quantity, and relative proportions of the soil classified:—

Wet or Irrigated.

| CLASSIFICA-
TION. | | AREA IN ACRES. | | |
|----------------------|-------|---------------------|-----------|--------|
| Class. | Sort. | River
Irrigated. | Rain-fed. | Total. |
| 4 | 1 | ... | 34 | ... |
| 4 | 2 | 215 | 446 | ... |
| 4 | 3 | 597 | 1,277 | ... |
| 4 | 4 | 345 | 462 | ... |
| 4 | 5 | ... | 64 | ... |
| 7 | 1 | ... | 202 | ... |
| 7 | 2 | ... | 347 | ... |
| 7 | 3 | ... | 88 | ... |
| 7 | 4 | ... | 21 | ... |
| 8 | 1 | ... | 21 | ... |
| Baling | | 1,157 | 2,962 | 4,119 |
| | | ... | ... | 33 |
| | | 4,152 | | |

Dry.

| CLASSIFICATION. | | Total Area
in Acres. | CLASSIFICATION. | | Total Area
in Acres. |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Class. | Sort. | | Class. | Sort. | |
| 2 | 1 | 289 | 7 | 1 | 1,082 |
| 2 | 2 | 1,046 | 7 | 2 | 515 |
| 2 | 3 | 567 | 7 | 3 | 305 |
| ... | ... | 1,902 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 | 7,626 | 8 | 1 | 4,831 |
| 4 | 2 | 44,449 | 8 | 2 | 12,351 |
| 4 | 3 | 51,688 | 8 | 3 | 2,204 |
| 4 | 4 | 15,344 | 8 | 4 | 1,116 |
| 4 | 5 | 1,677 | 8 | 5 | 415 |
| 5 | 1 | 411 | ... | ... | 22,820 |
| 5 | 2 | 756 | ... | ... | 144,903 |
| 5 | 3 | 132 | ... | ... | 146,805 |
| ... | ... | 122,083 | ... | ... | ... |

6. The assessment arrived at on the dry and irrigated lands of the taluq are shown under
each money-rate now imposed in juxtaposition, with the assessment that hitherto prevailed.
The average rates of assessment are also exhibited against the different items with the result of
settlement.

| Irrigation. | AS PER SETTLEMENT. | | | | | | | | | | AS PER JAMABANDI. | | | | | | | | | | DIFFERENCE. | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-------------|--------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|--------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|-----|
| | RATE PER ACRE. | | | | | ASSESSMENT. | | | | | ASSESSMENT. | | | | | ASSESSMENT. | | | | | | |
| | First Crop. | | Second Crop. | | Total. | Survey Area in Acres. | | First Crop. | Second Crop. | Total. | Average. | | Old Area in Acres. | | First Crop. | Second Crop. | Total. | Average. | | Extent. | | |
| | Rs. | A. P. | Rs. | A. P. | Rs. | ACRES. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | A. P. | Rs. | ACRES. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | A. P. | ACRES. | Rs. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | | | | | | |
| River irrigated | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 1,157 | 6,183 | 5,183 | 1,290 | 2,687 | 1,206 | 207 | 1,093 | 10 | 1,103 | 2,901 | 1,631 | 5,616 | 21 | 5,637 | 5 4 6 | 6 0 11 | 5 2 10 | 433 |
| | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 34 | 522 | 131 | 252 | 563 | 3,366 | 527 | 3,986 | 16 | 642 | 4,604 | 333 | 618 | 2 | 247 | 7 14 5 | 7 14 9 | 7 14 9 | .. |
| | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 561 | 2,034 | 509 | 2,543 | 2,543 | 5,368 | 407 | 6,255 | 701 | 3,275 | 6,10 11 | 6,565 | 701 | 2,335 | 393 | 7 3 8 | 6 10 11 | 6 10 11 | .. |
| | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 1,193 | 6,368 | 1,928 | 2,622 | 1,928 | 5,368 | 1,101 | 6,255 | 169 | 2,504 | 4 9 10 | 4,910 | 325 | 7 | 18,561 | 6 2 0 | 232 | 2,983 | .. |
| Rain-fed | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 2,962 | 13,732 | 640 | 14,372 | 4 10 2 | 2,730 | 16,715 | 1,846 | 18,561 | 6 2 0 | 232 | 2,983 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 34 | 522 | 131 | 252 | 563 | 3,366 | 527 | 3,986 | 16 | 642 | 4,604 | 333 | 618 | 2 | 247 | 7 14 5 | 7 14 9 | 7 14 9 | .. |
| | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 561 | 2,034 | 509 | 2,543 | 2,543 | 5,368 | 407 | 6,255 | 701 | 3,275 | 6,10 11 | 6,565 | 701 | 2,335 | 393 | 7 3 8 | 6 10 11 | 6 10 11 | .. |
| | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 1,193 | 6,368 | 1,928 | 2,622 | 1,928 | 5,368 | 1,101 | 6,255 | 169 | 2,504 | 4 9 10 | 4,910 | 325 | 7 | 18,561 | 6 2 0 | 232 | 2,983 | .. |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 1,157 | 6,183 | 5,183 | 1,290 | 2,687 | 1,206 | 207 | 1,093 | 10 | 1,103 | 2,901 | 1,631 | 5,616 | 21 | 5,637 | 5 4 6 | 6 0 11 | 5 2 10 | 433 |
| | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 34 | 522 | 131 | 252 | 563 | 3,366 | 527 | 3,986 | 16 | 642 | 4,604 | 333 | 618 | 2 | 247 | 7 14 5 | 7 14 9 | 7 14 9 | .. |
| | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 561 | 2,034 | 509 | 2,543 | 2,543 | 5,368 | 407 | 6,255 | 701 | 3,275 | 6,10 11 | 6,565 | 701 | 2,335 | 393 | 7 3 8 | 6 10 11 | 6 10 11 | .. |
| | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 1,193 | 6,368 | 1,928 | 2,622 | 1,928 | 5,368 | 1,101 | 6,255 | 169 | 2,504 | 4 9 10 | 4,910 | 325 | 7 | 18,561 | 6 2 0 | 232 | 2,983 | .. |
| Total Irrigated | .. | .. | .. | 4,119 | 18,915 | 640 | 19,555 | 4 9 6 | 3,824 | 22,331 | 1,867 | 24,198 | 5 13 5 | 295 | 3,416 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 34 | 522 | 131 | 252 | 563 | 3,366 | 527 | 3,986 | 16 | 642 | 4,604 | 333 | 618 | 2 | 247 | 7 14 5 | 7 14 9 | 7 14 9 | .. |
| | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 561 | 2,034 | 509 | 2,543 | 2,543 | 5,368 | 407 | 6,255 | 701 | 3,275 | 6,10 11 | 6,565 | 701 | 2,335 | 393 | 7 3 8 | 6 10 11 | 6 10 11 | .. |
| | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 1,193 | 6,368 | 1,928 | 2,622 | 1,928 | 5,368 | 1,101 | 6,255 | 169 | 2,504 | 4 9 10 | 4,910 | 325 | 7 | 18,561 | 6 2 0 | 232 | 2,983 | .. |
| Baling | .. | .. | .. | 33 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 1 13 1 | 32 | 34 | 2 | 36 | 1 0 6 | 1 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 34 | 522 | 131 | 252 | 563 | 3,366 | 527 | 3,986 | 16 | 642 | 4,604 | 333 | 618 | 2 | 247 | 7 14 5 | 7 14 9 | 7 14 9 | .. |
| | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 561 | 2,034 | 509 | 2,543 | 2,543 | 5,368 | 407 | 6,255 | 701 | 3,275 | 6,10 11 | 6,565 | 701 | 2,335 | 393 | 7 3 8 | 6 10 11 | 6 10 11 | .. |
| | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 1,193 | 6,368 | 1,928 | 2,622 | 1,928 | 5,368 | 1,101 | 6,255 | 169 | 2,504 | 4 9 10 | 4,910 | 325 | 7 | 18,561 | 6 2 0 | 232 | 2,983 | .. |
| Total Wet | .. | .. | .. | 4,152 | 18,975 | 640 | 19,615 | 4 9 2 | 3,856 | 22,365 | 1,869 | 24,234 | 5 12 9 | 296 | 3,390 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 34 | 522 | 131 | 252 | 563 | 3,366 | 527 | 3,986 | 16 | 642 | 4,604 | 333 | 618 | 2 | 247 | 7 14 5 | 7 14 9 | 7 14 9 | .. |
| | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 561 | 2,034 | 509 | 2,543 | 2,543 | 5,368 | 407 | 6,255 | 701 | 3,275 | 6,10 11 | 6,565 | 701 | 2,335 | 393 | 7 3 8 | 6 10 11 | 6 10 11 | .. |
| | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 1,193 | 6,368 | 1,928 | 2,622 | 1,928 | 5,368 | 1,101 | 6,255 | 169 | 2,504 | 4 9 10 | 4,910 | 325 | 7 | 18,561 | 6 2 0 | 232 | 2,983 | .. |
| Including Second Crop | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 34 | 522 | 131 | 252 | 563 | 3,366 | 527 | 3,986 | 16 | 642 | 4,604 | 333 | 618 | 2 | 247 | 7 14 5 | 7 14 9 | 7 14 9 | .. |
| | 6 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 561 | 2,034 | 509 | 2,543 | 2,543 | 5,368 | 407 | 6,255 | 701 | 3,275 | 6,10 11 | 6,565 | 701 | 2,335 | 393 | 7 3 8 | 6 10 11 | 6 10 11 | .. |
| | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 1,193 | 6,368 | 1,928 | 2,622 | 1,928 | 5,368 | 1,101 | 6,255 | 169 | 2,504 | 4 9 10 | 4,910 | 325 | 7 | 18,561 | 6 2 0 | 232 | 2,983 | .. |

| Rate per Acre. | AS PER SETTLEMENT. | | | AS PER JAMABANDI. | | | DIFFERENCE. | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Average. | Extent. | Assessment. | Average. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| RS. A. P. | ACRES. | RS. | RS. A. P. | ACRES. | RS. | RS. A. P. | ACRES. | RS. |
| 5 0 0 | 289 | 1,444 | .. | 272 | 1,718 | 6 5 1 | .. | .. |
| 3 8 0 | 1,046 | 3,660 | .. | 958 | 3,823 | 3 15 10 | .. | .. |
| 2 8 0 | 667 | 1,418 | .. | 642 | 1,095 | 2 0 4 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 1,902 | 6 7 2 | 3 6 10 | 1,772 | 6,636 | 3 11 11 | + 130 | - 114 |
| 2 8 0 | 7,626 | 19,966 | .. | 7,483 | 16,055 | 2 2 3 | .. | .. |
| 1 8 0 | 45,531 | 68,301 | .. | 43,339 | 66,402 | 1 8 6 | .. | .. |
| 1 0 0 | 57,445 | 57,456 | .. | 54,197 | 58,691 | 1 1 4 | .. | .. |
| 0 12 0 | 28,756 | 21,572 | .. | 26,497 | 23,077 | 0 13 11 | .. | .. |
| 0 8 0 | 4,014 | 2,008 | .. | 3,783 | 2,474 | 0 10 6 | .. | .. |
| 0 6 0 | 1,116 | 419 | .. | 1,071 | 405 | 0 6 1 | .. | .. |
| 0 4 0 | 415 | 104 | .. | 415 | 109 | 0 4 2 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 144,903 | 168,926 | 1 2 8 | 136,735 | 167,193 | 1 3 7 | + 8,118 | + 1,733 |
| Total Dry .. | 146,805 | 175,448 | 1 3 2 | 138,557 | 173,829 | 1 4 1 | + 8,248 | + 1,619 |
| Deduct Chaturbagam, &c. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,438 | .. | .. | .. |
| Remainder .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 166,391 | 1 3 2 | .. | + 9,067 |
| Total Dry and Wet .. | 150,957 | 195,063 | .. | 142,413 | 198,063 | .. | + 8,544 | - 3,000 |
| Deduct Chaturbagam, &c.* .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,438 | .. | .. | .. |
| Remainder .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 190,625 | .. | .. | + 4,438 |
| * Chaturbagam 1,553 | | | | | | | | |
| Ardhamaniem 3,369 | | | | | | | | |
| Shrotriem 2,514 | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. 7,438 | | | | | | | | |

7. From the above the result will be gathered as follows.

8. LANDS IRRIGATED BY MINOR RIVERS.—The rates imposed on this tract range from Rupees 6 to 3-8-0. About three-fourths of the area is assessed at Rupees 4-8-0 and 6 an acre. The settlement of this tract exhibits a small decrease of Rupees 433 or about 8 per cent. on single crop. The settlement average per acre is Rupees 4-7-8, while the Jamabandi average was Rupees 5-2-2. Hitherto the same average rate was imposed on all lands under a tank good and bad; but in the settlement proper rates have been adopted for different descriptions of soil with reference to the position, quality, and irrigation, and those only that are worst, being poorly irrigated on high level and impregnated with much more soda, salt, and lime than the rest, have been taken at Rupees 3-8-0.

9. RAIN-FED TANKS.—The rates imposed upon the area under rain-fed tanks range from Rupees 7-8-0 to 3 an acre for single crop. More than three-fourths of the area is assessed at Rupees 4-8-0, 6, and 7-8-0. The assessment as per Jamabandi of Fasli 1286 was Rupees 16,715

for single crop with the high average rate of Rupees 6-2-0 per acre; by settlement it is Rs. 13,732 with an average rate of Rs. 4-10-2, resulting in a loss of Rupees 2,983. The rates that hitherto prevailed on rain-fed tanks in this taluq were anomalously high as in Nanguneri, so that they ranged above Rupees 8 in detail on many tanks similar to those imposed on regular river irrigated good tracts in the valley. The average rate arrived at the settlement is fair and rather strict, being higher than those obtained in Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, Tinnevely, and Ottapidaram, and a little less than those in Tenkarai and Nanguneri.

10. As stated in the report of the Ottapidaram Taluq, the rain-fed tanks in this taluq also are, with exceptions, generally inferior and unfavorably situated for supply, either in the midst of black cotton soil where the tank becomes useless as a proper reservoir, the water oozing away or sinking in the earth soon after a few days of the rain and the beds being filled year by year by good deal of deposit of earth silt, or they are near sandy mounds and river sand drifts, which fill the bed of the tank with sand silt. Excepting in very favorable years, these tanks generally suffer for want of water enough to the growth of full nunjah crop. Even in ordinary years the crops suffer and become withered or the ryots resort to the cultivation of punjah crops, such as samai, tenai, raggy, cumboo, and cotton. The former rates were certainly exorbitantly high under these poor tanks, and the present rates relieve the ryots, especially the shareholders or Chaturbagamdars, of much of the burden they were hitherto laboring under. The loss under this head cannot be avoided as the former exorbitant rates fixed in the gross on lands good and bad were unreasonable and incompatible with the principles of classification and Revenue settlement.

11. LANDS SUPPLIED BY BALING.—Baling is rather rare in this taluq, and what exists has, in every case, been assessed at half the assessment of the block in which it is situated. The assessment as per Jamabandi was Rupees 34 for single crop with an average rate of Rupees 1-0-6 per acre; by settlement it is Rupees 60 with an average of Rupees 1-13-1 per acre, showing an increase of Rupees 26.

12. The total wet assessment as per Jamabandi of Fasli 1286 was Rupees 22,365 with an average rate of Rupees 5-12-9 per acre; by settlement it is Rupees 18,975 with an average of Rupees 4-9-2 an acre, the result being a loss of Rupees 3,390 on single crop.

13. SECOND CROP ASSESSMENT.—Under the head of the second crop charge the assessment as per Jamabandi was Rupees 1,869; by settlement it is Rupees 610, resulting in a loss of Rupees 1,229. Last year the second crop charge at high rates was on 610 acres; in the settlement the ryots have compounded for the second crop charge on 539 acres out of 4,152 acres only in cases where they were pretty sure of the growth of some kind of second crop and where they wanted very much to consolidate the assessment in both the crops. All the anomalous cases in the charging of a second crop were got rid of, and the lands having been charged only with a single crop rate in all cases where the second crop cultivation is not feasible under ordinary circumstances and where the ryots did not chose to compound. Out of the loss of Rupees 1,229 under this head, a large portion may be generally recovered in all favorable seasons from the growth of occasional second crop on one crop lands.

14. DRY LANDS UNDER GOVERNMENT WELLS.—The rates imposed on this description of lands range from Rupees 5 to 2-8-0. More than two-thirds of the area is assessed at Rupees 3-8-0 and 5, the highest class of Rupees 5 having been confined to the highly favored tobacco gardens in ten villages near the highly prosperous towns of Virupatti and Sivakasi where the tobacco cultivation and trade are remarkable and profitable, and where considerably higher rates hitherto prevailed. The assessment as per Jamabandi of Fasli 1286 was Rupees 6,636 with an average rate of Rupees 3-11-11 per acre; by settlement it is Rupees 6,522 with an average rate of Rupees 3-6-10, resulting in a falling off of Rupees 114.

15. ORDINARY DRY LANDS.—The rates imposed upon these lands range from Rupees 2-8-0 to 4 Annas an acre. More than three-fourths of the area is assessed at Rupees 1 to 2-8-0 per acre. The assessment as per Jamabandi of Fasli 1286 was Rupees 1,67,193 with an average rate of Rupees 1-3-7 an acre or Rupees 1-2-8, excluding Chaturbagam, &c.; by settlement it is Rupees 1,68,926 with an average rate of Rupees 1-2-8 per acre, exhibiting an increase of Rupees 1,733 or Rupees 9,171, excluding the Chaturbagam and fixed remissions creditable to Government, and instituting the comparison with the settlement. For the black soil the average per acre as per Jamabandi was Rupees 1-4-7 or Rupees 1-3-8 excluding fixed remissions; as per settlement the average rate per acre for the soil is Rupees 1-3-9. This is higher than the average rate arrived at in Ottapidaram and is very fair compared with the average obtaining in all the better tracts in the neighboring Zemindaris of Ettiapuram, &c., where the general rate of nearly 1 Rupee per acre for cotton soil prevails. The average rate for red soil was, as per Jamabandi, Annas 13-10 or Annas 13-3 per acre excluding Chaturbagam, &c.; as per settlement it is Annas 12-8 per acre. This is higher than the rate (Annas 6-2) arrived at for similar soil in the Ottapidaram Taluq, and much higher than those imposed on punjah red soil in the lower tracts of the river valley. The red soil, however, is better in this taluq than in those parts.

16. The total dry assessment, including the lands under Government wells, was, as per Jamabandi, Rupees 1,73,829 or Rupees 1,66,391 excluding Chaturbagam, &c., with an average rate

per acre of Rupees 1-4-1 or Rupees 1-3-2 excluding remissions. By settlement it is Rupees 1,75,448, with an average rate of Rupees 1-3-2 per acre, exhibiting an increase of Rupees 1,619 or Rupees 9,057, instituting the comparison after excluding the Chaturbagam, &c., from the Jamabandi side.

17. The total assessment, wet and dry, as per Jamabandi was Rupees 1,98,063; by settlement it is Rupees 1,95,063, exhibiting a falling off of Rupees 3,000. Deducting the fixed remissions of Chaturbagam, &c., amounting to Rupees 7,438 from the Jamabandi, and instituting the comparison with the settlement the result is a net increase of Rupees 4,438.* On single crop alone the increase calculated is Rupees 5,669.

* Deducting the net loss by transfer of items, Rupees 2,783 from the Jamabandi, and comparing it with the settlement, the apparent net gain would be Rupees 7,221 dry and wet, single and double crop.

18. PALMYRAHS.—Palmyrahs are rather rare in the black cotton country of Sattur. In tracts, however, here and there where principally sandy and gravelly soils prevail, a few scattered trees or small clusters of trees are to be met with. The total number of palmyrahs charged with tax as per Jamabandi was 5,171, with an assessment of Rupees 99. As per settlement the total number charged for including the seedlings was 28,469, with an assessment of Rupees 239, exhibiting an increase of Rupees 140, and leaving 3,869 seedlings yet to be charged. The charge on palmyrahs in the cultivated fields have, for a great part, been consolidated with the land assessment, viz., Rupees 136 on 6,712 out of 8,140 big palmyrahs and Rupees 51 on 20,329 out of 24,198 seedlings. The marginal table will show the particulars of the trees and seedlings on which the consolidated cess has been charged and of those which have not been so dealt with.

| Particulars. | PALMYRAHS. | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number of Palmyrahs. | Assessment in Rupees. | Number of Seedlings. | Assessment in Rupees. | Total Assessment in Rupees. |
| <i>As per Settlement.</i> | | | | | |
| Consolidated .. | 6,712 | 136 | 20,329 | 51 | 187 |
| Not consolidated .. | 1,428 | 52 | 3,869 | .. | 52 |
| Total .. | 8,140 | 188 | 24,198 | 51 | 239 |
| As per Jamabandi .. | 5,171 | 99 | .. | .. | 99 |
| Difference .. | + 2,969 | 89 | 24,198 | 51 | 140 |

19. PASTURAGE.—There was hardly any big or small tract in this taluq required by the ryots to set apart as pasture ground. The cattle are fed in the Government poramboke in gravelly grounds, jungle streams, or in the occupied fields when the harvest is over. In cultivated parts they are fed on small patches of private occupied fields reserved by the ryots themselves for the purpose in addition to Government poramboke, or are fed by cholum plants called nattús for the sake of fodder.

20. BUILDING SITE.—Much extent was not required at the settlement for building site. Only 9 acres 10 cents, assessed at Rupees 9 in eleven villages, were newly added for the purpose where extension was indispensably needed.

21. DIVISION OF COMMON LANDS.—There have been very few cases of common lands in this taluq that were left undivided which could possibly be divided among the shareholders. In two villages, about 43 acres, held by 72 shareholders, have been divided among them. In 22 others, 337 acres, held by 715 sharers, could not be divided owing especially to the absence of most or many of the shareholders who had gone to Trivandrum and other places on account of the famine. In many of these cases the common lands consist of patches of lands at the foot of the topes and trees held in common and not feasible for sub-division. In no case the whole or a large part of any village is held in common.

22. TRANSFER OF PUTTAHS.—1,192 puttahs have been transferred at the settlement with the consent of the parties concerned.

23. REDEMARCATION.—Redemarcation was effected in all the villages of the taluq with vigor. It has been inspected by the Head Classifiers Muttusami Aiyangar, Ramaseshaiyar and Mahalinga Iyer, and Head Demarcator Subramaiyer in the different divisions in which they conducted work. Muttusami Aiyangar carried on work in 34 villages in the Eastern and Southern Divisions; Ramaseshaiyar in 34 villages in the Southern, Central, and Northern Divisions; Mahalinga Iyer in two villages added to the Southern Division from Sankaranainarcovil; and Subramaiyer in 14 villages in the Northern Division. During the progress of work and afterwards Ramaiyer, the Supervisor, who was entrusted with the supervision of the Sattur Taluq, did inspect the redemarcation generally during his visit to the different tracts. During my tours of inspection to the different villages in the different tracts of the taluq accompanied by the Supervisor or Head Classifiers, I have impressed upon these officers as well as the different officials and the ryots the necessity of properly carrying out this important work and insisted

upon the ryots taking a deep interest in the matter. I have advised the Tahsildar and Revenue Inspectors to co-operate in the matter, who have accordingly complied with my request and done as much as possible to secure the proper attention of the village officials and ryots to the careful imbedding of stones. In cases where there was remissness owing to the absence of ryots on account of the famine, the villagers have at last completed the work for the absentees. During the excessive rain and the consequent high inundations in all the jungle streams and breaches in the tanks, the work of redemarcation that was satisfactorily completed was affected to some extent. In all possible cases, the ryots have replaced the stones again in many instances. The villagers have given receipts to the completion of the work and are responsible for the upkeep of the stones.

24. To summarize the results of the settlement in the Sattur Taluq, the anomalously high rates of assessment in irrigated lands under rain-fed tanks, and on dry lands in inferior tracts adjoining jungle streams impregnated with soda, salt and lime, and on sandy and gravelly tracts have been got rid of, and fairer rates introduced as suited to the country with reference to the circumstances of soil, situation, irrigation, &c. All nominal nunjah lands never cultivated with such crop for a series of years, or such as were lying waste for want of irrigation, being on high level, distant from the source of irrigation, or in excess of the ayacut have on proper inspection and discussion with the ryots been transferred to punjah.

25. Irrigated lands were compounded for as permanent double crop only in cases where the ryots prayed for it, owing to the convenience they commanded, and the rest were left charged only with single crop rates, all nominal charge of second-crop assessment being set aside.

26. The permanent remissions from assessment known locally as Dupatimaniam and Stallamkaval in favor of Monigars and Kavalgars, amounting to Rupees 2,732,* have been brought to the credit of the General Fund for the payment of the Village Establishment.

27. Lands held on favorable terms by privileged classes, Chaturbagam, Ardhamaniam, and Shrotriems, have been brought to full assessment, the amount of those items being Rupees 7,438.

28. The available assets in this taluq for future increase of revenue consist of Rupees 4,560, being the assessment on cultivable waste ascertained at the settlement. It is quite possible that the extent of waste thus calculated will gradually be taken up by the ryots as they are generally anxious to take up and keep in their holdings all available lands in their respective villages, and the probability of their taking them up is more certain from the lighter assessment fixed in waste portions than that prevail generally on the newly cultivated lands.

29. For the speedy and successful completion of my settlement work in this taluq in the difficult times of the unparalleled famine and the subsequent heavy rains which in no small degree tended to retard progress, I am much indebted to the kind and cordial co-operation of M. R. Ry. Subbaraya Aiyer Avergal, General Charge Deputy Collector, who, in the midst of the multifarious calls by press of business from all departments, has rendered me much assistance by giving a large share of his attention to my requirements, and issuing prompt orders to the Tahsildars to secure every facility for the progress of settlement.

30. I have despatched the diglott registers and descriptive memoirs with eye-sketches of all the villages in the taluq.

31. I beg to submit herewith a final taluq map showing the irrigation, &c., and four scroll maps for the four divisions into which the taluq is divided† to show the mode of classification and assessment pursued in different villages in the taluq.

† 1. The Eastern or Nemmeni Division.
2. The Southern or Kovilpatti Division.
3. The Central or Sattur Division.
4. The Northern or Virudupatti Division.

With the foregoing letter the Director of Revenue Settlement submits his Special Assistant's report on the settlement of the Sattur Taluq, to which the table of rates, adopted for the rest of the district, has been applied under the sanction conveyed in G.O., dated 22nd May 1877, No. 1,779.

2. The taluq formerly contained seventy-one villages; the net result of Sub-division transfer, &c., is an increase of thirteen. The soil is chiefly black loam both in the dry and irrigated lands; the garden lands are especially good. The irrigated area is small, amounting to only 4,152 acres, out of a total of 146,805; the sources of supply are rain-fed tanks, and the villages have all been placed in the fourth group.

3. The revised assessment and area by survey are shown in comparison with the old area and assessment in the subjoined abstract:—

| | AREA. | | ASSESSMENT. | | DIFFERENCE. | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| | By Pymash. | By Survey. | As per Jamabundi of Fasli 1286. | Revised. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| | ACRES. | ACRES. | RS. | RS. | ACRES. | RS. |
| River-irrigated ... | 1,094 | 1,157 | 5,637 | 5,183 | + 63 | — 454 |
| Rain-fed ... | 2,730 | 2,962 | 18,561 | 14,372 | + 232 | — 4,189 |
| Baling ... | 32 | 33 | 36 | 60 | + 1 | + 24 |
| Total Wet ... | 3,856 | 4,152 | 24,234 | 19,615 | + 296 | — 4,619 |
| Well lands ... | 1,772 | 1,902 | 6,636 | 6,522 | + 130 | — 114 |
| Ordinary Dry ... | 136,785 | 144,903 | 1,67,193 | 1,68,926 | + 8,118 | + 1,733 |
| Total Dry ... | 138,557 | 146,805 | 1,73,829 | 1,75,448 | + 8,248 | + 1,619 |
| Grand Total ... | 142,413 | 150,957 | 1,98,063 | 1,95,063 | + 8,544 | — 3,000 |

4. The increase in the area by survey is just 6 per cent.; the assessment has been reduced by Rupees 3,000; but to arrive at the financial results of the settlement, the fixed remissions (Rupees 7,438), which will henceforth cease, must first be deducted from the Jamabundi demand and the result will then be a gain of Rupees 4,438, or about 2½ per cent. The average settlement rates compare with those previously existing as marginally shown. The wet rates range from Rupees 7½, including second-crop charge, to Rupees 3 per acre, and the dry from Rupees 5 for the best garden lands to 4 Annas for the poorest soils. The second-crop charge has been compounded for at one-fourth the first-crop charge on 539 of the 610 acres cultivated with a second crop last year.

5. The palmyrah revenue is trifling; under the usual method of settlement Rupees 239 will be realized, an increase of Rupees 140 over the former demand. The assessment on the cultivable waste amounts to only Rupees 4,560.

6. The settlement appears to the Board satisfactory, and they recommend that it be confirmed.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Collector of Tinnevely.

„ to the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Ed. W. H. French.

Revenue Department

No 524

Proceedings of the Madras Government
under date the 3rd April
1878

Read Proceedings of the Board
of 1st March 1878 No. 563
of Revenue, reviewing report
on the Settlement of Sattur
Taluk, Tinnevely District, and
recommending that it be
confirmed.

The result of the Settlement
of Sattur Taluk in Tinnevely
District is reported in the
foregoing Proceedings.

2. The details have been fully
discussed by the Board and
need no recapitulation

3. The net result of the Settle-
ment is an increase of 8544
acres in the Survey area and
of

Sealed 10

418-4

10/256

1878.

Board of Revenue
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 1st MARCH 1878, No. 563.

Outgoing 1/72
Encl.

Received 20 March

MARCH.
No. 563.

Settlement of Sattur Taluk, Tinnevely Dis-
trict. — Reviewing report on the —, and recom-
mending that it be confirmed.

Mol
81/1

L.D.

1-57

of Rupees 4438 in the
assessment viz. 6 and 2 1/2
per cent over the present
Revenue Area and assess-
ment respectively.

4. His Grace in Council
approves and confirms the
settlement, the details having
been worked out on principles
already sanctioned for the
rest of the District.

CU

13 To the Board of Revenue
24 The Director of Public Works
27/10/4

11-11-87 ✓

27-1-88 ✓

26-12-87 ✓

2-5-88

15-7-38 II ✓

Bratt G. C.

Settlement off Pattur

Taluk - Tinnuruli District

C. 29/3/78 R. 3 April 78.

C. 29/3/78 R. 3 April 78.