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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 659 Press Mis.

Dated 8-7- 1887

Not to be folded or roughly handled

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(LAND REVENUE).

THE HON. J. GROSE, M.A.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 1st November 1888, No. 613 :—

W. WILSON, ESQ., M.A.

Read—the following letter from A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART, Esq., Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 31st July 1888, No. 1348 :—

ABSTRACT.—Submitting reports on escheat cases Nos. 221 to 224 relating to the Etanatasskur amsam, and requesting that orders may be passed *at an early date* so that the decisions may be carried out at the settlement now going on.

Resolution—dated 1st November 1888, No. 613.

* * * * *

2. Cases Nos. 223 and 224 are ordinary escheats, and are transferred, for disposal, to the Land Revenue Commissioners.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIYAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Malabar.
" Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar.
" Land Revenue Commissioners, with cases Nos. 223 and 224 and Statement of Facts.

RESOLUTION—dated 14th February 1889, No. 104.

With the Proceedings read above, the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement transfers, for disposal by the Board (Land Revenue), two cases of escheats reported on by the Special Assistant Collector, Malabar-Wynaad. The papers will be submitted to Government for their orders.

2. The first case … Nagi Avva of … Kalpatta. In para. …
* Case … the report relating to it, it is recom- …d that certain wooden materials, … valued at about Rs … yappa Tharagan. Regarding the disposal of personal … address the civil court (*vide* para. 2 of S.O. No. 279). … as. 24 and 25 are approved.

3. In regard to … Etanatasskur, referred to in para. 26, it is not quite clea… to have escheated. One Kantha- mangalath Nayar clai… ands, and produces leases executed in his favor by tenants … claim on behalf of Government is based on the assumptio… ahmasuri Tharagan's. To prove this point all the evid… consist of the statement of Nagi Avva, that these lands … atement of the occupants, which is as much against Brahmasuri … it is against Kanthamangalath Nayar's. It is not ce… es which they have executed in favor of the latter, they … topped from questioning his title. There remains therefore … old woman, Nagi Avva, who was living as a beggar. M… be attached to her statement, as the lands Nos. 5 and 6 in … nd 2 in Muppainad amsams, which she mentioned as belon… ved to be the property of others, (paras. 18, 21 and 23). … ged to her, it is not clear why neither she nor the man … r made any attempt to question the Nayar's asserting … ling to the Advocate-General's opinion, communicated … ted 15th October 1888, No. 710, Government should affi… is no lawful claimant. It does not seem sufficient, theref… the documents produced by the Nayar are of recent date … n to have belonged to Brahmasuri Tharagan, who has left …

4. The second case … own as Janmakara Tharagan's
* Case No. 224 … and concerns the property, … and immovable, of the family. About the movable prop… address the civil court under para. 2 of S.O. No. 279.

5. With regard to th… ree claimants now, of whom one claims only a part of lan… officials unite in recommending that his claim should … by virtue of a deed of sale executed in his favor by … istantly related to the family, who had herself no lawful… But as she had been suffered to succeed to it and to hold it … was generally recognised as the jammi, the sale by her of … e recognised as recommended. The value of this piece of …

6. The other two clai… Padumaya Tharagan, claiming to be distantly related to … d (para. 10), and (2) Kalpatta Sri Devi Akkamma, claimi… am rights over lands Nos. 1—8 from the representatives o… n's tarwad (para. 17). For the reasons given in paras. 17, … l copies of deeds produced by the agent of the latter mus… s. The court decree produced will not bind Government, … en taken on it, it need not be given any undue significan…

7. The remaining cla… aya Tharagan, bases his claim on his relationship (said to …) to Pattiava's husband. The exact relationship is not sta… bly unsustainable, and has not been actively pressed.

8. The lands may, the… e escheated to Government as proposed, with the exceptio… referred to.

9. In para. 23 the number of the land which has been leased to Mr. Alexander is incorrectly given as 19 instead of 18.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Departmen…
with three enclosures, in original to be returned.
Copy to the Collector of Malabar.

Erd. E. Fernandez.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1889.

Board of Reven

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

rinted February 21st.

Proceedings, dated 14th February 18
No. 104.

Submitting, with remarks, for the orders o
Government, two cases of *escheat* relating to t
Etanalasskur amsam, in the Malabar district.

8TH JULY 1887, No. 659, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 30th May 1887, No. 104 :—

THE HON. W. S. WHITESIDE, C.S., COMMISSIONER.

Read—the following letter from A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART, Esq., F.G.S., Special Assistant Collector, Nílgiris and Malabar, to the Secretary to the Commissioner in the Department of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, through the Collector of the Nílgiris, dated Ootacamund, 31st March 1887, No. 1269.

I have the honor to submit my report on the conclusion of the settlement of Nílgiri-Wynaad, ordered in G.O., No. 611, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1886.

2. *Description of area settled.*—This division consists of the three modern amsams (parishes) of (*a*) Nambalakod, (*b*) Munnanâd, and (*c*) Cherankôd, and covers a superficial area of 2 0 square miles. It is thus somewhat smaller than the counties of Middlesex in England or of Louth in Ireland; or of the shires of Haddington in Scotland or of Flint in Wales. It contains, in consequence of recent survey operations, eleven desams (villages), of which six form the Nambalakod, three the Munnanâd, and two the Cherankôd amsams. Appendix A shows at a glance the geographical position of the tract, the boundaries of which may be described as follows :—

North.—Mysore territory and the Ganapathivattam amsam of Malabar-Wynaad.
East.—Tódanâd division of the Nílgiri district and Ouchterlony valley.
South.—Ouchterlony valley and Ernâd taluk of Malabar district.
West.—Ernâd taluk and Muppainad amsam of Malabar-Wynaad.

3. The Ouchterlony valley does not fall within the scope of this report, no orders regarding its settlement having yet been issued. On this point I am addressing you separately.

4. *Physical characteristics.*—Viewed from the top of the Naduvattam-Gúdalúr ghât the Nílgiri-Wynaad presents the aspect of a long stretch of level country, covered with jungle, broken here and there by narrow strips of "paddy flats," and threaded by several meandering streams. From above the apparent general level towers "Morappamudi," or "Needle Rock Peak," which is a solid mass of magnetic iron ore, in the neighbourhood of which the compass is useless. On descending the ghât, however, and traversing the division, it is found to consist of successions of hill and dale, the average height above sea level being some 3,000 feet, though some of the points are considerably higher, whilst many of the flats are much lower. The most conspicuous elevations are "Needle Rock Peak," "Cheramkod Kunnu," "Nadgani Betta," "Hadiabetta Peak," "Kallu Malai," and "Gulur Hill." Almost innumerable streams—locally known as "poyas"—rise in the uplands, and, flowing along

the valleys, feed the Moyar, Pandy, Cholady, Noolpoya, and Noogoo rivers. The principal rocks are granitoid and schistose gneisses traversed by numerous quartz reefs, which are frequently auriferous. The gold in these reefs, which are almost invariably white at the outcrop, is generally fine, though the finest gold is alluvial. Invisible gold occurs with pyrolusite. The gold is invariably coated with the sesquioxide of iron, resulting from the decomposition of the associated pyrites after deposition. The dominant minerals of the tract are quartz, mica, hornblende, chlorite, and felspar. The gneisses are commonly felspathic varieties of white or grey color with an extraordinary tendency to weather and decompose into red, brown, white, or yellow felspathic clays or clayey rocks. The prevalent color of the clays—red and reddish brown, is due to ferruginous matter. Iron pyrites is frequently disseminated through the gneiss. Crystals of magnetic and grains of titaniferous iron ore are by no means uncommon, and occasional bands of hæmatite occur. Talcose and micaceous schists are in some sections abundant, but there are no regular belts of slates and no appearance of intrusive rocks such as would be furnished by dykes of trap or basaltic rocks. Large crystals of felspar are sometimes observable throughout the gneiss, which then becomes a felspar prophyry. Quartzo-hornblendic chloritic and garnetiferous varieties are also found. There is little doubt that the present surface has only been exposed after a slow wearing away of over two thousand feet of superincumbent gneiss which was once continuous between the Nilgiris and the Vellaramulla range, and that the higher points are merely the harder rocks which have most resisted the influence of denudation, though these too were doubtless once far higher than they now are. The division is exposed to the full force of the south-west, and, to a much less extent, to that of the north-east monsoons. The average annual rainfall—which is unfailing—is about 130 inches. Water has been the principal force exerted in bringing about the present physical aspect of the country. Its denuding action is most conspicuous in the formation of the irregular ridges, deep ravines, and "paddy flats" characteristic of the division. These "flats" have been formed by the erosion of the original rocks and consist mainly of the detritus of the decomposed strata which, year by year, is washed down from the higher to the lower levels. The resultant soils are of remarkable natural fertility, containing, in addition to the comminuted mineral, much organic matter, derived from the decay of the luxuriant vegetation that loves all hollows and sheltered positions in the division. The valleys thus gradually become swampy "flats," known as "kollis," wherein the *pandanaceæ* or "screw pine" family principally flourish. These are reclaimed for cultivation and are known then as "nilams," "kandams," or "vayals" = paddy flats. Springs abound, and small streams traverse many of the flats. No irrigation works exist, nor is recourse had to baling or other artificial contrivances for obtaining any additional supply of water. Tanks and wells are conspicuous by their absence. Nature has been, and is, so bountiful that the ryot is content to trust implicitly to her, and he is never betrayed. His "wet lands" are in fact chiefly "manavari" or "rain-fed," though, owing to the rainfall being so constant and heavy, they are far superior to many technical "wet lands" in less favored districts.

5. *Agriculture.*—The staple crops of the division are (1) rice (*Oryza sativa*) and (2) "ragi" (*Eleusine coracana*). Here and there patches of sami (*Panicum miliare*) and "korali" (*Setaria italica*) are grown. Tea, coffee, and cinchona are cultivated on the estates, and experiments in the production of various fibres have been successfully conducted by one of the principal companies that hold lands in this tract. The swamps—"kollis"—are well adapted for the growth of the sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), as the experiments of the most intelligent and enterprising planter in Wynaad, Mr. Jeremiah Ryan, have proved, and it is to be hoped that the ryot will take this lesson to heart.

The dry cultivation consists chiefly of "ragi," which is mostly grown on the temporary or "shifting" methods, known locally as "muthari" or "takkal," and elsewhere as "kumari," "podu," "dhya," and by many other names. The *Eleusine coracana* is the staple product of Mysore, whence much is imported into Nilgiri-Wynaad by the Tippakadu-Gúdalúr road. Plantains (*Musa*), jack fruit (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), oranges, limes, and lemons (*Rutaceæ*) are grown round most of the "parambas" or gardens around the holdings.

The wet cultivation is confined to *rice*, of which I have ascertained the local names and average market price per pothi (= 30 seers of unhusked rice) of fifteen varieties, viz.:—

No.	Name of rice seed.	Average market value per pothi	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	
1	Rajani	2 0 0	High class rice, grown in the best lands and by the wealthier ryots.
2	Kalama	2 0 0	
3	Uppu kalama	1 12 0	
4	Jiraka-sala	1 12 0	
5	Chona sala	1 8 0	Middling class rice, ordinarily grown in the average class of lands.
6	Chennellu	1 6 0	
7	Villi	1 6 0	
8	Villiyan	1 4 0	Inferior class rice, grown by poorer ryots in the inferior sorts of lands.
9	Kotaka valiyan	1 4 0	
10	Kothandan	1 4 0	
11	Chintamani	1 4 0	
12	Mundon	1 2 0	
13	Chembathi	1 2 0	
14	Thoredi	1 2 0	
15	Panja	1 0 0	

As a rule only one crop is reaped in the year, though occasionally two crops are gathered.

6. *Communications and markets.*—Appendix A shows the directions of the main roads, viz., (1) the Gúdalúr-Vayitri road, passing through Devala, Pandalur, and Cherambady; (2) the Gúdalúr-Sultan's Battery road, passing through Nellakotta; and (3) the Gúdalúr-Mysore road, passing through Tippakadu. The first starts at the foot of Gúdalúr-Naduvattam ghât by which communication is mainly had with the Nilgiri plateau and Coimbatore. A branch leads down the Carcoor ghât past Nadgani, the most direct route to the Malabar plains. From Devala a cross-road leads through Nelliyalam to Sultan's Battery, and this is also connected with a road to Nellakotta; and from Cherambadi another cross-road also leads to Sultan's Battery. There are many cross paths, and the division is certainly well connected. The principal market—held every Sunday—is at Gúdalúr. Minor "shandies" are also held weekly at Devala, Pandalur, Nellakotta, and Cherambady. There is considerable traffic between Mysore and Gúdalúr along the Gúdalúr-Tippakadu road. Though Devala is the nominal head-quarters of the divisional officer, Gúdalúr, the head-quarters of the Tahsildar, Munsiff, and Sub-Registrar, is by far the most important place in the division.

7. *Population.*—The following table gives detailed particulars regarding the area, number of occupied houses, and population of the division according to the last census returns:—

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
					Population.			Density of Population.	
Division.	Amsam.	Area in square miles.	Number of desams.	Number of occupied houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per square mile.	Per occupied house.
Nilgiri-Wynad.	Nambalakod.	139	1. Mudumalai. 2. Cheramulai. 3. Srimadura .. 4. Gúdalúr .. 5. Padanthara. 6. Devala ..	2,645	9,312	5,556	14,868	107	5·6
	Munnanad ..	60	1. Nellakotta .. 2. Munnanad .. 3. Nelliyalam ..	999	3,737	2,555	6,292	105	6·3
	Cherankod ..	41	1. Cherankod .. 2. Irumád ..	731	2,380	1,900	4,280	104	5·9
Total ..	3	240	11	4,375	15,429	10,011	25,440	106	5·8

The figures entered in columns 5 and 6 of this table are the most accurate that can be obtained; but these, it must be remembered, only represent the numbers of occupied houses and the population in 1881. Six years have elapsed and the division has been steadily increasing in prosperity, and it is probable, that were a census now taken, it would be found necessary to increase these figures at least 15 per cent. During the decade 1871-1881, the population of this district increased 32·51 per cent., and I think 15 per cent. is a moderate estimate of the probable increase of population in Nilgiri-Wynaad since 1881, when the last census was taken. In addition to the Europeans engaged in planting and mining operations, this population may be broadly classified as follows:—

(1) Aboriginal races	(*a*) Jain Kurumbas and (*b*) Bett Kurumbas.
(2) Settlers from the Western Coast ...	(*a*) Chettis, (*b*) Nayars, (*c*) Tiyans, (*d*) Mupas, (*e*) Kurichyas, (*f*) Kaders, (*g*) Mulkurumbas, (*h*) Cherumas, (*i*) Mappillas, (*j*) Paniyars.
(3) Canarese	Estate and road coolies from Mysore.
(4) Goudas	Refugees from Mysore during the Mysore wars.
(5) Pariahs	Descendants of camp followers and sepoys and coolies from other districts.
(6) Conga Pariahs	Coolies of the scavenger caste, commonly called "Tamuls," mostly from Coimbatore.
(7) Mahomedans	Descendents of followers, &c., of Tippu and settlers.

The vast majority are engaged in agricultural pursuits, though the Mussulmans are mostly traders, whilst the Canarese and Pariahs are mostly coolies. There are very few Mappillas in this division, though many have settled in Malabar-Wynaad. The Jain (honey) Kurumbas and Bett (hill) Kurumbas are useful to the Forest Department in collecting minor forest produce, such as honey, gall-nuts, roots, &c., and as axemen. These are the worst offenders in the matter of unauthorised "kumari" cultivation. They, with the Mupas, Mulkurumbas, Kurichyas, Kaders, and Cherumas, may be regarded as jungle tribes whose chief interest in life is the pursuit of game. They occasionally work as coolies on estates, but, as a rule, lead a precarious life, constantly shifting their patches of cultivation, which is formed by felling a plot of forest, burning it, and raising a wretched crop of ragi or sami, and then abandoning it for fresh fields of destruction. By this means extensive areas have been converted from high forest into worthless scrub covered with Lantana and bracken (*Pteris aquilina*). The Chettis hold most of the occupied lands other than estates. They are essentially agriculturists and not traders as their names would imply in East-Coast districts. They are well to-do, lazy, and miserly to a degree, hoarding in pits every rupee they can manage to collect. They live in most cleanly, comfortable houses and regard themselves as the aristocracy of the country. They rarely handle the plough or work themselves, getting all their tillage performed by their Paniyars and other coolies. The "Paniyars" are *de facto* slaves of the Chettis and are regarded as hereditary bondsmen in spite of British rule. They are of African origin, being the descendants of slaves conveyed from Zanzibar at the time of the Arab invasions of Malabar which gave rise to the Mappillas. Their physiognomy is clearly indicative of their origin. One happy result of this settlement will be to facilitate the real, though very gradual, enfranchisement of this industrious class, who will be able to obtain lands for their own cultivation which have hitherto been included in puttas held by the Chettis who will be too careful of their money to indulge in the luxury of holding large areas of land that they cannot or will not cultivate, but for which, if retained, they will be required to pay in the future. Hitherto, the tax being only on cultivation, the Chettis held large excess areas for which they paid nothing, but which their Paniyars and others would be glad to have held and cultivated. So long as the tax was on cultivation these lands were practically monopolised by the Chettis and kept out of cultivation; but now that an occupation tax has been substituted, the Chettis will probably hold only what they really intend to cultivate, relinquishing the rest, which will thus become available for fresh occupation.

8. *Political history.*—Since 31st March 1877 this division, commonly called "South-east" or "Nilgiri" Wynaad, has formed part of the Nilgiri district. Before that it, with the rest of the Wynaad taluk, now known as Malabar-Wynaad, formed

part of the Malabar district. Its history, from the earliest times down to the present, has been fully set forth in my "Short Historical Resumè" and "Statements of Facts" relating to the Munnanad and Cheranked Amsams and in my report on Escheat Case, No. XXIV, relating to the Nambalakod Amsam, all of which are printed in Appendix B, which is a complete record of escheat operations in the Nilgiri-Wynaad, all the decisions relating to which have been carried into effect at the recent settlement. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me, in this place, to do more than to invite attention to Appendix B.

9. *Revenue History—Past and up to the date of settlement.*—This I have fully described at paragraphs 4 to 26 of my letter No. 6452, dated 31st October 1884, printed with Board's Proceedings, dated 13th October 1885, No. 2869, and which, for facility of reference and to avoid needless repetition, I have extracted as Appendix C to this report. I beg that this may be re-perused before the rest of this report is read, as it explains the settlement now concluded. It will be seen that the basis of the Government demand has hitherto been a tax on cultivation only, or rather on the supposed cultivation, a system which, so far back as 1863, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India (*vide* despatch No. 46, dated 8th August 1863, printed with G.O., dated 5th October 1863, No. 1818), characterised as "objectionable," and which he hoped would soon be abolished.

10. *Present settlement.*—The principles on which the settlement has been conducted are enunciated in G.O., No. 611, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1886, and G.O., No. 741, Revenue, dated 27th August 1886, and are concisely set forth in the notification—copy of which forms Appendix D—published in the local gazettes of the Nilgiri and Malabar districts for general information. The fundamental principle is the substitution of a tax on *occupation*, as in all other settled districts, for a tax on supposed cultivation as heretofore, which was arrived at in most cases by guess work on the part of the village officials at whose mercy the revenue practically lay.

Two main divisions have been observed in the classification of lands, viz., (*a*) wet and (*b*) dry.

Wet lands comprise paddy flats and swamps, locally known as "nilams," "kandams," "vayals," and "kollis." Dry lands include all other lands on which dry cultivation—whether estate, garden, modan, ponam, or takkal—is or can be carried on. (*a*) Reserved forests, (*b*) the leased forest of Mudumalai, and (*c*) porambokes have not been classified, though admitted holdings in (*a*) and (*b*) have been duly settled. Lands held under the waste land rules have not been affected by the settlement. Estates held under private jammis or under Government, who have taken the place of fictitious jammis in escheat lands *bonâ fide* acquired, have been settled in conformance with paragraph 13 of Appendix D, whilst estates held on Government putta have been settled in the manner described at paragraph 14 of that appendix.

Dry lands have been assessed at four rates, viz.:—

Class.	Description.	Rate per acre.
		Rs. A. P.
I	Forest lands and coffee, tea, and cinchona cultivation	2 0 0
II	Superior scrub	1 8 0
III	Inferior scrub and best grass ...	1 0 0
IV	Grass	0 8 0

For *wet* lands the following table of rates has been adopted in accordance with G.O., dated 22nd November 1886, No. 1017, Revenue.

Class.	Sort.	Taram.	Money rate.
			Rs. A. P.
IV	1	1	2 8 0
III	1	2	2 4 0
IV	2	3	2 0 0
VII	1		
III	2		
IV	3	4	1 12 0
VI	1		
VII	2		
III	3		
IV	4		
V	1	5	1 8 0
VI	2		
VII	3		
VIII	1		
III	4		
IV	5		
V	2	6	1 4 0
VI	3		
VII	4		
VIII	2		
III	5		
V	3		
VI	4	7	1 0 0
VII	5		
VIII	3		
V	4		
VI	5	8	0 12 0
VIII	4		
V	5	9	0 8 0
VIII	5		

These rates the Board considered (*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 12th November 1886, Mis. No 8594) "*so moderate that there is no objection to their immediate introduction*," observing that "the circumstances of the Wynaad are peculiarly favorable; the lands there are of good soil with a never failing rainfall and no irrigation work to keep in order," and they "*did not hesitate to express their opinion that the proposed rates might with justice be much higher than they are.*" In this opinion Government were pleased to concur, "considering the rates, ... *very reasonable and proper*," which were accordingly "sanctioned" by G.O., No. 1017, Revenue, dated 22nd November 1886.

In addition to the assessment on all Government janmam lands, whether wet or dry, jannabhogam at the rate of As. 8 per acre has been charged, except in the case of lands acquired *bona fide* from fictitious janmis whose place has been taken by the State. Occupants of such lands have only been required to pay to Government, in addition to assessment, the jannabhogam, if any, originally agreed upon between the fictitious janmi and the landholder.

House-sites on holdings, have been allowed free to the extent of 25 cents, the excess being charged at the rate leviable on the land had it been occupied for cultivation. Under porambokes have been included areas under roads with road reserves, streams, house-sites, village forests, grazing grounds, &c.

All waste lands other than those included in porambokes have been blocked and assessed, and in future will be taken up under the "darkhast" system except in the case of blocks of Government janmam land assessed at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre which can only be purchased under the waste land rules. Existing occupied lands and waste lands occupied hereafter will in future be relinquished by razinâma, Government having directed the introduction of the darkhast and razinâma system. These blocks of waste land have been formed in accordance with the personal instructions of the Acting Director Mr. Price, and the method has been most successful as will be seen from subsequent remarks.

11. I proceed to set forth the actual results of the settlement.

(*a*) *Statement No. I* shows (1) the area, occupied and unoccupied, of both wet and dry lands, both separately and together, and (2) the settlement demand for assessment only for the same for every desam of the three amsams.

It will be seen that the total area of the eleven desams of Nîlgiri-Wynaad is *152,500·13* acres, of which *9,018·63* acres are WET and *143,481·50* acres are *dry*. Of the 9,018·63 acres wet *7,748·67* acres are *occupied*, on which the settlement demand for *assessment* is Rs. *13,928-10-7*. The remaining *1,269·96* acres of wet are *unoccupied* and have been *assessed* at Rs. *2,041-9-6*. Of the 143,481·50 acres dry *48,518·68* acres are *occupied* on which the settlement demand for assessment is Rs. *22,135-8-8*. The remaining *94,962·82* acres dry are *unoccupied* and have been assessed at Rs. *46,559-9-10*. The total *occupied* area, *wet* and *dry*, is *56,267·35* acres on which the settlement demand for *assessment* is Rs. *36,064-3-3*. The total *unoccupied* area, wet and dry, is *96,232·78* acres, which have been assessed at Rs. *48,601-3-4*. Statements Nos. III, IV, V, and VI give full particulars to which I shall refer.

(*b*) *Statements Nos. II and II-A* practically show the result of the escheat inquiry in this division. The whole of the Nambalakod *amsam* has been recognised as the private janmam property of the Nilambur Tirumulpad in accordance with the orders of Government, and certain lands in the Munnanad and Cherankod amsams have been recognised as the private janmam property of the Wandur Nambudripad and the Nelliyalam Arasu. Statement No. II-A proves that the *total area* of *private janmam* lands on which Government demand *no* jannabhogam is *99,724·63* acres, of which *89,043·13* lie in the *Nambalakod* amsam, *10,640·74* acres in the *Munnanad* amsam, and 40·76 acres in the *Cherankod* amsam. Statement No. II proves that the area of *Government janmam property* in the division is *48,052·55* acres, of which *27,980·59* acres are *occupied*, the jannabhogam payable thereon being Rs. *5,986-1-5*, and *20,071·96* acres are *unoccupied*, the jannabhogam on which, when occupied, will amount to Rs. *9,038-14-8*. This statement shows the area and amount of jannabhogam payable to Government under (1) estates and (2) holdings other than estates, wet and dry, whether occupied or unoccupied for each desam in which Government janmam property exists.

(*c*) *Statement No. III* shows the classes and sorts and money rates under which all wet lands, occupied or unoccupied, in the division fall, desam by desam. It will be observed that all these wet lands have been classified under classes VII and VIII and sorts 1, 2, 3, and 4 of class VII and sort 2 of class VIII. Both these classes form the "Red ferruginous series," class VII being the "mixed" or "loamy" soils containing from $\frac{1}{3}$rd to $\frac{2}{3}$rds clay; whilst class VIII contains the "sandy" or "gravelly" soils holding not more than $\frac{1}{3}$rd clay.

The following table gives particulars for all *occupied* wet lands in the division:—

Class.	Sort.	Money rates.	Area.	Assessment.	Average rates per acre.
		Rs. A. P.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VII	1	2 0 0	2,397 04	4,794 1 0	1 12 9
	2	1 12 0	4,540 71	7,942 2 9	
	3	1 8 0	715 06	1,072 9 6	
	4	1 4 0	72 02	99 0 6	
VIII	2	1 4 0	23 84	29 12 10	
Total ...	...	...	7,748 67	13,928 10 7	...

The following table gives similar particulars for all *unoccupied* wet lands in the division :—

Class.	Sort.	Money rates.	Area.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
		Rs. A. P.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VII	1	2 0 0	77 55	155 1 6	1 9 9
	2	1 12 0	458 03	801 8 9	
	3	1 8 0	667 94	1,001 14 6	
	4	1 4 0	66 44	83 0 9	
VIII	2	1 4 0	...	...	
Total ...	...	..	1,269 96	2,041 9 6	...

(*d*) *Statement No. IV* gives details regarding the area and assessment of dry lands classed as (1) estates by which is signified lands settled on the Rs. 2 + 6 pies arrangement; (2) holdings other than estates including ordinary putta lands; (3) waste lands available for occupation and the *area* of reserved forests and porambokes. It will be seen that *estates* cover 44,545·59 acres *assessed* at Rs. 14,996-8-3; and other *holdings* include 3,973·09 acres assessed at Rs. 7,139-0-5. Waste blocks available for occupation include 32,058·02 acres assessed at Rs. 16,559-9-10. Reserved forests cover an area of 60,524·07 acres, including the 46,639·48 acres of the leased forest of Mudumalai, whilst porambokes account for 2,380·73 acres.

(*e*) *Statement No. V* gives particulars of dry lands occupied and unoccupied, *excluding* estates settled under the special rates of Rs. 2 per acre or cultivation and 6 pies on the uncultivated area.

The following table shows the areas (with amount of assessment and average rate per acre) of these *occupied* dry lands :—

Class.	Money rates.	Area.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
	Rs. A. P.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I	2 0 0	2,528 17	5,056 7 10	1 12 9
II	1 8 0	1,305 33	1,957 15 9	
III	1 0 0	109 52	109 8 3	
IV	0 8 0	30 07	15 0 7	
Total ...	...	3,973 09	7,139 0 5	...

The following table gives similar particulars regarding the *unoccupied* dry lands :—

Class.	Money rates.	Area.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
	Rs. A. P.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I	2 0 0	9,933 32	19,870 4 3	1 7 2
II	1 8 0	12,344 71	18,517 1 2	
III	1 0 0	6,564 54	6,564 8 7	
IV	0 8 0	3,215 45	1,607 11 10	
Total ...	...	32,058 02	46,559 9 10	...

(*f*) *Statement No. VI* gives details regarding (1) estates settled under the special provision of Rs. 2 + 6 pies; (2) lands held under the waste land rules, and (3) land held on mining grants.

It will be observed that 5,759·72 acres of *estates* are held subject to the payment of Rs. 2 per acre, or Rs. 11,514-15-2 in all; and 37,421·59 acres are held subject to payment of 6 pies per acre, or Rs. 1,169-6-9 in all, the total consolidated assessment of these estates being Rs. 12,684-5-11. The waste land purchases cover an area of 1,326·60 acres, on which the Government demand under the title-deeds amounts to Rs. 2,075-14-4; whilst 37·68 acres are held under Government mining grants subject to an annual payment of Rs. 236-4-0 in accordance with the terms of the mining leases.

(*g*) *Statement No. VII* is a consolidated statement, disclosing, at a glance, the final result of the settlement under all heads, giving the following particulars, viz., the area, assessment, and jannabhogam payable to Government of (1) all wet lands, occupied and unoccupied; (2) of all estates; (3) of all dry holdings other than estates; (4) of unoccupied dry lands; the area and Government demand on (1) all lands held under the waste lands rules and (2) under mining grants; the area of "reserved forests" and of porambokes. It is almost impossible to compress this statement, which embodies the result of the settlement under every head and to which I beg to draw particular attention. It will be seen that there are *56,267·35* acres of *occupied* lands, *wet* and *dry*, of all kinds on which the *assessment* amounts to Rs. *36,062-3-3*, and the *jannabhogam* payable to Government Rs. *5,956-1-5*, making the *total Government demand* on the whole occupied area Rs. *42,050-4-8*. There are *96,232·78* acres of *unoccupied* lands, *wet* and *dry*, available for occupation, assessed at Rs. *48,601-3-4*, and on which the *jannabhogam* payable to Government, if occupied, would be Rs. *9,038-14-8*, making a total Government demand on these *now* waste lands, if held, Rs. *57,640-2-0*. Thus, *supposing every assessed acre of land, wet and dry, in the division were held*, the area would be 89,595·33 acres, on which the assessment would amount to Rs. *84,665-6-7* and the jannabhogam payable to Government Rs. 15,025-0-1, or a total demand of Rs. *99,690-6-8*. It is, however, most improbable that all this land will be taken up during the period of this settlement, and it is sufficient to record that the area *now held, whether wet or dry*, amounts to *56,267·35* acres, on which the *total Government demand* in consequence of the settlement (including assessment, jannabhogam, and dues under the waste land title-deeds or mining grants) is Rs. *42,050-4-8*.

(*h*) *Statement No. VIII* is the comparative financial statement showing the difference in area and Government demand between the present settlement figures and the revenue figures for the last fasli. The difference is somewhat startling at first sight, but is capable of full explanation, and the large increase is, I think, perfectly legitimate as the following facts prove.

12. *Wet lands occupied.*—The revenue demand for last fasli on these lands amounted to Rs. 3,259 assessment and Rs. 591-11-4 jannabhogam—total demand = Rs. 3,850-11-4. The settlement demand on the same lands amounts to Rs. 13,928-10-7 assessment and Rs. 2,273-10-5 jannabhogam = Rs. 16,202-5-0 total demand. The increase by settlement is Rs. 10,669-10-7, in assessment and Rs. 1,681-15-1 in jannabhogam, making a total increase of Rs. 12,351-9-8 in the Government demand on these lands, or 327 per cent. apparent increase in assessment and 284 per cent. increase in jannabhogam.

But the revenue demand was based on the *supposed* cultivation as returned by the village officials and was calculated on (1) the quantity of seed they were pleased to consider had been sown and (2) on the quantity of crop that that seed was supposed to have produced. The methods by which this estimate is formed have been set forth in Appendix C, and it is sufficient to observe that the estimates are mere guesses, often made without any local inspection—a fact clearly ascertained by the Acting Director, Mr. Price, on the occasion of his visit to the party last year.—(*Vide* his letter, No. 3295-A., dated 20th October 1886, printed with G.O., No. 1017, Revenue,

dated 22nd November 1886, to which I respectfully request reference. The facts there disclosed are typical of the manner in which Government have been systematically defrauded.) The *revenue* area as calculated on the basis of the quantity of seed sown for these occupied wet lands (on which the total revenue demand was only Rs. 3,850-11-4) amounts to only 2,892 acres, whereas by exact survey the area is 7,748·67 acres or a difference of 4,856·67 acres, being an increase of *168 per cent.* This difference must, therefore, be set off against the increase of 327 per cent. of assessment in consequence of settlement. The balance is due to the tax being now on occupation, and as shown in statement No. III (clause C, *supra*) the *average rate per acre of occupied wet land is only Rs. 1-12-9*, and this rate cannot be lowered if the classification is to be maintained. Regarding its accuracy there can be "no question," as Mr. Price reported in his letter abovementioned, and the Acting Director also justly observed that the "*highest rate*" for wet lands proposed "for the Wynaad is the *lowest wet rate* imposed in any other district in this Presidency." The highest rate is Rs. 2-8-0 per acre, and not a single acre of land in South-East Wynaad has been classed under that rate, nor under the next highest rate Rs. 2-4-0 per acre. Only 2,397·04 acres (out of the 7,748·67 occupied acres of wet lands) have been assessed at the *third rate* of Rs. 2 per acre, all the rest being assessed at rates ranging from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1 4-0, the average being, as already stated, Rs. 1-12-9 per acre, and all the rates including the highest have as stated at paragraph 10 *supra* been characterised by the Board of Revenue and Government as exceedingly moderate, proper, and reasonable, erring, if at all, on the side of leniency. The particulars cited by the Acting Director are, as I have said, typical of the manner in which Government have lost legitimate dues. The Nayar, whose case Mr. Price so carefully examined, paid Government last year on his wet holding Rs. 5. His crop was worth Rs. 185. According to the settlement he would be assessed at Rs. 25-8-0, which would still leave him an enormous profit though the percentage of increase in the Government demand would still appear large. The increase of 284 per cent. in janmabhogam is due primarily to the results of the Escheat Inquiry. Vast tracts of land, the property of the State, have never paid this rental owing to the previous uncertainty regarding titles, and even where the Government title was undoubted, the orders of Government passed in 1860 directing the levying of As. 8 *per acre* as janmabhogam has been systematically disregarded in the case of *all wet lands*. Instead of this sum, a janmabhogam based on the "Nigudi vittu," or assessed seed, was levied (where levied at all), and this, as I have proved at paragraph 21 of Appendix C, reduced the sum to about As. *2·7 per acre* instead of As. 8! The large increase under the head janmabhogam is therefore due (1) to the Escheat decisions being carried into effect; (2) the proper sum, viz., As. 8 per acre fixed since 1860 and adhered to in recent orders being charged where the charge was leviable; and (3) to the charge being imposed on exact areas by survey and not on fictitious areas "calculated" by the village officials.

The foregoing remarks will, I trust, be considered to fully justify the increase under the heads above noticed. The classification is certainly correct, and if the rates are now thought too high then a revision of rates in all other settled districts will, in justice to the ryots therein, be necessary. As it is, the Wynaad ryot is infinitely more fortunate in every respect than his brethren in the arid plains.

13. *Dry lands occupied (estates).*—The revenue demand for last fasli on *estates* amounted to Rs. 9,351-12-2, of which Rs. 9,325-12-2 represented assessment and Rs. 26 only the janmabhogam payable to Government. The settled demand on the same lands is Rs. 17,462-15-1, of which Rs. 14,996-8-3 represent assessment and Rs. 2,466-6-10 janmabhogam payable to Government. There is thus an increase of Rs. 8,111-2-11 in the total Government demand in consequence of settlement, or an increase of 61 per cent. in assessment and 9,385 per cent. in janmabhogam.

The increase in assessment is due to the fact (1) that all the uncultivated portions of estates hitherto paid nothing, whereas they all pay 6 pies per acre now; and (2) the area of cultivation has been accurately surveyed, whereas previously there was a great element of uncertainty as to what area really was in cultivation owing to the constant so-called "abandonments" of planters. Thus the only area of these estates according to the revenue accounts, cultivation alone being considered, was 5,040·60 acres, whereas by recent survey the total area, both cultivated and uncultivated, was found to be 44,545·59 acres, being an increase of *784* per cent. in *assessable area* and this must be set off against the increase of 61 per cent. in assessment due to settlement. The large increase in janmabhogam is due to the carrying out of the orders of escheat, and principally occurs in the Nelliyalam desam where lands hitherto claimed by the Wandur Nambudripad and the Nelliyalam Arasu have at length been declared to be the property of the State. The increase, therefore, both as regards assessment and janmabhogam in these estates, is wholly legitimate.

14. *Dry lands occupied other than estates.*—In this category are included all dry cultivation held under the former dárkhast rules and on ordinary puttas. The revenue demand for last fasli on these lands amounted to Rs. 3,712-1-3, of which Rs. 2,487 represented assessment and Rs. 1,225-1-3 janmabhogam. The settlement demand amounts to Rs. 8,385-0-7, of which Rs. 7,139-0-5 represents assessment and Rs. 1,246-0-2 represents janmabhogam payable to Government. The increase in assessment is therefore 187 per cent. and that of janmabhogam is 2 per cent. The revenue area was only *3246* acres, whilst the exact area by survey is 3,973·09 acres, representing an increase of 22 per cent. This fact must be taken into account in considering the increase of assessment, which is thereby considerably reduced and which is due entirely to (1) exact areas and (2) to the occupation charge per acre instead of the charge on supposed cultivation only. Statement No. V proves that the average rate per acre according to settlement is Rs. 1-12-9 (*vide clause c supra*), which is very nearly the rate hitherto obtaining on all dárkhast lands. In the case of shifting dry cultivation the revenue assessment was mere guess work, the village officials estimating the crop as in the case of wet lands and charging according to the supposed "Nigudi vittu." Consequently on these lands—many of which escaped assessment altogether—the revenue rate was nothing like Rs. 1-12-9, though it is almost impossible to fix the exact amount—probably not more than As. 10 per acre. The exact areas having now been ascertained and fixed and the proper rate per acre assigned, the assessment has *pro tanto* increased. This increase is thus wholly legitimate. The small increase of janmabhogam on these lands—only 2 per cent.—requires no explanation beyond the statement of the fact that it is due to the exact areas and to the result of the escheat inquiry.

15. *Total dry lands occupied, including "Estates and other Holdings."*—The total revenue demand last fasli amounted to Rs. 13,063-13-5, of which Rs. 11,812-12-2 represented assessment and Rs. 1,251-1-3 janmabhogam payable to Government. The settlement demand amounts to Rs. 25,847-15-8, of which Rs. 22,135-8-8 represents assessment and Rs. 3,712-7-0 represents janmabhogam payable to Government. There is thus an increase of 87 per cent. in assessment and 197 per cent. in janmabhogam in consequence of settlement. But the revenue area was only 8,286·60 acres, whereas the settlement area in consequence of exact survey is 48,518·68 acres, representing an increase of 485 per cent., which accounts sufficiently for the increase in the total demand according to settlement coupled with the fact of the escheat decisions having been carried into effect. All the uncultivated areas of estates have been brought to book and the areas of all other holdings have been accurately fixed.

16. *Grand total of occupied lands, wet and dry, of every description.*—The total revenue demand amounted to Rs. 16,914-8-9, of which Rs. 15,071-12-2 represented assessment and Rs. 1,842-12-7 represented janmabhogam. The total settlement demand is Rs. 42,050-4-8, of which Rs. 36,064-3-3 represent assessment and Rs. 5,986-1-5 represent janmabhogam. There is thus an increase in demand under assessment of 139 per cent. and of 225 per cent. under janmabhogam payable to Government. But the revenue area only amounted to 11,178·60 acres, whilst the exact area by survey is 56,267·35 acres, representing an increase of 403 per cent., which is a sufficient set-off to the increase under assessment and janmabhogam, which latter is also attributable to the results of the escheat inquiry, which has recovered for the State extensive areas which had been usurped by fictitious jannis.

17. The foregoing analysis of the several statements proves that the increase in assessment (for the janmabhogam need not be considered, this being entirely due to

the result of the escheat inquiry and to exact areas) is undoubtedly great, although the average rate per acre, wet and dry, of occupied land is exceedingly moderate. As regards ESTATES and ALL DRY HOLDINGS OTHER THAN ESTATES, it is most certainly expedient, and the Collector of the Nilgiris agrees with me in this opinion, that the increased *rates in full should be introduced at once*. As regards the WET *rates*, however, Mr. Burrows thinks it would be expedient, having regard to the fact that the actual increase is 327 per cent., that though the rates are exceedingly moderate and proper, and though it is impossible to alter these so as to lower the figure of percentage of the increase, it would be well to introduce this large increase *gradually* and *in four years*.

18. I have consulted the Collector and the following is practically the result of our conference. In the case of *wet occupied lands* only it would be best, perhaps, *whilst strictly maintaining the sanctioned rates and the new puttas according to those rates*, to say, that in any case *where the increase is over* 100 *per cent.*, that increase should be introduced in four years, the ryot paying in the first year 25 per cent. increase, next year 50 per cent., in the third year 75 per cent., and in the fourth year the whole increase as per settlement, this concession taking the form of temporary *remissions* and being granted only on the condition that the *same puttadar holds the same lands*. If he transfers his rights to another or relinquishes land afterwards taken up by another, the full rates would at once come into operation. By this means the large increase would be gradually paid and would give the ryot an opportunity of making up his mind how much land he really wished to retain. At the hearing of appeals against the rough settlement puttas, the relinquishments were comparatively few, the puttadar preferring to hold *all* his old land in spite of the tax being on occupation instead of on cultivation as heretofore. This he did (1) because he is strongly conservative and naturally did not relish the idea of having to give up any land held by him perhaps for years and by his forefathers, and (2) because he was justly afraid that, if he relinquished, others would only be too ready to take up the land so relinquished as indeed occurred in several instances.

19. It may be argued that this is a mere matter of sentiment and that, so far as Government are concerned, it matters nothing whether A or B holds any particular piece of land so that it is occupied and the Government demand is paid thereon. But the general contentment of the people and the avoidance of the appearance of anything that might seem to an ignorant peasantry to savour of hardship or of undue trampling on their feelings and prejudices is also an important factor in public policy. Such a peasantry as inhabit Wynaad must be treated with some consideration, and I, therefore, venture to advocate the adoption of the principle roughly sketched above in the case of *present occupied wet lands alone* and this only so far as *assessment* is concerned. It is *absolutely essential that the full rate per acre of jannabhogam should be levied on all occupancy in Government lands*; otherwise the question of title which has been definitely settled will again become vexed and the results of the escheat inquiry seriously jeopardized. The full rate of assessment and jannabhogam should most certainly be levied in the case of all *estates* and all *dry* holdings other than estates. It is only in the case of the *wet lands now* and hitherto occupied that I would recommend the adoption of the foregoing suggestion. In all *unoccupied* wet lands now assessed, the full settlement rate per acre should be levied directly they or any portion of them become occupied. Similarly if the present occupant of any wet lands transfers his rights to another or relinquishes to Government and some other is subsequently placed in possession, the transferee or the subsequent occupant should be required to pay the full rates at once.

20. I beg to give an illustration of my meaning:—

A holds and has held for years a certain nilam, which he has never wholly cultivated in any one year according to the custom of the division and on which he paid, say, 50 rupees, last fasli according to the revenue demand based on the *supposed* cultivation.

According to exact survey, it is found that this nilam is 100 acres in extent and that it has been assessed, and rightly assessed, at Rs. 1-8-0 = Rs. 150, in addition to which, being, say, Government escheat, it is liable to As. 8 per acre as jannabhogam, or Rs. 50 on the whole holding. The total settlement demand would, therefore, be

Rs. 200, viz., Rs. 150 for assessment and Rs. 50 for jannabhogam, as against Rs. 50 last year, no jannabhogam whatever having been collected, the land having been usurped by a fictitious janmi. A last year paid only Rs. 50 assessment. Next year he is required to pay Rs. 150 as assessment + Rs. 50 as jannabhogam = Rs. 200, or an increase of Rs. 150. My proposal is that A should be required to pay Rs. 50 jannabhogam if he chooses to retain the whole land from the date on which the settlement is introduced, so as to secure for ever the Government title; but that the *assessment* according to settlement Rs. 150 being over 100 per cent. of the revenue demand for assessment last fasli, he should pay in the first year not Rs. 150, but 25 per cent. of the increase, viz. (150—50 = 100) over the revenue demand = 50 + 25 = 75 rupees. In the second year 50 per cent. of this increase, viz., 50 + 50 = 100; in the third year 75 per cent. of the same, viz., 50 + 75 = Rs. 125; and in the fourth year the full increase, viz., 50 + 100 = 150 rupees. So that in the fourth year the full rates would have been introduced. The *putta* should, in my opinion, from the beginning, show the *full rates*, the three yearly concessions being treated as temporarily sanctioned remissions and written off at each jamabandi. There would thus be no chance of the settlement being rendered abortive and the ryot would be constantly reminded of the fact that he would eventually have to pay the full rates. Where the increase is 100 per cent. or under, the full rates should at once be introduced, having regard (1) to the extreme leniency of the rates and (2) to the fact that Government have in the past been most certainly defrauded of much to which the State was justly entitled. This system besides being agreeable to the ryots would, I believe, tend to extended and better cultivation, whereas the enforcement of full rates at once, where the increase in assessment was over 100 per cent., would probably lead to many relinquishments, when lands would be left waste, besides causing great difficulty to the revenue authorities in collecting the whole revenue at once.

21. The principle of a tax on occupation having been finally determined upon and the *rates* having been sanctioned, and these being exceedingly light, the increase is perfectly legitimate and cannot be reduced except by "cooking" the classification which is scientific and accurate. This is the only method by which the increase could otherwise be reduced, if its reduction was deemed expedient, and I am personally opposed to any reduction, having regard to the injustice that would be entailed on ryots of less favoured districts. To the device of "cooking," in other words, placing lands strictly belonging to, say, class VII, sort 2, under class XII, sort 4, so as to bring them under the lower money rates, there are most obvious moral and political objections. The Wynaad ryot must eventually contribute his fair share to the public burdens. This he has never yet done, notwithstanding the natural advantages he possesses in a teeming soil and an unfailing and superabundant rainfall. But though this maxim is true, it is possible to make the Wynaad ryot fulfil his obligations to the State by means sufficiently gradual and politic to enable even him cheerfully and manfully to face the inevitable; and these means are preferable in my opinion to the more arbitrary method of insisting on full immediate payment, or, in default, consequent eviction.

22. *Reserved and leased forests.*—The following table shows the area and situatior of the leased and "reserved forests" in the division:—

No.	Name of forest.	Area.	Desam in which situated.	Remarks.
		ACS. CTS.		
1	Mudumalai	46,639 48	Mudumalai ...	Leased by Government for 99 years from 21st March 1868 from the Nilambúr Tiramulpad on an annual payment of Rs. 3,500.
2	Benni teak forest ...	10,383 96	Nellakóta ...	Reserved under section 16 of Madras Forest Act (V of 1882).
3	Benni, addition ...	724 34	Nelliyalam ...	Proposed to be reserved from 1st August 1887. Draft notification under section 16 of Act V of 1882 has been submitted.
4	Gadsbrook	230 21	Do. ...	
5	Ammankaval ...	563 04	Cherankod ...	
6	Cherambádi ..	1,983 04	Do. ...	
	Total ...	60,524 07		

23. *Village forests.*—It was the wish of the Collector that, in every *desam* (village) in which it was possible to do so, small areas should at settlement be set aside under the rules as "village forests," wherein the villagers might exercise communal rights, such as grazing, collecting firewood, &c. This has been done and the following table gives the particulars. In none of the desams of the Nambalakod amsam was it possible to set such lands apart, as all lands in that amsam have been recognised as private janmam property. The whole of the Nellakóta desam, excluding the admitted holdings, although Government janmam, is "reserved forest," and consequently no village forest areas could there be selected. In every other desam, however, it will be seen that selections have been made :—

Number of village forest.	Desam.	Settlement and new survey number.	Area.	Remarks.
			ACS. CTS.	
1	Nelliyalam	409	107 95	Selected by Divisional officer.
2	Do.	531	11 28	Selected at revenue settlement as village grazing and public recreation ground. These include the Pandalúr race-course.
3	Do.	532	1 76	
	Total ...	...	120 99	
4	Munnanad	43	53 92	Selected at revenue settlement.
5	Do.	253	41 12	
	Total ...	...	95 04	
6	Cherankod	273	47 21	Selected by Divisional officer.
7	Do.	287	107 68	Selected at revenue settlement.
	Total ...	...	154 89	
8	Irumad	283	51 94	Selected by Divisional officer.
9	Do.	282	34 02	
10	Do.	300	119 52	Selected at revenue settlement.
	Total ...	...	205 48	
Grand Total for the 4 desams			576 40	This area is ample, having regard to the circumstances of each desam.

24. *Survey operations.*—I append in original (Appendix E) a short "note" on the survey operations prepared by Mr. Bentley Taylor, Assistant Superintendent, Madras Survey, showing the amount of work that has been done in connection with the settlement from 6th September 1886, when the work commenced, to 28th February 1887 when it ended. This part of the work was exceedingly heavy, and that it should have been finished in so short a time reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Taylor, under whose immediate supervision this work was executed. For the completion of the office work my thanks are due to the Deputy Superintendent of Survey Party No. V, Mr. Gompertz, who has used every endeavour to enable the settlement to be completed within the current year. The appended table gives details of this work and the figures speak for themselves :—

Number.	Name of amsam.	Number of new stones erected.	Number of stones supervised.	Number of triangles field measured.	Number of triangles computed.	Number of stations surveyed by theodolite.	Distance chained in theodolite survey.	Number of stations surveyed by plane table.	Number of holdings surveyed by plane table.	Number of maps detailed.	Number of estates surveyed by plane table.	Number of estates surveyed by theodolite.
1	Nambalakod.	8,915	6,683	1,033	279	1,221	1,799·25	2,221	787	2	60	4
2	Munnanad ...	4,799	3,437	..	..	..	..	3,476	408	101	84	..
3	Cherankod ...	1,562	1,307	..	..	..	..	3,268	109	159	23	..
	Total ...	15,306	11,427	1,033	279	1,221	1,799·25	22,065	1,284	262	167	4

25. The work consisted in bringing the survey up to date for settlement purposes, many years having elapsed since the original survey of Nilgiri-Wynaad was completed. Great changes had taken place in the cultivation areas of estates, and many new holdings, wet and dry, amounting to 1,284 in all, had to be completely demarcated and surveyed. Every estate had to be surveyed by plane table in order to ascertain what area was really chargeable with Rs. 2 an acre as being under cultivation, so as to distinguish between that area and the uncultivated portion assessed at 6 pies per acre. Waste lands had to be blocked so as to facilitate their settlement, and this work, which might have given us great trouble, was rendered comparatively easy by Mr. Price's suggestion on the occasion of *his* visit to the Wynaad that the blocks should be made as large as possible and that they need not be surveyed by theodolite and mapped on the 16-inch scale, but should be surveyed by plane table intersections on the 4-inch scale, *exact* accuracy not being guaranteed though almost exact accuracy was attained. It is improbable that any large block will be wholly darkhasted for at one time, and if the application is, as it will in most cases be, for only a portion of a block, the area applied for will have to be demarcated out of the block and surveyed. This will ensure exact areas being found out of the waste when they are wanted. Meantime as the four classes of waste dry lands have been separately blocked, no difficulty will be experienced in determining the assessment per acre on any portion of any block. The Superintendent, Colonel Sargeaunt, fully concurred in Mr. Price's suggestion as to how this work should be done with the result that most of the survey has been done by plane table instead of by theodolite to the great saving of public time and expense. In fact, so successful has this method of survey proved that it is likely to form a precedent all over the Presidency. In his letter, No. 9-G., dated 13th January 1887, to Government (printed with Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd January 1887, No. 104) Colonel Sargeaunt observed, writing on certain proposals of the Finance Committee: "During the past season the party in Wynaad has been working on a modified system of the revenue survey of India, and it is proposed to extend this system, which has been found very successful in Wynaad, to the revenue survey in other districts," adding "I cannot yet say how much the cost per square mile will be reduced by this method without any material decrease in accuracy, but the reduction in cost will be appreciable and the outturn will be considerably larger." The present cultivated area, as distinguished from the uncultivated area, of every estate in the division that had to be settled on the Rs. 2 + 6 pies rates has been determined, and every piece of occupied land and waste hitherto undemarcated or unsurveyed has been brought to book. No less than *15,306* new stones have been planted and *22,065* stations and *1,284* new holdings and *167* estates have been surveyed by plane table, whilst the theodolite was only used for the survey of four estates (which owing to the character of the country could not be done by plane table). All the eleven desam maps are complete and only require to be lithographed. This fine outturn of work could not have been accomplished had not Government been pleased, on the Acting Director's recommendations, by G.O., No. 964, dated 6th November 1886, to sanction the strengthening of the survey detachment specially selected to prepare the ground for settlement, and had not Messrs. Gompertz and Taylor been indefatigable in giving me every possible assistance. Most of the men of the survey detachment worked well in spite of constant attacks of fever, which no man whose duty requires him to work in this tract can hope to escape. One field surveyor died shortly after we commenced work, but this, I am glad to record, was the only loss of life that occurred.

26. *Kumari cultivation.*—Every portion of the settlement scheme has been carried out in its entirety, except that portion referred to at paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 611, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1886, relating to "temporary" cultivation. The habitual kumari cultivators—mostly semi-wild men of the woods, chiefly Kurumbars and kindred tribes—were unwilling to hold blocks of land on the conditions proposed by Government, but preferred to take their chance of obtaining lands on darkhast and wherever and whenever they wanted them. The fact is that it is almost impossible to change in a moment the cherished ideas and methods of living of *any* man, much less of semi-savages, who for ages have been accustomed to roam over the forests at will, settling only for a few months, without permission or regard for rule or authority, to

clear patches of jungle on which miserable crops are raised. When these have been harvested, these "takkaters" abandon the last clearing and select some other suitable place, wherein to practise *de novo* the same destructive method of cultivation. These men would only have their present holdings demarcated and surveyed and would only receive puttas for those holdings, and next year they will, unless carefully watched, doubtless abandon these holdings and proceed to cultivate without authority elsewhere, though I carefully explained to them the consequences of such action. I am confident that the only really successful method of dealing with these men is to *utilize* them as *forest servants*. They are excellent axemen and no better collectors of "minor forest produce" can possibly exist. This idea has, I notice from paragraph 6 of Mr. Gamble's "office note," dated 9th November 1886, printed with Board's Proceedings, dated 1st February 1887, Forest No. 48, also occurred to the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, and it has, I know, the approval of the Collector of the Nilgiris. Mr. Gamble, writing of the fires that break out yearly in the forests, says truly: "The Ranger informs me that the cause of fire is simply incendiarism by Kurumbars. To deal with the wildest of these people by threats and punishments will, I think, be of little use, and indeed if Kurumbars are really the chief setters of fire, it might be well to employ them as patrols and to subsidise them by promising and giving them a present if the blocks in which they live are safely protected. It will probably be cheaper to spend a few rupees in this rather than a great many on fire-lines and foreign-fire-patrols, for no amount of line-cutting and no reasonable number of patrols can protect a forest when an incendiary is determined to burn it." This is quite my view, and I believe the only practicable method of dealing with these kumari cultivators, whose annual unauthorized "clearings" spread fire far and wide, is not to attempt to make them settled cultivators of assessed lands held on putta, but to secure their services as forest servants, giving them as tenants-at-will tax-free small blocks of land in "reserved forests," subsidising them by small pay, thus enlisting their services on behalf of forest conservancy and employing them constantly, if possible, on departmental forest operations.

In every other respect the settlement has been a signal success, and this being as Government observed, at paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1049, Revenue, dated 17th September 1884, "the first case of a settlement of a proprietary tract," experience in which would be "of great value in reference to the contemplated re-settlement of the whole of the Malabar district," it was with no small sense of responsibility that I have worked to guard against failure. I am confident that we shall have as little difficulty in settling Malabar-Wynaad, which will be commenced next season, as we have had in Nilgiri-Wynaad.

27. *Village establishment.*—The future success of this settlement depends on the manner in which the division is administered, and this administration is itself dependent on the efficiency of the village establishment, which at present is totally incompetent and useless. On this subject I am addressing you separately and need not, therefore, here enter into particulars.

28. *Puttas.*—Some three thousand rough settlement puttas in the form prescribed by G.O., No. 1058, dated 2nd December 1886, were originally issued for the eleven desams, and appeals were duly heard by me at central stations, viz., at Gúdalúr, Devála, Pandalúr and Cherambádi. The result of these appeals was that the number of puttas finally issued is 1,356. This change was due to amalgamations, transfers, and, in a few cases, to relinquishments. Many of the old revenue puttas stood in the names of persons long dead or who had no present interests in the lands covered by the puttas, and in many cases one puttadar held several puttas for different lands in the same desam or amsam. The "desam" having been fixed as the village, I have adopted the method eagerly desired by the ryots of giving each occupant one putta for all his holdings in one and the same desam or village. Where an occupant holds lands in two or more desams, he has received two or more puttas as each village register is distinct. In cases where several occupants of holdings—hitherto held on several puttas—desired to have a single joint putta, this has been issued where all the parties concerned have agreed. Where such agreement has not been evinced, single puttas have been issued for all sub-divisions held by single individuals.

The following table gives details regarding the 1,356 puttas finally issued:—

Name of amsam.	Name of desam.	No. of puttas.
Nambalakod	1. Mudumalai	40
	2. Srimadura	94
	3. Cherumuli	60
	4. Gúdalúr	253
	5. Padanthara	163
	6. Devála	41
	Total ...	651
Munnanad	1. Nellakóta	23
	2. Munnanad	116
	3. Nelliyalam	274
	Total ...	413
Cherankod	1. Irumad	132
	2. Cherankod	160
	Total ...	292
	Grand Total ...	1,356

29. *Registers and maps.*—The settlement registers for the eleven desams in the form prescribed by G.O., No. 1058, dated 2nd December 1886, have all been prepared in diglott—English and Malayalam. Copies of these eleven registers accompanied by the eleven new desam maps are herewith forwarded, and I request that these may be returned when no longer required by Government.

30. *Chittas, descriptive memoirs, and accounts.*—The chittas have also been prepared, and these will be forwarded to the Collector to enable him to introduce the settlement at the ensuing jamabandi should the Government orders, as I trust they will, be received at an early date. The descriptive memoirs and accounts referred to in your Proceedings, No. 36, dated 8th January 1887 and noted in Appendix F are under preparation, and will be sent as soon as they are completed. As these in no way interfere with the submission of this report on which early orders are solicited, they have been left to the last, especially, as, in a few cases, title-deeds now in England have been promised to be sent by the holders to enable me to make the descriptive memoirs complete. As soon as the Government orders are received, I have arranged with the Collector to have the jamabandi accounts, new puttas and new village accounts prepared in this office on the basis of the settlement with the assistance of the Deputy Tahsildar and two clerks, so that there shall be no delay or error in introducing the settlement.

31. *Concluding remarks.*—This settlement commenced in September 1886 and was completed so far as field work was concerned at the end of February 1887, and all office work necessary for the submission of this final report is now finished. Besides completing the settlement of Nilgiri-Wynaad this party has broken much ground in Malabar-Wynaad, the details of which find no place here. The area finally settled extends to 152,500 acres, inclusive of the leased and reserved forests in which the work of registration and mapping was all that was necessary. The details have been set forth in the preceding paragraphs. The work could not have been done had not the party as a whole worked splendidly and no holidays, Christmas and Sundays *not* excluded, were taken. A few men malingered and absconded and these have been dismissed, but the rest did themselves credit. Most suffered severely from fever and it is right that the most deserving should be brought to notice. My Uncovenanted

Assistant C. Sankunni Menon fully justified his appointment, and I hope when the time comes his admirable services and devotion to duty will be adequately rewarded. Supervisor A. Ramaya fully maintained his high reputation with which he joined the party, viz., as the best man in his position in the department, and among his subordinates, head classifier S. Lingaya and classifiers Doddachary and Chenjiah Naidu were conspicuous for industry, zeal and intelligence. These services I have already brought to your notice. The indolent soon found they had to work or leave, and this doubtless caused a few to abscond on the pretext of ill-health. Those who remained and worked well have found that their work has been duly appreciated, and I anticipate no difficulty in getting together a select party when we resume operations in the field next September.

No. 119.

Submitted to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

2. Mr. Stuart is to be congratulated on the successful termination of his labors in South-East Wynaad, which are embodied in this lucid and very interesting report.

3. Whilst agreeing with Mr. Stuart upon the whole, I desire to be allowed to offer a few remarks on certain points where he has expressed opinions which appear to me to be open to question.

4. In paragraph 7 Mr. Stuart speaks of South-East Wynaad as having been steadily increasing in prosperity since 1881, and thinks that the population has probably increased by 15 per cent. during that period. Mr. Stuart arrives at this conclusion by observing the rate of increase in the decade 1871—81, which is 32·51 per cent., and assuming that the increase has continued at about the same rate since 1881 to the present time. But it is well known that the cultivation of coffee paid extremely well in the earlier part of the decade 1871—81, and that the gold-mining mania rose to its highest pitch just before the 1881 census was taken. Since then there has been complete collapse in gold-mining and coffee cultivation has suffered a depression which is unexampled. The taking up of fresh lands has ceased and many thriving estates have been abandoned to the bison and elephant. The point is not of great importance perhaps, but it is certain that South-East Wynaad has not been steadily increasing in prosperity during the last six years and most unlikely that there has been any considerable increase in the population during that period.

5. In Mr. Stuart's statement, No. VIII, a comparison is exhibited between the results of his settlement and the present settlement figures. There are some unimportant discrepancies which are corrected in the following statement in which the correct figures as given in the last jamabandi are inserted in black type:—

—	Wet.				Dry.				Total—Wet and Dry.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Jamabhegam.	Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Jamabhegam.	Total.	Acres.	Assessment and Jamabhegam.
1	2								3	
By settlement ..	7,748 67	rs. 13,029	rs. 2,274	rs. 16,263	48,518 08	Rs. 22,136	Rs. 3,712	Rs. 25,848	56,267 35	rs. 42,050
Fasli 1295 (1885-86).	2,892 0	3,259	592	3,851	8,286 60	11,813	1,251	13,064	11,178 60	16,915
	3.088 0	3,761		3,761	8,180 60	12.882		12.882	11.268 60	16.643
Increase by settlement	4,856 67	10,670	1,682	12,352	40,232 08	10,323	2,461	12,784	45,088 75	25,135

6. With reference to Mr. Stuart's observations regarding the old method of fixing the assessment on wet lands, while most fully agreeing with him in his

condemnation of that system, I should not venture to assert that Government have been systematically defrauded, still less to justify the extraordinary increase in the revenue, the ryot will now have to pay as being a fair retaliation. I would respectfully maintain that if the ryot paid but little under the old system we have no reason to believe that he could afford to pay much more. The Chettics are almost the only class who cultivate the wet lands, and I am not acquainted with a single individual amongst them who can be said to be wealthy. They live, it is true, in fairly comfortable houses, but they have no superfluous wealth. I view with considerable diffidence the introduction of the wet rates proposed in Mr. Stuart's report, and would only recommend their introduction tentatively and in the gradual manner recommended by Mr. Stuart. It should be the duty of the Collector to watch carefully the effect of introducing the new rates, and it should be left with him to recommend any modifications that experience might show to be necessary or desirable. In my letter printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 2869, dated 13th October 1885 (confidential), I brought to notice the significant fact that the occupancy right in these wet lands under the present system of assessment was worth only about Rs. 10 per acre. It is, therefore, beside the mark to compare the assessment with that upon wet lands in the plains which are worth 50 or 100 times as much. Mr. Stuart has not made any allowance for the unhealthiness of the climate and the scarcity of labor as compared with villages in the plains. Mr. Stuart's anticipation that the Panniers will come to the front and take up lands under the new settlement will probably be very slow in realisation, and it seems to me doubtful policy to risk extensive relinquishments of wet lands in the hope that Panniers will take them up.

7. With the above slight modifications I beg to recommend that orders be passed in accordance with Mr. Stuart's proposals and that the new settlement be brought into force at the ensuing jamabandi.

8. Early orders should be issued if effect is to be given to the new settlement in the current fasli.

Ootacamund, (Signed) L. R. BURROWS,
23rd April 1887. Collector.

APPENDIX A.

Survey maps.

APPENDIX B.

A volume containing record of escheat operations in the Nilgiri-Wynaad.

APPENDIX C.

Extract from Mr. Stuart's letter, No. 6452, dated 31st October 1884, paragraphs 4 to 26, printed in Board's Proceedings, dated 13th October 1885, No. 2869.

APPENDIX D.

Notification by Settlement-officer printed in G.O., dated 27th August 1886, No. 741.

APPENDIX E.

Note on Survey Operations in Nilgiri-Wynaad in 1886-87.

On the 6th September 1886, the work of bringing the old survey of Nilgiri-Wynaad (which was commenced 30 years ago) up to date was begun with a force of two head surveyors, one

deputy surveyor, and four field surveyors. It was soon discovered that in order to keep pace with the settlement party and complete all the survey work required in time, to admit of the new settlement being introduced from the following fasli, it was necessary to vastly increase the strength of the survey party.

2. The class of men required first was that of field surveyors or demarcators, and this class, it was found, could be recruited in sufficient numbers from neighbouring localities and by the beginning of October there were over thirty efficient men at work, planting an average of about 1,300 stones per week.

3. The preliminary work of demarcation was thus well started. The difficulty then lay in procuring a sufficient and competent staff of higher grade surveyors, and it was not till the visit of the Director of Revenue Settlement, Mr. Price, that the necessity for the large increase required in the upper subordinate grades of the department became forcibly apparent to the authorities. Mr. Price's timely visit, however, and keen perception of the state of affairs soon produced the hoped-for results, and by the beginning of December there was a strong force of about seventy surveyors of all grades hard at work.

4. To enable the settlement puttas to be issued in time to complete the settlement before the end of the official year, it was necessary that all the survey work in the field should be completed by the middle of January 1887. By dint of unintermittable hard work, in which, to their credit be it spoken, all the surveyors, with but very few exceptions, heartily cooperated, working early and late, week days, Sundays and holidays, we succeeded in completing and despatching the last field records of the last desam in Nilgiri-Wynaad to Ootacamund on the 17th January.

5. There were unavoidably a few omissions scattered throughout the extent of the 240 square miles comprising Nilgiri-Wynaad, which, for various reasons, had to be corrected, or had been missed in the course of our rapid progress over the land; there were also some few (about 160) numbers which had to be sub-divided, or otherwise dealt with on appeal, after the rough puttas had been issued for each desam, but this only necessitated the retention of four or five men in Nilgiri-Wynaad, and by the last day of February, with one or two trifling exceptions, the revised survey of Nilgiri-Wynaad was complete in every respect.

6. The nature of work that had to be performed necessitated the inspection of every acre of ground in order to render the re-survey as complete and accurate as possible in every respect, and the main difficulty we had to contend with in the commencement, namely, the survey of waste lands, in order to ascertain the different extent of each of the four classes of dry lands for purposes of assessment, was met by the happy suggestion of Mr. Price that the work should be done on the 4-inch scale by plane-table intersection. Wherever it has been found necessary to survey waste blocks, this plan has answered admirably, and has been the means of much saving of time and expense.

7. The amount of work completed by the party during the season in Nilgiri-Wynaad is shown in the appended schedule, from which it will be seen that 15,300 stones have been planted (with broad arrow and direction marks cut on them) round 1,264 new holdings.

8. In addition to these new holdings, which largely consist of hitherto undiscovered, unauthorized occupation extensions, and cultivation on private and Government land, we have brought to book all the cultivation, of whatever nature, on 167 existing estates, and have cut off all portions on those estates which were under cultivation at the time of the original survey, but which have since been abandoned; and further we have detailed on the fidelitous method proposed by the Director of Revenue Settlement about five square miles of waste land, and have detailed 262 holdings not formerly done, which have been granted on darkhast during the past few years.

9. The entire work, with the exception of four estates, has been done by plane-table, and to that useful instrument must be attributed, in a great measure, the satisfactory completion of the work.

Devala,
19th March 1887.

(Signed) H. R. BENTLEY TAYLOR,

APPENDIX F.

List of Minor Accounts prepared at the time of settlement.

Statement No. I—Showing the total area and assessment of all lands (occupied and unoccupied) in the South-East Wynaad.

Consecutive Number of Desams.	Name of Desam.	Total Area of each Desam.	Wet Lands.			Dry Lands.			Total of Wet and Dry.		
			Occupied.	Unoccupied.	(Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	(Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acs. cents.	Acs. cents.	Acs. cents.	Acs. cents.	Acs. cents.	Acs. cents.	Acs. cents.	Acs. cents.	Acs. cents.	Acs. cents.
	Nambalkod Amsam.										
1	Mukumalai	47,388 59	414 49	155 95	570 44	61 93	46,656 16	46,718 15	476 48	46,812 11	47,288 59
2	Srimadurai	2,691 77	405 96	72 85	478 80	189 33	2,023 64	2,212 97	595 29	2,095 49	2,691 77
3	Cherumuli	7,731 86	628 98	64 21	693 19	5,446 87	1,152 30	6,598 67	6,075 85	1,656 51	7,731 86
4	Gudalur	12,940 21	552 2	298 96	850 98	6,215 24	4,974 0	11,189 24	6,767 26	5,972 95	12,740 21
5	Padankari	7,836 28	574 91	88 36	663 27	4,627 63	3,145 38	7,773 01	5,202 54	3,233 74	8,436 28
6	Devala	11,904 42	92 81	116 64	209 45	9,684 04	2,010 93	11,694 97	9,776 85	2,127 57	11,904 42
	Total ..	89,043 13	2,669 16	796 98	3,466 12	25,617 60	59,969 41	85,587 01	28,286 76	60,756 37	89,043 13
	Mennanad Amsam.										
7	Nellakotu	16,769 96	261 79	53 82	314 61	64 9	10,391 26	10,455 35	325 88	10,444 08	10,769 96
8	Mummund	5,379 94	1,337 54	41 31	1,378 85	676 50	4,240 79	4,916 79	2,074 70	3,305 24	5,379 94
9	Nellyadam	22,128 75	841 40	192 66	1,033 96	13,083 35	8,011 44	21,094 79	13,924 75	8,204 0	22,128 75
	Total ..	38,778 65	2,501 63	286 69	2,787 72	13,824 30	22,643 63	36,467 93	16,325 33	22,453 32	38,778 65
	Cherankod Amsam.										
10	Irumad	6,956 90	1,700 89	131 90	1,832 79	682 18	4,040 95	4,723 11	2,383 5	4,172 85	6,555 90
11	Cherankod	18,122 46	877 59	64 41	942 0	8,594 62	8,585 83	17,180 45	9,272 21	8,850 24	18,122 46
	Total ..	25,079 36	2,578 48	196 31	2,774 79	9,276 80	12,626 78	21,903 56	11,655 26	13,023 09	24,678 35
	Grand Total ..	152,900 13	7,748 67	1,279 96	9,028 63	48,718 68	94,962 82	143,681 50	56,267 35	96,232 78	152,500 13

Statement No. I.—Showing the total area and assessment of all lands (occupied and unoccupied) in the South-East Wynaad—*concluded*

Consecutive Number of Desams.	Name of Desam.	Demand as per Settlement.									
		Wet Lands.			Dry Lands.			Total of Wet and Dry.		Total.	
		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.		
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	Nambalakod Amsam.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Mudumalai	696 7 4	242 9 2	939 0 6	123 15 8	18 15 8	142 15 4	820 7 0	261 8 10	1,081 15 10	
2	Srinadurai	707 0 8	120 7 2	827 7 10	363 3 0	8,720 1 6	4,083 4 6	1,070 3 8	3,840 8 8	4,910 12 4	
3	Cherumuli	1,161 0 8	81 11 8	1,242 12 4	1,029 11 1	1,810 15 5	2,919 10 6	2,260 11 9	1,892 11 1	4,153 6 10	
4	Gúdalúr	943 13 1	466 10 0	1,410 7 1	2,496 13 2	8,503 8 5	11,000 5 7	3,440 10 3	8,970 2 5	12,410 12 8	
5	Padantarai	1,015 9 11	149 13 8	1,165 7 7	1,192 6 2	3,621 3 6	4,713 9 8	2,208 0 1	3,671 1 2	5,879 1 3	
6	Devála	163 11 5	190 10 9	854 0 2	915 0 4	1,835 14 4	2,750 14 8	1,078 11 9	2,026 9 1	3,105 4 10	
	Total ..	4,687 11 1	1,251 14 5	5,939 9 6	6,191 1 5	18,410 10 10	29,601 12 3	10,878 12 6	20,662 9 9	31,541 6 9	
	Munnanad Amsam.										
7	Nellakóta	451 5 6	89 8 10	540 14 4	138 2 11	4 4 10	192 7 9	979 8 5	93 13 8	673 6 1	
8	Munnanad	2,624 8 8	69 14 9	2,694 7 5	1,550 6 8	4,551 13 7	6,092 4 4	5,074 15 6	4,615 12 4	8,793 11 9	
9	Nelliyalam	1,475 0 16	296 5 11	1,771 6 9	6,050 7 10	10,837 6 4	16,888 13 2	8,164 8 8	10,493 12 3	18,658 4 11	
	Total ..	4,550 15 0	452 13 6	5,003 12 6	5,108 1 6	14,793 8 9	22,821 10 5	14,716 0 6	15,286 6 6	27,825 6 9	
	Cherunkod Amsam.										
10	Irumad	3,023 2 11	223 14 11	3,223 2 10	1,007 11 6	3,672 4 1	4,677 15 10	4,190 15 5	4,209 5 0	8,501 3 5	
11	Cherankod	1,596 12 7	106 14 8	1,703 11 3	6,768 15 6	8,145 2 2	14,913 17 8	8,365 8 1	8,252 0 10	16,617 7 5	
	Total ..	4,620 0 6	330 13 7	5,023 14 1	7,776 5 6	12,385 6 3	20,171 12 9	12,456 6 6	12,461 5 10	25,118 10 1	
	Grand Total ..	13,858 16 7	2,041 9 6	15,979 4 1	32,155 8 6	46,799 9 10	69,695 2 6	36,994 3 6	48,051 3 4	84,885 6 7	

Statement No. II—Showing the particulars of janmabhogam levied on Government lands, in the South-East Wynaad.

Consecutive number of Desams.	Name of Desams.	Dry.										Wet.	
		Occupied.						Unoccupied.		Total.		Occupied.	
		Estates.		Holdings.		Total.		Holdings.					
		Extent.	Janmabhogam.	Extent.	Janmabhogam.	Extent.	Janmabhogam.	Extent.	Janmabhogam.	Extent.	Janmabhogam.	Extent.	Janmabhogam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Munnanad Amsam.	Acs. cts.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. cts.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. cts.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. cts.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. cts.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. cts.	Rs. A. P.
7	Nellakóta	..	..	64 9	32 0 8	64 9	32 0 8	2 15	1 1 2	66 24	33 1 10	261 79	130 14 2
8	Munnanad	..	..	676 86	338 6 5	676 86	338 6 5	3,556 4	1,778 0 6	4,232 90	2,116 6 11	1,397 84	681 13 6
9	Nelliyalam	12,351 78	2,369 10 11	731 57	238 6 7	13,083 35	2,608 1 6	6,456 18	2,295 4 0	19,539 53	4,903 5 6	841 40	188 12 8
	Total ..	12,351 78	2,369 10 11	1,472 52	608 13 8	13,824 30	2,978 8 7	10,014 37	4,074 5 8	23,838 67	7,052 14 3	2,501 3	1,001 7 10
	Cherunkod Amsam.												
10	Irumad	..	..	682 16	341 1 6	682 16	341 1 6	3,737 72	1,868 13 10	4,419 88	2,209 15 4	1,700 89	850 7 4
11	Cherankod	7,792 19	96 11 11	602 43	296 1 0	8,394 62	392 12 11	5,836 87	2,918 6 11	14,231 49	3,311 3 10	877 59	421 11 3
	Total ..	7,792 19	96 11 11	1,284 59	637 2 6	9,076 78	733 14 5	9,574 59	4,787 4 9	18,651 37	5,521 3 2	2,578 48	1,272 2 7
	Grand Total ..	20,143 97	2,466 6 10	2,757 11	1,246 0 2	22,901 8	3,712 7 0	19,588 96	8,861 10 5	42,490 4	12,574 1 5	5,079 51	2,273 10 5

Consecutive number of Desams.	Name of Desam.	Wet—*continued*.				Total of Wet and Dry.					
		Unoccupied.		Total.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.	
		Extent.	Janmabhogam.	Extent.	Janmabhogam.	Extent.	Janmabhogam.	Extent.	Janmabhogam.	Extent.	Janmabhogam.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Munnanad Amsam.	Acs. cts.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. cts.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. cts.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. cts.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. cts.	Rs. A. P.
7	Nellakóta	52 82	26 6 7	314 61	157 4 9	325 88	162 14 10	54 97	27 7 9	380 85	190 6 7
8	Munnanad	41 31	20 10 6	1,439 15	702 7 6	2,074 70	1,020 3 5	3,597 35	1,798 11 0	5,672 5	2,818 14 5
9	Nelliyalam	192 56	35 4 6	1,033 96	224 1 2	13,924 75	2,796 14 2	6,648 74	2,330 8 6	20,573 49	5,127 6 8
	Total ..	286 69	82 5 7	2,787 72	1,083 13 5	16,325 33	3,980 0 5	10,301 6	4,156 11 3	26,626 39	8,136 11 8
	Cherunkod Amsam.										
10	Irumad	131 90	65 15 2	1,832 79	916 6 6	2,383 5	1,191 8 10	3,869 62	1,934 13 0	6,252 67	3,126 5 10
11	Cherankod	64 41	28 15 6	942 0	450 10 9	9,272 21	814 8 2	5,901 28	2,947 6 5	15,173 49	3,761 14 7
	Total ..	196 31	94 14 8	2,774 79	1,367 1 3	11,655 26	2,006 1 0	9,770 90	4,882 3 5	21,426 16	6,888 4 5
	Grand Total ..	483 0	177 4 3	5,562 51	2,450 14 8	27,980 59	5,986 1 5	20,071 96	9,038 14 8	48,052 55	15,025 0 1

STATEMENT No. II-A—Showing the extent of lands held by private jannis.

Consecutive Number of the Desam.	Name of Desam.	Total Area of each Desam.			Private Janmam Lands.								Grand Total of Wet and Dry, occupied and unoccupied Extent.	Percentage.
					Wet.				Dry.					
		Wet.	Dry.	Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Percentage.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Percentage.		
		Acs. C.	Acs. C.	Acs. C.	Acs. C.	Acs. C.	Acs. C.		Acs. C.	Acs. C.	Acs. C.		Acs. C.	
6	Nambalakod Amsam ..	3,456 12	85,587 01	89,043 13	2,669 16	786 96	3,456 12	100	25,617 60	59,969 41	85,587 01	100	89,043 13	100
	Munnanad Amsam.													
7	Nellakóta	314 61	10,456 35	10,769 96	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..
8	Munnanad	1,439 15	4,440 79	5,879 94	*19 42	.. ..	19 42	1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	19 42	1
					†14 77	.. ..	14 77	1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	14 77	1
9	Nelliyalam	1,033 96	21,094 79	22,128 75	*113 13	60 26	173 39	17	7,490 24	285 40	7,685 64	98	7,859 03	36
					†356 33	59 10	415 43	40	779 10	1,549 83	2,324 93	13	2,741 80	12
		2,787 72	35,990 93	38,778 65	483 88	146 34	630 12	29	8,179 69	1,835 23	10,010 62	28	10,640 74	27
	Cheranked Amsam.													
10	Irumad	1,832 79	4,723 11	6,555 90	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..
11	Cheranked	942 ..	17,180 45	18,122 45	84 28	6 48	40 76	.. 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	40 76	4
	Total ..	2,774 79	21,903 56	24,678 35	84 28	6 48	40 76	1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	40 76	1
	Grand Total ..	9,018 63	143,481 56	152,500 19	3,193 12	853 28	4,127 52	46	33,797 29	61,804 64	95,601 63	67	99,724 49	66

* Nelliyalam Raja.
† Wanchar Nambidirippad.

STATEMENT No. III—Showing details of all wet lands in the South-East Wynaad under several classes or sorts.

Consecutive Number of the desam.	Name of desam.	Wet Lands occupied.												Average.	Wet Lands unoccupied.	
		7-1. Money rate = Rs. 2.		7-2. Money rate = Rs. 1-12-0.		7-3. Money rate = Rs. 1-8-0.		7-4. Money rate = Rs. 1-4-0.		8-2. Money rate = Rs. 1-4-0.		Total.			7-1. Money rate = Rs. 2.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Nambalakod.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.
1	Mudumalai ..	60 66	120 1 11	236 24	413 6 10	60 68	91 0 4	57 51	71 14 3	..	..	414 49	696 7 4	1 10 11	2 56	5 4 11
2	Srimadurai ..	52 52	105 0 8	287 43	503 0 0	66 0	99 0 0	..	..	..	..	405 95	707 0 8	1 11 10	..	..
3	Cherumuli ..	265 23	530 7 2	339 81	594 10 11	23 94	35 14 7	..	..	..	..	628 98	1,161 0 8	1 13 6	..	..
4	Gudalur ..	147 48	294 15 4	174 96	306 2 10	222 81	334 3 6	2 62	3 4 5	4 15	5 3 0	552 02	943 13 1	1 11 5	16 53	33 0 11
5	Padantarai ..	148 12	296 3 9	336 38	588 11 0	70 72	106 1 4	..	..	19 69	24 9 10	574 91	1,015 9 11	1 12 2	12 67	25 5 5
6	Devala ..	15 69	31 6 1	70 13	122 11 7	3 49	5 3 9	3 50	4 6 0	..	..	92 81	163 11 5	1 12 3	2 44	4 14 1
6	Total ..	689 10	1,378 2 11	1,444 95	2,528 11 2	447 64	671 7 6	63 63	79 8 8	23 84	29 12 10	2,669 16	4,687 11 1	1 12 2	34 20	68 6 4
	Munnanad.															
1	Nellakóta ..	..	..	234 68	410 10 11	27 11	40 10 7	..	..	..	..	261 79	451 5 6	1 11 7	..	..
2	Munnanad ..	733 01	1,466 0 6	645 05	1,128 13 5	19 78	29 10 9	..	..	..	..	1,397 84	2,624 8 8	1 14 1	2 75	5 8 0
3	Nelliyalam ..	93 13	186 4 2	665 50	1,164 10 3	82 77	124 2 5	..	..	..	..	841 40	1,475 0 10	1 12 1	..	..
3	Total ..	826 14	1,652 4 8	1,545 23	2,704 2 7	129 66	194 7 9	..	..	..	..	2,501 03	4,550 15 0	1 13 2	2 75	5 8 0
	Cheranked.															
1	Irumad ..	583 71	1,167 6 8	1,000 17	1,750 5 0	117 01	175 8 3	..	..	..	..	1,700 89	3,093 3 11	1 13 1	36 98	73 15 8
2	Cherankod ..	298 09	596 2 9	550 36	959 0 0	20 75	31 2 9	8 39	10 7 10	..	..	877 59	1,596 12 7	1 13 1	3 01	7 3 6
2	Total ..	881 80	1,763 9 5	1,550 53	2,709 5 0	137 76	206 10 3	8 39	10 7 10	..	..	2,578 48	4,690 0 6	1 13 2	40 60	81 3 2
11	Grand Total.	2,397 04	4,794 1 0	4,540 71	7,942 2 9	715 06	1,072 9 6	72 02	90 0 6	23 84	29 12 10	7,748 67	13,928 10 7	1 12 9	77 55	155 1 6

Statement No. III.—Showing details of all wet lands in the South-East Wynaad under several classes or sorts—*concluded*.

Consecutive Number of the Desam.	Name of desam.	Wet Lands unoccupied—*continued*. 7-2. Money rate = Rs. 1-12-0. Area.	7-2. Assessment.	7-3. Money rate = Rs. 1-8-0. Area.	7-3. Assessment.	7-4. Money rate = Rs. 1-4-0. Area.	7-4. Assessment.	8-2. Money rate = Rs. 1-4-0. Area.	8-2. Assessment.	Total. Area.	Total. Assessment.	Average.	Grand Total. Area.	Grand Total. Assessment.	Average.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Nambalakod.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Mudumalai ..	52 44	91 12 4	77 99	116 15 9	22 96	28 11 2	..	..	155 95	282 9 2	1 8 11	576 44	939 0 6	1 10 4
2	Srimadurai ..	44 69	78 3 4	28 16	42 3 10	..	..	..	..	72 85	120 7 2	1 10 4	478 80	827 7 10	1 11 7
3	Cherumuli ..	1 65	2 13 8	52 58	78 14 0	..	..	..	..	54 21	81 11 8	1 8 4	688 19	1,242 12 4	1 13 1
4	Gúdalúr ..	67 85	118 11 9	186 50	279 11 11	28 07	35 1 5	..	..	298 95	466 10 6	1 9 0	850 97	1,410 7 1	1 10 6
5	Padantarai ..	43 90	76 13 3	31 79	47 11 6	..	..	..	..	88 86	149 13 8	1 11 3	693 27	1,165 7 7	1 12 1
6	Devála	66 88	117 0 8	35 39	57 9 5	8 63	11 2 7	..	..	116 64	190 10 9	1 10 1	209 45	354 6 2	1 11 1
6	Total ..	277 89	485 7 0	415 41	623 1 11	59 96	74 15 2	..	..	788 96	1,291 14 5	1 9 6	3,456 12	5,939 0 6	1 14 6
	Munnanad.														
1	Nellakotta ..	41 28	72 3 10	11 54	17 5 0	..	..	..	..	52 82	89 8 10	1 11 2	814 61	540 14 4	1 11 6
2	Munnanad ..	14 35	25 1 9	24 21	36 5 6	..	..	..	..	41 31	66 14 9	1 10 3	1,439 15	2,091 7 5	1 13 11
3	Nelliyalam ..	30 16	52 12 6	162 40	243 9 5	..	..	..	..	192 56	296 5 11	1 8 7	1,003 80	1,771 6 9	1 11 6
3	Total ..	85 79	150 2 1	198 15	297 3 5	..	..	..	..	286 69	452 12 6	1 9 8	3,757 72	5,063 12 6	1 12 9
	Cherankod.														
1	Irumad	54 34	95 1 6	40 57	60 13 3	..	..	..	..	131 90	229 14 11	1 11 11	1,892 79	3,838 2 10	1 13 6
2	Cherankod ..	40 51	70 14 2	13 81	20 11 5	6 48	8 1 7	..	..	61 41	106 14 8	1 10 9	982 0	1,765 11 3	1 13 11
2	Total ..	94 85	165 15 8	54 38	81 9 2	6 48	8 1 7	..	..	196 31	336 13 7	1 12 0	2,774 79	5,603 14 1	1 13 0
11	Grand Total ..	458 03	801 8 9	667 94	1,001 14 6	66 44	83 0 9	..	..	1,269 89	2,041 9 6	1 9 9	6,018 63	10,870 4 1	1 12 4

No IV—Showing details of all dry lands in the South-East Wynaad, occupied and unoccupied.

Consecutive Number of the Desam.	Name of Desam.	Dry occupied. Estates. Extent.	Estates. Assessment.	Holdings other than Estates. Extent.	Holdings other than Estates. Assessment.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.	Dry unoccupied. Assessed unoccupied Waste Blocks. Extent.	Assessed unoccupied Waste Blocks. Assessment.	Reserved Forest unassessed. Extent.	Poramboke unassessed. Extent.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.	Dry occupied and unoccupied. Grand Total. Extent.	Grand Total. Assessment.
	Nambalakod.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	ACS. C.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.
1	Mudumalai ..	..	..	61 99	123 15 8	61 99	123 15 8	9 49	18 15 8	46,639 48	7 19	46,656 16	18 15 8	46,718 15	142 15 4
2	Srimadurai ..	..	..	182 33	363 3 0	182 33	363 3 0	1,977 3	3,720 1 6	..	53 61	2,030 64	3,720 1 6	2,212 97	4,083 4 6
3	Cherumuli ..	5,299 47	824 9 11	146 90	275 1 2	5,446 37	1,099 11 1	1,096 96	1,810 15 5	..	55 34	1,152 30	1,810 15 5	6,598 67	2,910 10 6
4	Gúdalur ..	3,717 1	1,537 3 1	498 23	959 10 1	6,215 24	2,496 13 2	4,540 19	8,503 8 5	..	433 81	4,974 0	8,503 8 5	11,189 24	11,000 5 7
5	Padantarai ..	3,745 89	928 15 3	281 74	563 6 11	4,027 63	1,192 6 2	3,051 28	3,521 3 6	..	94 10	3,145 38	3,521 3 6	7,173 1	4,713 9 8
6	Devála	9,639 25	825 6 11	44 79	89 9 5	9,684 4	915 0 4	1,794 11	1,835 14 4	..	216 82	2,010 93	1,835 14 4	11,694 97	2,750 14 8
	Total ..	24,401 62	3,816 3 2	1,215 98	2,374 14 3	25,617 60	6,191 1 5	12,469 6	19,410 10 10	46,639 48	860 87	59,969 41	19,410 10 10	85,587 1	25,601 12 3
	Munnanad.														
7	Nellakóta ..	..	..	64 9	128 2 11	64 9	128 2 11	2 15	4 4 10	10,383 96	5 15	10,391 26	4 4 10	10,455 35	132 7 9
8	Munnanad ..	..	..	676 86	1,350 6 9	676 86	1,350 6 9	3,556 4	4,551 13 7	..	207 89	3,763 93	4,551 13 7	4,440 79	5,902 4 4
9	Nelliyalam ..	12,351 78	5,288 12 7	731 57	1,400 11 3	13,083 35	6,689 7 10	6,456 18	10,197 6 4	954 55	600 71	8,011 44	10,197 6 4	21,094 79	16,886 14 2
	Total ..	12,351 78	5,288 12 7	1,472 52	2,879 4 11	13,824 30	8,168 1 6	10,014 37	14,753 8 9	11,338 51	813 75	22,166 63	14,753 8 9	35,990 93	22,921 10 3
	Cherankod.														
10	Irumad ..	..	..	682 16	1,007 11 9	682 16	1,007 11 9	3,737 72	3,970 4 1	..	303 23	4,040 95	3,970 4 1	4,723 11	4,977 15 10
11	Cherankod ..	7,792 19	5,891 8 6	602 43	877 1 6	8,394 62	6,768 10 0	5,836 87	8,425 2 2	2,546 8	402 88	8,785 83	8,425 2 2	17,180 45	15,193 12 2
	Total ..	7,792 19	5,891 8 6	1,284 59	1,884 13 3	9,076 78	7,776 5 9	9,574 59	12,395 6 3	2,546 8	706 11	12,826 78	12,395 6 3	21,903 56	20,171 12 0
	Grand Total ..	44,545 59	14,996 8 3	3,973 9	7,139 0 5	48,518 68	22,135 8 8	32,058 2	46,559 9 10	60,524 7	2,380 73	94,962 82	46,559 9 10	143,481 50	68,696 2 6

No. V.—Statement showing details of all dry lands in the South-East Wynaad, occupied and unoccupied, under the several classes sanctioned by Government.

Consecutive numbers of the desams.	Names of desams.	DRY OCCUPIED.										DRY UNOCCUPIED.	
		Rs. 2.		Rs. 1-8-0.		Rupee 1.		As. 8.		Total.		Average.	Rs. 2.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Nambalakod.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.
1	Mudumalai	61 99	123 15 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 99	123 15 8	2 0 0	9 49	18 15 8
2	Srimadura	179 84	356 11 3	2 99	4 7 9	..	..	..	..	182 83	360 3 0	2 0 0	1,074 97	6,350 10 10
3	Cherumúly	128 18	256 5 9	..	..	18 72	18 11 5	..	..	146 90	275 1 2	1 13 11	662 34	1,324 7 8
4	Gudalúr	424 32	818 12 5	79 91	110 13 8	.8	..	..	..	498 23	959 10 1	1 14 10	3,424 77	6,849 8 5
5	Pádantara	281 74	563 6 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	281 74	563 6 11	2 0 0	263 12	526 3 11
6	Devala	44 79	89 9 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	44 79	89 9 5	2 0 0	464 83	929 10 6
	Total ..	1,120 36	2,240 12 5	76 90	115 5 5	18 72	18 11 5	..	..	1,216 98	2,371 14 5	1 15 3	5,499 42	12,099 8 10
	Munnanad.													
7	Nellacotta	64 9	128 2 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	64 9	128 2 11	2 0 0	2 13	4 4 10
8	Munnanad	673 55	1,347 1 9	..	..	3 31	3 5 0	..	..	676 86	1,350 6 9	1 13 11	562 76	1,125 8 4
9	Nelliyalam	670 17	1,340 5 9	27 95	41 14 10	2 38	3 6 1	80 7	15 6 7	781 57	1,400 11 3	1 14 7	2,643 69	5,288 2 5
	Total ..	1,407 81	2,815 10 5	27 95	41 14 10	6 69	6 11 1	80 7	15 6 7	1,472 52	2,879 4 11	1 15 3	3,207 84	6,417 15 11
	Cheranked.													
10	Irumad	..	..	651 19	976 12 3	59 87	30 14 6	..	..	682 16	1,007 11 9	.7 8	..	..
11	Cherankod	..	..	549 29	823 13 3	13 14	58 2 6	..	..	602 43	877 1 6	7 4	276 86	452 11 6
	Total ..	..	..	1,200 48	1,800 11 6	84 11	84 1 9	..	..	1,284 59	1,884 13 3	1 7 6	276 86	452 11 6
	Grand Total ..	2,528 17	5,056 7 10	1,305 33	1,957 15 9	109 52	109 8 4	80 7	15 9 7	3,973 8	7,139 6 6	1 13 8	8,983 32	19,576 4 4

No. V.—Statement showing details of all dry lands in the South-East Wynaad, occupied and unoccupied, under the several classes, &c.—*concluded.*

Consecutive numbers of the desams.	Names of desams.	DRY UNOCCUPIED—*continued.*													
		Rs. 1-8-0.		Rupee 1.		Annas 8.		Total.		Average.	Grand Total.		Average.		
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.			
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
	Nambalakod.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1	Mudumalai	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 49	18 15 8	2 0 0	71 48	142 15 4	2 0 0		
2	Srimadura	134 72	202 1 3	167 34	167 5 5	..	..	1,977 3	3,720 1 6	1 14 1	2,159 36	4,083 4 6	1 14 3		
3	Cherumúly	103 52	155 4 6	331 20	331 3 3	..	..	1,096 96	1,910 15 5	1 10 5	1,243 86	2,086 0 7	1 10 10		
4	Gudalúr	1,077 18	1,615 12 4	38 24	38 3 10	..	..	4,540 19	8,503 8 5	1 13 11	5,038 49	9,463 2 6	1 14 0		
5	Pádantara	1,037 60	1,556 6 6	1,126 56	1,126 9 0	624 0	312 0 1	3,051 28	3,521 3 6	1 2 6	3,333 2	4,084 10 5	1 3 7		
6	Devala	26 88	40 5 1	429 44	429 7 0	872 96	436 7 9	1,794 11	1,835 14 4	1 0 4	1,838 90	1,925 7 9	1 0 9		
	Total ..	2,379 90	3,569 13 8	2,092 78	2,092 12 6	1,496 96	748 7 10	12,469 6	19,410 10 10	1 8 11	13,685 4	21,785 9 1	1 9 6		
	Munnanad.														
7	Nellacotta	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 15	4 4 10	2 0 0	66 24	132 7 9	2 0 0		
8	Munnanad	1,345 76	2,018 10 4	1,167 84	1,167 13 5	479 68	239 13 6	3,556 4	4,551 13 7	1 4 5	4,232 90	6,902 4 4	1 6 4		
9	Nelliyalam	2,191 82	3,286 15 11	1,622 28	1,622 3 8	..	..	6,456 18	10,197 6 4	1 9 3	7,187 75	11,598 1 7	1 10 10		
	Total ..	3,537 8	5,305 10 3	2,790 7	2,790 1 1	479 68	239 13 6	10,014 37	14,753 8 9	1 7 7	11,486 89	17,632 13 8	1 8 7		
	Cheranked.														
10	Irumad	1,671 48	2,507 3 6	859 84	859 13 5	1,206 40	603 3 2	3,737 72	3,970 4 1	1 1 0	4,419 88	4,977 15 10	1 2 0		
11	Cherankod	4,756 25	7,134 5 9	821 85	821 13 7	32 41	16 3 4	5,836 87	8,425 2 2	1 7 8	6,439 30	9,302 3 8	1 7 1		
	Total ..	6,427 73	9,641 9 3	1,681 69	1,681 11 0	1,238 81	619 6 6	9,574 59	12,395 6 3	1 4 8	10,859 18	14,280 3 6	1 5 0		
	Grand Total ..	12,344 71	18,517 1 2	6,564 54	6,564 8 7	3,215 45	1,607 11 10	32,058 2	46,559 9 10	1 7 2	36,031 11	53,698 10 3	1 7 11		

No. VI.—Statement showing details of all estates, waste land purchases and mining grants in the South-East Wynaad.

Consecutive number of desams.	Names of desams.	Estates. Cultivated. Rs. 2. Extent.	Estates. Cultivated. Rs. 2. Assessment.	Estates. Uncultivated. 6 pies. Extent.	Estates. Uncultivated. 6 pies. Assessment.	Estates. Total. Extent.	Estates. Total. Assessment.	Waste land purchases. Extent.	Waste land purchases. Assessment.	Mining grants. Extent.	Mining grants. Assessment.	Grand Total. Extent.	Grand Total. Assessment.
	Nambalakod amsam.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.
1	Mudumalai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Srimadura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Cherumúly	834 74	669 7 7	4,964 73	155 2 4	5,299 47	824 9 11	..	..	..	..	5,299 47	824 9 11
4	Gudalúr	690 06	1,380 1 7	5,026 95	157 1 6	5,717 01	1,537 3 1	..	..	..	..	5,717 01	1,537 3 1
5	Pádantara	261 12	520 0 9	3,484 77	108 14 6	3,745 89	628 15 3	..	..	..	..	3,745 89	628 15 3
6	Devala	266 27	532 8 8	8,372 98	292 14 3	8,639 25	825 6 11	..	..	..	..	8,639 25	825 6 11
	Total ..	1,552 18	3,102 2 7	22,849 44	714 0 7	24,401 62	3,816 3 2	..	..	..	..	24,401 62	3,816 3 2
	Munnanad amsam.												
7	Nellacotta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Munnanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Nelliyalam	2,094 71	4,186 14 8	9,757 72	304 15 6	11,852 43	4,491 13 2	494 70	771 14 11	4 65	36 0 0	12,351 78	5,298 13 1
	Total ..	2,094 71	4,186 14 8	9,757 72	304 15 6	11,852 43	4,491 13 2	494 70	771 14 11	4 65	36 0 0	12,351 78	5,298 13 1
	Cherankod amsam.												
10	Irumad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cherankod	2,112 83	4,225 13 11	4,814 43	150 7 2	6,927 26	4,376 5 1	831 99	1,593 13 5	35 63	211 4 6	7,793 19	5,891 3 6
	Total ..	2,112 83	4,225 13 11	4,814 43	150 7 2	6,927 26	4,376 5 1	831 99	1,593 13 5	35 63	211 4 6	7,793 19	5,891 3 6
	Grand Total ..	5,759 72	11,514 15 2	37,421 59	1,169 6 9	43,181 31	12,684 5 11	1,326 69	2,479 14 4	47 68	296 4 6	44,546 59	14,996 8 8

No. VII.—Consolidated statement showing the result of settlement under area, assessment and janmabhogam for the whole of South-East Wynaad.

Consecutive numbers.	Names of desams.	Wet. Occupied. Extent.	Occupied. Assessment.	Occupied. Janmabhogam.	Occupied. Total demand.	Unoccupied. Extent.	Unoccupied. Assessment.	Unoccupied. Janmabhogam.	Unoccupied. Total demand.	Total of wet occupied and unoccupied. Extent.	Total of wet occupied and unoccupied. Assessment.	Total of wet occupied and unoccupied. Janmabhogam.	Total of wet occupied and unoccupied. Total demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Nambalakod amsam.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Mudumalai	414 49	696 7 4	..	696 7 4	155 95	242 9 2	..	242 9 2	570 44	939 0 6	..	939 0 6
2	Srimadura	405 95	707 0 8	..	707 0 8	72 85	120 7 2	..	120 7 2	478 80	827 7 10	..	827 7 10
3	Cherumúly	628 98	1,161 0 8	..	1,161 0 8	54 21	81 11 8	..	81 11 8	683 19	1,242 12 4	..	1,242 12 4
4	Gudalúr	552 92	943 13 1	..	943 13 1	293 95	466 10 0	..	466 10 0	850 97	1,410 7 1	..	1,410 7 1
5	Pádantara	574 91	1,015 9 11	..	1,015 9 11	88 36	149 13 8	..	149 13 8	663 27	1,165 7 7	..	1,165 7 7
6	Devala	92 81	163 11 5	..	163 11 5	116 64	190 10 9	..	190 10 9	209 45	354 6 2	..	354 6 2
	Total ..	2,669 16	4,687 11 1	..	4,687 11 1	786 96	1,251 14 5	..	1,251 14 5	3,456 12	5,939 9 6	..	5,939 9 6
	Munnanad amsam.												
7	Nellacotta	261 79	451 5 6	130 14 2	582 3 8	52 82	89 8 10	26 6 7	115 15 5	314 61	540 14 4	157 4 9	698 3 1
8	Munnanad	1,397 84	2,624 8 8	681 13 9	3,306 5 8	41 31	66 14 9	20 10 6	87 9 3	1,439 15	2,691 7 5	702 7 6	3,393 14 11
9	Nelliyalam	841 40	1,475 0 10	188 12 8	1,663 13 6	192 56	296 5 11	35 4 6	331 10 5	1,033 96	1,771 6 9	224 1 2	1,995 7 11
	Total ..	2,501 03	4,550 15 0	1,001 7 10	5,552 6 10	286 69	452 13 6	82 5 7	535 3 1	2,787 72	5,003 12 6	1,083 13 5	6,087 9 11
	Cherankod amsam.												
10	Irumad	1,700 89	3,093 3 11	850 7 4	3,943 11 3	131 90	229 14 11	65 15 2	295 14 1	1,832 79	3,323 2 10	916 6 6	4,239 9 4
11	Cherankod	877 59	1,596 12 7	421 11 3	2,018 7 10	64 41	106 14 8	28 15 6	135 14 2	942 0	1,703 11 3	450 10 9	2,154 6 0
	Total ..	2,578 48	4,690 0 6	1,272 2 7	5,962 3 1	196 31	336 13 7	94 14 8	431 12 3	2,774 79	5,026 14 1	1,367 1 3	6,393 15 4
	Grand Total ..	7,748 67	13,928 10 7	2,273 10 5	16,202 5 9	1,269 96	2,041 9 6	177 4 3	2,218 13 9	9,018 63	15,970 4 1	2,450 14 8	18,421 2 9

No. VII.—Consolidated statement showing the result of settlement under area, assessment and janmabhogam, &c.—*continued.*

Consecutive numbers.	Names of desams.	Dry.									
		Occupied.									
		Estates.				Holdings other than estates.				Waste land rule purchases.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total demand.	Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total demand.	Extent.	Assessment.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Nambalakod amsam.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.
1	Mudumalai	..	..	..	..	61 99	123 15 8	..	123 15 8	..	..
2	Srimadura	..	..	..	..	182 33	363 3 0	..	363 3 0	..	..
3	Cherumúly	5,299 47	824 9 11	..	824 9 11	146 90	275 1 2	..	275 1 2	..	..
4	Gudalúr	5,717 01	1,537 3 1	..	1,537 3 1	498 28	959 10 1	..	959 10 1	..	..
5	Pádantara	3,745 89	628 15 3	..	628 15 3	281 74	563 6 11	..	563 6 11	..	..
6	Devala	9,639 25	825 6 11	..	825 6 11	44 79	89 9 5	..	89 9 5	..	..
	Total ..	24,401 62	3,816 3 2	..	3,816 3 2	1,215 98	2,374 14 3	..	2,374 14 3	..	..
	Munnanad amsam.										
7	Nellacotta	..	..	..	..	64 09	128 2 11	32 0 8	160 3 7	..	..
8	Munnanad	..	..	..	..	676 86	1,350 6 9	338 6 5	1,688 13 2	..	..
9	Nelliyalam	11,852 43	4,491 13 8	2,369 10 11	6,861 8 7	731 57	1,460 11 3	238 6 7	1,699 1 10	494 70	771 14 11
	Total ..	11,852 43	4,491 13 8	2,369 10 11	6,861 8 7	1,472 52	2,879 4 11	608 13 8	3,488 2 7	494 70	771 14 11
	Cherankod amsam.										
10	Irumad	..	..	..	..	682 16	1,007 11 9	341 1 6	1,348 13 3	..	..
11	Cherankod	6,927 26	4,376 5 1	96 11 11	4,473 1 0	602 43	877 1 6	296 1 0	1,173 2 6	831 90	1,303 15 5
	Total ..	6,927 26	4,376 5 1	96 11 11	4,473 1 0	1,284 59	1,884 13 3	637 2 6	2,521 15 9	831 90	1,303 15 5
	Grand Total ..	43,181 31	12,684 5 11	2,466 6 10	15,150 12 8	3,973 09	7,139 0 6	1,246 0 2	8,385 0 7	1,326 60	2,075 14 4

No. VII.—Consolidated statement showing the result of settlement under area, assessment and janmabhogam, &c.—*continued.*

Consecutive numbers.	Names of desams.	Dry—*continued.*											
		Occupied.						Unoccupied.					
		Mining Grants.		Total occupied dry.				Assessed waste in occupied blocks.					
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total demand.	Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total demand.		
		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
	Nambalakod amsam.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1	Mudumalai	..	..	61 99	123 15 8	..	123 15 8	9 49	18 15 8	..	18 15 8		
2	Srimadura	..	..	182 33	363 3 0	..	363 3 0	1,977 03	3,720 1 6	..	3,720 1 6		
3	Cherumúly	..	..	5,446 37	1,099 11 1	..	1,099 11 1	1,096 96	1,810 15 5	..	1,810 15 5		
4	Gudalúr	..	..	6,215 24	2,496 13 2	..	2,496 13 2	4,540 19	8,503 8 5	..	8,503 8 5		
5	Pádantara	..	..	4,027 63	1,192 6 2	..	1,192 6 2	3,051 28	3,521 3 6	..	3,521 3 6		
6	Devala	..	..	9,684 04	915 0 4	..	915 0 4	1,794 11	1,835 14 4	..	1,835 14 4		
	Total ..	..	..	25,617 60	6,191 1 5	..	6,191 1 5	12,469 06	19,410 10 10	..	19,410 10 10		
	Munnanad amsam.												
7	Nellacotta	..	..	64 09	128 2 11	32 0 8	160 3 7	2 15	4 4 10	1 1 2	5 6 0		
8	Munnanad	..	..	676 86	1,350 6 9	338 6 5	1,688 13 2	3,556 04	4,551 13 7	1,778 0 6	6,329 14 1		
9	Nelliyalam	4 65	25 0 0	13,083 35	6,689 7 10	2,608 1 6	9,297 9 4	6,456 18	10,197 6 4	2,295 4 0	12,492 10 4		
	Total ..	4 65	25 0 0	13,824 30	8,168 1 6	2,978 8 7	11,146 10 1	10,014 37	14,753 6 9	4,074 5 8	18,827 14 5		
	Cherankod amsam.												
10	Irumad	..	..	682 16	1,007 11 9	341 1 6	1,348 13 3	3,737 72	3,970 4 1	1,868 13 10	5,839 1 11		
11	Cherankod	33 03	211 4 0	8,394 62	6,768 10 0	392 12 11	7,161 6 11	5,836 87	8,425 2 2	2,918 6 11	11,343 9 1		
	Total ..	33 03	211 4 0	9,076 78	7,776 5 9	733 14 5	8,510 4 2	9,574 59	12,395 6 3	4,787 4 9	17,182 11 0		
	Grand Total ..	37 68	236 4 0	48,518 68	22,135 8 8	3,712 7 0	25,847 15 8	32,058 02	46,559 9 10	8,861 10 5	55,421 4 3		

No. VII.—Consolidated statement showing the result of settlement under area, assessment and janmabhogam, &c.—*continued.*

Consecutive numbers.	Names of desams.	Dry—*continued.* Unoccupied—*continued.* Unassessed reserved forests.	Unassessed porambokes.	Total of unoccupied dry. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total demand.	Total dry occupied and unoccupied. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total demand.
		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	Nambalakod amsam.	Acs. c.	Acs. c.	Acs. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acs. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mudumalai	46,639 48	7 19	46,656 16	18 15 8	..	18 15 8	46,718 15	142 15 4	..	142 15 4
2	Srimadura	..	53 61	2,030 64	3,720 1 6	..	3,720 1 6	2,212 97	4,083 4 6	..	4,083 4 6
3	Cherumúly	..	55 84	1,152 30	1,810 15 6	..	1,810 15 6	1,598 67	2,910 10 6	..	2,910 10 6
4	Gudalúr	..	433 81	4,974 06	8,503 8 5	..	8,503 8 5	11,189 24	11,000 5 7	..	11,000 5 7
5	Pádantara	..	94 10	3,145 98	3,521 3 6	..	3,521 3 6	7,173 01	4,713 9 3	..	4,713 9 3
6	Devala	..	216 82	2,010 63	1,835 14 4	..	1,835 14 4	11,094 97	2,750 14 8	..	2,750 14 8
	Total ..	46,639 48	860 87	59,969 41	19,410 10 10	..	19,410 10 10	85,587 01	25,601 12 3	..	25,601 12 3
	Munnanad amsam.										
7	Nellacotta	10,383 96	5 15	10,391 26	4 4 10	1 1 2	5 6 0	10,455 35	132 7 9	33 1 10	165 9 7
8	Munnanad	..	207 89	3,763 93	4,551 13 7	1,778 0 6	6,329 14 1	4,449 79	5,982 4 4	2,116 6 11	8,098 11 3
9	Nelliyalam	954 55	600 71	8,011 44	10,197 6 4	2,290 4 0	12,492 10 4	21,094 79	16,886 14 2	4,903 5 6	21,790 3 8
	Total ..	11,338 51	813 75	22,166 63	14,753 8 9	4,074 5 8	18,827 14 5	35,999 93	22,021 10 3	7,052 14 3	29,074 8 6
	Cherankod amsam.										
10	Irumad	..	262 93	4,040 95	3,679 4 7	1,808 13 10	5,488 1 11	4,723 11	4,677 15 10	2,509 15 4	7,187 15 2
11	Cherankod	2,546 08	402 88	8,785 89	8,425 2 2	2,918 0 11	11,343 3 1	17,189 45	13,103 12 2	5,311 8 10	18,505 0 0
	Total ..	2,546 08	706 11	12,826 78	12,105 6 9	4,787 4 9	17,182 11 0	21,963 56	29,171 12 0	8,821 3 2	25,692 15 2
	Grand Total ..	60,524 07	2,380 73	94,962 82	46,539 9 10	8,861 10 8	55,421 4 3	143,451 50	68,695 2 6	12,574 1 6	81,269 3 11

No. VII.—Consolidated statement showing the result of settlement under area, assessment and janmabhogam, &c.—*concluded.*

Consecutive numbers.	Names of desams.	Grand Total of Wet and Dry. Occupied. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total demand.	Unoccupied. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total demand.	Total of occupied and unoccupied. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total of demand.
		45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	Nambalakod amsam.	Acs. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acs. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acs. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mudumalai	476 46	820 7 0	..	820 7 0	46,812 11	261 8 10	..	261 8 10	47,288 59	1,081 15 10	..	1,081 15 10
2	Srimadura	588 28	1,070 3 8	..	1,070 3 8	2,103 49	3,840 8 8	..	3,840 8 8	2,691 77	4,910 12 4	..	4,910 12 4
3	Cherumúly	6,075 55	2,260 11 9	..	2,260 11 9	1,206 51	1,892 11 1	..	1,892 11 1	7,281 86	4,153 6 10	..	4,153 6 10
4	Gudalúr	6,767 26	3,440 10 3	..	3,440 10 3	8,970 2 5	..	..	8,970 2 5	12,040 21	12,410 12 8	..	12,410 12 8
5	Pádantara	4,602 54	2,208 0 1	..	2,208 0 1	3,233 74	3,671 1 2	..	3,671 1 2	7,836 28	5,879 1 3	..	5,879 1 3
6	Devala	9,776 85	1,078 11 9	..	1,078 11 9	2,127 57	2,026 9 1	..	2,026 9 1	11,904 42	3,105 4 10	..	3,105 4 10
	Total ..	28,286 76	10,878 12 6	..	10,878 12 6	60,756 87	20,662 9 3	..	20,662 9 3	89,043 13	31,541 5 9	..	31,541 5 9
	Munnanad amsam.												
7	Nellacotta	325 68	579 8 6	162 14 10	742 7 3	10,444 68	93 13 8	27 7 9	121 5 5	10,769 96	673 6 1	190 6 7	863 12 8
8	Munnanad	2,074 70	3,974 15 5	1,020 3 5	4,995 2 10	3,805 24	4,618 12 4	1,798 11 0	6,417 7 4	5,879 94	8,593 11 9	2,818 14 5	11,412 10 2
9	Nelliyalam	13,924 75	8,164 8 8	2,796 14 2	10,961 6 10	8,204 0	10,493 12 3	2,330 8 6	12,824 4 9	22,128 75	18,658 4 11	5,127 6 8	23,785 11 7
	Total ..	16,325 33	12,719 0 6	3,980 0 5	16,699 0 11	22,453 32	15,206 6 3	4,156 11 3	19,363 1 6	38,778 65	27,925 6 9	8,136 11 8	36,062 2 5
	Cherankod amsam.												
10	Irumad	2,383 05	4,100 15 8	1,191 8 10	5,292 8 6	4,172 85	4,200 3 0	1,934 13 0	6,135 0 0	6,555 90	8,301 2 8	3,126 5 10	11,427 8 6
11	Cherankod	9,272 21	8,365 6 7	814 3 2	9,179 14 9	8,850 24	8,532 0 10	2,947 6 5	11,479 7 3	18,122 45	16,897 7 5	3,761 14 7	20,659 6 0
	Total ..	11,655 26	12,466 6 3	2,006 1 0	14,472 7 3	13,023 09	12,732 3 10	4,882 3 5	17,614 7 3	24,678 35	25,198 10 1	6,888 4 5	32,086 14 6
	Grand Total ..	56,267 35	36,064 3 3	5,986 1 5	42,050 4 8	96,232 78	48,601 3 4	9,038 14 8	57,640 2 0	152,500 13	84,665 6 7	15,025 0 1	99,690 6 8

No. VIII.—Comparative statement showing the result of settlement as compared with the revenue demand for the last fasli.

Consecutive numbers of the desams.	Names of desams.	Wet. Occupied. As per revenue. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.	As per settlement. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Nambalakod amsam.	Acs. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acs. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mudumalai ..	..	..	..	..	414 49	696 7 4	..	696 7 4
2	Srimadura ..	225 0	225 0 0	..	225 0 0	405 95	707 0 8	..	707 0 8
3	Cherumúly ..	270 0	270 0 0	..	270 0 0	628 08	1,161 0 8	..	1,161 0 8
4	Gudalúr ..	175 0	175 0 0	..	175 0 0	552 02	943 13 1	..	943 13 1
5	Pádantara ..	300 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	574 91	1,015 9 11	..	1,015 9 11
6	Devala ..	32 0	32 0 0	..	32 0 0	92 81	163 11 5	..	163 11 5
	Total ..	1,002 0	1,002 0 0	..	1,002 0 0	2,689 16	4,687 11 1	..	4,687 11 1
	Munnanad amsam.								
7	Nellacotta ..	175 0	80 0 0	129 14 0	209 14 0	261 79	451 5 6	130 14 2	582 3 8
8	Munnanad ..	392 0	285 0 0	233 7 10	518 7 10	1,387 84	2,624 8 8	681 13 0	3,306 5 8
9	Nelliyalam ..	548 0	832 0 0	102 4 6	934 4 6	841 40	1,475 0 10	188 12 8	1,663 13 6
	Total ..	1,115 0	1,197 0 0	465 10 4	1,662 10 4	2,501 03	4,550 15 0	1,001 7 10	5,552 0 10
	Cherankod amsam.								
10	Irumad ..	450 0	630 0 0	45 15 8	675 15 8	1,700 89	3,093 3 11	850 7 4	3,943 11 3
11	Cherankod ..	325 0	450 0 0	80 1 4	530 1 4	877 59	1,596 12 7	421 11 3	2,018 7 10
	Total ..	775 0	1,080 0 0	126 1 0	1,206 1 0	2,578 48	4,690 0 6	1,272 2 7	5,962 3 1
	Grand Total ..	2,892 0	3,259 0 0	591 11 4	3,850 11 4	7,748 67	13,928 10 7	2,273 10 5	16,202 5 0

No. VIII.—Comparative statement showing the result of settlement as compared with the revenue demand for the last fasli—*continued*.

Consecutive numbers of the desams.	Names of desams.	Wet—*continued*. Occupied—*continued*. Difference (+) or (−). Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.	Percentage. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Dry. Estates. As per revenue. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
	Nambalakod amsam.	Acs. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mudumalai ..	+ 595 44	+ 1,178 8 0	..	+ 1,178 8 0	+ 264	+ 524	..	..	..	..	..
2	Srimadura ..								..	..	..	..
3	Cherumúly ..	+ 358 95	+ 891 0 8	..	+ 891 0 8	+ 133	+ 330	..	294 41	588 13 2	..	588 13 2
4	Gudalúr ..	+ 377 02	+ 768 13 1	..	+ 768 13 1	+ 215	+ 439	..	401 52	803 0 7	..	803 0 7
5	Pádantara ..	+ 274 91	+ 715 9 11	..	+ 715 9 11	+ 92	+ 239	..	151 08	302 2 7	..	302 2 7
6	Devala ..	+ 60 81	+ 131 11 5	..	+ 131 11 5	+ 191	+ 413	..	395 24	790 7 9	..	790 7 9
	Total ..	+ 1,667 16	+ 3,685 11 1	..	+ 3,685 11 1	+ 166	+ 538	..	1,242 25	2,484 8 1	..	2,484 8 1
	Munnanad amsam.											
7	Nellacotta ..	+ 86 79	+ 371 5 6	+ 1 0 2	+ 372 5 8	+ 50	+ 464	+ 1	..	..	..	..
8	Munnanad ..	+ 1,005 84	+ 2,339 8 8	+ 448 5 2	+ 2,787 13 10	+ 257	+ 821	+ 192	..	..	..	..
9	Nelliyalam ..	+ 293 40	+ 643 9 10	+ 86 8 2	+ 729 0 6	+ 53	+ 77	+ 85	2,341 80	4,089 13 3	..	4,089 13 3
	Total ..	+ 1,386 03	+ 3,353 15 0	+ 535 13 6	+ 3,889 12 6	+ 124	+ 280	+ 115	2,341 80	4,089 13 3	..	4,089 13 3
	Cherankod amsam.											
10	Irumad ..	+ 1,250 89	+ 2,463 3 11	+ 804 7 8	+ 3,267 11 7	+ 278	+ 391	+ 1,748	..	..	..	..
11	Cherankod ..	+ 552 59	+ 1,166 12 7	+ 341 9 11	+ 1,508 6 6	+ 170	+ 271	+ 428	1,456 55	2,751 6 10	26 0 0	2,777 6 10
	Total ..	+ 1,803 48	+ 3,630 0 6	+ 1,146 1 7	+ 4,776 2 1	+ 233	+ 342	+ 902	1,456 55	2,751 6 10	26 0 0	2,777 6 10
	Grand Total ..	+ 4,856 67	+ 10,669 10 7	+ 1,681 15 1	+ 12,351 9 8	+ 168	+ 327	+ 284	5,040 60	9,325 12 2	26 0 0	9,351 12 2

No. VIII.—Comparative statement showing the result of settlement as compared with the revenue demand for the last fasli—*continued.*

Consecutive numbers of the desams.	Names of desams.	Dry. Estates. As per settlement. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.	Difference (+) or (—). Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.	Percentage. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Nambalakod amsam.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1	Mudumalai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Srimadura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Cherúmaly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Gudalúr	5,299 47	824 9 11	..	824 9 11	+ 5,009 67	+ 815 12 9	..	+ 815 12 9	..	..	..
5	Pádantara	5,717 01	1,597 8 1	..	1,597 8 1	+ 5,315 40	+ 794 3 6	..	+ 794 3 6	+ 1,303 13 9	+ 107	..
6	Devala	2,745 89	628 13 9	..	628 13 9	+ 2,734 81	+ 626 13 9	..	+ 626 13 9	+ 2,303 13 9	+ 107	..
		9,639 25	825 6 11	..	825 6 11	+ 9,244 91	+ 34 15 2	..	+ 34 15 2	+ 2,303 13 9	+ 5	..
	Total ..	24,401 62	3,846 3 2	..	3,846 3 2	+ 20,195 67	+ 1,631 11 1	..	+ 1,631 11 1	+ 1,303 13 1	+ 64	..
	Munnanad amsam.											
7	Nellacotta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Munnanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Nelliyalam	12,351 78	5,288 12 7	2,360 10 11	7,648 7 6	+ 10,559 68	+ 4,188 13 4	+ 2,360 10 11	+ 6,549 10 3	+ 427	+ 26	+ 9,279
	Total ..	12,351 78	5,288 12 7	2,360 10 11	7,648 7 6	+ 10,559 68	+ 4,188 13 4	+ 2,360 10 11	+ 6,549 10 3	+ 427	+ 26	+ 9,279
	Cherankod amsam.											
10	Irumad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cherankod	7,792 19	5,891 8 6	96 11 11	5,988 4 5	+ 6,326 69	+ 5,147 1 8	+ 79 11 11	+ 5,226 13 7	+ 425	+ 114	+ 873
	Total ..	7,792 19	5,891 8 6	96 11 11	5,988 4 5	+ 6,326 69	+ 5,147 1 8	+ 79 11 11	+ 5,226 13 7	+ 425	+ 114	+ 873
	Grand Total ..	44,545 59	14,996 8 3	2,466 6 10	17,462 15 1	+ 36,804 69	+ 8,078 12 1	+ 2,440 6 10	+ 8,311 2 11	+ 754	+ 61	+ 9,369

No. VIII.—Comparative statement showing the result of settlement as compared with the revenue demand for the last fasli—*continued.*

Consecutive number of the desams.	Names of desams.	Dry—*continued.* Holdings other than estates. As per revenue. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.	As per settlement. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.	Difference (+) or (—). Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.
		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	Nambalakod amsam.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Mudumalai	..	..	..	..	61 99	123 15 8	..	123 15 8	+ 199 32	+ 417 2 8	..	+ 417 2 8
2	Srimadura	45	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	182 38	363 3 0	..	363 3 0				
3	Cherúmaly	45	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	146 90	275 1 2	..	275 1 2	+ 101 90	+ 205 1 2	..	+ 205 1 2
4	Gudalúr	246	470 0 0	..	470 0 0	498 28	959 10 1	..	959 10 1	+ 252 28	+ 489 10 1	..	+ 489 10 1
5	Pádantara	62	86 0 0	..	86 0 0	281 74	563 6 11	..	563 6 11	+ 229 74	+ 485 6 11	..	+ 485 6 11
6	Devala	33	42 0 0	..	42 0 0	44 79	89 9 5	..	89 9 5	+ 11 79	+ 47 9 5	..	+ 47 9 5
	Total ..	421	732 0 0	..	732 0 0	1,215 98	2,374 14 3	..	2,374 14 3	+ 794 98	+ 1,642 14 3	..	+ 1,642 14 3
	Munnanad amsam.												
7	Nellacotta	25	30 0 0	16 8 6	46 8 6	64 09	128 2 11	32 0 8	160 3 7	+ 39 09	+ 98 2 11	+ 15 8 2	+ 113 11 1
8	Munnanad	105	60 0 0	43 11 3	103 11 3	676 86	1,350 6 9	338 6 5	1,688 13 2	+ 571 86	+ 1,290 6 9	+ 294 11 2	+ 1,585 1 11
9	Nelliyalam	1,275	905 0 0	498 5 6	1,403 5 6	731 57	1,400 11 3	238 6 7	1,639 1 10	— 543 43	+ 495 11 3	— 259 14 11	+ 235 12 4
	Total ..	1,405	995 0 0	558 9 3	1,553 9 3	1,472 52	2,879 4 11	608 13 8	3,488 2 7	+ 67 52	+ 1,884 4 11	+ 50 4 5	+ 1,934 9 4
	Cherankod amsam.												
10	Irumad	1,075	575 0 0	527 15 11	1,102 15 11	682 16	1,007 11 9	341 1 6	1,348 13 3	— 392 84	+ 432 11 9	— 186 14 5	+ 245 13 4
11	Cherankod	345	185 0 0	138 8 1	323 8 1	602 43	877 1 6	296 1 0	1,173 2 6	+ 257 43	+ 692 1 6	+ 157 8 11	+ 849 10 5
	Total ..	1,420	760 0 0	666 8 0	1,426 8 0	1,284 59	1,884 13 3	637 2 6	2,521 15 9	— 135 41	+ 1,124 13 3	— 29 5 6	+ 1,095 7 9
	Grand Total ..	3,246	2,487 0 0	1,225 1 3	3,712 1 3	3,973 09	7,139 0 5	1,246 0 2	8,385 0 7	+ 727 09	+ 4,652 0 5	+ 20 14 11	+ 4,672 15 4

No. VIII.—Comparative statement showing the result of settlement as compared with the revenue demand for the last fasli—*continued*.

Consecutive numbers of the desams.	Names of desams.	Dry. Holdings other than estates—*continued*. Percentage. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.
		45	46	47
	Nambalkod amsam.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
1	Mudumalai	+ 442	+ 596	..
2	Srinadura			
3	Cherumuly	+ 227	+ 293	..
4	Gudalúr	+ 102	+ 104	..
5	Pádantara	+ 442	+ 694	..
6	Devala	+ 86	+ 114	..
	Total ..	+ 189	+ 224	..
	Munnanad amsam.			
7	Nellacotta	+ 156	+ 327	+ 94
8	Munnanad	+ 545	+ 2,150	+ 670
9	Nelliyalam	— 42	+ 55	— 82
	Total ..	+ 9	+ 189	+ 9
	Cherankod amsam.			
10	Irumad	— 37	+ 75	— 35
11	Cherankod	+ 74	+ 374	+ 114
	Total ..	— 10	+ 148	— 4
	Grand Total ..	+ 22	+ 187	+ 2

Consecutive numbers of the desams.	Names of desams.	Dry. Total dry occupied. As per revenue. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.
		48	49	50	51
	Nambalkod amsam.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Mudumalai	..	..	..	..
2	Srinadura	45 0	70 0 6	..	70 0 6
3	Cherumuly	339 41	658 13 2	..	658 13 2
4	Gudalúr	647 52	1,273 9 7	..	1,273 9 7
5	Pádantara	203 08	382 2 7	..	382 2 7
6	Devala	428 24	832 7 9	..	832 7 9
	Total ..	1,663 25	3,216 8 1	..	3,216 8 1
	Munnanad amsam.				
7	Nellacotta	25 0	30 8 6	15 8 6	45 8 6
8	Munnanad	105 0	69 0 0	43 11 3	108 11 3
9	Nelliyalam	4,604 12 3	4,894 13 6	546 9 0	5,440 2 9
	Total ..	3,746 80	5,094 13 3	548 9 9	5,643 6 8
	Cherankod amsam.				
10	Irumad	1,675 0	576 0 6	557 15 11	1,133 15 11
11	Cherankod	1,201 55	2,436 6 10	164 8 1	2,600 14 11
	Total ..	2,876 55	3,011 6 10	692 8 0	3,703 14 10
	Grand Total ..	8,286 80	11,312 12 2	1,251 1 3	12,563 13 5

Consecutive numbers of the desams.	Names of desams.	Dry. Total dry occupied. As per settlement. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.
		52	53	54	55
	Nambalkod amsam.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Mudumalai	61 99	125 15 8	..	125 15 8
2	Srinadura	..	..	..	..
3	Cherumuly	182 33	383 5 0	..	383 5 0
4	Gudalúr	1,099 11 1	..	..	1,099 11 1
5	Pádantara	2,496 13 2	..	..	2,496 13 2
6	Devala	1,192 6 2	..	..	1,192 6 2
	Total ..	6,215 24	915 0 4	..	915 0 4
	Munnanad amsam.				
7	Nellacotta	64 09	123 2 11	52 0 8	169 3 7
8	Munnanad	677 83	1,850 6 6	338 8 5	1,689 15 2
9	Nelliyalam	12,083 33	6,689 7 10	2,608 1 6	9,297 9 4
	Total ..	13,824 39	8,168 1 8	2,978 8 7	11,146 10 1
	Cherankod amsam.				
10	Irumad	682 16	1,097 11 8	241 1 6	1,338 13 2
11	Cherankod	8,391 82	6763 10 0	302 12 11	7,161 0 11
	Total ..	8,073 98	7,770 5 0	733 14 5	8,510 4 2
	Grand Total ..	48,918 69	22,153 8 3	3,712 7 0	33,647 15 6

No. VIII.—Comparative statement showing the result of settlement as compared with the revenue demand for the last fasli—*continued*.

Consecutive numbers of the desams.	Names of desams.	Dry. Total dry occupied—*continued*. Difference (+) or (—). Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.
		56	57	58	59
	Nambalkod amsam.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Mudumalai	+ 199 32	+ 417 2 8	..	+ 417 2 8
2	Srinadura				
3	Cherumuly	+ 5,106 96	+ 440 13 11	..	+ 440 13 11
4	Gudalúr	+ 5,567 72	+ 1,223 12 7	..	+ 1,223 12 7
5	Pádantara	+ 3,824 55	+ 810 3 7	..	+ 810 3 7
6	Devala	+ 9,255 80	+ 82 8 7	..	+ 82 8 7
	Total ..	+ 23,954 35	+ 2,974 9 4	..	+ 2,974 9 4
	Munnanad amsam.				
7	Nellacotta	+ 39 09	+ 98 2 11	+ 15 8 2	+ 113 11 1
8	Munnanad	+ 571 86	+ 1,290 6 9	+ 294 11 2	+ 1,585 1 11
9	Nelliyalam	+ 9,466 55	+ 1,694 10 7	+ 2,109 12 0	+ 3,804 6 7
	Total ..	+ 10,077 50	+ 3,083 4 3	+ 2,419 15 4	+ 5,503 3 7
	Cherankod amsam.				
10	Irumad	— 392 84	+ 432 11 9	— 186 14 5	+ 245 13 4
11	Cherankod	+ 6,593 07	+ 3,832 3 2	+ 228 4 10	+ 4,060 8 0
	Total ..	+ 6,200 23	+ 4,264 14 11	+ 41 6 5	+ 4,306 5 4
	Grand Total ..	+ 40,232 08	+ 10,322 12 6	+ 2,461 5 9	+ 12,784 2 3

Consecutive numbers of the desams.	Names of desams.	Dry. Total dry occupied—*continued*. Percentage. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Wet and dry occupied. Grand total. As per revenue. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.
		60	61	62	63	64	65	66
	Nambalkod amsam.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Mudumalai	+ 442	+ 596	..	..	..	..	..
2	Srinadura				..	..	..	..
3	Cherumuly	+ 1,506	+ 67	..	270 0	295 0 0	..	295 0 0
4	Gudalúr	+ 859	+ 96	..	609 41	928 13 2	..	928 13 2
5	Pádantara	+ 1,884	+ 212	..	822 52	1,448 0 7	..	1,448 0 7
6	Devala	+ 2,163	+ 10	..	503 08	682 2 7	..	682 2 7
	Total ..	+ 1,440	+ 92	..	460 24	864 7 9	..	864 7 9
	Munnanad amsam.				2,665 25	4,218 8 1	..	4,218 8 1
7	Nellacotta	+ 156	+ 327	+ 94	200 0	110 0 0	146 6 6	256 6 6
8	Munnanad	+ 545	+ 2,150	+ 670	497 0	345 0 0	277 3 1	622 3 1
9	Nelliyalam	+ 262	+ 34	+ 424	4,164 86	5,826 13 3	600 10 0	6,427 7 3
	Total ..	+ 269	+ 61	+ 433	4,861 80	6,281 13 3	1,024 3 7	7,306 0 10
	Cherankod amsam.							
10	Irumad	— 37	+ 75	— 35	1,525 0	1,205 0 0	573 15 7	1,778 15 7
11	Cherankod	+ 386	+ 131	+ 138	2,126 55	3,366 6 10	244 9 5	3,611 0 3
	Total ..	+ 216	+ 121	+ 6	3,651 55	4,571 6 10	818 9 0	5,389 15 10
	Grand Total ..	+ 485	+ 87	+ 197	11,178 60	15,071 12 2	1,842 12 7	16,914 8 9

No. VIII.—Comparative statement showing the result of settlement as compared with the revenue demand for the last fasli—*concluded.*

Consecutive numbers of the districts.	Names of desams.	As per settlement. Extent.	As per settlement. Assessment.	As per settlement. Janmabhogam.	As per settlement. Total.	Wet and Dry occupied—*continued.* Extent.	Difference (+) or (—) Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.	Percentage. Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.
		67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	Janmabhogam. 77	
		Acs. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acs. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Nedulakod amsam.												
1	Mudumalai	476 48	820 7 0	..	820 7 0	+ 794 76	+ 1,565 10 8	..	+ 1,565 10 8	+ 294	+ 541	..	+ 541
2	Srimadura	583 28	1,070 3 8	..	1,070 3 8	+ 5,465 64	+ 1,331 14 7	..	+ 1,331 14 7	+ 598	+ 143	..	+ 143
3	Cherumudy	6,075 35	2,260 11 9	..	2,260 11 9	+ 5,344 74	+ 1,902 9 8	..	+ 1,902 9 8	+ 732	+ 138	..	+ 138
4	Gudalur	6,767 26	3,440 10 3	..	3,440 10 3	+ 4,096 46	+ 1,525 13 6	..	+ 1,525 13 6	+ 815	+ 224	..	+ 224
5	Pedamana	4,602 54	2,208 0 1	..	2,208 0 1	+ 2,316 61	+ 214 4 0	..	+ 214 4 0	+ 2,023	+ 25	..	+ 25
6	Devala	9,775 85	1,073 11 9	..	1,073 11 9	+ 25,621 51	+ 6,660 4 6	..	+ 6,660 4 6	+ 961	+ 158	..	+ 158
	Total ..	28,286 76	10,873 12 6	..	10,873 12 6	+ 45,835 88	+ 15,199 6 5	..	+ 15,199 6 5	+ 5,423	+ 1,229	..	+ 1,229
	Mamund amsam.												
7	Nellacotta	325 88	579 8 6	..	579 8 6	+ 125 88	+ 486 0 2	..	+ 486 0 2	+ 63	+ 427	+ 12	+ 439
8	Mamund	2,074 70	3,474 15 6	..	3,474 15 6	+ 1,577 70	+ 4,572 15 5	..	+ 4,572 15 5	+ 318	+ 1,054	+ 293	+ 1,347
9	Nellyriam	13,924 75	8,194 8 8	..	8,194 8 8	+ 9,758 85	+ 4,583 13 2	..	+ 4,583 13 2	+ 234	+ 46	+ 86	+ 132
	Total ..	16,325 33	12,719 0 6	..	12,719 0 6	+ 11,463 43	+ 9,593 0 1	..	+ 9,593 0 1	+ 616	+ 1,527	+ 391	+ 1,918
	Cherankod amsam.												
10	Irumad	2,383 5	4,100 15 6	..	4,100 15 6	+ 838 5	+ 617 9 8	..	+ 617 9 8	+ 66	+ 240	..	+ 240
11	Cherankod	9,272 21	6,365 6 7	..	6,365 6 7	+ 7,345 46	+ 869 14 9	..	+ 869 14 9	+ 330	+ 140	..	+ 140
	Total ..	11,655 26	12,466 6 3	..	12,466 6 3	+ 8,183 51	+ 1,487 8 0	..	+ 1,487 8 0	+ 396	+ 380	..	+ 380
	Grand Total ..	56,267 35	36,064 5 3	..	36,064 5 3	+ 65,482 82	+ 26,279 14 11	+ 4,143 4 10	+ 30,423 3 9	+ 6,435	+ 3,136	+ 477	+ 3,613

Read—the following letter from L. R. BURROWS, Esq., Collector of the Nilgiris, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 17th May 1887, No. 141:—

ABSTRACT.—Submitting a petition from certain ryots in Nambalakod Amsam complaining against the rates of assessment imposed during Mr. Stuart's settlement of South-East Wynaad.

Resolution—dated 30th May 1887, No. 104.

The above report on the settlement of the Nilgiri-Wynaad will be submitted for the consideration and early orders of Government.

2. In the first nine paragraphs Mr. Stuart gives a brief account of the physical characteristics, the Political, Revenue and the Agricultural history of the division, and in paragraphs 11 to 16 he deals exhaustively with the results of the settlement which has been made in accordance with the principles already approved in G.O., dated 22nd July 1886, No. 611.

3. The division consists of three amsams or circles, sub-divided into eleven desams or villages, covering a superficial area of about 240 square miles. The wet and dry lands have been assessed at four rates as noted in the margin, the bulk of the former being placed in the third and fourth tarams (Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-12-0 per acre), and the latter in the first and the second classes (Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8-0 per acre). In the Government Order above referred to, nine rates were sanctioned for wet land, ranging from As. 8 to Rs. 2-8-0, by increments of As. 4; but none of the lands have been placed in the first two tarams and none also in the last three.

Wet or dry.	Rate. Rs. A. P.	Area. Acs.	Percentage.
Wet	2 0 0	2,497	31
	1 12 0	4,541	58
	1 8 0	715	9
	1 4 0	96	1
	Total ...	7,749	100
Dry	2 0 0	2,528	63
	1 8 0	1,305	33
	1 0 0	110	3
	0 8 0	30	1
	Total ...	3,973	100

4. The financial effect of the settlement is an increase over the present revenue of Rs. 10,670 or 327 per cent. in the wet assessment and of Rs. 1,682 or 284 per cent. in the janmabhogam payable to Government. Under dry, the increase is Rs. 9,153 in assessment and Rs. 2,461 in janmabhogam, or 77 and 197 per cent. respectively. The total demand, both wet and dry, shows an increase of Rs. 19,823 (Rs. 34,895 — Rs. 15,072) in assessment and Rs. 4,143 in janmabhogam, as shown in the following abstract:—

	Dry.				Wet.				Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam	Total.	Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.	Extent.	Assessment.	Janmabhogam.	Total.
	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
As per Revenue ..	8,287	11,813	1,251	13,064	2,892	3,259	692	3,951	11,179	15,072	1,943	16,915
As per Settlement.	*11,097	20,966	3,712	24,678	7,749	13,929	2,274	16,203	18,846	34,895	5,986	40,881
Increase ..	2,810	9,153	2,461	11,614	4,857	10,670	1,682	12,352	7,667	19,823	4,143	23,966
Percentage ..	34	77	197	89	168	327	284	321	68	131	225	140

* This is exclusive of Acres 37,421 being uncultivated area in the occupation of estate holders and assessed at 6 pies per acre or Rs. 1,169.

5. The causes of this increase are fully explained by Mr. Stuart in paragraphs 12 to 14 of his report. The increase on wet lands is very large, and Mr. Stuart proposes to introduce it by gradual increments extending over four years, in individual cases

where the increase exceeds 100 per cent., the full rates being reached in the fourth year. As regards dry lands, no such indulgence is considered necessary, and it is proposed to charge the full rates at once.

6. Mr. Burrows views "with considerable diffidence the introduction of the wet rates proposed in Mr. Stuart's report" and recommends that they be introduced only tentatively, and the Collector directed to watch their effect carefully and to propose "any modifications that experience might show to be necessary or desirable." Whilst fully admitting that the opinion of an officer of Mr. Burrows' ability and great local experience is entitled to much weight, the Board observe that the rates proposed have been adopted after full investigation on the spot by the late Acting Director, and that a considerable portion of the increase is due to more accurate measurement and to the assessment being charged on the entire occupation instead of on the extent actually cultivated. The Board accordingly deprecate any uncertainty being left as regards the general rates of assessment, but they consider that some further relief than that proposed by Mr. Stuart may be granted in cases, where necessary, by extending the period within which the full rates should be worked up to from four to eight years, at the discretion of the Collector, the concession being of course restricted in the manner suggested in paragraph 19 of Mr. Stuart's report. With this modification they recommend that the new settlement be introduced with effect from the current year. It will, like all previous settlements, be declared to be in force for thirty years.

7. In this connection, the Board beg to submit, for the consideration of Government, a memorial presented by the ryots of the Nambalakod amsam complaining of the high rates of assessment in the new settlement. The petitioners may be informed that the rates have been adopted after due and careful consideration, and that any special relief that may be called for in individual cases will be granted by the local officers who have been authorized to introduce the enhanced rates by gradual increments.

8. The only other point in the report which remains to be noticed is the question of forest lands. It was originally intended to set apart small areas, at the settlement, to be used as village forests, where the villagers might freely exercise their rights of grazing, collecting firewood, &c.; but it was found impossible to do this in the Nambalakod desam in which all the lands have been recognized as private janmam property, nor in the Nellakota desam where all the available lands have already been constituted as "reserved forest." In the other desams (villages) small areas, aggregating Acres 576·40, have been set apart for the use of the villagers. The extent of the reserved and leased forests is given in paragraph 22 of Mr. Stuart's report.

9. Referring to kumeri cultivators, Mr. Stuart, in paragraph 26, makes some practical suggestions which will be referred for consideration in the forest branch of the Land Revenue Department.

10. Mr. Stuart and the officers of the Survey Party are to be congratulated on the speedy and successful termination of their labors. The expenditure incurred for the survey and settlement will be separately communicated.

11. The Collector is requested to expedite his proposals for the revision of village establishments in the South-East Wynaad.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a petition to be returned.
" Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
" Collector of Nilgiris.
" Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar,
in charge of Revenue Settlement Party No. VI.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 7th June 1887, Mis. No. 1053 :—

THE HON. W. S. WHITESIDE, C.S., COMMISSIONER.

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Nilgiris, dated 31st May 1887, No. 174 :—

I have the honor to request the early orders of the Board and Government on Mr. Stuart's report on the conclusion of the revenue settlement of the South-East Wynaad submitted with my footnote No. 119, dated 23rd April 1887, as the fasli year is coming to a close and the Board have directed that the annual settlement should be concluded before the end of June.

2. Should the Board anticipate that the orders of Government are likely to be delayed, I have the honor to request that I may be authorized to finish the settlement of the current year in accordance with the practice hitherto in force.

Resolution—dated 7th June 1887, Mis. No 1053.

The Collector is referred to Board's Proceedings, dated 30th May 1887, No. 104.

2. In anticipation of the sanction of Government, Mr. Burrows is authorized to introduce the new rates of assessment in the current fasli, in the manner indicated in paragraph 6 of the above Proceedings.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Nilgiris.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

ORDER—dated 8th July 1887, No. 659, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 73.

The foregoing papers contain the report on the settlement of the three amshoms of the Wynaad taluk, forming the South-East or Nilgiri-Wynaad, which has been carried out on the principles laid down in G.O., Revenue Department, No. 611, dated 23rd July 1886. The only difficulty encountered in giving effect to these has been in dealing with *ponam* or *kumri* cultivation in the manner mentioned in paragraph 10 of that order. The reasons for this, and the remedy which it is proposed to apply, are stated in paragraph 26 of Mr. Stuart's report. This matter need not, however, delay the introduction of the settlement. The *kumri* cultivators are willing to take puttahs, and all that can be done, until some definite plan for drawing them away from their present destructive habits as cultivators is found, is that the revenue and forest officials should watch them closely and reduce the damage done by them to as low a figure as possible.

2. As might naturally be, and has all along been, expected, the financial effect of the settlement has been a very considerable increase upon the existing demand, due not only to the enhancement of the rates but also to the substitution of a charge upon occupancy, for one upon actual, or supposed cultivation and to the inclusion of a large area which has been discovered on survey and on which nothing in the way of assessment has, hitherto, been paid. At first sight, 139 per cent., which is the increase arising from both survey and settlement, appears to be a very large enhancement, but His Excellency the Governor in Council, after a very careful consideration of the subject, has arrived at the decided conclusion that it is perfectly just and fair. As for the increment in janmabhogam that is a point entirely outside the settlement. It is the natural effect of the recent escheat inquiry and the discovery that payment of this ancient fee has, hitherto, been largely evaded.

It is in the case of the wet lands that the main increase by both survey and settlement is observable. The *highest rate* imposed upon these is the *lowest wet rate* leviable under any other settlement in this Presidency and the average rate for the settlement is Rs. 1-12-9 per acre, which is certainly not by any means a high one, is but slightly in excess of the average dry rate of some of the settled districts of the Eastern Coast, and is identical with that on dry lands under the settlement now being considered. That the ryots of the Wynaad have, for a long series of years, under a faulty revenue system, been paying a much smaller contribution to the revenues of the State than they should, is no reason whatever why this condition of things should be allowed to continue even in a modified form. The question of the settlement of the Wynaad, preparatory as it is to the much larger operation of the settlement of the Malabar district, is one to which Government have devoted much consideration and has been the subject of frequent and prolonged discussion. The rates upon which the settlement now presented for final sanction, has been worked out, were adopted after careful deliberation, and though the results may appear large, His Excellency the Gover or in Council is clearly of opinion that they should be accepted and is therefore pleased to direct that the new settlement be introduced into the South-East Wynaad without delay.

3. The revised rates on all dry lands, including estates, are to be brought into effect at once, and all janmabhogam, wherever claimable, whether on wet or dry lands, is also to be charged and levied in full.

4. As regards the assessment on wet lands, however, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that, under the circumstances of the case, some concession may be allowed, and he accordingly sanctions the proposal of Mr. Stuart, referred to in paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings, with the modification that it is not to be confined to instances where the increase exceeds 100 per cent., but that it is to extend to every case of wet lands now under occupation. No ryot should be required in the first year to pay for such lands more than 25 per cent. more than the old assessment; and in subsequent years the annual enhancement to be enforced will be not more than another 25 per cent. Unoccupied wet lands will, as suggested by Mr. Stuart, be assessed at the full rates, which will be payable on them whensoever taken up.

5. The petition alluded to in paragraph 7 of the Board's Proceedings will be disposed of as suggested. Government consider that it fails to show any valid objection to the proposed settlement.

6. With respect to the subject of village forests, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that all that is possible has been done. If difficulties are found in practice, they must be met by liberal concessions in the extensive reserved forests which now exist in the Wynaad.

7. Separate orders will be passed at an early date with regard to village establishments.

8. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the highly creditable and speedy manner in which Messrs. A. E. C. Stuart and H. R. Bentley Taylor and their respective subordinates have preformed

the difficult and troublesome tasks assigned to them. When promotions in the Settlement Department are under consideration, the Commissioner should bear in mind the officers named by Mr. Stuart.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
A.S. Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture, with petition returned.
Copy to the Collector of Nilgiris.
" " Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Exd. J. Moses.

75 Copies.

Original

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 8th July 1887, No. 659.

JULY.

Settlement of South-East Wynaad.

Passing orders on papers relating to the —.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1887.

Board of Revenue

(Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE
18 JUN 87
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Printed June th.

Proceedings, 30*th May* 1887, *No.* 104.

Reviewing and submitting to Government Mr. A. E. C. Stuart's final report on the settlement of the South-East Wynaad.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE
MADRAS.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Dated 7th June 1887.

No. 1053-K.

The Hon'ble W. Robertson, C.S., Commissioner of

Read the following Order, No. 174, dated 31st May

1887, from the Collector of Malabar—

I have the honor to request the

early orders of the Board and Government

on Mr Stuart's report on the conclusion

of the Cowmee Settlement of the South

East Wynaad submitted with my first

note, No. 119, dated 23rd April 1887, as the

Settlement is coming to a close and the

Board have directed that the annual

Settlement should be concluded before

the end of June—

2. Should the Board anticipate

that the orders of Government are likely

to be delayed, I have the honor to

request that I may be authorized

to finish the Settlement of the current

Fasl

year in accordance with the practice hitherto in force.—

Resolution.

The Collector is referred to Board's Proceedings, 30th May 1887, at p. 104.

2. In anticipation of the sanction of Government, the Bursar is authorized to introduce the new rates of assessment in the current fasli, in the manner indicated in para 6 of the above Proceedings.

(True Copy and Extract)

Registered
Secretary.

The Collector of Belgaum

Copy to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

2nd
KL
7-6-87

Revenue 1887.

Board of Revenue

(Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

19 JUN 87

To

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

No. of Enclosures.

28th June.

Proceedings, dated 7th June 1887.

No. 1053 Sett.

Subject.

Authorizing the Collector of Nilgiris, in anticipation of the sanction of Government to introduce the new rates of assessment in Taluks Sa. & Wynaad, during the current fasli, in the manner indicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th May 1887.

VIII. Stationary observing the difference
in right ascension.

IX. Stationary observing the in-
tervals required for transit
of the moon's centre.

X. Stationary observing the
meridional zenith distance
of the moon's centre.

XI. Stationary observing the
parallactic inequality.

XII. Stationary observing the
effect of parallax in longitude,
&c. &c. &c. upon the moon.

XIII. Stationary observing the
effect of parallax in the
variation of declination
parallax in the moon.

Practical Astronomy
Algebra and Geometry

10 JUN 87

NILGIRI
DISTRICT GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY,
8th SEPTEMBER 1886.

Nilgiri District Gazette.

SPECIAL EXTRA.

NOTIFICATION BY SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for public information that His Excellency the Governor in Council has directed a regular Revenue Settlement shall be introduced throughout the Wynád with the least possible delay.

2. The general principles on which this settlement will be conducted are briefly as follows :—

For the classification of lands, two main divisions will be observed, viz., (*a*) wet and (*b*) dry.

3. (*a*) Wet lands comprise paddy flats and swamps locally known as "Nilams," "Kandoms," "Vayals" and "Kollis."

(*b*) Dry lands include all other lands on which dry cultivation lands (whether estate, garden, motan, ponam, or takkal) is or can be carried on.

4. Wet lands will be assessed on a scale of nine rates extending from a minimum of As. 8 per acre (by increments of As. 4) to a maximum of Rs. 2-8 per acre, according to the various classes or tarams to which they belong.

விளம்பரம்.

ஆலோசனைசபையிலுள்ள மேன்மைபொருந்திய கவர்னர் துரையவர்கள் வயநாட்டில் காலதாமதமின்றி திருமபமான ரிவினியுசெட்டில்மெண்டு எற்படவேண்டுமென்று ஆக்ஞையாயித்திருக்கிறார்களென்பதாய் இதினால்எல்லோரும் அறியும்பொருட்டு தெரியப்படுத்தலாயிருக்கிறது.

2. இந்த செட்டில்மெண்டு நடத்தப்படும் பொதுவானநோக்கங்கள் சுருக்கமாய் கீழே சொல்லப்பட்டவைகளாம்.

பூமிகளை வகுப்புப்பிரிப்பதில் இரண்டு பிரதானபாகங்கள் அநுசரிக்கப்படும், அவையாவன :—(*a*) நன்செய், (*b*) புன்செய்.

3. (*a*) வயநாட்டில் சகஜமாய் அழியப்பட்டிருக்கும் "நிலம்" "கண்டம்" "வயல்" "கொல்லி" என்ற கெல்வயல்களும் சதுப்பு நிலங்களும் நன்செய்யாகும்.

(*b*) புன்செய் சாகுபடியாகும் அல்லது ஆகக்கூடிய எல்லாபூமிகளும் புன்செய்யாகும். புன்செய் என்பதில் எஸ்டேட்டுகளும் தோட்டங்களும், மோடன், பொனம் தாக்கல் வகைகளும் சேரும்.

4. நன் செய் நிலங்களின்பேரில் அவைகள் எக்தவகுப்பில் அல்லது தரங்களில் வருமோ அதற்குத்தக்கப்படி என்பது ரேட்டுகளாய் தீர்வை விதிக்கப்படும். அந்த ரேட்டுகள் எக்ரு ஒன்றுக்கு குறைத்தபட்சம் 8 அணா மேரை, நாலணா வீதம் உயரக்கூடிய ஜாஸ்தி ரேட் ரூபா 2-8 வரையில் எற்படுத்தப்படும்.

5. Dry lands will be assessed on a scale of four rates ranging from a minimum of As. 8 per acre (by increments of As. 8) to a maximum of Rs. 2 per acre. The highest class (Rs. 2 per acre) will include forest lands and coffee, cinchona, etc., cultivation. The second class (Rs. 1-8 per acre) will include the better kind of scrub land. The third class (Re. 1 per acre) will include inferior scrub and best grass land; and the fourth class (As. 8 per acre) will include inferior grass land.

6. Effect will be given at the settlement to the decisions arrived at in the course of the escheat inquiry.

7. On all Government Janmom lands, whether wet or dry, Jannabhogum at the rate of As. 8 per acre will be imposed in addition to assessment, except in the case of lands acquired *bond fide* from fictitious Janms whose place has been taken by the State. Occupants of such lands will only be required to pay to Government, in addition to assessment, the Jannabhogam, if any, originally agreed upon between the fictitious Janmi and the land-holder.

8. On and after the introduction of the settlement all lands, wet or dry (except as hereinafter provided), shall only be taken up or relinquished on the system of "Darkhast" and "Razinama" subject to a minimum which has been fixed at half an acre in wet and one acre in dry land.

9. Forest lands assessed at Rs. 2 per acre at the settlement will not in future be granted on darkhast, but will only be sold under the Waste Land Rules.

10. The existing orders relating to exemption from assessment of tea, coffee, and cinchona for certain periods after planting will remain in force.

11. House sites will be allowed free to the extent of 25 cents, any excess being

5. கன்செய்லிலங்களின்பேரில்காண்துசெட்டிகள் தீர்வை விதிக்கப்படும் அந்த ரொட்டிகள் எக்ரு ஒன்றுக்கு குறைவானபடியாலும் 8 அணுமுதல் 8 அணவிரம் உயர்கூடிய 2 ரூபா வரையில் எதுபத்தப்பதிக்கப்படும், எக்ரு ஒன்றுக்கு 2 ரூபா தீர்வையுள்ள முதல் வகுப்பில் சோலேபூமிகளும், காப்பி, கொய்னை வகைகளு சாகுபடிசெய்யப்படும் பூமிகளும் எக்ரு ஒன்றுக்கு ரூபா 1-8 தீர்வையுள்ள இரண்டாவது வகுப்பில் கறுவிசேஷமான குத்துச்செடி பூமிகளும் எக்ரு ஒன்றுக்கு 1 ரூபா தீர்வையுள்ள மூன்றாவது வகுப்பில் சாதாரணமான குத்துச்செடிகளும் குறிகவிசேஷித்த பில பூமிகளும், எக்ரு ஒன்றுக்கு 8 அணு தீர்வையுள்ள நாலாவது வகுப்பில் சாதாரணமான பில பூமிகளும் சேரும்.

6. எல்சீட்டில் விசாரணயால் கடத்த தீர்மானங்கள் செடிஎலெண்டி காலத்தில் கணிக்கப்படும்.

7. கன்செய்யாவகையான அல்லாதபூமிகளும் அவைகள் (எல்லா சர்காரிலென்னம் நிலங்களின்பேரிலும்) எக்ரு ஒன்றுக்கு 8 அணு வீதம் ஜென்மபோகமான தீர்வை வசூல் விதிக்கவேண்டியது. ஆனல் இந்த ஏற்பாடு சர்காரை ஒழிக்கடவைகளைவிட்டு திருத்து சர்காரால் சுவீகரிக்கப்பட்ட ஜென்மிகளிடமிருந்து சரியான வெள்ளப்படி முறையாய் வாங்கின பூமிகளுக்கு பாத்தியமில்லை. அப்படிபட்ட பூமிகளை சர்காரால் ஜென்மிகளிடமிருந்து சுவீகரிக்கப்பட்டு கெபர்மானவர்களுக்கு பூமிகளை கொண்டுபோய் கொடுத்தபோது அவைகளில் ஜென்மிக்கும் குடியானவனுக்கும் முன்னே ஏற்பட்டிருந்த ஜென்மபோகம் சர்காரில் அதாவது சேர்ந்துகொள்ளவேண்டியதாகும்.

8. செட்டில்மெண்டு காலத்தில் எப்பட்டவிடங்களும் அல்லது அதற்கு பின், எல்லா பூமிகளும் (கீழே சொல்லப்பட்டவைகளை தீர்வைக்கு கண்டெடுப்பதும், புன்செய்யாகவேனும் தரிசாகவேனும் கண்டெடுப்பதும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டியதுமல்லாமல் சாதிகாரனின்பேரில் கண்டெடுப்பில் $\frac{1}{2}$ எக்ரு அத்தாலேயாகவும் புன்செய்யில் 1 எக்ரு அத்தாலேயாகவும் ஒதாதாசாதிகாரா கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

9. செட்டில்மெண்டு காலத்தில் எக்ரு ஒன்றுக்கு 2 ரூபாவிற்கும் தீர்வைபோடப்பட்டிருக்கிற சோலேபூமிகளை இனி தர்க்காஸ்திலிபேரில் கொடுக்கப்படமாட்டாது. ஆனல் வேண்டுமென்று சர்காரால் விற்பனைசெய்யப்படும்.

10. சாகுபடிக்குபின் சிலகாலமளவையில் தேயிலே, காப்பி, கொய்னுதாவின் பேரில் தீர்வைவிதிக்கப்படுவதில்லே யென்பதற்கால்திலில் வழங்கும் உத்திரவுகளை அனுசரிக்கப்படும்.

11. 25-சென்ட் பூமிவரையில் இனமாக விடுகட்டிகொள்வதற்காக கொடுக்கப்படும். இதற்கு ஆஸ்தியாலை அதிசாகுபடியாலல்

charged at the rate leviable on the land had it been occupied for cultivation.

12. Estates held under the Waste Land Rules will not be affected by the settlement, but will continue to pay existing dues on the full extent held.

13. Existing estates held under private Janmis or under Government who have taken the place of fictitious Janmis in escheat lands, *bond fide acquired*, will be assessed as follows :—

On the cultivation at the time of settlement the existing rate of Rs. 2 per acre will be charged which with the addition of six pies per acre on the remaining uncultivated portion of estate will constitute the whole assessment of the estate for the period of the settlement, viz., thirty years. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the Government reserve to themselves the right of enhancing the assessment on any of the land assessed at six pies the acre which may subsequently revert to the State by relinquishment or otherwise.

14. Estates held on Government putta will be charged the proper rate per acre on the whole area occupied according to the class or classess of land comprized in the holding, whether cultivated or not in addition to the present Jannabhogam of As. 8 per acre, as in the case of all other Government lands, wet or dry, held on putta.

15. Temporary or "Ponam" cultivation as also "Takkal" or "Kumari" cultivation will not be allowed in forest lands of the first class, but only in inferior classes of dry land. This kind of cultivation will be treated in the following manner :—

(*a*) In Government lands a block of land five times the extent of the cultivation at the time of settlement will be marked off and entered in the cultivator's name. The whole block will be assessed at one rate lower than would otherwise be the case and entered in the puttas; but at the annual Jamabandy

எக்த தீர்வைக்குள்படுமோ அந்த தீர்வையே விதிக்கப்படும்.

12. வேஸ்டிலாண்டு ருல்பிரகாரம் ஆதினத்துக்குள்ளிருக்கும் எல்டேட்டுகள் இந்த செண்டிலமெண்டுகுல் பாதிக்கப்படமாட்டாது ஆனல் ஆதினத்துக்குள்ளிருக்கும் விலதினத்தின்பேரில் தற்காலம் கொடுத்துவரும் தீர்வையையே கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

13. பிரைவேட் ஜென்மிகளுக்குள்பட்டு அல்லது எஸ்சீட் பூமிகளில் ஜென்மிகளால் வரவைக்கப்பட்டிருந்து நிலமாய் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் சாகுபடிகளுக்குள்பட்டதும் நிம்பாதிருக்கும்படியான எஸ்டேட்டுகளின்பேரில் தீர்வையிவ்வருமாறு விதிக்கப்படும் :—

செட்டில்மெண்டு காலத்தில் சாகுபடியாயிருக்கும் பூமிகளின்பேரில் இப்போதிருக்கும்படியான ரேட்டாகிய எக்ரு ஒன்றுக்கு ரூபா 2 விதிக்கப்படும். இதற்தீர்வையும் எஸ்டேட்டுள் சாகுபடியாகாத பாகத்துக்கு விதிக்கப்படும் எக்ரு ஒன்றுக்கு 6 பைசாவும் சேர்த்து செட்டில்மெண்டு காலமாயிருக்கும் முப்பது வருடகாலத்துக்கு அந்த எஸ்டேட்டுள்முழுத்தீர்வையாகும். பிறகு எதினும்மற்றதை தெரிவுசெய்கிறகாலத்தில் பேதீர்வையை எல்லாவிதத்திலும் சர்காருக்கு சேரும் எக்ர ஒன்றுக்கு 6 பைசாதீர்வையுள்ள பூமிகளின்பேரில் தீர்வையை ஆவசியப்படுத்தும்படி தாம் பாத்தியதை சர்காருக்குடையதென்னு மாகிலும் பரிஷ்காரமாய் அறுவேண்டும்.

14. சர்காரால்பட்டாவினபேரில்குத்தகை எஸ்டேட்டுகளின் பேரிலும் மற்ற சர்காரால் பூமிகளின்பேரிலும் ஜென்மபோகமாகிய எட்டணாவிலும் புன்செய் யாகிலும் அதில் அடங்கியிருக்கும் பூமிகள் சாகுபடியிலிருக்கிறதாகிலும் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் எல்லா ஜென்மபோகமல்லாத சர்காரிலாண்டுகளுக்கும் விதிக்கப்படுகிறமாதிரி எஸ்டேட்டுகளுக்குள்ளடங்கிய பூமிகளுக்கும் ஒரேவிதமாக ஜென்மபோகமும் சேரும்.

15. முதல்வகுப்பைச்சார்ந்த சோலே பூமிகளில் "பொனம்" சாகுபடியும் "தக்கால்" அல்லது "குமரி" சாகுபடியும் செய்யக்கூடாது. ஆனல் விசேஷமில்லாத புன்செய் நிலங்களில் அனுமதி சாகுபடிசெய்யலாம். இம்மாதிரான சாகுபடியை பின்வருமாறு நிர்ணயிக்கப்படும்.

(*a*) சர்காரா நிலங்களில் செட்டில்மெண்டுகாலத்துள்ள சாகுபடியின் நிலத்தில் ஐந்துமடங்குள்ள ஒரு அண்டைபார்த்துசெய்த குடியானவனுடைய பெயருக்குகண்டெடுக்கப்படும். இந்த அண்டெ முழுவதற்கும் மற்றபடி எற்படும்ரேடுகளுக்குறைத்த சேட்பொட்டி பட்டாவில் எழுதப்படும். ஆனல் வருஷாந்திர ஜமாபந்திகால

the assessment and Jannabhogam on the portions uncultivated during the year will be remitted. No transfer of lands held on these terms will be recognized.

(*b*) In private lands the proper rate will be charged on the extent cultivated.

16. The settlement will remain in force for the usual period of thirty years (from date of introduction) at the expiry of which time Government reserve the right of making any modifications as may then be deemed necessary or expedient.

தில் அந்தந்த வருஷத்தில் சாகுபடியாகாத பாகத்தின்பேரில் தீர்வையும் ஜன்மபோகமும் மாப்பு செய்யப்படும் இவ்விதமான நிபந்தனைகளுக்குட்பட்டிருக்கும் பூமிகளின் மாறுதல் அங்கிகரிக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

(*b*) *பிரைவேட் பூமிகளின்பேரில் சாகுபடியாகும் விஸ்தீரணத்தை அநுசரித்து சரியான சேட விதிக்கப்படும்.*

16. *செட்டில்மெண்டு மாமூல்படி ஏற்படும் தேதிமுதல் முப்பது வருஷத்துக்காயமாயிருக்கும். அதற்கு பிற்பாடு அவசியமாய்காணப்படுகிற மாதனதபாகளை செய்யும் பாத்தியதையை கவர்ண்மெண்டார் உடைத்தாயிருக்கிறார்கள்.*

Ootacamund,
6th September 1886.

A. E. CASTLE STUART STUART,
Spl. Asst. Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS—OOTY BRANCH—SEPTEMBER 1886.

Appendix C

Enclosure to Letter No 1269
Dated 31st March 1887

Extract from letter No. 6452 dated 31st October 1884, printed with Board's Proceedings dated 13th October 1885 —No. 2819.

4. *Past Revenue History of the Taluk—West Lands.*—The taluk did not fall under the scope of Arshad Beg's settlement of Malabar proper in 1787-88; and the earliest attempt to fix the assessment was made by the Sub-Collector Mr. Baber in 1800, shortly after the death of the Pychy rebel. On the 1st March 1800, Mr. Baber reported to Mr. Warden, the Principal Collector, the measures taken for the pacification of the tract and "the introduction of a fixed revenue assessment." Mr. Baber fixed the "pattam" (rent) "at the low rate of double the quantity of seed sown, which, upon an average, was not more than one-fifth of the net produce."

5. But the scheme of assessment finally adopted by Mr. Warden was—

"(*a*) Ascertain the number of potis (1 poti = 30 seers) of seed sown on each holding.

"(*b*) Adopt, as the fixed outturn multiples of the seed sown in the lands in the following amsams, the following figures:—

No.	Names of Amsams.	Outturn Multiple.
		Rs.
1.	Kuppatód	15
2.	Putati	
3.	Peria	13
4.	Edavaka	
5.	Porumannur	
6.	Tondarnád	
7.	Vaitri	
8.	Kurumbala	
9.	Etanatasskur	
10.	Nalharnád	11
11.	Ellornad	
12.	Ganapattivattam	9
13.	Muppainád	
14.	Cherankód	
15.	Munanád	
16.	Nambalakód	

"(*c*) The number of potis of seed × the respective outturn multiples = gross produce of the holding.

"(*d*) Deduct from the gross produce, for expenses of cultivation, three potis for each poti of seed sown.

"(*e*) Divide the balance thus left over of the gross produce in equal shares between—

(1) the Government;
(2) the proprietor; and
(3) the cultivator.

"(*f*) Commute the Government share of the net produce into money at rates varying according to local circumstances."

6. The figures representing the average multiple outturn of every poti of seed sown in each amsam were determined after numerous experiments, and the figures were finally fixed to obviate the necessity of annual estimates of the productive powers of every poti sown on each land. The convenience of this arrangement is obvious. Once the outturn multiple figure for any given amsam was fixed, it only remained to discover the number of potis of seed sown on a holding in that amsam to arrive at the Government share *in kind*. Thus in the case of a proprietary holding in, say, the Ganapattivattam amsam (the outturn multiple figure for which, as already shown, was fixed at 9) sown with one poti of seed, the assessing authority had no need to calculate the yield but by a simple sum in arithmetic, determined the Government share *in kind*, *e.g.*, seed sown $1 \times 9 = 9$ potis, yield $9 - 3$ cultivation expenses $= 6$ potis; $6 \div 3$ (representing the shares of Government, proprietor and cultivator respectively) $= 2$ potis; hence Government share $= 2$ potis.

7. So far the system was unobjectionable, save for the necessity of annual ascertainment of the quantity of seed sown; but inasmuch as the Government demand was no longer payable in kind, it became necessary to commute the Government share of the net produce (the 2 potis of the last illustration) *into money* at the prevalent local rate. This necessity entailed additional labor and opened a door to fraud.

8. But before proceeding to describe the measures taken to remedy this second objection to the system, I must explain the introduction of a fiction that by degrees, as subsequent remarks will prove, disintegrated an originally intelligent system, out of which issued the monster that now struggles for life. The principle lying at the root of the Warden scheme was that the Government share should be a *certain proportion of the multiple outturn of every poti of seed actually sown*, but,—and this is the rift that finally ruined the lute,—in order to prevent the incidence of assessment pressing unequally on holders of lands less favored than neighbouring lands, the assessing authority was permitted to exercise his discretion by fixing the Government share on a calculation based *not* on the actual quantity of seed sown, *but on such quantity as he might choose to assume to have been the quantity sown, though perfectly aware that the assumption was false.* Thus, where land was really sown with, say, 1½, 2, or 3 potis of seed, but which was subject to the ravages of wild animals, or was otherwise considered to be at some disadvantage as compared with other lands in the amsam, the assessing authority might *assume* that only 1 poti of seed had been sown, and might fix the Government share on this fictitious basis. This measure was known as "*nigutti vittu*" or "*assessed seed*," which *at first was generally identical with, but* which, *in exceptional cases, might be less than the real quantity sown.* In either case, this became the standard whereby the Government share was determined. It is historically interesting to note, by way of parenthesis, that the Revenue Ministers of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan had recourse to a similar fiction when dealing with the settlement of other parts of the Malabar district at the latter half of the 18th century. The "*nigutti vittu*" of Mr. Warden was called by the Mussalmans "*huzur nigutti*" or "*assessment fixed at the seat of Government*".

9. It was observed in the penultimate paragraph that the Government share *in kind* being arrived at in the manner described, it became necessary to commute the same *into money*. For a time this was done by taking the market value of the particular kind of crop produced, obtaining at or near the holding where the crop was raised; but the result, as may be easily imagined, was an immense diversity of rates, with no certainty as to their equity, but affording ample facilities for extortion and embezzlement. To remedy this evil, a course similar to that already pursued to fix the figures for the multiple outturn for each amsam was adopted. It was resolved *to fix, once for all, commutation money rates* to be applied in each amsam, *not to the third share*, excluding the share representing cultivation expenses,—of the multiple outturn of the seed sown, which hitherto had been the Government share,—*but* to *standard or "nigutti vittu" poti*. This standard commutation rate was called by Mr. Baber "*rewaz*," and was fixed for each amsam as the result of inquiries made regarding the average market value of the various kinds of rice grown, their multiple outturn yield, and partly perhaps of arbitrary decision. Henceforth given the quantity of "nigutti vittu" potis, determined for a holding, the Government share was fixed by applying the rewaz of the amsam to that quantity without any further regard to the fixed multiple outturn or of the market value of the share of that outturn that, under the original scheme, would have fallen to Government.

10. The subjoined table gives the "*rewaz*" for each amsam *in 1822*, as reported by Mr. Græme:—

No.	Names of Amsams.	"Rewaz" or commutation rate per poti of "nigutti vittu" (assessed seed).
		Rs. A. P.
1.	Ganapattivattam	2 10 0
2.	Kuppatód	2 5 3
3.	Putati	
4.	Nallurnád	
5.	Ellornád	
6.	Vaitri	2 2 1
7.	Etanatasskur	
8.	Kurumbala	
9.	Porumannur	2 0 0
10.	Peria	
11.	Edavaka	1 13 10
12.	Tondarnád	
13.	Muppainád	1 9 7
14.	Cherankód	1 3 2
15.	Munanád	
16.	Nambalakód	0 15 0

This system, which, it will be observed, effected a *settlement for each amsam separately*, was adhered to by Mr. Vaughan, the Principal Collector, who received his instructions from Mr. Græme on the 20th May 1823; and it is this system, modified in many ways and *always* to the disadvantage of Government, as will shortly be seen, which is still in force.

Extract from letter No 6452 dated 31st October 1884, printed with Board's P... L... 1 1 ...

11. Before, however, proceeding to describe the existing practice, it will be convenient to briefly recapitulate the successive changes up to 1823:

(*a*) The "*Baber scheme*" fixed double the quantity of seed sown as the Government share.

(*b*) The next may be called the "*Transition system*" between the Baber and Warden systems. This provided—

(*a*) the ascertainment of the number of potis sown;
(*b*) the ascertainment of the number of potis produced;
(*c*) the multiplication of the quantity sown by the quantity produced to arrive at the gross produce;
(*d*) the deduction of three potis from the gross produce for expenses of cultivation;
(*e*) the division of the balance left over of the gross produce in equal shares between Government, the proprietor and the cultivator, the Government share being paid *in kind*.

(*c*) The "*Warden scheme*," on its *first stage*, was similar to the "Transition scheme," with these exceptions (1) that the outturn multiple for each amsam being fixed, the necessity of ascertaining for each holding the actual quantity produced was obviated; and (2) the Government share was paid *in money*, the amount being the market value of the share obtaining at the time; in its *second stage*, the *Warden scheme* provided a fixed commutation money rate for each amsam, which was applied *not* to the Government share, as derived through the outturn, but to the "nigutti vittu" or "assessed seed," which was *generally* the actual quantity of seed sown, *but* which *might be less than* such quantity.

12. It was no part of Mr. Warden's intention to effect a uniform settlement of the *whole taluk*, though it is manifest that by extending his system this could readily have been effected. For, instead of fixing sixteen *separate* multiple outturns and sixteen *separate* commutation rates for the sixteen amsams, nothing would have been more practicable than to have taken the *average of these* as the fixed multiple outturn and commutation rate *for* the *taluk*. Thus the lowest figure fixed as the multiple outturn for any amsam was nine, and the highest fifteen. The aggregate number of figures fixed as multiple outturn for the sixteen amsams is *188* which ÷ 16 gives *11¾* or say, in round numbers, *12*, as the *average multiple outturn for the whole taluk*. Similarly, the sum total of the commutation rates fixed for the sixteen amsams amounts to Rs. *30-5-3*, which ÷ 16 gives (omitting fractions of a pie) Rs. *1-14-4* as the average fixed money rate for each poti of "assessed seed" (nigutti vittu) in the taluk. Now, these results at once suggest the principle on which the settlement rates now to be imposed should be founded, and these figures, as will shortly be seen, are surprisingly applicable to existing conditions; but before treating this question, one important point should be noted.

13. Both the "Transition scheme" and the "Warden scheme", first stage, *practically recognised four shares*, viz., one share, fixed at the rate of three potis of the gross produce of every poti sown for cultivation expenses; a second share (one-third of the balance of the gross produce after deducting the cost of production share) for Government; a third share (also one-third of the balance of the gross produce after deducting the cost of production share) for the proprietor; and a fourth share (likewise one-third of the balance of the gross produce after deducting the cost of production share) for the cultivator. *Hence where Government was also the proprietor*, under these "schemes", the Government share would have been the second *plus* the third share abovementioned. But the "Warden scheme, second stage," apparently did not contemplate the union of the Government and proprietor's shares, as the Government share was henceforth determined *by applying the fixed commutation rate to the "nigutti vittu"*. It follows that this being at most the *exact* quantity of *seed sown*, and under certain circumstances *even less*, Government lost the proprietor's share, which, in cases where Government and the proprietor were identical, went to the cultivator. This fact accounts for the subsequent imposition of a separate sum as "janmabhogam" by Government on lands the proprietary rights over which they possessed.

14. From the year 1823 to 1866 various rates were imposed as "janmabhogam," which differed from the "assessment" in this point; that whereas the *latter was leviable only on the area cultivated*, the *former was payable on the area occupied*. At least in theory, for subsequent remarks will prove that the interests of Government in wet lands have been systematically neglected. At length, by G.O., dated 18th September 1866, No. 1604, (paragraph 6), Government directed that "janmabhogam" be levied on (all) Government land in Wynaad *when occupied for any purpose*, and they resolved to fix it at the moderate rate of *8 annas per acre*."

15. "The Warden scheme, second stage," determined the Government assessment on any holding by applying the fixed commutation rate to the "nigutti vittu" or "assessed seed". This was, as already explained in its origin, generally identical with the quantity of seed sown, but in exceptional cases might be less; but *in the progress of time, the exception became the rule, and the "nigutti vittu" became generally less than the quantity sown until finally* the original rule was entirely disregarded. At present, in no case that I have investigated is the commutation rate applied to the *real* quantity sown, nor is the "nigutti vittu" to which it is applied ever identical with the quantity sown, but always less by *half*, and generally represents only *quarter of the quantity sown*.

16. No useful end would be served by setting forth the various processes by which the "nigutti vittu" came to be reduced to so small a proportion of the seed sown. It was the direct result of the discretion permitted to the assessing authority by Mr. Warden. The amsam officials who assessed were (and are), in most cases, themselves large cultivators and often proprietors (fictitious or real) as well. They would be most interested in making the "nigutti vittu" as small a fraction as possible of the real quantity of seed sown, seeing that the commutation rate being fixed, no other expedient could be devised for robbing the State to their own advantage. The remoteness of the taluk from central authority, the laxity of local supervision, and the general maladministration of the tract have tended to further these frauds and to produce the existing arrangements which I shall now describe.

17. *Present system of assessing "wet" lands.*—The commutation rates per "nigutti vittu" poti now in force in the taluk have somewhat shifted since 1822, as will be seen by comparing the table below with the table given in paragraph 10:—

No.	Amsams	Rates per Poti of "assessed seed" ("nigutti vittu") in force in 1884. Rs. A. P.
1.	Ganapattivattam	2 5 7
2.	Kuppatōd	
3.	Putati	
4.	Nallurnâd	2 2 0
5.	Ellornâd	
6.	Vaitri	
7.	Etanatasskur	
8.	Kurumbala	
9.	Porunnannur	
10.	Peria	2 0 0
11.	Edavaka	
12.	Tondarnâd	
13.	Muppainâd	1 12 10
14.	Cherankōd	1 4 10
15.	Munanâd	
16.	Nambalakōd	1 4 0

The sum total of these 16 separate rates for the 16 amsams is Rs. *31-5-3*, which ÷ 16 amounts to Rs. *1-15-3 1/16*, or in round numbers, Rs. *1-15-4*, the average commutation rate for each "nigutti vittu" poti throughout the taluk.

18. This average commutation rate, if applied to the actual quantity of seed sown, would be fairly correct, but, as it is applied to the "nigutti vittu", which no longer approximates to the real quantity sown, but is purely arbitracy, as will be seen below, the loss to Government is enormous. The "nigutti vittu" now represents in the taluk according to the almost unchecked valuation of the amsam officials *only one-fourth to a half of the seed sown*.

For example, the quantity of seed required to sow 8 acres of land is *10* potis.

Under the old scheme the "nigutti vittu" would, as a general rule, have been these 10 potis, and in exceptional cases something less; but the revenue "mâmûl" (custom) obtaining is to consider *2½ potis only the proper "nigutti vittu" for these 10 potis sown*, though another mâmûl permits the adhikari to fix *2¾, 3, 3¼, 3⅓, 3½, 4, 4¼, 4½, 4¾ or 5 potis as the proper "nigutti vittu"* for these 10 potis sown, provided these produce a superior quality of rice. In point of fact, the adhikari does not exercise this discretion to any extent, but takes 2½ potis as the "nigutti vittu" for 10 potis sown, and calculates the Government assessment accordingly. Moreover, the unmathematical mind of the adhikari is intolerant of fractions which are always rounded to the detriment of Government, as the following illustration will prove:—

A plot of 8 acres require 10 potis of seed to sow it. *∴ 1 acre requires 1¼ poti of seed to sow it.*

The mâmûl "nigutti vittu" on 10 potis is only 2½ potis.
∴ on 8 acres the "nigutti vittu" (mâmûl) = 2½ potis.
∴ on 1 acre do. (do) = 5/16 poti of "nigutti vittu," but 5/16 is, for convenience, taken as 1/16 = ¼.
∴ one-fourth "nigutti vittu" poti is the assessment on 1 acre.

To arrive at the money assessment, the first "rewaz" is applied, which, supposing the plot of one acre to be situated in the Ganapattivattam amsam, is, at the rate of Rs. 2-5-7 (*vide* paragraph 17) for "nigutti vittu" poti.

Hence 1 "nigutti vittu poti" .. .. Rs. 2-5-7
∴ ¼ do. .. .. As. *9-5 only*

which accordingly is the absurd revenue assessment on 1 acre of wet land.

19. The assessment on this same acre in 1822 would have been, when the "nigutti vittu" was, save under exceptional circumstances, identical with the quantity of seed sown, Rs. *3-4-6*, viz.,

Extract from letter No. 6452. dated 31st October 1884.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ potis sown (also the "nigutti vittu") at the commutation rate then fixed at Rs. 2-10-0 per poti of assessed seed (Rs. 3-4-6); and *ought* at the *existing rate* of Rs. *2-5-7* per poti of assessed seed to be,—taking the assessed seed as identical with the $1\frac{1}{4}$ potis sown,—Rs. *2-14-11¾* or *say Rs. 2-15-0*. The difference between this sum and the present assessment As. 9-5 is Rs. 2-5-7, which represent the extensive use made by the interested assessors of the fiction which permitted the "nigutti vittu" poti to vary at discretion from the poti of seed actually sown.

20. But the loss to Government in revenue does not end here. I have shown (at paragraph 13 *supra*) that the "Warden scheme, second stage," made no provision for the payment to Government of the proprietor's share (janmabhogam) in cases where Government was also the janmi, and that to meet this defect Government, in the year 1860, ordered that janmabhogam, at the rate of *As. 8 per acre*, should thenceforward be levied on the entire holding. The following facts will prove that this order has been regularly violated in the case of wet lands.

21. The assessment being levied not on the acre but on the "nigutti vittu," it became mûmûl to *levy the janmabhogam also on the "assessed seed,"* and the sum fixed by some unknown authority (and which crystallised into another "mamûl" in course of time) as janmabhogam payable on lands of which Government was jammi, was the arbitrary one of *As. 10-5 per "nigutti vittu" poti.*

In paragraph 18 *supra*, I have shown how $2\frac{1}{2}$ "nigutti vittu" potis are now held to represent 10 potis of seed sown, and how $\frac{1}{4}$ nigutti vittu poti was held to represent $1\frac{1}{4}$ potis of seed sown on one acre; hence the janmabhogam on one "nigutti vittu" poti being taken at As. 10-5, *the janmabhogam on $\frac{1}{4}$ nigutti vittu poti = one acre = As. 2-7½*, the fraction being again omitted leaving *As. 2-7 instead of As. 8* as ordered by Government, to represent the janmabhogam *on this acre.*

22. Hence it will be seen that an average acre of cultivated wet land in the Ganapattivattam amsam (in which the "rewaz" is the highest) now pays, if the property of Government, As. 9-5 as assessment *plus* As. 2-7 as janmabhogam, *total As. 12 instead* of Rs. 2-15-0 *plus* As. 8 = *Rs. 3-7-0*. This startling fact will scarcely be credited by all who have hitherto supposed the wet rates to be about Rs. 2 per acre; but owing to the mystery that surrounded this method of calculation based on the "nigutti vittu" the real incidence of taxation per acre has not been perceived. I have selected the highest existing commutation rate and the lowest "nigutti vittu" rate (viz., Rs. 2-5-7 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ "nigutti vittu" potis = 10 potis sown) to illustrate in its true light the results of the "Warden system." In other amsams, with other commutation rates, different results will be obtained, but the principle underlying the method of calculation is the same in all.

23. In South-East Wynaad, the "nigutti vittu" is often almost the same as the seed sown, in which case, of course, the application of the commutation rate would bring out higher results, *e.g.*, taking Rs. 1-4-0 as the commutation rate; and supposing an acre to require one poti of seed, also the "nigutti vittu," the Government assessment would be Rs. 1-4-0 *plus* half this amount as janmabhogam = As. 10, total Rs. 1-14-0; but, as a matter of fact, $1\frac{1}{4}$ potis are required on an average to sow one acre, and the prevalent belief as to the amount really paid per acre is found to be erroneous as soon as this complicated system is examined.

24. *Past history of punja or dry lands.*—Dry grain lands were not assessed until 1862 when Mr. Ballard proposed an assessment of Rs. 2 per acre. Government finally sanctioned (G.O., dated 11th August 1863, No. 1483; 15th December 1863, No. 2292) a rate of *Rs. 1-4-0 per acre* on cultivation annually inspected *and As. 10* per acre if the land were permanently held. These rates were applicable to private lands only; Government having already ordered Government waste lands to be sold, subject to a cess of Re. 1 per acre, "as it was thought that Government lands should be unfairly weighted if private lands were assessed at lower rates than those mentioned."

Janmabhogam, at the rate of As. 8 per acre, is levied on Government lands, making the *total Government* demand *Rs. 1-12-0 per acre on lands*, assessed at Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-2-0 per acre on those rated at As. 10 per acre.

25. By G.O., dated 23rd December 1862, No. 2677, the rules for the sale of Government *waste lands* were sanctioned, and the rates of assessment were *Rs. 2 per acre* for *forest* and *Re. 1* (*reduced to As. 8*, by G.O., dated 22nd September 1871, No. 1656) *per acre* for *grass* lands.

26. *Garden lands.*—By G.O., dated 16th May 1860, No. 788, Revenue Department, a uniform tax of *Rs. 2 per acre*, from the third year after planting, was imposed on *coffee gardens*, and by G.O., dated 18th September 1860, No. 1634, an *extra cess* of *As. 8* per acre was "imposed on Government land only as *janmabhogam* from date of occupation for any purpose." *Cinchona is similarly assessed.* Jack-fruit, cocoa, and areca have not been assessed.

27. The so-called "nunja" or "wet" lands in the taluk are, in fact, "*mânavâri*" or "rain-fed" lands. No attempt is made to utilise streams or rivers for irrigation. Tanks and wells are unknown, though the country is admirably adapted for these artificial aids to cultivation. The explanation of this fact is to be found in the constant and abundant rainfall, which practically converts these lands into wet. The rain gauges of the taluk are kept at Gudalur, Vaitri and Manantoddy, and the following are the results furnished by the Tahsildar of the last-named place for the Vaitri and Manantoddy divisions for the last nine and eleven years, respectively

True extract

Special Assistant Collector
Gudalur

Nilgiri Collector's office
Ootacamund
17th May 1887.

No. 141

From

L. R. Burrows Esquire
Collector of Nilgiris

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner
of Settlement, Land Records & Agriculture
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the orders of the Board and Government a petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor by certain native ryots in the Nambalakod amsam in South East Wynaad and sent to me for transmission by Messrs Crowdell and Winterton attorneys for the Petitioners.

2. The petitioners complain against the rates of assessment fixed during the Stuarts' Settlement of the South East

Wynaad

Hyrad, the final report of which was submitted to the Board with my foot-note of No. 119 dated 23rd April 1887. I request a reference to my remarks on the disposal of the enclosed petition

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
C. Plowden
Offg for Collector

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. [illegible].

From The Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provs.

Dated [illegible] 188[illegible].

FOR ORDERS.

The Current years cover 4 Ws. N. E. C. Stuart's report on the Settt. of the S. E. Nyrand and Corbett's orders on the introduction are now solicited.

Both he and Mr. Beverley Taylor, do credit for the manner in which, in the face of many difficulties they have accomplished the tasks entrusted to them.

It is submitted that some method should be taken up this and that the Commr. should bear in mind, for promotion, the names of the two Assistants of Mr. Stuart.

The principles upon which the Settt. has been conducted, have already been defined, and drawn by Govt. and the only instance in which it has been found impossible to give effect to these has been in the case of the "Rumis" Cultivators with regard to the treatment of which Mr. Stuart has made a suggestion, which has been referred by the Commr., for consideration on the Govt. transfer of the Bk of Revenue. This needs not delay the introduction of the Settlement of the "Rumis" Cultivators, which [illegible]

their claim to take up Rear Settlements on Butlers (para 26 of Mr. Grants letter Page 15 of Correct).

The inverse working from Rent to Land has proved, as was always expected, very easy but it must be remembered that the Settlement of the Byrnaad is one of a character totally different from any hitherto made essentially.

In the latter, the assessment had, for practically time immemorial, been based upon occupancy of occupation and the principle that it was calculated upon the commuted value of half the net produce, had been recognized for an equally long period. In the Byrnaad, up to the present time, the alleged cultivation alone had been dealt with and taxed and the assessment on that was not calculated on the principles of half net, but on a totally different system — that of the quantity or anticipated quantity of seed sown and this system was one eminently unfavourable to the State — Naturally enough, therefore, when the system holding Usentheem comes to be introduced, where a very large area, which, in consequence of the defective administration which has for so long existed in the Byrnaad, was cultivated, or occupied for a long series of years, without being brought to book, is divided to holdings such as the Usentheem

I have now arrived at the conclusion that the net-rate or scale of the assessment and (including the cultivated portion, 4,000 acres, which is assessed at 2 rates between Rs 1-8-0 and Rs 2-0-0 the average is either case is Rs 1-12-0 — I introduce this to show that the average was the same whether net or gross rates were levied —

The percentage increase is double in Ramgarh Khurd in the case of net rates as compared with Usentheem

The Settlement was commenced in 1877-78 and the whole area, cultivated, occupied, unoccupied &c was visited by the Superintendent (Vide Statement III A)

Should the settlement now in progress be approved subject to certain modifications as to which further reports will be called for —

for Jammabhoy area, which has been for so long skept over, be introduced, the result is an, at first sight, startling increase in the area charged and the Revenue known.

But the only point really calling for consideration appears to be the net rates and the question with regard to these is, are they to high, they can, it is submitted, be lowered by fixing the highest rate Rs 2 per acre, in lieu of Rs 2-8, retaining the average by 4 annas instead 8 annas 4 cultivated and then watering down the Coverts proposed. This would render the Ups and Downs well and dry lands, identical and they and they, Govt. could not very well be.

But, I submit that matters should be left as they are, as there cannot be a shadow of a doubt that the net rates fixed for the Byrnaad are, as compared with those elsewhere and making every allowance for climate &c, decidedly low. The Gamflem, for instance, the climate is proverbially wild beasts are an intolerable & dread nightmare, effectually, as land as in the Byrnaad, but Govt. there fixed the rate no differently Lakes and the assessments there have been carried out on the same principles as are that of Ramgarh, being taxed at Rupees

Sorfulwoo district in the Residency.
Why have since the liberal grants & concessions & advantages have been already been afforded.
That the ryots of that tract have hitherto, under a debased system, administered by careless & corrupt native officials, been paying far less to the revenues of the State than they should, & no reason why the status quo of things should be allowed to continue, either in its entirety or in a modified form.
Mr. Stuart's suggestion appears to provide a sufficient remedy against any hardships, without sacrificing the just claims of Govt.
He proposes that the increase of assessment, which he contemplates, should be introduced gradually and that whereas the increase proposed exceeds 100 per cent, it should be imposed by 4 annual instalments.
He would suggest 4 to 8 years.
I submit that the increase might be spread over 8 years, which would be an annual increase of 2 annas on the rupee and that this should be made applicable to all occupied wet lands, irrespective of the question as to whether the increase of assessment by the Settlement was 100 per

FOR ORDERS.

[illegible] of the parties who signed the Memorial to the Secretary of State all occupied wet lands are to be treated alike in this respect.

All unoccupied wet lands there are but 1290 acres assessed at Rs 2045. Of this more than 1/2 consists of tracts of sorts which are expected to be brought under cultivation, i.e. lands which are cleared at the annual increase of 2 annas in the rupee in every case under these orders [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

beside the mark to compare the assessment of the wet lands of the Hyrand with that upon dust lands in the plains, which are "worth 50 to 100 times" as much as Rs. 10, which he states to be the occupation value of average wet lands in the Hyrand, appears like a little hasty.

There is not much wet land in the plains which sells higher than Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 per acre - excepting home which is assessed at not more than Rs 2-8 and as low as 8 annas per acre. The land of such lands, as a rule, does not, as far as my experience goes, and that, I believe, is somewhat larger and more varied as a Revenue Officer, than Mr. Burrows's does not exceed, below the Ghat districts, Rs. 50, or at the outside, Rs. 75 per acre. I have fixed as low as Rs 5 per acre in Chinglepet for land assessed at 8 annas. In making a settlement, one does not so much rely upon the former occupancy value or supposed occupancy value of the land, such upon the return and commuted value of that return.

I doubt, very much indeed, if the Ryots, whose case is referred to in the letter of the Board, embodied in G.O. Rd No. 1017 dated 22nd Nov. 1865, and who paid only between 3 to 6 annas per acre on their land, would part with any portion

Commendations sent
& C.E. Case
24/8/87

I agree that the wet assessment cannot be regarded as at all Excessive: also that Jamabandy be fixed at once; that the Memorialists Petition be rejected; and that the Officers concerned be commended for their energy &c.

As to the Dry rates also I think there can be no just cause for Complaint, tho' what Mr Wapshare wants in the Cheyleturny valley is not the 2 Rs rate on cultivation but the 6 pies rate on occupied waste, which applies only to Estates.

I am not at present prepared to agree either with Mr Whitcombe, or with the further extension proposed by the Secy or the amendment offered by my Hon. Colleague, as to the graded increments on wet waste. I prefer the proposal made by Messrs Stuart & Burrows with one modification. If the rates for wet lands are not in themselves Excessive I can see no reason why they should not be demanded in full on all unoccupied lands newly brought into cultivation. The

Extension from fifth to sixth assessment is

personal to present holders who have long enjoyed, on favorable terms waste lands, not for more favourable conditions. It is but just that their burdens should only gradually increased. What they chance time to consider how much is worth retaining. The words I would make is that Govt not draw a hard & fast line at 100 per cent. Why should a man whose rent is increased 99 per cent have to pay the whole at once while increase is not only 25 per cent the first year, & then 50, 75 & 100 in succeeding years? I would be for in that all addition a reasonable Salary that should be made to pay more than 25 per cent Extra in the first year, 50 in the second & so on.

As to Village Forests the population of Kattakotta should be excluded from the 10500 added. Kattakotta has no unoccupied waste to speak of, & will not need the land it has enjoyed

for Rs. 10 per acre or any thing approximating that sum. Let the Colr. issue a Circular through Cultivated Ryots on the Hyrand that he would take per acre he would have to pay for it.

But above the Colr. should consult the Zemindary Ryots, and hear the case of the Ryots.

The land is assessed, under the new Settlement, at Rs 1-12 per acre.

Mr. Burrows's purchase of the Assessment is generally taken - even in Forest districts in the East Coast - as representing very probably the market value of the lands. This fixes Rs 35 Rs per acre not a very high figure. The Colr. would, I feel assured, not fail to see that he was not to buy it.

Mr. Burrows says, & is entitled, not shown any reasonable cause why the wet rates, originally fixed by Govt, should not be enforced. He, no doubt, knows much more about the Hyrand than I do, but the Ryots, does not possess the acquaintance with the Hyrand & Mr Stuart does and their opinion with regard to the rates is a very decided one. The highest wet rate of the Hyrand, & the lowest in any other part of the Zemindary. These are, in the S.E. Hyrand, the lands which have been brought under the two highest Rates

and the average wet crop is Rs. 1-12-9, which is not 4 annas per acre in excess of the average dry rate of Chyklet (Rs. 1-8-11 including wheat once formerly Inamdarni land) There will be one ordinary, one double & the new rates, but these always & at every Settlement resulting in an increase.

The petition forwarded by the Coll.r & one of the usual class and does not appear to contain a single reasonable objection to the new rates. Many of the statements, which the Petitioners are making, while others are misstatements or are exceptions to rules of which the Petitioners have a advantage.

It is submitted that the Memorial be dealt with as suggested in para 7 of these comments.

The reports regarding the proposed Village Establishments, alluded to in para 27 of Mr. Steuart's letter, (page 16 of Comments) have not yet been received. It appears from a private letter written by Mr. Steuart before he left, that he had dealt this scheme a blow. If it does not form part of his arrangement, a remedy will be dealt by the Commr. &c. It is desirable that the Village Establishments, which do exist and can be maintained, should be retained at the same time that the new ones are introduced.

Dr 13/6.

Settlement of Bynaad

2

FOR ORDERS.

privileges ought to be liberally allowed in parts of the large Reserved Forests. I am not prepared to concur in Mr Steuart's statement that the village forest areas within these Reserves are ample, especially when it is remembered that the term allows free pasturage over all unoccupied lands.

G.O. dated 29 & 31 Aug 1887.

Land Rev.

Read Copy of the Resolution of Govt dated 29th May 1889 No 1014.

Also Letter from Govt dated 7th June 1889 No 1058 Rev

G.O. No. 607, 29 & 31

The foregoing papers contain the report on the Settlement of the Rice Lands of the Bynaad Taluq, forming the S.E. or Sultan's Bynaad, which has been carried out on the principles explained in G.O. R.D. No. 611, dated 28th July 1886. The only difficulty encountered in giving effect to these has been in dealing with Pannam or Kumri cultivation in the manner mentioned in para 10 of that order. The reasons for this and the remedy which is proposed to apply are stated in paras 26 & Mr. Steuart's report. This point need not, however, delay the introduction of the Settlement. Kumri cultivators are willing for Government to take patta's and all that can be done until formed definite plans for drawing them away from their present clearings

Cabot as cultivation & pasture, so
that the Farmers and Land Speculators
should watch them closely and withdraw
the Occupyers from them the soon
& fewer as possible.

2. The Rights naturally be, and be known
all along been, suspected, the financial
effects of the Settlements has been
a very considerable increase upon
the existing demands, due both
by the enhancement of land
taken but also by the substitution
for a charge upon occupancy, for
one upon actual, or supposed cultivation
and by the inclusion of a large area
which has been discovered on survey
(and on which nothing on the score
of assessment has yet been taken)
Land. The first eight, 139 per
cent, which is the combined increase
arising from both Survey and
Settlement, appears to be a very
large enhancement, but the
Govt. in Council, after
long careful consideration of the
subject, has arrived at the
deemed conclusion that it
is perfectly just and fair. As for the increment in farm & dry land
that is a point entirely outside the
settlement. Owing to it is the natural effect
of the recent railway opening and the increase
that payment of this fair amount for land, hitherto,
been largely evaded.

It is in the case of the wet lands
that the main increase
by both Survey and Settlement is
observable. The highest rate of
the two Settlements which increased
upon these is the Connaught lands

Cabot Record to Lands Comm. of Eastern Div.

the Hon. Secretary and the Surveyor
take for the Settlement in Rs 1-12
per acre, which, in Cantonments
by any increase in their Rent, would
in fact very considerably exceed
Average Rate for Dry Lands of
Settled Districts of the Eastern Circle,
and probably the Assessment on
Dry Lands under the Settlement
now being concluded. That the
Rights of the Ryot and Crown for a long
Series of years, under a Land Revenue
System, and Recorded by
Existing Landlords and, very probably,
Comparative Officials, when Raising a Revenue
Valuation of the Land
of the State than they should, as
no reason whatever why this con-
dition of things should be allowed
to continue Even as a modified
form. The Creation of the Settlement
of the Ryot, preparatory as it is
to the much Larger Operation of the
Settlement of the Irrigation District, is
One of which Govt. have deemed
much consideration and which
has been the subject of frequent and
protracted discussion. The Lands
upon which the Settlement now
submitted for final Sanction has
been worked out, and the Rights
of the Cultivating Landholders

or may simply "consider a fair
Land Revenue Assessment"

though the results may appear large, the Committee of Council is clearly of opinion that they should be accepted, and is therefore pleased to direct that the new Settlement be introduced with the 1st August without delay.

3 The increased value on all dry lands, including timber, and the benefit and profit at present and all future charges whatsoever, whether on wet or dry lands, is also to be charged and levied in full.

4 As regards the assessment on wet land, however, the Govt. in Council considers that, under the circumstances of the case, some concession may be allowed, and the accordingly considers the proposal of Mr. Student, referred to in para 5 of the Bd. Proceedings, with the modification that it is not to be confined only to lands where the increase exceeds 100 per cent, but that it is to extend to any case of wet land now under cultivation, whose assessment on wet land will, as stated by Mr. Student, be assessed at the full value, which will be payable on them whenever taken up.

5 The petition attached to para 7 of the Bd. Pro. with the despatch

6 [illegible] Report of the acquired in the first year to pay for such lands more than 25 p/c more than the old assessment; and in subsequent years the annual assessment of the improved area not to exceed more than another 25 per cent.

of an application Govt. consider that the conditions to which objection is made by the memorialists.

6 With respect to the subject of valuable forest, the Committee in Council is of opinion that all that is possible has been done. If difficulties and demands in practice, they must be met by liberal concessions in the individual cases of forests which may emerge in the approach.

7 Proposals orders with, as the case may take, since with regard to village boundaries.

8 In conclusion H.E. the Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the highly creditable & steady manner in which Messrs. Mr C Student and Mr R Bentley Taylor and their respective subordinates have performed the difficult and troublesome tasks assigned to them.

The Comm. should when recommending in the dept. dept. are under consideration, bear in mind the opinions formed by Mr. Student.

To
The Secretary to Govt
with letter dated
Copy of the Order of the Govt
16th — Concerning Land Revenue

From Bombay

75
5

Geo. on the settlement of
E. E. Bryant

M.R.O. 1—72,000—8-9-11.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 8th July 1887.
No. 659

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Sett: of S.C. dy vis

Passing Accts on papers attaching &c —

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