

MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

FOR

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT



MADRAS
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1931

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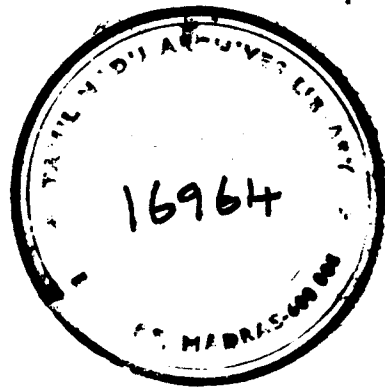


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I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1921.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population 1921.				Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1921.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1901.	1901-	1911-		
										(10)	(11)	(12)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
ARIYALUR DIVISION.													
Perambalur ...	674	...	181	43,750	286,680	116,849	120,331	282,171	216,743	+7.1	+1.9	351	
Udaiyarpalaiyam ...	756	2	226	56,177	343,502	163,064	174,438	818,444	800,708	+5.9	+7.9	484	
KARUR DIVISION.													
Karur ...	809	2	99	58,067	250,341	121,708	128,638	241,252	220,843	+9.2	+3.8	411	
Kulitcalai ...	901	1	239	62,138	808,148	150,815	154,838	285,206	268,331	+8.3	+7.0	339	
MUSTAI DIVISION.													
Lelegudi ...	372	2	113	41,589	202,687	97,358	105,329	199,795	188,367	+6.1	+1.4	545	
Mustai ...	675	1	140	65,695	291,025	141,440	149,585	282,659	266,151	+6.2	+8.0	431	
TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.													
Trichinopoly ...	382	2	107	51,243	273,455	135,661	137,794	270,690	241,674	+1.9	+1.0	824	
District total ...	4,319	10	1,045	378,554	1,902,898	931,890	970,948	1,830,147	1,697,817	+7.8	+4.0	441	

This district underwent territorial changes in 1910.

II.--Variation in Population since 1891.

Towns. (1)	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1921. (2)	1911. (3)	1901. (4)	1891- 1901 (5)	1901- 1911 (6)	1911- 1921 (7)
THE WHOLE DISTRICT.	1,902,838	1,880,147	1,697,817	5.1	7.9	4.0
KARUR TALUK.						
Karur* ...	18,249	17,674	12,769	18.7	38.4	8.2
Pallapatti ...	8,662	9,277	8,452	10.4	9.7	-6.0
KULITTALAI TALUK.						
Kulittalai ...	7,193	6,767	8,197	30.4	-17.4	13.7
LALGUDI TALUK.						
Lalgudi ...	16,453	14,169	14,029	15.1	0.9	16.04
Mannachchanellur ..	6,058	5,680	6,968	2.9	-19.8	7.0
MUSIRI TALUK.						
Tarsiyur ...	13,546	13,249	12,870	72.3	2.9	2.2
TRICHINOPOLY TALUK.						
Srirangam* ...	23,150	24,799	23,039	6.5	7.6	-6.0
Trichinopoly† ...	120,422	123,512	104,701	15.6	17.9	-2.5
UDAIYARPALAIYAM TALUK.						
Ariyalur ...	7,978	7,904	7,370	9.5	7.2	0.87
Udayarpalaiyam ...	7,817	6,759	7,558	-2.4	-13.5	15.6

* Represents a Municipal Town.

† Represents a Municipality and Cantonment.

III.—Roads.

Year. (1)	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total. (2)	Metalled (3)	Un- metalled. (4)
1911-12	984	145	1,129
1925-26.			
Trunk roads handed over to Public Works Department.	...	...	...
Maintained by the District Board ...	790 $\frac{1}{2}$	726 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do, Taluk and Union Boards...	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	1,016 $\frac{1}{2}$	912	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maintained by Karur Municipality. { Trunk Roads.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Do. { Other Roads.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Do. Srirangam Municipality. { Trunk Roads.	...	...	...
Do. { Other Roads.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Do. Trichinopoly Municipality. { Trunk Roads.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Do. { Other Roads.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	40

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	ARIYALUR DIVISION. <i>Perambalur Taluk.</i>			
1	Valayalapatti ...	Forest Department.	Trichinopoly, 55 miles.	Tiled building with one room and a bath room. Out-houses and stables tiled. Furnished. Bath tubs two. Stables can be used as motor shed. A draw well.
2	Padalur ...	L.F.D.	Trichinopoly Fort, 23 miles.	Tiled. One hall and one bath room with a verandah on three sides, two kitchens, a stable with two stalls. Bath tub one. Furnished. Water available in the local fund well at a distance of 500 feet.
3	Toramangalam ...	Do.	Trichinopoly Fort, 34 miles.	Terraced. One front hall, one rear hall, two bath rooms, three kitchens and one stable with four stalls. Bath tubs two. Furnished. There is a well in the compound.
	<i>Udaiyarpalaiyam Taluk.</i>			
4	Ariyalur ...	L.F.D.	Tanjore, 26 miles.	Tiled building. One hall, one bath room, one kitchen and one stable with two stalls. Bath tubs two. Furnished. Water available from a tank close by.
5	Karaikurichi ...	P.W.D.	Kumbakonam, 10 miles.	Tiled building. Two rooms and two bath rooms. Kitchen and stables. The stables may be used as motor shed. Furnished. A well in the compound.
6	Kilappalavur ...	L.F.D.	Tanjore, 20 miles.	It is a tiled building. One hall, one bath room, one kitchen, a stable with two stalls. Furnished. Well in the compound. Bath tub one.
7	Jayankondam ...	Do.	Kumbakonam, 20 miles.	Thatched building, one hall, one bath room, one kitchen and one stable with two stalls. Bath tubs two. Furnished. There is a well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	ARIYALUR DIVISION—cont. Udaiyarpalaiyam Taluk—cont.			
8	Lower Anicut ...	L.F.D.	Aduturai, 10 miles.	Tiled. One hall, two rooms with front and rear verandahs, one kitchen and one bath room. Furnished. Water is available.
9	Tirumanur ...	P.W.D.	Tanjore, 12 miles.	Tiled. Two rooms, two bath rooms, two store rooms, kitchen and stables. Bath tubs two. Furnished. Well in the compound.
	KARUR DIVISION. Karur Taluk.			
10	Karur ...	P.W.D.	Karur, 1/2 mile.	Tiled bungalow, two sets of rooms, furnished. Bath tubs two. Stable can be used as motor shed. Fully furnished. Water obtainable from a well near by.
11	Noyal ...	L.F.D.	Noyal, 5 furlongs.	Tiled building. Two rooms, two bath rooms with front and back verandahs—one kitchen, one stable with three stalls. Bath tub one available. Motor shed available. Furnished. Noyal river is near the bungalow.
12	Sir T. Desikachari's Bridge Rest shed. Kulittalai Taluk.	Do.	Karur, 1 mile.	This is only a thatched shed. Motor shed and one bath tub available. Furnished. Water available.
13	Kalpatichatram.	Forest Department.	Kalpatti, 12 miles.	Tiled. One room and two bath rooms with bath tubs. Out-houses, tiled, stables thatched—furnished.
14	Kattalai ...	P.W.D.	Kattalai, 50 yards.	Tiled building with two rooms, two bath rooms, stables and out-houses, tiled, furnished. Bath tubs two. Stables can be used as motor shed. One servants' godown. Water obtainable from a well near by.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	KABUR DIVISION — <i>cont.</i> Kulittalai Taluk — <i>cont.</i>			
15	Kovilpatti ...	L.F.D.	Manapparai, 8½ miles.	An arched terraced building with accommodation for two, one hall, one room, two bath rooms and a tintoned verandah on all sides, a separate kitchen, one bandy stall and stables. Bath tubs two. Furnished. Water can be had from a Local Fund well.
16	Manapparai ..	Do.	Manapparai, 1 furlong.	An arched terraced building with accommodation for two, one big hall, two store-rooms, two bath rooms and verandah in front with separate kitchens and stables. Bath tubs two. Motor shed available. Furnished. Water can be had from the Railway well.
17	Panjapatti ...	P.W.D.	Kulittalai, 13½ miles	Thatched bungalow. One room at centre and two side bath rooms. Furnished. Bath tub; one stable can be used as motor shed. One kitchen shed. Water obtainable from about a quarter of a mile's distance.
18	Puduppalaivayam.	L.F.D.	Kulittalai, 3 miles.	A tiled building with two rooms, two bath rooms, front and rear verandah rooms, a separate new kitchen, new stables and a well. There is also a kitchen for caste people. Bath tub one. Motor shed under construction. Furnished. Water can be had from a well in bungalow.
19	Vaiyampatti ...	Do.	Vaiyampatti, 1 mile.	Tiled building with two rooms and bath rooms. Bath tubs two. Out-houses and stables. Furnished. A well within bungalow compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MUSIRI DIVISION.			
	<i>Lalgudi Taluk.</i>			
20	Mandurai ...	L.F.D.	Trichinopoly Fort, 9 miles.	Thatched shed. One hall and one bath room with verandah on three sides, one kitchen and one stable with two stalls. Bath tub one. Furnished. Well in the compound.
21	Nandiyar Anicut.	P.W.D.	Budalur, 9 miles.	The bungalow is reported to be in a dilapidated condition and a new one is under contemplation.
22	Samayapuram ...	L.F.D.	Trichinopoly Fort, 9 miles.	Main building with arched terraced roof. Two halls and two bath rooms and thatched sun shade on three sides. One cook-house with three rooms and a verandah in front and one stable with three stalls. Bath tub one. Furnished. A well is proposed to be dug in the compound. There is a spring close by.
23	Tiruvallur Rest shed.	Do.	Trichinopoly Fort, 11 miles.	Tiled. Main building with one room and verandah all round. One kitchen and one stable with two stalls. Bath tub one. Furnished. There is a Local Fund well.
	<i>Musiri Taluk.</i>			
24	Kannanur ...	P.W.D.	Kulittalai, 15 miles.	Tiled bungalow. One main room, two side rooms and one bath room, kitchen and stables. Stable can be used as motor shed. Furnished. Water can be had from a village about half a mile away.
25	Mettunagar (a) ...	Forest Department.	Trichinopoly, 40 miles.	Thatched. Two rooms and one bath room. One zinc bath tub and one camp table. A private well close by.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MUSIRI DIVISION — <i>cont.</i> Musiri Taluk — <i>cont.</i>			
26	Musiri ...	P.W.D.	Kulittalai, 3 miles.	One room, two side rooms and bath rooms, kitchen and stables, etc. Bath tub one, stable can be used as motor shed.
27	Sengathupputti on the Pachamalais (b).	Forest Department.	Kulittalai, 40 miles.	Thatched building, two rooms and one room with thatched out-houses and stables, furnished. Bath tub one. A well.
28	Sobanapuram (b).	Do.	Kulittalai, 32 miles.	Thatched building—two rooms and two bath rooms with thatched out-houses and stables, furnished. Bath tubs two. A draw well.
29	Kanapadi (inspection shed) (a).	Do.	Kulittalai, 30 miles.	Thatched. One room, one camp table and stool. A private well close by.
30	Turaiyur ...	L.F.D.	Kulittalai, 20 miles.	Tiled two halls, two bath rooms, one kitchen and stables. Bath tubs two. Furnished. Water is to be got from a well in the compound of the Deputy Tahsildar's office close by.
	TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION. Trichinopoly Taluk.			
31	Pettavattalai ...	P.W.D.	Pettavattalai, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	Tiled. Two rooms. Two bath rooms, one kitchen, one garage, furnished. Tiled building. Bath tubs two. Well in the compound.

Note.—For all P.W.D. and L.F.D. bungalows. The charges per diem are As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple, half fees being chargeable for a stay of twelve hours or less. In L.F.D. bungalows a further charge of As. 4 for pitching tents and As. 4 for the use of stables is levied.

Forest { (a) Charges, 8 annas per diem.
Department. { (b) Charges, 12 annas per diem.

V.—Religions in 1921.

Taluk.	Hindus.			Musalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
(1)	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
ARIALUR DIVISION.												
Perambalur	223,523	109,848	113,675	9,588	4,798	4,830	3,589	1,763	1,826	..	..	..
Udayarpalayam	326,542	160,277	165,265	2,904	1,457	1,347	15,156	7,330	7,826	..	..	..
KARUR DIVISION.												
Karur	238,327	116,500	121,827	10,819	4,420	6,229	1,165	583	582	..	..	..
Knittalai	278,290	136,942	141,348	11,879	5,953	4,886	14,979	7,380	7,599	..	..	..
MUSIRI DIVISION.												
Lalgudi	178,211	83,425	89,786	3,611	1,792	1,819	25,865	12,141	13,724	..	..	..
Musiri	283,887	137,917	145,970	3,998	1,993	2,005	3,139	1,529	1,610	..	1	..
TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.												
Trichinopoly	224,373	111,309	113,064	21,222	10,605	10,617	27,834	13,731	14,103	26	16	10
District total	1,747,153	866,218	880,935	63,931	31,198	32,733	91,727	44,457	47,270	27	17	10

VI—Vital Statistics.

Taluka.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION OF										
	Births.										
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
ARIYALUR DIVISION.											
Perambalur	...	33.6	30.72	29.91	34.29	28.69	30.55	27.58	20.5	12.94	
Udayarpalayam	...	36.16	32.3	27.04	33.21	28.51	34.66	29.05	22.35	25.79	
KARUR DIVISION.											
Karur	...	26.14	22.8	20.71	21.98	22.73	20.97	23.5	20.5	14.58	
Kulittalai	...	25.62	20.87	31.54	34.96	22.42	23.44	24.67	16.9	13.57	
MUSIRI DIVISION.											
Lalgudi	...	29.44	13.85	20.59	28.47	24.28	26.34	25.22	18.75	18.75	
Musiri	...	30.23	23.61	23.06	25.8	24.34	24.05	24.82	22.75	27.38	
TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.											
Trichinopoly	...	25.77	14.37	14.86	14.53	21.74	21.67	22.25	21.62	10.46	
MUNICIPALITIES.											
Karur	...	33.59	23.56	29.70	30.41	26.85	30.74	24.43	30.41	28.11	
Srirangam	...	27.78	23.56	22.18	21.05	19.18	21.81	27.9	22.8	27.25	
Trichinopoly	...	30.1	28.4	27.2	26.8	28.7	38.6	39.6	38.1	36.0	
TOWN CIRCLES.											
Ariyalur	...	34.49	32.98	29.09	29.72	31.48	32.61	36.84	36.24	29.85	
Kulittalai	...	33.78	29.86	43.27	36.12	24.56	38.71	37.94	32.85	27.15	
Lalgudi	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	8.26	25.40	23.94	27.65	27.41	
Mannachanallur	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	19.31	27.40	24.43	22.28	24.93	
Pallapatti	...	44.90	35.99	28.61	28.86	30.13	28.89	37.40	36.09	27.47	
Turaiyur	...	18.08	15.79	29.97	33.23	27.67	24.21	39.64	43.00	37.79	
Udayarpalayam	...	31.46	26.35	31.85	44.13	56.65	50.65	48.11	67.68	61.78	
	...	29.78	23.4	24.67	27.15	25.4	27.4	27.4	23.7	19.2	
District average											

VI.—Vital Statistics—cont.

Taluka.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION OF—cont.										
	Deaths.										
	1916. (12)	1917. (13)	1918. (14)	1919. (15)	1920. (16)	1921. (17)	1922. (18)	1923. (19)	1924. (20)	1925. (21)	
ARIYALUR DIVISION.											
Perambalur	22.55	22.55	36.77	27.17	29.9	21.49	22.56	27.85	16.81	13.97	
Udaiyarpalaiyam	22.25	22.55	40.53	29.07	31.16	20.7	24.77	23.97	17.76	14.21	
KARUR DIVISION.											
Karur	16.29	16.29	28.42	24.04	15.58	15.2	14.56	14.76	16.24	15.42	
Kulittalai	17.79	17.79	38.62	26.06	27.54	17.68	14.96	18.6	13.94	13.11	
MUSIRI DIVISION.											
Lalgudi	15.96	15.96	20.12	20.3	20.18	19.16	20.87	18.91	18.31	17.96	
Musiri	20.31	20.31	28.61	20.15	21.33	18.02	18.2	17.87	15.42	16.18	
TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.											
Trichinopoly	21.35	21.35	21.76	17.9	14.78	18.28	15.99	18.58	19.26	10.47	
MUNICIPALITIES.											
Karur	26.68	30.44	38.96	29.97	25.80	24.63	31.5	28.23	26.9	24.55	
Srirangam	29.43	35.4	44.92	37.42	28.47	28.02	24.75	29.38	27.21	33.17	
Trichinopoly	28.3	32.6	41.7	33.3	31.1	27.7	39.9	26.6	48.6	39.2	
TOWN CIRCLES.											
Ariyalur	25.58	27.09	44.27	31.60	23.07	25.21	27.46	28.32	25.80	14.54	
Kulittalai	2.34	53.79	42.48	48.72	34.56	41.06	30.27	26.84	24.94	23.37	
Lalgudi	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	7.85	17.56	17.92	26.16	24.67	
Mannachohanallur	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	16.88	17.00	15.84	17.33	20.80	
Pallapatti	32.78	43.63	41.79	29.78	22.05	20.20	24.80	23.89	23.08	21.12	
Turaiyur	18.06	15.72	15.18	35.72	25.91	23.54	18.07	28.71	24.87	26.02	
Udaiyarpalaiyam	17.78	13.43	37.69	37.35	38.17	27.88	33.26	33.91	46.30	50.14	
.. .. District average	22.09	24.06	33.54	26.73	25.18	21.0	20.0	21.1	19.4	16.9	

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of statistics for the five years ending 1925.)

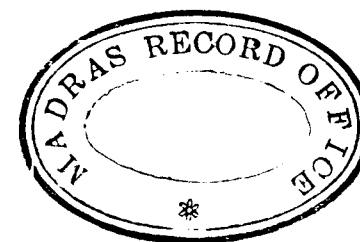
Taluka.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ARIYALUR DIVISION.							
Perambalur	44	4	03	3.81	76	15.1	20.54
Udaiyarpalaiyam ...	55	32	...	6.49	1	11.67	20.63
KARUR DIVISION.							
Karur	1	2	07	3.24	1.13	9.63	15.23
Kulittalai	54	25	...	2.97	78	9.62	14.31
MUSIRI DIVISION.							
Lalgudi	78	35	02	4.02	99	12.86	19
Musiri	44	22	15	5.27	99	10.07	17.14
TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.							
Trichinopoly	1.14	59	...	3.82	67	10.12	16.34
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Karur	1.02	1.10	1.21	3.62	52	17.08	24.55
Srirangam	1.02	0.3	...	4.52	2.81	18.87	27.5
Trichinopoly	2.73	0.30	0.02	1.9	4.35	23.4	32.8
TOWN CIRCLES.							
Ariyalur	1.07	...	...	2.88	1.05	16.40	22.32
Kulittalai	2.23	05	...	2.75	1.11	22.5	28.71
Lalgudi	99	63	...	4.15	1.41	11.40	18.59
Mannachohanallur ...	52	09	...	4.02	85	11.29	17.85
Pallapatti	2.79	06	...	6.00	1.93	11.08	21.88
Turaiyur	22	17	72	5.61	1.71	14.48	22.95
Udaiyarpalaiyam ...	1.38	23	...	11.05	4.57	22.84	40.09
District average ...	0.7	0.3	...	4.5	1.2	12.5	19.2

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—HINDU AND ANIMISTIC CASTES.			
(a) Tamil.			
Agamudiyar	2,009	3,028	5,037
Ambalakaran	39,210	39,450	78,660
Ambattan	11,224	12,225	23,449
Andi	3,915	4,304	8,249
Brahmin	23,635	18,823	42,458
Chakkiliyan	24,009	25,300	49,369
Chetti	9,084	9,419	18,503
Idaya (Yadava)	24,030	23,419	47,449
Irula	2,609	2,363	4,972
Kaikolan (Sengunda)	15,655	16,804	32,459
Kallan	13,081	14,345	27,426
Kamma'an	22,219	22,263	44,482
Kuravan	2,643	2,663	5,306
Kusavan	4,337	4,137	8,474
Kuttadi	1,036	1,339	2,375
Malaiman	4,984	5,509	10,493
Maravan	1,156	1,367	2,523
Muthiriyar	22,780	21,652	44,432
Nadar	5,036	6,878	11,914
Nattaman	33,687	35,827	69,514
Pallan	61,147	63,309	124,456
Palli (Vanniya)	87,438	90,499	177,937
Pandaram	2,418	3,032	5,450
Parayan (Panchama)	53,767	87,707	141,474
Sodaman	14,449	15,068	29,517
Tottiyar	8,783	7,718	16,501
Uruli	19,154	20,242	39,396
Valaiyan	5,209	5,124	10,333
Valluvan	2,129	2,080	4,209
Vaniyan	5,008	4,615	9,623
Vannan	10,514	11,758	22,272
Vellala	115,686	119,103	234,789
Vettuvan	6,712	9,480	16,192
(b) Telugu.			
Baliya	29,503	28,032	57,535
Brahmin	3,973	5,845	9,818
Chetti	1,855	2,073	3,928
Devanga	2,062	2,072	4,134
Kamma	1,866	2,089	3,955
Kamsala	1,736	1,982	3,718
Kapu	21,958	22,505	44,463
Komati	2,789	2,825	5,614
Mutracha	26,555	27,298	53,853
Odde	13,870	15,028	28,898
Sika	4,373	4,238	8,611
Satani	2,069	2,335	4,404
Vadugan	2,324	2,167	4,491
Vaisya	3,821	4,347	8,168

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921—*cont.*

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—HINDU AND ANIMISTIC CASTES—<i>cont.</i>			
<i>(c) Malayalam.</i>			
Malayali	4,072	4,854	8,926
Nayar	990	941	1,931
<i>(d) Kanarese.</i>			
Brahmin	2,799	2,949	5,748
Kurumban	14,950	15,678	30,628
<i>(e) Oriya.</i>			
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
<i>(f) Other Madras Languages.</i>			
Kshatriya	7,347	10,756	18,103
Sowrashtia	2,702	2,519	5,221
II.—MUSSALMAN.			
Labbai	14,079	15,322	29,401
Pattan	2,203	2,482	4,685
Saiyad	2,449	2,102	4,551
Sheikh	8,816	8,361	17,177
III.—CHRISTIANS.			
Indian Christian	44,090	46,862	90,952
IV. OTHERS			
19,823	24,346	44,169	
Total ...	931,890	970,948	1,902,838



IX.—CLASSIFICATION OF AREA AND PRINCIPAL
CROPS IN FASLI 1335 (1925-26).

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasil 1335 (1925-26).

Items.	Ariyalur Division.		Karur Division.		Mudiri Division.		Trichinopoly Division.	District total.							
	Perambalur Taluk.	(2)	Udaiyarpalayam Taluk.	(3)	Karur Taluk.	(4)	Kulittalai Taluk.		(5)	Lalgudi Taluk.	(6)	Mudiri Taluk.	(7)	Trichinopoly Taluk.	(8)
(1)	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Government and minor inam	414,394	331,904	356,973	359,527	223,053	380,730	167,590	2,234,171	223,053	15,200	8,160	42,957	150,181	876,960	2,761,262
Whole inam	4,429	17,562	9,100	52,723	15,200	8,160	42,957	150,181	15,200	8,160	42,957	150,181	876,960	2,761,262	2,761,262
Zamindari	18,798	180,336	23,894	172,557	...	36,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area by survey	432,621	479,802	390,067	584,807	238,253	425,165	210,547	2,761,262	238,253	425,165	425,165	210,547	2,761,262	2,761,262	2,761,262
Forests	43,645	12,981	...	27,315	7,153	57,694	...	148,788	7,153	45,830	68,698	43,936	148,788	148,788	148,788
Not available for cultivation	58,270	86,621	39,664	116,779	45,830	68,698	...	458,798	45,830	18,308	44,697	5,770	233,887	233,887	233,887
Culturable waste other than fallows	77,653	47,527	2,370	37,652	18,308	44,697	...	679,837	18,308	35,297	78,903	85,673	679,837	679,837	679,837
Current fallows	80,108	61,164	138,108	200,584	138,357	192,413	75,168	1,293,512	138,357	192,413	192,413	75,168	1,293,512	1,293,512	1,293,512
Net area cropped	200,809	271,530	202,925	205,510	138,357	192,413	75,168	1,293,512	138,357	192,413	192,413	75,168	1,293,512	1,293,512	1,293,512
Area shown in village accounts	480,285	479,823	390,067	587,840	244,945	442,315	210,547	2,815,822	244,945	442,315	442,315	210,547	2,815,822	2,815,822	2,815,822
Irrigated by Government canals	2,428	7,063	15,638	10,580	36,059	17,564	29,505	118,897	36,059	17,564	17,564	29,505	118,897	118,897	118,897
Do. by private canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. by tanks	10,848	16,217	631	8,493	3,821	7,760	12,535	60,305	3,821	7,760	7,760	12,535	60,305	60,305	60,305
Do. by wells	11,133	1,679	18,440	19,776	5,835	14,837	1,369	72,869	5,835	14,837	14,837	1,369	72,869	72,869	72,869
Do. by other sources	2,064	528	341	162	1,010	179	...	4,284	1,010	179	179	...	4,284	4,284	4,284
Total area irrigated	26,473	25,487	35,100	39,021	46,525	40,340	43,409	256,355	46,525	40,340	40,340	43,409	256,355	256,355	256,355

Area under—											
Cereals and pulses—											
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onumbu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil Seeds—											
Til or gingelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groundnut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condiments and spices											
Sugarcane, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fodder crops											
Orchards and garden produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous non-fod crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area cropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct area cropped more than once	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net area cropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The difference in area as per survey and village accounts in all but Karur and Trichinopoly is due to difference in area under forests. The Director of Survey has been addressed by the Collector.

X.—Reserved Forest and Area proposed for Reservation
(in square miles) on 30th June 1926.

Taluka.	Reserved forest.	Area proposed for reservation.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ARIYALUR DIVISION.					
Perambalur	68.2	...	68.2	675.97	21.8
Udaiyarpalaiyam ...	20.3	...	20.3	749.69	4.8
KARUR DIVISION.					
Karur	...	...	...	609.48	...
Kulittalai	36.6	...	36.6	913.76	11.4
MUSIRI DIVISION.					
Lalgudi	11.0	...	11.0	372.27	5.2
Musiri	90.5	...	90.5	664.32	30.1
TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.					
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	328.98	...
Total	226.6	...	226.6	4,314.47	...

Note.—72.53 sq. miles have been handed over to the Panchayats.

Perambalur Taluk	39.20
Udaiyarpalaiyam Taluk	2.34
Lalgudi Taluk	11.17
Musiri Taluk	19.78
	<u>72.58</u>

Net revenue realized under forests during—

	Rs.
1916-17	63,920
1917-18	79,389
1918-19	1,05,994
1919-20	85,022
1920-21	97,561
1921-22	92,063
1922-23	1,30,468
1923-24	1,16,971
1924-25	1,02,277
1925-26	93,998

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement.

(Part I.—Area under each money rate.)

(The six taluks other than Karur settled in 1924-25 and 1925-26.)

Particulars.	Rate per acre.	Extent.									
		Occupied.					Unoccupied.				
		Kadambam.	Nirambam.	Total.	Kadambam.	Nirambam.	Total.	Kadambam.	Nirambam.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(a) 1. Dry	Bd. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
	5 15	...	750-04	750-94	...	0-13	0-13	...	751-07	751-07	751-07
	4 12	...	888-06	888-06	...	0-99	0-99	...	889-06	889-06	889-06
	3 8	...	8,396-80	8,396-80	...	11-13	11-13	...	8,408-93	8,408-93	8,408-93
	3 6	186-18	...	186-15	...	4-20	4-20	...	189-38	189-38	189-38
	3 1	843-35	...	843-35	16-54	...	16-58	16-59	...	859-93	859-93
	3 0	...	2,598-50	2,598-50	...	26-32	26-32	...	2,625-82	2,625-82	2,625-82
	2 13	...	...	43-62	...	0-28	0-28	...	43-90	43-90	43-90
	2 8	1,515-44	...	1,515-44	89-85	...	89-85	1,555-39	...	1,555-39	1,555-39
	2 6	...	2,417-44	2,417-44	...	19-06	19-06	...	2,436-50	2,436-50	2,436-50
	2 5	39,068-54	...	39,068-88	3,015-49	...	3,015-49	42,084-07	...	42,084-07	42,084-07
	2 0	50,267-27	...	50,267-27	7,709-91	...	7,709-91	57,977-14	...	57,977-18	57,977-18
	1 14	51,310-61	...	51,310-61	3,897-07	...	3,897-07	55,207-68	...	55,207-68	55,207-68
	1 12	...	2,890-04	2,890-04	...	71-08	71-08	...	2,891-07	2,891-07	2,891-07
	1 9	39,936-28	...	39,936-28	7,944-25	...	7,944-25	47,880-53	...	47,880-53	47,880-53
	1 8	...	1,143-98	1,143-98	...	15-56	15-56	...	1,159-49	1,159-49	1,159-49

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rate according to the Last Settlement—cont.

(Part I.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

(The six taluks other than Karur settled in 1924-25 and 1925-26)—cont.

(1) Particulars.	(2) Rate per acre.	Extent.								
		Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.		
		Kadarambam.	Mirarambam.	Total.	Kadarambam.	Mirarambam.	Total.	Kadarambam.	Mirarambam.	Total.
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
308.29	...	308.29	1.97	...	1.97	308.29	...	308.29	...	308.29
8,303.46	11,773.59	15,077.05	2.18	6.72	8.90	3,305.64	11,780.31	15,085.95	...	15,085.95
4,347.62	7,609.52	4,347.62	53.51	...	53.51	4,401.13	...	4,401.13	...	4,401.13
16.16	...	7,625.68	...	5.51	5.51	16.16	7,615.03	7,631.19	...	7,631.19
7,193.93	1,281.93	7,193.93	63.21	...	63.21	7,257.14	...	7,257.14	...	7,257.14
8,009.70	...	1,281.93	...	1.39	1.39	...	1,283.32	1,283.32	...	1,283.32
...	1,207.92	8,009.70	39.60	...	39.60	8,049.30	...	8,049.30	...	8,049.30
5,774.08	...	1,207.92	...	4.85	4.85	...	1,212.77	1,212.77	...	1,212.77
4,112.05	470.99	5,774.08	36.81	...	36.81	5,810.89	...	5,810.89	...	5,810.89
7,899.05	...	4,583.04	26.73	2.80	29.03	4,138.78	473.29	4,612.07	...	4,612.07
4,787.73	...	7,899.05	69.60	...	69.60	7,968.55	...	7,968.55	...	7,968.55
1,399.87	...	4,787.73	69.68	...	69.68	4,807.56	...	4,807.56	...	4,807.56
1,428.80	...	1,399.87	17.68	...	17.68	1,717.55	...	1,717.55	...	1,717.55
205.62	...	1,428.80	16.20	...	16.20	1,445.00	...	1,445.00	...	1,445.00
184.32	...	205.62	1.88	...	1.88	207.50	...	207.50	...	207.50
...	...	184.32	0.22	...	0.22	184.54	...	184.54	...	184.54

(b) Wet single crop
—cont.

		1 8	14-58	...	14-58	...	50-89	...	450-86	...	14-58	...	14-58
Total ...		...	49,287-04	63,838-32	118,125-36	389-97	50-89	...	450-86	...	49,687-01	63,889-21	113,576-22
(e) Wet crop.	21 6	...	719-85	719-85	719-85	...	0-09	0-09	0-09	719-94	...	719-94	719-94
	17 13	...	5,662-24	5,662-24	5,662-24	...	0-41	0-41	0-41	5,662-65	...	5,662-65	5,662-65
	15 15	...	7,673-48	7,673-48	7,673-48	...	0-61	0-61	0-61	7,674-09	...	7,674-09	7,674-09
	14 4	...	2,498-28	2,498-28	2,498-28	...	0-58	0-58	0-58	2,498-82	...	2,498-82	2,498-82
	12 6	...	601-77	601-77	601-77	...	0-04	0-04	0-04	601-81	...	601-81	601-81
	10 11	...	153-04	153-04	153-04	...	0-04	0-04	0-04	153-08	...	153-08	153-08
	8 15	...	6-48	6-48	6-48	...	...	...	...	6-48	...	6-48	6-48
7 14	...	3-09	3-09	3-09	...	...	...	...	3-09	...	3-09	3-09	
Total ...		...	17,318-21	17,318-21	17,318-21	...	1-75	1-75	1-75	17,319-96	...	17,319-96	17,319-96
(d) Wet compound- ed ordinary.	14 3	...	463-88	463-88	463-88	...	...	...	...	463-88	...	463-88	463-88
	12 11	...	2,016-57	2,016-57	2,016-57	...	...	...	...	2,016-57	...	2,016-57	2,016-57
	11 0	...	2,578-94	2,578-94	2,578-94	...	0-37	0-37	0-37	2,579-31	...	2,579-31	2,579-31
	9 11	...	638-60	638-60	638-60	...	0-08	0-08	0-08	638-80	...	638-80	638-80
	9 8	...	1,237-58	1,237-58	1,237-58	...	5-04	5-04	5-04	1,238-79	...	1,238-79	1,238-79
	8 15	...	512-85	512-85	512-85	...	0-03	0-03	0-03	512-88	...	512-88	512-88
	8 9	...	302-72	302-72	302-72	...	...	...	...	302-72	...	302-72	302-72
	7 15	...	8,784-26	8,784-26	8,784-26	...	...	...	...	8,790-92	...	8,790-92	8,790-92
	7 13	...	162-06	162-06	162-06	...	...	...	...	162-05	...	162-05	162-05
	7 7	...	517-80	517-80	517-80	...	...	...	...	517-80	...	517-80	517-80
	7 0	...	0-45	0-45	0-45	...	...	...	...	0-45	...	0-45	0-45
	6 12	...	4,215-74	4,215-74	4,215-74	...	1-34	1-34	1-34	4,227-08	...	4,227-08	4,227-08
	6 9	...	117-36	117-36	117-36	...	2-18	2-18	2-18	119-52	...	119-52	119-52
	6 4	...	1,267-74	1,267-74	1,267-74	...	2-00	2-00	2-00	1,269-74	...	1,269-74	1,269-74
	5 15	...	65-45	65-45	65-45	...	5-70	5-70	5-70	71-15	...	71-15	71-15
5 13	...	28-98	28-98	28-98	...	...	...	...	28-98	...	28-98	28-98	
5 4	...	1,082-90	1,082-90	1,082-90	...	3-08	3-08	3-08	1,085-98	...	1,085-98	1,085-98	
5 3	...	185-40	185-40	185-40	...	0-36	0-36	0-36	186-76	...	186-76	186-76	
4 18	...	189-89	189-89	189-89	...	0-31	0-31	0-31	189-70	...	189-70	189-70	

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*
(Part I.—Area under each money rates)—*cont.*
(The six taluks, other than Karur, settled in 1924-25 and 1925-26)—*cont.*

Particulars.	(1)	Rate per area.	Extent.							
			Occupied.				Unoccupied.			
			Kadarambaram.	Nirarambaram.	Total.	(3)	Kadarambaram.	Nirarambaram.	Total.	(11)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	BS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
	4 8	217.71	...	217.71	0.11	...	0.11	217.82	...	217.82
	4 6	18.29	...	18.29	...	...	...	18.29	...	18.29
	4 1	22.90	...	22.90	...	...	...	22.90	...	22.90
	3 14	45.79	...	45.79	...	...	...	45.79	...	45.79
	3 12	5.48	...	5.48	...	...	...	5.48	...	5.48
	3 8	24.65	...	24.65	...	...	...	24.65	...	24.65
	2 14	1.85	...	1.85	...	...	...	1.85	...	1.85
	2 3	1.43	...	1.43	...	...	...	1.43	...	1.43
Total ...	...	18,785.36	7,197.89	20,983.25	29.19	8.69	87.88	13,514.55	7,208.58	21,091.13
	8 12	3.43	...	3.43	...	...	...	3.43	...	3.43
	8 0	...	2.06	2.06	...	...	...	...	2.06	2.06
	7 13	36.71	...	36.71	...	...	...	36.71	...	36.71
	7 1	652.69	...	652.69	...	...	...	652.69	...	652.69
	6 12	235.81	...	235.81	...	...	...	235.81	...	235.81
(d) Wet, compound- ed ordinary — <i>cont.</i>										
(e) Wet, compound- ed favourable.										

(e) Wet, compounded ed favourable. —cont.	6 11	...	53-74	53-74	...	0-08	...	...	0-08	...	1,251-71	53-74	53-74	...
	6 8	...	1,251-63	1,251-63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53-74
	5 15	...	...	53-80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53-00
	5 10	...	438-95	438-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	438-95	...	...	...
	5 7	...	208-05	208-05	...	...	...	...	...	...	208-05	...	...	...
	5 6	...	...	42-53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42-53	...	...
	4 13	...	631-65	631-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	631-65	...	...	...
	4 10	...	197-60	230-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	197-60	230-89	...	...
	4 8	...	78-67	78-67	...	...	...	...	...	...	78-67	...	...	...
	4 2	...	405-74	405-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	405-74	...	...	...
	3 15	...	50-39	50-39	...	...	...	...	...	...	50-39	...	...	...
	3 13	...	137-52	137-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	137-52	...	...	...
	3 9	...	16-60	16-60	...	...	...	...	...	...	16-60	...	...	...
	3 4	...	15-09	15-09	...	...	...	...	...	...	15-09	...	...	...
Total ...		...	4,360-53	4,585-75	...	0-08	...	...	0-08	...	4,360-61	175-22	4,535-83	...
(f) Special rate (Imposed on lands forming the ayacut of tanks banded over for pri- vate repairs under Board's Standing Order No. 8 and paragraph 29 of the Re- settlement notification).	5 13	...	3-05	3-05	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-05	...	3-05	...
	5 10	...	15-99	15-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	15-99	...	15-99	...
	5 0	...	87-36	87-36	...	...	...	...	...	...	87-36	...	87-36	...
	4 2	...	14-55	14-55	...	...	...	...	...	...	14-55	...	14-55	...
	3 8	...	163-10	163-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	163-10	...	163-10	...
	3 0	...	89-00	89-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	89-00	...	89-00	...
	2 12	...	13-42	13-42	...	...	...	...	...	...	13-42	...	13-42	...
	2 8	...	62-83	62-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	62-83	...	62-83	...
	2 6	...	381-44	381-44	...	...	...	...	...	...	381-44	...	381-44	...
	2 5	...	30-87	30-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	30-87	...	30-87	...
	...	...	811-61	811-61	...	...	...	...	...	...	811-61	...	811-61	...
	Total wet ...	...	68,244-54	156,774-18	...	429-24	81-33	490-57	68,673-78	88,590-97	157,264-75	...	...	...
	Total dry and wet ...	...	1,061,908-16	1,165,008-11	...	124,698-78	210-83	124,907-61	1,186,604-94	103,308-78	1,289,913-73	...	...	...

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate in the Karur taluk.)

Money rates.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Wet.

Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
9 4	...	0.33	0.33
6 14	...	0.46	31.99
5 12	...	...	47.69
4 10	...	0.50	222.43
4 0	...	4.13	436.17
3 8	...	0.67	156.44
Total	938.96	6.09	945.05

Permanent double crop lands.

17 4	...	876.24	0.40	876.64
13 14	...	542.58	0.31	592.80
10 5	...	939.15	0.78	939.93
8 10	...	875.46	4.01	879.47
6 15	...	1,042.82	1.97	1,044.79
6 0	...	64.60	3.16	67.76

Compounded at $\frac{1}{4}$ of single crop.

11 9	...	722.87	3.13	726.00
8 9	...	2,139.18	1.70	2,140.88
7 3	...	2,185.88	3.79	2,189.67
5 12	...	2,685.99	3.45	2,689.44
5 0	...	1,717.14	1.48	1,718.62
4 6	...	309.70	1.10	310.80
Total	...	13,551.61	25.28	13,576.89

Dry.

1 11	...	1,677.83	25.56	1,703.39
1 6	...	13,450.19	154.37	13,604.56
1 2	...	48,314.01	348.51	48,662.52
0 13	...	89,525.85	851.05	90,376.90
0 9	...	90,731.74	1,069.81	91,801.55
0 7	...	11,285.05	148.90	11,433.95
Total	...	254,984.67	2,598.20	257,582.87

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Re-settlement in 1925.

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate in the three Hill villages of Vanuadu, Tenparanadu and Kombai of Musiri Taluk.)

Particulars of money rates.	Dry.			
	Musiri Division.			
	Musiri Taluk.			
	Vannadu.	Tenpara-nadu.	Kombai.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

First Group.

RS.	A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1	2	...	244.48	983.63	1,228.11
0	9	...	133.71	571.50	705.51
0	7	...	25.26	83.14	108.40
Total		...	403.45	1,638.57	2,042.02

Second Group.

0	8	...	...	...	...
---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----

Fourth Group.

0	9	...	...	557.61	557.61
0	6	...	388.84	823.14	1,573.82
0	4	...	2,747.64	1,767.75	4,885.52
0	3	...	3,423.22	1,316.19	5,689.37
Total		...	6,559.70	4,464.69	12,706.32
Grand total		...	6,559.70	4,868.14	14,748.34

**XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according
to the Last Settlement in 1925.**

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

NIRARAMBAM

Dry lands.

Class and sort of soil.	Rate.	
	First group.	
	RS.	A.
I-2P, II-1P	5	15
I-1	5	15
I-2, II-1	4	12
I-3, II-2, III-1	3	8
I-4, II-3, III-2, IV-1	3	0
I-5, II-4, III-3, IV-2, VII-1	2	6
II-5, III-4, IV-3, V-1, VII-2, VIII-1	1	12
III-5, IV-4, V-2, VII-3, VIII-2	1	8
IV-5, V-3, VII-4, VIII-3	1	3
V-4, VI-5, VIII-4	0	14
V-5, VIII-5	0	8

Wet lands.

Class and sort of soil.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
II-1	14 4	11 14	10 10
I-1, II-2	11 14	10 10	9 8
I-2, II-3, IV-1	10 10	9 8	8 4
I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2, VII-1	9 8	8 4	7 2
I-4, II-5, III-2, IV-3, V-1, VII-2, VIII-1	8 4	7 2	5 15
I-5, III-3, IV-4, V-2, VII-3, VIII-2	7 2	5 15	5 4
II-4, IV-5, V-3, VII-4, VIII-3	5 15	5 4	4 12
III-5, V-4, VII-5, VIII-4	5 4	4 12	4 2
V-5, VIII-5	4 12	4 2	3 8

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according
to the Last Settlement in 1925—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

KADARAMBAM.

Dry lands.

Class and sort of soil.	First group.	Second group.	Third group.
	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
IV-1	3 6	3 1	2 13
III-1	2 8	2 4	2 0
IV-2, VII-1	2 4	2 0	1 14
III-2, IV-3, V-1, VIII-1-A	1 14	1 9	1 4
III-3, IV-4, V-2, VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1	1 4	1 0	0 14
III-4, IV-5, V-3, VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2	0 14	0 12	0 10
III-5, V-4, VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3	0 10	0 9	0 8
V-5, VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4	0 8	0 7	0 5
VI-5, VIII-5	0 7	0 6	0 5

Wet lands

Class and sort of soil.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Fifth class.
	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
IV-1	9 12	7 12	7 2	6 4
III-1, IV-2, VII-1	8 4	6 4	5 10	5 0
III-2, IV-3, V-1, VIII-1-A	7 2	5 0	4 6	4 2
III-3, IV-4, V-2, VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1	5 10	4 2	3 12	3 8
III-4, IV-5, V-3, VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2	4 6	3 8	3 4	3 0
III-5, V-4, VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3	3 12	3 0	2 6	2 0
V-5, VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4	3 4	2 0	1 12	1 8
VI-5, VIII-5	3 0	1 12	1 8	1 0

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according
to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes included under each money rate in the Karur Taluk.)

Table of wet rates.

Class and sort.					Assessment.									
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	First class.				Second class.			Third class.		
					Taram.	Single crop.	Permanent double crop.	Compound- ed at 4.	Taram.	Single crop.	Compound- ed at 4.	Taram.	Single crop.	Compound- ed at 4.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
...	1	...	...	...	1	RS. A. 13 12	RS. A. 20 10	RS. A. 17 3	2	RS. A. 11 8	RS. A. 14 6	3	RS. A. 9 4	RS. A. 11 9
1	2	...	1	...	2	11 8	17 4	14 6	3	9 4	11 9	4	6 14	8 9
2	3	1	2	1	3	9 4	13 14	11 9	4	6 14	8 9	5	5 12	7 3
3	4	2	3	2	4	6 14	10 5	8 9	5	5 12	7 3	6	4 10	5 12
4	5	3	4	3	5	5 12	8 10	7 3	6	4 10	5 12	7	4 0	5 0
5	...	4	5	4	6	4 10	6 15	5 12	7	4 0	5 0	8	3 8	4 6
...	...	5	...	5	7	4 0	6 0	5 0	8	3 8	4 6	9	2 14	3 9

Table of dry rates.

Class and sort.					First group.		Second group.		Third group.	
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	Taram.	Assessment.	Taram.	Assessment.	Taram.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1	...	...	...	1	RS. A. 2 4	2	RS. A. 1 11	3	RS. A. 1 6
2	2	...	1	...	2	1 11	3	1 6	4	1 2
3	3	1	2	1	3	1 6	4	1 2	5	0 13
4	4	2	3	2	4	1 2	5	0 13	6	0 9
5	5	3	4	3	5	0 13	6	0 9	7	0 7
...	...	4	5	4	6	0 9	7	0 7	8	0 5
...	...	5	...	5	7	0 7	8	0 5	9	0 4

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Re-settlement.

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

The three Pachchaimalai Kombai villages of Vannadu, Tinparanadu and Kombai in the Musiri Taluk.

Class and sort of soil	First group.	Second group.	Third group.	Fourth group.
	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
VII-1	...	...	...	0 9
VII-2, VIII-1	1 4	...	...	0 6
VIII-3	0 10	...	...	0 4
VII-5, VIII-4	0 8	...	...	0 8

Taluka.	Settlement current.	
	From	To
Villages.		
Perambalur ... 102	1924-25.	1953-54.
Udaiyarpalaiyam. 116	Kadarambam portion	
Ialgudi ... 115	1924-25.	
Trichinopoly ... 86	Nirarambam portion	1953-54.
Kulittalai ... 80	1925-26.	
Musiri	85 Villages, 1925-26.	1932-33.
	26 Villages, 1903-04.	
Karur	3 Do. 1925-26.	1953-54.
	1910-11.	1939-40.

The statistics for Karur taluk and the three Pachchaimalai Kombai villages are given separately.

Kadarambam tract settled in F. 1334 (1924-25) while Nirarambam and the three Pachchaimalai Kombai villages were settled in F. 1335 (1925-26), Karur taluk settled in 1910-11.

XII.—Rainfall.

Names of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall (1870—1925) in inches in													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
ARIYALUR DIVISION.														
Perambalur Taluk.														
Perambalur (a)	...	1.07	0.52	0.46	1.38	3.52	1.92	2.05	4.55	5.79	7.62	6.90	3.35	39.14
Udaiyarpalayam Taluk.														
Ariyalur (c)	...	1.25	0.50	0.34	1.18	3.69	1.67	2.47	4.80	6.10	6.95	7.00	3.86	39.81
Jayankondasolapuram (a)	...	1.55	0.53	0.36	0.96	2.58	1.62	2.69	5.16	5.46	9.48	9.07	5.13	44.49
KARUR DIVISION.														
Karur Taluk.														
Aravankurichi (b)	...	0.66	0.28	0.45	1.43	3.36	0.97	0.69	1.37	3.34	5.49	3.99	1.79	28.82
Karur (a)	...	0.34	0.16	0.35	1.32	3.25	1.12	0.92	2.82	3.69	5.75	3.87	1.31	25.00
Kulittalai Taluk.														
Kulittalai (a)	...	0.64	0.25	0.37	1.40	3.83	1.18	1.15	2.53	4.15	6.82	4.95	1.89	29.16
Manapparai (c)	...	1.07	0.87	0.55	1.71	3.43	1.35	1.66	3.03	4.94	7.27	5.62	3.00	33.98
Marungapalai (e)	...	2.04	0.23	0.46	1.42	4.30	1.84	1.97	4.20	5.05	7.38	5.69	3.09	37.67

MUSIRI DIVISION.													
Lalgudi Taluk.													
Lalgudi (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.05	0.38	0.33	1.30	2.90	1.23	1.19	3.90	5.46	6.35	6.09	2.95	33.18	
Musiri Taluk.													
Musiri (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Settikulam (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tattaiyangarpettai (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turaiyur (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uppiliyapuram (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.68	0.27	0.36	1.42	3.68	1.28	1.21	2.87	4.46	7.65	5.18	2.09	31.10	
1.27	0.46	0.49	1.06	3.12	1.43	2.28	8.39	4.91	5.40	5.33	2.36	81.54	
0.94	1.40	0.49	1.09	3.28	0.97	0.84	2.77	4.69	4.78	4.19	1.80	24.74	
0.73	0.28	0.62	1.49	4.13	1.38	1.64	3.14	5.49	6.69	4.88	1.96	33.21	
1.54	0.21	0.63	1.04	4.86	1.30	2.49	4.05	5.32	6.64	5.43	1.90	34.91	
TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.													
Trichinopoly Taluk.													
Ilappur (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.10	0.27	0.35	1.40	2.71	1.68	1.92	4.59	5.13	6.30	4.76	3.06	83.21	
0.87	0.40	0.32	1.63	3.06	1.32	1.44	3.68	3.06	7.05	5.61	2.68	81.27	
1.05	0.46	0.42	1.33	3.88	1.39	1.65	3.57	4.83	6.72	5.54	2.60	83.94	
District average		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) 1870—1925.	(b) 1883—1925.	(c) 1884—1925.	(d) 1901—1925.	(e) 1902—1925.									

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in

Taluk.	Total holdings.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ARIYALUR DIVISION.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Perambalur ...	238,960	3,10,098	12,929	87,658	251,889	3,97,756
Udaiyarpalaiyam.	205,798	2,82,356	18,791	1,01,396	224,589	3,83,752
KARUR DIVISION.						
Karur ...	257,770	2,08,639	14,792	1,18,553	272,562	3,25,192
Kulittalai ...	221,546	1,48,788	17,259	1,43,205	238,805	2,91,988
MUSIRI DIVISION.						
Lalgudi ...	111,515	1,54,174	89,619	3,77,650	151,134	5,31,824
Musiri ...	203,072	2,12,625	29,900	2,33,488	232,972	4,46,113
TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.						
Trichinopoly ...	56,662	46,512	42,166	3,56,578	98,818	4,03,086
Huzur Collec- tions.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,295,313	18,59,187	175,456	14,20,523	1,470,769	27,79,710

Fasli 1335 (1925-26).

Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous revenue.	Total ryotwar demand.	Land cess.	Total demand of land revenue ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses.
Dry.		Wet					
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.				
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
238,960	3,19,543	12,929	91,254	35,664	4,41,112	49,528	4,93,638
205,754	2,90,788	18,785	1,07,664	30,145	4,26,356	48,202	4,74,558
257,770	2,08,984	14,692	1,18,807	26,161	3,48,736	40,983	3,89,719
221,546	1,49,176	15,984	1,48,621	36,786	3,16,920	34,666	3,51,586
111,388	1,60,963	39,462	4,09,896	3,290	5,89,709	65,116	6,54,825
208,072	2,15,479	29,708	2,42,342	81,246	4,76,125	44,956	5,21,081
56,613	49,012	37,993	3,50,409	31,015	3,66,933	45,692	4,12,625
...	...	...	...	13,623	13,623	...	13,623
1,295,103	13,93,944	169,503	14,68,793	2,41,982	29,82,514	3,29,141	33,11,655

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently-settled Estates
in Fasli 1335 (1925-26).

Serial number.	Taluk and estates.	Peishcush.	Land cess.	Miscella- neous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	ARIYALUR DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	<i>Perambalur Taluk.</i>				
1	Alagiripalaiyam ...	8	66	3	77
2	Allinagaram ...	17	147	25	189
3	Arunagirimangalam ...	18	64	5	87
4	Attur ...	53	220	17	290
5	Badrigudi ...	33	52	2	87
6	Bhujangarayarallur ...	17	175	44	236
7	Pandangudi ...	22	111	11	144
8	Kilamattur ...	15	174	35	224
9	Makkaikulam ...	40	64	4	108
10	Mangalam ...	8	68	4	78
11	Melamattur ...	81	428	36	545
12	Melasubbarayapuram ...	1	13	...	14
13	Mukundapuram ...	2	29	...	31
14	Nochikulam ...	20	89	13	122
15	Peraiyur ...	17	172	7	196
16	Ramalingapuram ...	27	91	32	150
17	Ramanathapuram ...	13	113	4	130
18	Rasulabath ...	7	52	3	62
19	Siranattam ...	5	68	4	77
20	Sitarapuram ...	5	53	4	62
21	Tondapadi ...	21	187	12	220
22	Usennagaram ...	17	166	13	196
	Total ...	447	2,600	278	3,325
	<i>Udaiyarpalaiyam Taluk.</i>				
1	Ammakulam ...	26	75	13	114
2	Ariyalur ...	40	510	98	648
3	Aspabad ...	5	43	...	48
4	Eruthukkarampatti ...	9	92	18	119
5	Govindapuram ...	18	142	5	165
6	Hanumanthapuram ...	1	77	6	84
7	Hastinapuram ...	8	68	5	76
8	Jayaramapuram ...	42	112	7	161
9	Kallankurichi ...	10	103	3	116
10	Kayarabad ...	24	230	33	287
11	Kollapuram ...	3	26	2	31
12	Konerirayapuram ...	9	77	10	96
13	Krishnapuram ...	77	115	13	205
14	Kurumbanchavadi ...	7	70	13	90
15	Mahalingapuram ...	8	49	4	61
16	Mallur ...	17	128	6	151
17	Manakkal ...	35	192	6	233
18	Manakkudi ...	11	104	1	116
19	Maravanur ...	8	99	4	111
20	Muttunayakkanpatti ...	4	40	1	45

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently-settled Estates
in Fasli 1335 (1925-26)—cont.**

Serial number.	Taluk and estates.	Peishonah.	Land cess.	Miscella- neous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	ARIYALUR DIVISION—cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	<i>Udaiyarpalaiyam Taluk—cont.</i>				
21	Nallakkapalaiyam	3	41	3	50
22	Papanasari	17	135	2	154
23	Ravuttanpatti	30	169	9	208
24	Srinivasapuram	16	159	3	178
25	Subbarayapuram	25	286	16	307
26	Tamaraikkulam	10	107	26	143
27	Tavuttayikulam	24	59	11	94
28	Tirumalareyapuram	2	32	5	39
29	Udaiyarpalaiyam	665	22,735	447	23,847
30	Usenabad	25	189	6	220
31	Valajanagaram	47	262	12	321
32	Varanavasi	32	151	7	197
33	Velur	13	121	6	140
34	Venkatakrishnapuram	6	49	3	58
35	Venkataramapuram	3	28	...	31
36	Venkataramanapuram	10	78	2	90
	Total ...	1,297	23,931	806	29,034
	KARUR DIVISION.				
	<i>Karur Taluk.</i>				
1	Andipatti	5,065	1,837	206	7,108
2	Erumaippatti	521	193	13	727
	Total ...	5,586	2,030	219	7,835
	<i>Kulittalai Taluk.</i>				
1	Kadavur	13,325	3,778	770	17,873
2	Marungapuri	20,584	5,079	2,317	27,980
	Total ...	33,909	8,857	3,087	45,853
	MUSIRI DIVISION.				
	<i>Musiri Taluk.</i>				
1	Kattuputtur	16,236	2,511	101	18,848
2	Turaiyur	700	4,464	161	5,325
	Total ...	16,936	6,975	262	24,173
	District total ...	58,175	47,393	4,662	110,220

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluk.	Demand.											Collected or written off			
	Fasils.											Fasils.			
	1327.	1328.	1329.	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	1327.	1328.	1329.	1330.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
ARIYALUR DIVISION.															
Perambalur ...	} Particulars not available.	{	426	427	421	441	419	489	499	} Not available.	{	418	416		
Udaiyarpalayam ...			419	424	425	437	459	485	509			408	406		
KARUR DIVISION.															
Karur ...	} Particulars not available.	{	387	387	390	397	410	397	399	} Not available.	{	374	382		
Kulittalai ...			394	394	402	413	389	386	410			373	367	390	369
MUSIRI DIVISION.															
Musiri ...	482	464	486	497	505	538	498	517	550	465	456	476	477		
Lalgudi ...	530	531	541	556	541	573	573	571	658	525	527	536	549		
TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.															
Trichinopoly ...	} Particulars not available.	{	394	396	369	405	396	299	421	} Not available.	{	384	383		
Huzur collections ...			4	4	5	8	8	3	14			4	4		
District total ...	29,89	29,59	30,51	30,85	30,58	32,09	31,50	31,47	34,60	29,49	29,38	29,80	29,86		

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees)—cont.

Taluka.	Collected or written off—cont.										Balance.							
	Faslis.										Faslis.							
	1331. (16)	1332. (16)	1333. (17)	1334. (18)	1335. (19)	1327. (20)	1328. (21)	1329. (22)	1330. (23)	1331. (24)	1332. (25)	1333. (26)	1334. (27)	1335. (28)				
ARIYALUR DIVISION.																		
Perambalur ...	408	431	390	431	471	} Not available. {	{	8	11	13	10	29	58	28.				
Udaiyarpalayam ...	420	480	439	441	491			11	18	5	7	20	44	18				
KARUR DIVISION.																		
Karur ...	385	384	392	386	397	} Not available. {	{	18	5	5	3	18	11	2				
Kulititalai ...	388	398	354	319	360			14	25	14	15	35	67	50.				
MUSIRI DIVISION.																		
Mudiri ...	495	522	484	493	542	} Not available. {	{	10	20	10	16	12	24	8				
Lalgudi ...	540	565	509	562	652			5	7	1	8	4	9	6				
TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.																		
Trichinopoly ...	362	393	385	192	372	} Not available. {	{	10	13	7	12	11	107	49				
Hazur collections ...	5	5	8	3	14			...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
District total ...	30,03	31,88	30,21	28,27	32,99	40	36	71	99	55	71	129	320	1,61				

XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees).

	Waste remitted.										Other seasonal remissions (excluding fixed remissions).																
	Dry.					Wet.					Faslis.																
	Faslis.					Faslis.					Faslis.																
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
ARIALUR DIVISION.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perambalur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udaiyarpalayam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KARUR DIVISION.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kulittalai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MUSURI DIVISION.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalgudi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEICHNOPOLY DIVISION.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Talukas.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in											Total including the outstanding balance at the beginning of Fasli 1323.	Total recovered.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
		Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	(12)	(13)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
ARIYALUR DIVISION.													
Perambalur ...	...	7,090	5,025	13,700	19,125	24,850	29,450	16,400	39,920	8,775	10,684	2,20,891	1,06,453
Udaiyarpalayam ...	...	14,400	16,925	20,425	13,050	22,450	6,500	19,050	23,950	25,725	24,245	2,32,171	88,320
KARUR DIVISION.													
Karur ...	...	1,675	1,900	1,200	2,000	2,800	4,000	2,900	12,250	30,705	20,975	1,11,885	66,799
Kulittalai ...	...	1,700	10,150	850	2,900	2,150	7,025	10,000	8,580	15,500	14,850	91,134	51,288
MUSIRI DIVISION.													
Lakurudi ...	...	...	...	2,000	22,700	12,870	4,590	5,300	5,650	69,700	62,515	1,85,325	47,414
Musiri ...	...	1,435	10,775	1,000	2,350	3,425	4,200	2,000	2,300	23,320	4,450	61,789	40,522
TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.													
Trichinopoly ...	...	8,780	7,375	4,625	17,800	9,650	10,425	6,130	14,800	75,130	44,562	2,51,908	48,847
District total ...	...	35,080	52,150	43,800	79,925	78,195	66,190	61,780	1,07,450	2,48,855	1,82,081	11,55,048	4,49,591

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee.

Faali.	Ariyalur Division.		Karur Division.				Musiri Division.			*Namakkal Division.		Trichi-nopoly Division.	(15)
	Perambalur Taluk.	Udaiyarpalayam Taluk.	Karur Taluk.	Kulittalai Taluk.	Lalgudi Taluk.	Musiri Taluk.	Namakkal Taluk.	Trichi-nopoly Taluk.	Trichi-nopoly.	Paramathi.	Namakkal.	Trichi-nopoly.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Perambalur.	Kilapalayam (Ariyalur.)	Udaiyarpalayam.	Aravakuruchi.	Karur.	Kulittalai.	Manappalai.	Lalgudi.	Musiri.	Tiraiyur.	Namakkal.	Paramathi.	Trichi-nopoly.

Rice (second sort).

1826	...	77	79	76	81	(a) 58	68	67	78	72	74	78	66	75	78
1827	...	77	77	77	75	65	69	74	78	72	74	...	...	71	78
1828	...	51	50	51	52	52	47	48	53	48	54	...	...	54	51
1829	...	41	38	39	42	43	37	36	41	38	41	...	...	41	40
1830	...	54	46	48	52	51	46	53	51	49	48	...	...	52	50
1831	...	55	51	50	51	53	49	51	51	48	47	...	...	52	51
1832	...	54	49	52	50	49	56	53	52	53	...	...	...	50	58
1833	...	568	528	580	586	564	500	573	534	542	531	...	...	519	548
1834	...	468	410	439	391	475	423	463	489	485	469	...	...	414	488
1835	...	501	418	485	344	560	447	512	447	455	474	...	...	472	465

[illegible]

* The statistics for Namakkal and Paramatti from fasli 1827 are to be found in the Table XVIII, Salem District Gazetteer (Volume II).

(a) Sold dear generally.

(a) Sold dear generally.

(e) Sold for one month.

(e) Sold for one month.

(g) sold deer throughout.

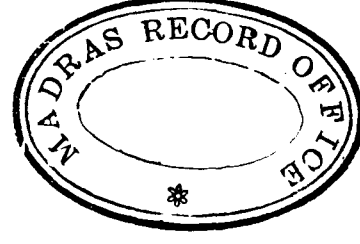
(g) sold deer throughout.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee—cont.

[illegible]

XIX.—Abkari and Opium.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
COUNTRY SPIRITS.										
Number of retail shops licensed	286	273	215	215	25	221	221	220	220	221
Issues in Imperial proof gallons	66,528	67,162	77,278	91,343	73,938	78,897	64,433	64,779	55,379	47,452
Number of persons per shop	7,387	7,579	8,512	8,512	8,551	8,610	8,610	8,650	8,650	8,610
Gross receipts from duty	Rs. 3,94,082	3,93,857	5,46,260	6,38,571	5,26,541	5,48,689	5,62,617	5,31,096	4,44,571	4,97,253
Do. rentals	2,38,688	2,45,733	2,40,916	3,31,773	4,96,354	4,38,905	3,74,104	3,82,024	3,28,378	2,80,512
TODDY.										
Number of retail shops licensed	367	367	272	258	253	254	253	254	252	252
Number of persons per shop	5,741	5,741	6,728	7,148	7,521	7,492	7,521	7,492	7,551	7,551
Gross receipts from tree tax	Rs. 2,85,422	2,98,473	3,12,712	3,53,359	3,40,062	3,14,246	3,25,239	3,33,079	3,08,049	2,90,036
Do. rentals	4,44,939	5,21,447	5,98,848	8,33,260	9,52,114	7,48,992	6,33,745	7,82,119	6,93,750	3,64,392
GANJA—BHANG.										
Number of retail shops licensed	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Quantity sold in seers—Ganja	1,020	1,088	1,001	1,140	996	1,002	1,062	923	796	1,098
Bhang—	125	870	85	681	550	503	54	39	79	56
Number of persons per shop	175,583	175,583	168,363	183,000	190,300	190,300	190,300	190,300	190,300	190,300
Gross receipts from duty	Rs. 11,447	13,314	14,138	20,909	16,541	20,168	26,722	19,739	17,585	22,286
Do. rentals	18,493	21,118	24,788	26,561	27,606	27,902	22,321	28,483	25,853	21,648
OPIMUM.										
Number of retail shops licensed	10	10	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
Quantity sold in seers	314	208	300	319	351	312	280	256	317	301
Number of persons per shop	210,700	210,700	203,333	228,750	211,444	211,444	211,444	211,444	211,444	211,444
Gross receipts from duty	Rs. 9,578	7,368	8,985	12,251	11,898	12,440	11,181	11,440	11,713	28,925
Do. rentals	16,924	17,889	17,134	14,408	14,758	15,167	17,327	16,814	16,797	21,312



XX.—Revenue Receipts.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Land Revenue	Rs. 30,62,635	Rs. 30,34,245	Rs. 27,39,600	Rs. 27,51,738	Rs. 26,23,450	Rs. 28,22,744	Rs. 28,37,552	Rs. 30,66,532	Rs. 26,26,888	Rs. 32,13,862
Stamps	Rs. 8,17,992	Rs. 8,02,458	Rs. 7,11,144	Rs. 7,98,074	Rs. 7,21,645	Rs. 8,29,494	Rs. 9,85,750	Rs. 10,78,259	Rs. 10,36,976	Rs. 10,70,159
Forests	Rs. 1,13,910	Rs. 1,25,022	Rs. 1,52,427	Rs. 1,38,707	Rs. 1,60,139	Rs. 1,74,010	Rs. 2,11,025	Rs. 1,97,442	Rs. 1,83,631	Rs. 1,77,144
Registration	Rs. 1,46,973	Rs. 1,49,065	Rs. 1,39,358	Rs. 1,78,178	Rs. 1,46,246	Rs. 1,18,064	Rs. 1,74,657	Rs. 1,79,385	Rs. 1,69,635	Rs. 1,84,159
Salt (a)	Rs. 3,870	Rs. 4,178	Rs. 4,09,472	Rs. 6,694	Rs. 2,459	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Excise	Rs. 14,28,024	Rs. 15,21,634	Rs. 17,68,067	Rs. 22,35,942	Rs. 24,12,430	Rs. 21,36,919	Rs. 19,83,267	Rs. 21,19,492	Rs. 18,68,647	Rs. 17,44,960
Opium	Rs. 26,502	Rs. 26,782	Rs. 27,419	Rs. 27,584	Rs. 27,531	Rs. 29,607	Rs. 31,008	Rs. 30,254	Rs. 32,110	Rs. 21,312

(a) Relates to Trichinopoly Subdivision. Trichinopoly Subdivision was abolished in 1921-22.

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1925-26.

Items.	District Board.	Taluk Boards.						Union Boards.	Total of all Boards.
		Trichy-m. poly.	Karur.	Kallit-taluk.	Musiri.	Palgudi.	Perambalur.	Udayarpalayam.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.									
Receipts—Ordinary.									
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue.	1,63,848	(a) 30,129	22,298	26,887	(a) 37,586	29,392	(b) 24,271	33,970	4,21,243
(2) Government grants, excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	1,43,434	495	3,080	1,633	5,187	320	696	108	1,52,963
(3) Endowments and contributions	455	1,511	...	...	...	1,387	80	1,911	5,324
(4) Remunerative enterprises	25,152	3,865	11,559	14,399	7,512	4,395	1,490	2,964	92,208
(5) Other receipts	2,31,146	196	142	361	-183	1,017	283	315	2,35,819
Total	5,64,035	41,986	37,087	43,250	48,102	36,511	26,800	39,268	9,07,560
(6) Deduct—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—									
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary.	...	...	6,130	...	12,116	4,200	8,860	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,219
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	5,64,035	37,086	30,957	26,611	35,986	2,311	17,940	28,654	8,44,341
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	5,43,771	16,295	25,137	21,926	24,586	23,841	13,336	17,459	7,38,023
(9) Surplus or deficit	+ 30,264	+ 20,741	+ 5,820	+ 4,685	+ 11,400	+ 8,470	+ 4,605	+ 11,195	+ 1,06,818
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	+ 80,264	+ 20,741	+ 5,820	+ 4,685	+ 11,400	+ 8,470	+ 4,605	+ 11,195	+ 1,06,818

Capital.

(a) Includes a loan of Rs. 10,000 from District Board.
 (b) Includes a loan of Rs. 8,000 from District Board.
 * Rupees 1,658 met from capital balance.

(a) Includes a loan of Rs. 10,000 from District Board.

* Rupees 1,858 met from capital balance.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1925-26.

Items.	Karur.	Srirangam.	Trichinopoly.	Items.	Karur.	Srirangam.	Trichinopoly.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A.—General Account—Receipts—Ordinary—				B.—General Account—Capital—			
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue.	30,756	35,555	1,72,283	(12) Government grants	...	...	...
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	5,219	3,098	20,616	(13) Endowments and contributions.	...	...	...
(3) Endowments and contributions.	2,174	375	..	(14) Loans	...	...	...
(4) Remunerative enterprises.	10,573	7,480	1,10,683	(15) Other receipts	20	172	57,420
(5) Other receipts	57,269	25,139	1,13,105	(16) Total receipts	20	172	57,420
Total	1,05,991	71,647	4,16,687	(17) Total expenditure	9,057	2,430	75,687
(6) <i>Deduct</i> —Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—				(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)]	9,037	2,258*	18,217
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary.	...	...	..	(19) <i>Add</i> —Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary education account—Ordinary.	8,472	3,823	22,433	(i) Lighting Account—Capital	...	...	...
				(ii) Elementary Education—Capital.	972	...	...
				(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital	...	...	...
				(20) Total Capital expenditure from general revenues.	† 6,837	...	18,217

(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure item (20) [11] minus	+ 4,053	- 3,200	+ 9,084
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	97,519	67,814	3,94,254	(22) Opening balance ...	27,561	- 6,803	6,981
(8) Total Ordinary expenditure.	88,600	71,014	3,66,953	(23) Closing balance ...	31,613	- 10,003	16,065
(9) Surplus or deficit ...	+ 10,919	- 3,200	+ 27,301	(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)] ...	+ 4,053	- 3,200	+ 9,084
(10) Government grant in aid of general resources.	...	...	...				
(11) Net surplus or deficit ...	+ 10,919	- 3,300	+ 27,301				
Note.—Arrears (both tax and non-tax items).	2,711	12,763	2,78,555				
Unpaid bills	634	46	97,272				

* Met from capital balance.
† Rupees 3,142 met from capital balance.

XXIV.—Education in 1921.

Taluk.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ARIYALUR DIVISION.						
Perambalur ...	11,588	513	99	4	258	21
Udaiyarpalaiyam ...	27,681	1,823	163	7	582	23
KARUR DIVISION.						
Karur ...	16,275	1,567	138	12	1,255	19
Kulittalai ...	16,868	1,378	112	8	988	39
MUSIRI DIVISION.						
Lalgudi ...	17,279	1,687	177	15	998	44
Musiri ...	22,979	2,089	162	13	1,089	37
TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.						
Trichinopoly ...	46,650	10,306	343	74	12,954	1,389
District total ...	159,320	18,768	170	19	18,054	1,571
Hindus ...	136,758	14,263	150	16	14,759	427
Mussalmans ...	12,058	536	386	10	847	23
Christians ...	10,493	3,963	236	83	2,442	1,120
Others ...	11	1	647	100	6	1

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1926.

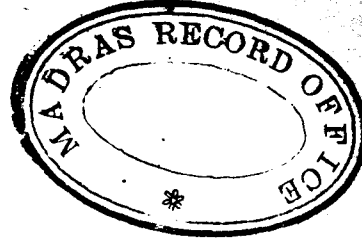
Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.							Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Native States.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PUBLIC.										
Arts Colleges—Men ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1,707	6	1,713
Do. Women.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	7
Professional Colleges.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	48	...	48
Do. Women...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Secondary schools for boys.	1	1	5	...	9	...	16	6,870	76	6,946
(a) Secondary schools for girls.	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	35	1,085	1,120
(b) Elementary schools for boys.	75	36	512	...	902	144	1,669	58,321	4,561	62,882
(b) Elementary schools for girls.	1	10	57	...	40	2	110	173	7,042	7,215
Training school for Masters.	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	306	...	306
Training school for Mistresses.	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	188	188
Other special schools.	1	...	...	...	5	8	14	637	83	720
Total ...	80	47	574	...	972	154	1,827	68,097	13,048	81,145
PRIVATE.										
Advanced ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	157	...	157
Elementary	...	...	...	...	...	78	78	1,664	70	1,734
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92	1,821	70	1,891
Grand total ...	80	47	574	...	972	246	1,919	69,918	13,118	83,036

(a) Includes European High and Middle schools.

(b) Includes European Primary schools.

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1925-26.

Nature of management.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and industrial schools.	
(1)	Total.	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Government	Rs. 83,185	Rs. 77,089	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 9,493	Rs. 7,881	Rs. 19,012	Rs. 18,833	Rs. 30,359	Rs. 29,287	Rs. 24,321	Rs. 21,138
Local Board	2,92,262	164,293	...	...	62,460	13,065	2,29,802	1,51,228	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board	82,432	44,070	...	...	24,584	3,901	57,219	39,756	...	...	...	418
Aided	9,41,169	3,03,256	3,27,374	99,926	2,70,371	63,396	1,98,865	48,486	53,775	12,888	90,884	78,860
Unaided	11,645	1,355	...	...	...	...	5,338	1,380	...	...	5,707	25
Private	11,651	5,919	...	...	4,970	3,500	6,681	2,419	...	...	...	...
District total	14,22,344	5,95,982	3,27,274	99,926	3,71,878	91,643	5,17,517	2,62,052	84,134	42,125	1,21,541	1,00,386
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—												
Provincial funds	...	3,40,198	...	34,741	...	57,645	...	1,95,819	...	40,764	...	11,725
Local funds	...	880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	...	...
Municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fees	...	4,63,629	...	1,86,063	...	2,12,267	...	56,616	...	183	...	8,610
Endowments	...	7,521	...	6,021	...	943	...	...	...	...	...	552
Subscriptions	...	13,017	...	523	...	8,753	...	3,276	...	...	...	483
Other sources	...	1,117	...	...	...	626	...	254	...	183	...	55



XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1925.

Name of dispensary.	Of what class.	In-patients.				Out-patients.				Total number of patients treated, both indoor and outdoor.	Total expenditure during the year.				
		Number of beds available.	Daily average number.			Averages daily attendance.									
			Children.			Women.	Children.		Total.						
			Men.	Women.	Male.		Female.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
A															
Trichinopoly ..	1872	71	43	53.90	17.16	10.05	7.18	88.89	135.22	76.87	35.97	35.70	233.76	46,508	40,308
Aravakurichi ..	1888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.84	9.56	8.19	5.98	44.52	8,293	4,208
Ariyalur ..	1876	4	4	0.97	0.70	0.04	..	1.71	71.26	84.57	25.82	23.34	164.49	26,711	4,416
Iluppar ..	1890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.23	7.99	5.21	5.31	36.74	6,422	2,675
Jayankonda-sholapuram.	1876	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.95	18.09	7.91	5.74	59.69	14,331	3,295
Karur ..	1872	4	4	5.55	0.91	0.26	0.25	6.97	71.60	19.14	12.20	8.74	114.68	15,917	8,942
Kattupattar ..	1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.58	18.13	11.26	8.82	72.79	12,266	3,580
Kulittalai ..	1888	1	1	0.45	..	..	0.05	0.50	51.71	27.62	20.70	16.13	116.16	19,013	5,810
Laigudi ..	1884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54.32	19.06	11.56	8.26	98.80	18,791	6,471
Manappuram ..	1889	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.76	15.80	8.85	7.39	63.80	11,613	4,190
Marungapur ..	1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.74	6.25	3.59	2.82	27.40	4,906	3,006
Musiri ..	1875	2	2	0.72	0.08	0.05	..	0.85	39.16	18.99	11.70	10.56	80.41	14,488	8,768
Perambalur ..	1877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.01	15.76	11.62	9.40	75.79	18,975	8,574
Srirangam ..	1873	15	15	5.36	3.80	0.13	0.19	9.48	66.12	41.78	17.35	15.57	140.82	20,200	9,146
Toppakulam ..	1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144.38	64.82	30.50	25.12	264.83	42,472	8,295
Tattiangarpet.	1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.58	9.21	5.11	5.86	39.26	5,541	2,716

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1925—cont.

[illegible]

B														
Kardar (Women and Children's Dispensary). 1894.														
III ...	...	4	...	0-27	0-05	...	0-32	...	42-29	12-08	14-93	69-30	9,638	4,198
District total, Class A (General Dispensaries) ...														
...	101	78	67-18	23-36	10-57	7-72	108-33	1,055-20	504-58	235-92	253-71	2,109-41	352,668	1,27,818
District total, Class B (Female Dispensaries) ...														
...	...	4	...	0-27	0-05	...	0-32	...	42-29	12-06	14-93	69-30	9,638	4,198
Combined District total ...														
...	101	77	67-18	23-63	10-62	7-72	109-15	1,055-20	546-87	308-00	268-64	2,178-71	362,301	1,31,816

CLASSES I AND II.—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Imperial Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I.—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. Class II are State dispensaries which serve only a special section of the public as indicated in the sub-classification attached.

Class III.—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal Funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

Class IV.—Comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or Local Funds.

Class V.—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspection or registers should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

Class VI.—Comprises all Railway Dispensaries whether maintained by State Railways or others.

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluk and Municipalities.	(1)	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.		Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of population in			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during the three years ending 1925-26.
		1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1923-24.	1924-25.	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
							(8)
ARIYALUR DIVISION.							
Perambalur	...	8,063	8,828	7,333	27.58	20.5	12.94
Udaiyarpalayam	...	10,727	11,801	10,546	29.05	22.35	25.79
KARUR DIVISION.							
Karur	...	7,082	7,514	6,437	23.5	20.5	14.58
Kulittalai	...	11,158	10,852	10,529	24.67	16.9	13.57
MUSIRI DIVISION.							
Lalgudi	...	6,854	6,627	4,988	25.22	18.75	18.75
Musiri	...	10,872	10,192	8,886	24.82	22.75	27.83
TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.							
Trichinopoly	...	5,686	5,894	3,989	22.25	21.62	10.46
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Karur	...	377	590	434	29.5	29.8	28.3
Strangem	...	880	916	989	26.26	23.53	26.09
Trichinopoly	...	5,805	5,926	5,378	41.5	39.6	35.7
Total for the district	...	66,744	69,140	59,479	27.44	23.63	21.84
							24,245.33

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1916—1925.)

Class of Court.	Number of all suits original disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Village Courts ...	4,743	Rs. 26	...	...	...	...	...
2. Village Bench Courts ...	(a) 205 (b)	21	...	...	...	...	...
3. Village Panchayat Courts.	5,809	25	...	...	...	...	...
4. Revenue Courts ...	1,851	121	981	50	67	45	67
5. District Munsifs' Courts.	5,498	180	4,385	487	393	221	56
6. Subordinate Judges' Courts.	128	568	148	20	13	8	62
7. District Judge's Court ..	7	4,679	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Average for 6 years from 1916 to 1921.

(b) Average for 4 years from 1922 to 1925.

The District Munsifs and the Subordinate Judges have also disposed of 75,018 and 43,654 Small Cause Suits during the above years.

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years 1916—25.)

Offence. (1)	1916. (2)	1917. (3)	1918. (4)	1919. (5)	1920. (6)	1921. (7)	1922. (8)	1923. (9)	1924. (10)	1925. (11)
Murder	6	12	10	11	15	15	4	2	9	6
Culpable homicide	2	2	2	6	2	1	4	3	1	1
Deaths and assaults	243	189	189	174	286	433	208	262	285	218
Other offences against the person	52	54	181	121	165	174	181	209	189	251
Decoity	25	9	12	9	10	11	10	...	1	26
Robbery	7	2	7	9	3	2	4	7	8	5
House-breaking	24	36	25	48	24	24	20	25	29	17
Cattle theft	22	42	33	31	41	31	49	25	28	17
Other theft	215	190	298	296	342	325	363	349	291	823
Other charges against property	220	296	272	201	272	288	281	273	286	268
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	152	178	267	231	175	84	118	98	191	164
Other offences against the Penal Code	567	462	337	606	629	694	627	764	830	825
Total ..	1,535	1,472	1,633	1,743	1,974	2,082	1,863	2,017	2,098	2,121
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	41	31	35	43	48	40	41	30	33	36
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1883.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	...
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886.	178	125	89	99	187	126	77	185	97	132
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1892.	243	247	339	312	349	306	447	333	423	304
Offences under the District Municipalities Act ...	135	193	149	409	267	239	405	454	691	311
Other offences against Special and Local Laws ..	7,493	6,826	8,072	8,638	8,094	8,063	8,778	8,888	8,946	9,052
Grand total ..	9,625	8,897	10,317	11,447	10,916	10,876	11,406	11,963	12,301	11,946

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1916—25.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Village Magistrates	202	...
Village Panchayat Courts	312	...
Bench Magistrates, 1st class	25	...
Do. 2nd class	49	...
Do. 3rd class	9,225	...
Special Magistrates	17	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates	8,685	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	812	217
District Magistrate	13	10
Court of Sessions	87	53

* Average for 2 years.

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1926.

Taluka.	Number of Police.		Police force.							* Number of Known Depredators.	Number of sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them.
	Stations.	Outposts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Police Talaiyas.	Revenue Talaiyas.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
I. ARYALUR DIVISION.												
Perambalur ...	5	1	1	5	8	68	...	157	81	1	18	
Udaiyarpalayam ...	5	4	1	6	13	84	...	279	91	2	19	
II. KARUR DIVISION.												
Karur ...	5	1	1	6	11	82	...	132	47	2	40	
Kulittalai ...	6	...	1	6	11	71	...	200	40	2	35	
III. MUSIRI DIVISION.												
Lalgudi ...	1	...	...	1	3	23	...	154	20	1	8	
Musiri ...	5	6	1	6	14	89	...	208	26	2	35	
IV. TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.												
Trichinopoly ...	8	...	3	10	38	280	...	148	126	1	64	
District total ...	35	12	8	40	98	692	...	1,276	381	11	219	

* Includes suspects.

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.	Number of assessees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.	
			Per head of assessce.	Per head of population.
			RS.	RS. A. P.
1922-23	1,376	4,14,873	301	0 3 6
1923-24	1,524	3,57,482	284	0 3 0
1924-25	1,481	3,86,133	261	0 3 2
1925-26	2,023	5,20,035	257	0 4 4
1926-27	2,090	6,38,941	305	0 5 4

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "A" VOLUME OF THE
TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT GAZETTEER
(F. R. HEMINGWAY, I.C.S., 1907 EDITION.)

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

Page 1.—*Add* at the end of the first paragraph :—

In October 1923, however, the Pudukkóttai State was brought into direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, with headquarters at Trivandram; and the Collector continued as Assistant to the Agent till 1st October 1926, when the Assistant Agency at Trichinopoly was also abolished.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute* for the first sentence in paragraph 2 the following :—

The district is made up of the seven taluks of Trichinopoly, Udaiyárpálaiyam, Perambalúr, Lálgudi, Musiri, Kulittalai and Karúr; and Námakkal which was taken over to the district from Salem in 1908 (along with Karúr from the Coimbatore district) was taken back to the Salem district in April 1918, except the Tátháyyanarpéttai firka on the east, which was contiguous, and was added to, the Musiri taluk.

Delete the words "and Lálgudi" in the last sentence on page 1.

Page 2, paragraph 1.—*Delete* the words "Paramati and Sendamangalam in Námakkal" in the first paragraph on the top of the page.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute* for the second sentence the following :—

A small range of hills called the Pachaimalais rises in the centre of its northern side and runs through parts of the Perambalúr and Musiri taluks.

Pages 3 to 5.—*Delete* the paragraphs dealing with the Kollaimalais as they are now included in the Salem district.

Page 5.—In the last sentence of paragraph 4 *place* a full stop after the word "built" and *delete* the rest of the sentence.

Page 5, paragraph 1.—In the third and the fourth lines for the words "Karúr and Námakkal taluks" *substitute* the words "Karúr taluk and the Námakkal taluk of the Salem district."

Page 7, paragraph 2.—Add the following to the paragraph dealing with the “Coleroon”:—

Dr. Maclean's theory about the origin of the Coleroon has been gaining ground in recent years. This arm of the Cauvery is the biggest in its delta and the absence of any reference to it in the old Tamil works now extant, apart from its omission in Ptolemy's tables, is significant. There were many poets and prose-writers in the centuries before the Christian era and later, particularly in the Sangam period, to have sung its glory, if this big arm of the river had existed in those times. The Cauvery at its entry into the sea at Kávéripattinam is described in Manimékalai and Pattinapálai as a great river with a broad opening at its mouth, full of boats, and it is added that boats sailed up and down stream for taking or discharging merchandise. It is not more than a few yards wide now, at that place, and the explanation is suggested that since the date of that book, the bulk of the waters of the Cauvery has been taking a different route to the sea. There was no doubt the island of Srirangam was enclosed between two arms of the river, but it is not improbable that during a great inundation the northern arm of the river cut out a fresh way for itself through the low country eastwards of the Srirangam island. A sudden change in the direction of the Cauvery near Trichinopoly occurred in the floods of 1924 when near Murungapétai, four miles to the west of Trichinopoly the river breached its banks and ran through miles of paddy flats covering them with sand; a more serious inundation at a lower point in the course of the river might well have brought into existence what is now known as the Coleroon.

Page 11, paragraph 2, marginal table.—Omit the figures about Námakkal taluk, and in lines 17 and 23, omit the word “Námakkal.” For the last sentence of the paragraph on this page, substitute the following:—

The regar soil of Perambalur is largely of good quality.

Page 12, paragraph 3.—For the first half of the second sentence, substitute the following:—

The Gneisses The apex of this band and part of its northern limb lie in the Námakkal taluk of the Salem district, while the rest of the latter stretches further across the Kollaimalais into the Salem district and is apparently traceable also in the Pachaimalais.”

Page 18, paragraph 2, last sentence.—Omit the following portion of the sentence:—

Minerals. “Potstone occurs at Erumaipatti, nine miles south-east of Námakkal, and”

Page 20, paragraph 1.—For the fourth sentence on this page, substitute the following:—

Other trees. Avenues of coconut trees occur in the lowlands and the icchi tree is very largely used in Kulittalai and Karúr taluks.

Paragraph 2.—Substitute for the penultimate sentence of this paragraph, the following:—

Relatively to the occupied area, the figures work out rather differently, Udaiyarpálaiyam coming more to the fore. Cattle.

Page 21, lines 7 and 8.—Delete the words “and Námakkal.”

Lines 26 and 27.—Substitute for the sentence the following:—

They seem to be confined to the western taluk of Karur.

Page 23, paragraph 1.—Delete the words “and Námakkal” in line 7.

Paragraph 3.—Delete the word “Nainamalai” in line 3.

Paragraph 4.—Substitute for the second sentence the following:—

The cows of both species are usually only worked when they are barren.

Paragraph 5.—Omit the second and third sentences.

Page 24, paragraph 3, line 2.—Omit the words “and Kollaimalais.”

CHAPTER II.—POLITICAL HISTORY.*

Page 26.—Insert the following paragraphs at the head of the chapter:—

The country around Trichinopoly was inhabited by man from the earliest times. Unpolished stone implements of the Palæolithic epoch have been picked up in this region. Polished tools of trap rock belonging to the Neolithic epoch have also been discovered; and specimens of both these can be seen in the museum at Pudukkóttai. In the new stone age arose the custom of burying people in pots of burnt clay called in Tamil *mudu makkal tali*. Such vases, sometimes four feet in height, turn up in digging for foundations in several parts of the district, and specimens of such vases recovered from the later stone age graves have also been placed in the museum at Pudukkóttai. In the same ancient epoch the Tamils had learnt to divide the surface of the earth into five regions, *kurinji* (the hilly tracts), *mullai* (the forest region), *marudam* (the alluvial plain), *neydal* (the region near the sea coast), and *palai* (the sandy desert). The life of the people of each region was moulded by its special characteristics. Hunters (Velar) lived in the mountainous parts, Ayar (cowherds) Kurumbar and other shepherds in the *mullai*, Vellalar in *marudam*, the fisher-folk (Paradavar) in the littoral and the Maravar or marauders in *palai*. These were the five tribes of ancient Tamil India. That they were not endogamous (as the modern Indian castes are) is proved by the evidence of early Tamil literature.

Introductory.

* The compiler is indebted to the Rev. Father J. Castets, S.J., of Trichinopoly, and to Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., sometime Reader in Indian History, Madras University, for some of the notes under this chapter.

Villages inhabited by hunters had the term "kurichi" affixed to their names, e.g., Aravakurichi, and the great number of village names ending with "kurichi" in the district indicates how many of its inhabitants in ancient times were hunters. Villages in the pastoral regions were called "pādi" and in the agricultural regions "ūr". A fairly large number of place names ending in "pādi" and "ūr" exist, showing that the tending of cattle and the cultivation of the soil were also common professions. Village names of fisherfolk end in "pākkam" and of *palai* in "kurumbu"; but such names are comparatively rare.

The Chólas.

From among the cultivating classes (Vellálas) rose the royal house of Chóra or Chóla. A later false etymology has connected the name with the Sanskrit word *chóra*, thief, and has led to the theory that the Chóra kings belonged to the Kallar tribe. This is clearly wrong, because the Chóra tribes were cultivators and not strong-limbed marauders. A large and respected section of the Vellálas, even to-day, are the Chóra (or Chóla) Vellálas, of the same status as the Thondamandala, Kongu and Túluva Vellálas, all cultivators characteristic of the *marudam* region. Among the Brahmans also there is a subdivision called Chória (or Chólia) who claim high rank in their caste. These Chóras or Chólas existed long before the Tamils came under the Áryan or Sanskritic influence, learnt their tongue and borrowed the word Chóra. Hence the Tamil Chóla can have nothing to do with the Sanskrit Chóra.

In the earlier half of the millennium before the Christian era, arose the three great Tamil dynasties—the Chóla, the Chéra and the Pándya. The Chóla kings were the richest, for they ruled over the Cauvery delta and the surrounding regions where rice, pulses, lentils and cotton were raised in large quantities and a brisk trade developed in very early times. The first capital of the Chólas was Uraiyúr, now a suburb of Trichinopoly. This name was in later times Sanskritized into Uragapuram and turned by Greek writers into Argæiru.

Insert after line 3 from the bottom of this page:—

But there is no historical evidence to indicate that the Tamils were foreign settlers, maritime or otherwise, from Bengal. Tamil tradition makes them out to be autochthonous and there is no reason to dispute this. The word *Nága* refers to the worship of the snake and has no racial implications. The Kallars, Maravars and other tribes were as much Tamil speaking tribes as the Vellálas and the Paradavars.

Page 27.—Add at the end of the first paragraph the following:—

Gangaikondachólapuram became the capital of the Chólas in the 11th century and not at any earlier period in the Chóla history.

Line 17.—Substitute for the words in brackets "about 246 A.D." the following:—"the date of which has been definitely proved by the American scholar Schoff to be about 70 A.D." Early references to them.

Line 18.—Insert a full stop after the words in brackets "180 A.D.", delete the rest of the sentence and add the following:—

The Periplus describes the Chóla kingdom after describing the Pándya but does not mention the word Chóla. It refers to the capital as the chief market for pearls, and also as the place where were produced the well-known Argynitic muslins, Argynitic being the adjective of Urágapuram, the Sanskrit form of Uraiyur. And Ptolemy sixty years later also states that the capital was then at Uraiyúr.

Omit the penultimate sentence beginning with "It is not at all clear . . ." and substitute the following sentences in its place:—

The traditional meeting place of the three Tamil kingdoms was the temple of Sellándi Amman on the banks of the Cauvery, 12 miles west of Kulittalai and three miles below the junction of the Amarávati and the Cauvery. The temple was the common place of worship of the kings of the three Tamil dynasties; a bund which runs to the south of the river marks the boundary between the Chóla and the Pándya territories and the Karaipóttanár on the opposite bank of the river was the boundary between the Chóla and the Chéra kingdoms. Early Christian era.

Add to footnote 3 on this page the following:—

There were several Auvaiyáras known to Tamil literature and the one referred to here was probably the one that lived in the 11th century A.D.

Page 28.—Delete the last sentence of the first paragraph beginning with "The Karaipóttanár."

Add the following clause to the first sentence of the last paragraph on this page:—

"but whom some modern scholars regard as having flourished in the latter half of the fourth century A.D."

Page 29, paragraph 1, line 12.—For the word "daughter" read "sister."

Footnote 3.—Add—

This identification is now generally accepted by scholars.

Insert the figure "6" on the word "son" in the first line of the second paragraph, and add the following as a footnote at the end of the page:— Karikal Chola and his successors

This relationship is not however quite clear.

Page 30, second paragraph.—Omit the word "Ganga" in "Ganga Pallava" in line 11.

Penultimate sentence —Substitute for it the following:—

The Pallavas were believed at one time to have been invaders from Central or North-Eastern India, but this theory is now

doubted and some scholars regard them as indigenous to South India.

Pallava
supremacy.

Page 31, second paragraph, line 2.—For the word “power” substitute the word “district.”

Page 32, third paragraph.—Delete the last two sentences of this paragraph.

Fourth and last paragraph.—Put the figure “6” over the word “Ganga Pallavas” in line 1, and add the following footnote at the end of the page :—

⁶ The existence of a separate dynasty called the Ganga Pallavas has been disproved. The Ganga Pallavas so-called were but a continuation of the Pallavas of Kānchi.

Page 33, paragraph 1.—Delete the second and third sentences on this page (lines 5 to 8), and add after the word “revival” in the ninth line the words “of the Chólas”; delete also the words “seems to have” in line 10.

Page 35, line 3.—For “Aditya II” read “Parantaka II or Sundara Chola.”

Lines 12-13.—Delete the sentence “This irregular succession . . . the throne.”

Page 38, paragraph 1, line 1.—For “Lower Burma” read “Sumatra.”

Paragraph 2, line 2.—Delete the words “son or.”

Page 39, line 1.—Delete the words “cousin or.”

Line 5 from bottom.—For “Kudalsangan” read “Kudalsangamam.”

Page 40, paragraph 3.—Add as a footnote to the fifth sentence :—

Inscriptions of Vira Chola (son of Kulottunga) show that Kulottunga succeeded his father Rajaraja, but either because he coveted the Chola throne or because he was anxious to go on a conquering expedition, Kulottunga bestowed the kingdom on his paternal uncle Vijayaditya VII.

Add as a footnote to the seventh sentence :—

It is now clear that Kulottunga could not have been adopted by his maternal grandfather Rajendra Chola as the latter had four sons. He was, however, adopted by Virarajendra, his maternal uncle whom he succeeded after a short revolution on behalf of the son of Virarajendra (born after adoption) named Adi Rajendra who was killed in the course of it.

Kulottunga I.

Page 41, paragraph 3.—Delete the following words from the marginal note :—

“Usurpation of the Chola throne by.”

Page 52.—Add the following paragraph to the fifth :—

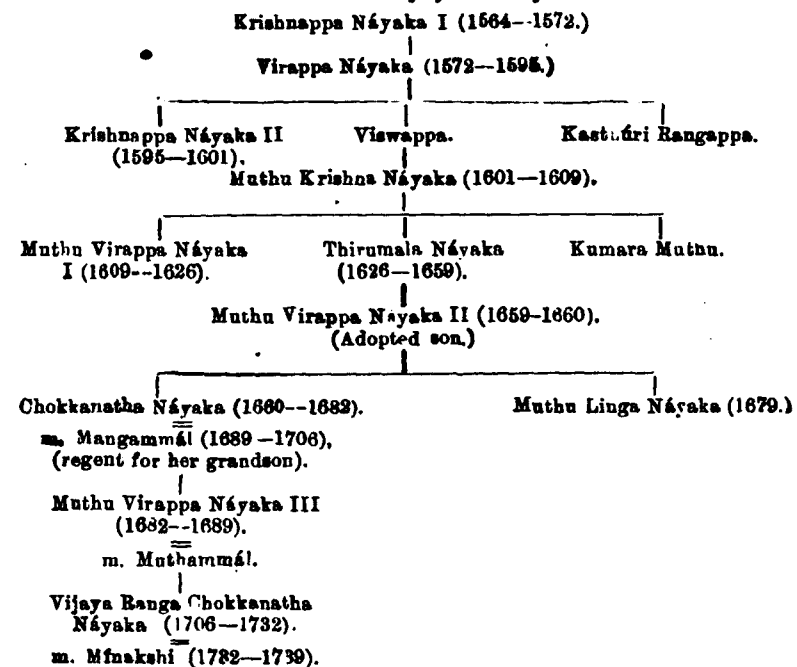
His immediate
successors.

It was during the reign of Muthu Virappa I in 616 that the capital was transferred from Madura to Trichinopoly, the object being (as mentioned in the Jesuit letters) “to make war with the King of Tanjore.” His brother Thirumala Náyaka removed it back to Madura some ten or twelve years after he became ruler, apparently because Trichinopoly was too near the “zone of war” and not sufficiently central.

Add the following new paragraph after the fifth :—

In 1616 the Madura Náyak Muthu Virappa I and the Tanjore Náyak Raghunátha were ranged on opposite sides in the war of succession to the Vijayanagar throne, the claimants being a putative son of the deceased emperor Vénkata I (whose cause was espoused by his maternal uncle Jagga Ráya helped by Muthu Virappa) and his son Ráma Ráya who while yet a child had been saved from certain death which the queen mother foresaw in the disturbed condition of the palace and had sought the help of a washerman to achieve her object. The loyalists were headed by Yáchama Náyaka of Venkatagiri and Raghunátha of Tanjore and they defeated in a decisive battle at Poppúr the disloyal combination of Virappa and Jagga Ráya which greatly increased the prestige of Virappa; and the change of capital from Madura to Trichinopoly was said to be the result of that battle and was intended to safeguard the Madura Kingdom against the loyalist Tanjore chief who might at any time invade the rebel's territory.

Page 52.—Insert as a footnote at the end of the page the following geneology of the Náyaka kings of Madura after Viswanátha found in *The History of the Nayaks*.*



* From a study of the letters of the Jesuits from the time of St. Francis Xavier (1544 to 1756 A.D.), Father Castets, S.J., has been able to fix the dates of the various Nāyaka kings of Madurai. According to him Tirumala Nāyaka began his reign in 1628; his adopted son Muthu Virappa II's reign lasted thirteen months; the latter's son and successor Chokkalinga or Chokkanatha ascended the throne in 1660; and Ninnakahi's reign commenced in 1731 and she was alive and ruling in the first months of 1739 A.D.

Page 55.—Add after third paragraph the following additional paragraph:—

Tirumalá's
wars with
Mysore.

The invasion by the Mysore army of the Madura country and its subsequent retreat have come to be known as the "War of the Noses", and a reference to the dexterity with which the Mysoreans cut off the noses of the enemy and sent them to their headquarters is made in Mr. J. H. Grose's "A Voyage to the East Indies", and in a Fort St. George Resolution of January 1679*. During the retreat even the King of Mysore is said to have lost his nose.

Add as a footnote to the last paragraph:—

This estimate of Tirumalá's character and works is from a "Relatio" of the Kingdoms of Madura and Tanjore written in Rome by Father Hyacintho de Magirtris who was in Madura in 1659.

Page 57, paragraph 2.—Insert after the first sentence the following sentences:—

Chokkanátha
(1660-82).

Early in his reign the Government was chiefly in the hands of his ministers, one of whom was a Brahman of long experience and ability; and they conceived the grand idea of forming a confederacy of Hindu Kings under the Ráya of Vellore to oppose the advance of the Muhammadans in this part of the country. The idea was welcomed everywhere but the project could not be carried into effect owing to the greed of the originators and the disloyalty of their generals who turned the successes of their armies against the alleged friends of the Mussalmans to their own selfish ends.

Add after the penultimate paragraph the following new paragraph:—

His transfer
of capital.

The Court was again transferred to Trichinopoly (or rather it was made the second capital) towards the close of the year 1665, and in the following year Chokkanátha started the construction of suitable buildings and a palace in the new capital. He laid hands on the magnificent palace of Tirumalá Náyaka at Madura and ordered the removal of some of its materials to the new palace at Trichinopoly, and this act of vandalism on his part will go down in history as one of the worst blot on his sorry administration. His palace at Trichinopoly should not be confounded with Mangammal's palace: it was another whose ruins were visible until a few years ago to the east of the town.

Add the following footnote to the second sentence of paragraph 3 on this page:—

The following extract from the Jesuit annual letter of 1665 describes the condition of the country round Trichinopoly at this time:—

"It is impossible to describe the scenes of horror which then enveloped this unhappy country. The Indian nobility, thinking it infamy to fall into the hands of these despicable beings, did not fear to seek refuge in death, less frightful, in their eyes, than such a dishonour. A large number, after slaying their women and children, plunged the sword into their own bodies and fell on

* Records of Fort. St. George—Diary and Consultation Book, 1678-1679—Published by the Government Press, Madras, 1911.

their corpses. Entire populations were seen resorting to this tragic death. In other villages the inhabitants gathered together in several houses, to which they set fire and perished in the flames. A Christian woman, thus dragged into a big building to share the common fate, was recovered alive under a heap of four hundred corpses."*

Page 57, paragraph 3.—Add to the last sentence:—This was because of the treachery of the Tanjore Nayaka against whom therefore Chokkanatha next turned his arms.

Page 58.—Add after the third paragraph the following:—

It would appear that, after failing in his first attempt, Ekóji made a show of restoring to Chengamala Dás, the scion of the old Tanjore line of Náyakas, his kingdom, as required by the Sultan of Bijapur, and that his usurpation came later. Chengamala had incurred the displeasure of Venkanna, the prime minister of Alagiri who worked for the restoration of the old line, by appointing in his place his foster father, a merchant of Negapatam. Venkanna therefore plotted with Ekóji and induced him to march again upon Tanjore and capture it, which Ekóji did after he had heard of the death of Adil Shah.

His times.

Insert the following as the penultimate paragraph:—

The Dutch prompted by mercenary motives would appear to have added to the misery of the inhabitants, which was already great owing to the Muhammadan invasion, and the famine that followed it. Describing their atrocities a Jesuit writer says: "Shame, eternal shame to the Dutch, who cruelly speculated on the misery of the Indians! They enticed them to the coast by the bait of abundant food; then when their number became pretty large and their strength a little recouped, they piled them up in their ships and transported them to other countries to be sold as slaves" (Bertrand iii, pp. 124-5).†

Last paragraph, second line.—Add between the word "adventurer" and "who" the following:—

"named Rustum Khan who was a cavalry commander under the Náyaka and".

Page 59.—Add after the first sentence of the third paragraph the following:—

This Muthu Virappa III was the son of Chokkanátha by Mangammál, who was the daughter of Dalavoy Linganna Náyaka (referred to in the Jesuit letter of 1666), whom Chokkanátha might have married, or raised to the position of chief queen, after his failure to secure the hand of the Tanjore princess.

Ranga
Krishna
Muthu
Virappa III
(1682-89).

* *History of the Nayaks of Madras* (Madras University, 1924), p. 274.

† *History of Nayaks of Madras* (Madras University, 1924), p. 157. The original Annual Letter for 1660-62 runs thus:—Meanwhile numbers of people emigrated abroad in all directions. Some of our Christians went even so far as San Thomé where the Portuguese treated them with all charity. Others unhappily enticed by the heretical Dutch, through the allurements of abundant food, to Negapatam and other places on the coast were there simply gathered together and then transported and sold as slaves through the various Dutch colonies in the East.

Add the following footnote for paragraph 2 on this page:—

In the Jesuit Annual Letters of 1679—81, appear the following:—

"These tyrants that rule over us here could never yet persuade themselves that their ambition and their cupidity are the sole causes of their ruin. It is through his unjust actions that the Náyakar of Gingee lost his kingdom, and through the very same causes, the Náyakar of Tanjore did also lose not only his kingdom but also his life. The one of Madura acting in the same manner has likewise lost all his kingdom, the only remnant left to him being the fortress of Trichinopoly, and even this is left at the mercy of the King of Mysore, who has already made himself master of the whole of his kingdom."

Page 60.—Add to the second paragraph the following:—

Mangammál.

Her reign lasted 18 years according to the *Mackenzie MSS.*, though the *Mrtiyunjaya MSS.* would extend it to 19 years. The Jesuit letters would show that Chikkadéváraya of Mysore had died before her and his death occurred in 1704. There is an inscription recording a gift by Mangammál at Tinnevely in 1706, and the earliest inscriptions of her successor and grandson as king appear in 1708.

Add after the penultimate paragraph the following additional paragraphs:—

Vijaya
Ranga
Chokkanátha
(1706—1732).

Judging from such material as is available, it seems that the new ruler of Madura was vain and weak-minded, and unfit to govern either himself or others. His reign was distinguished by the ill-regulated and extraordinary munificence of his gifts to Brahmans and religious institutions. Every other year he used, it is said, to travel to one or other of the famous shrines within his territories, and on these occasions lavished gifts on all who could gain access to him. The injustice of his rule caused a serious riot in Madura, the mutiny of the whole of his troops and incessant internal commotions. It must have been owing solely to their own embarrassments that his neighbours did not attempt to despoil his kingdom.

The Jesuit letters since available describe him as taken up with plays, dances and women, and making gifts to his minions and flatterers, the chief of whom were the newly created Thondamán and the Marava to both of whom he had made large grants of land. There was a great flood in the Cauvery followed by a serious famine in 1709, the like of which had never been heard of. Chinna Múppala Náyaka, the second in the kingdom, conspired against the king, but the plot was discovered and he was put to death in 1711. The king trusted no one and no one trusted him. He affected stage playing and dressed as a woman (1716); and eventually died in 1731 of a shameless disease brought on by his excesses.

From the letters of 1713 and 1714 we learn that a European physician from Negapatam cured him of a serious illness which the God of Srirangam had failed to cure, and the king thereupon ordered that the income from the temple lands should be made over to the army. The trustees would not allow this and appealed to the general of the Muhammadan army, who

defeated the troops that had besieged the temple to enforce the king's orders. A reconciliation between Nayak and the temple authorities followed.

Page 61.—Add the following at the foot of the page as a footnote for the penultimate paragraph :—

Details are given in these Jesuit letters of the civil war of succession between Minákshi and Bangáru Tirumala. Náranappa Ayyar, the chief minister under the previous Náyaka Vijaya Ranga, first espoused the cause of the latter and after some initial failures captured Madura and Dindigul for him, the invasion of Trichinopoly by the Mysore army giving him the opportunity to overcome easily the defence set up by the queen's brother and her other supporters. The appearance of the Muhammadans further complicated the situation, and both parties came to terms, Náranappa Ayyar concluding a peace without Bangáru's knowledge. The queen was allowed to reign in peace at Trichinopoly and Bangáru at Madura, and the minister was to continue under Minákshi. Bangáru did not accept these terms, but marched upon Trichinopoly and captured it without fighting and was proclaimed king. His elevation was, however, short-lived, for he was betrayed by the minister whose pride was wounded, to the Muhammadans and the Mahrattas of Tanjore whose help was secured for the queen. She thus got back her throne and Bangáru Tirumala was taken away a prisoner to Arcot. Náranappa Ayyar, however, shortly afterwards paid the penalty for his perfidy, and was put to death cruelly.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.*

Page 74.—Omit the third paragraph and substitute the following :—

The first appearance of Christianity in Trichinopoly and the surrounding country was due to the arrival in 1616, of a number of Fr. Robert de Nobili's Madura converts, as a result of the transfer of the Náyak's court to Trichinopoly. Fr. de Nobili could not accompany them, as he was then awaiting the Pope's approval of his methods of work. The Pope's Bull was received in 1622 and the Father exchanged his solitary *sanyasi* cell at Madura, for the staff of a wandering missionary. On his arrival at Trichinopoly, he found the city so much disturbed by the preparations of a war, which the new Raja was then planning against his suzerain, the Ráyar of Vijayanagar, that he saw no hope of attracting anybody by his preaching. He, therefore, contented himself with organising the community of Christian immigrants already settled there, and after a short stay among them, proceeded to found the further centres of Salem, Séndamangalam and Móramangalam.

The Early
or Jesuit
Madura
Mission.

While at Trichinopoly he converted a Kammála and a Vellála, the latter being the superintendent of the royal gardens at Trichinopoly. Both of them had been disciples of a celebrated Valluvar, who had attracted over 2,000 followers and was patronized by the Náyaka ruler. The Valluvar was induced by his former disciples to place himself under the instruction of Fr. de Nobili at Móramangalam, and was the first out-caste to be baptized in India, outside the Portuguese territories. Upon baptism he assumed the Christian name of Muttiudeyan (Hilary)

* Notes on the Roman Catholic Mission were kindly supplied by the Rev. Father J. Castets, S.J., of Trichinopoly.

and he and his two former disciples were zealous in securing converts for their new faith. The Christian community of Trichinopoly was thus composed from the beginning of both caste people and Pariahs, each with their own chapel, that for caste people being at Varaganéri and that for the others at Tirtántony ('Tiru-Antony). In 1625, Fr. de Nobili came back to Trichinopoly and stayed there three years. The number of conversions naturally aroused popular concern, and persecutions followed. The position of the Christians became so unsafe in 1628, that Fr. de Nobili thought it discreet to send the Valluvar, the principal objective of all this opposition, out of Trichinopoly.

In spite of these set backs the community grew in strength with the moral support of a few Náyaka officials. By 1637, 300 Pariahs and 118 caste people had been baptized and there were in 1644, 635 caste Christians and 1,633 Pariahs, these numbers constituting half of the strength of the whole Madura Mission. Apart from annoyances and petty persecutions to which this community was subjected by the ill-will and intrigues of their enemies the ever recurring wars between the Idalkan and the Náyakas made its position in the town unsafe, and free access to their several churches, situated outside the city walls, became almost impossible.

Fr. Emmanuel Martinz, resident missionary at Trichinopoly, therefore found it necessary in 1653 to seek the protection of the neighbouring Kallar chief of Kandelúr, a village about 15 miles south-east of Trichinopoly. This village thenceforth became a centre which attracted crowds of Christians from the surrounding country, to receive the sacraments or to celebrate with becoming pomp and with due attention to caste and non-caste divisions, the principal festivals of the liturgical year. Later on, even Kandelúr was found to be unsafe and the missionary quarters were removed further into the interior first to Kollupatti and finally in 1658 to the historic Catholic centre of Ávúr*. This then became the real headquarters of the Trichinopoly centre, which extended from the southern bank of the Cauvery to the borders of the Marava country including Pudukkottai State, and numbered in 1702 over 30,000 Christians.

Omit paragraphs 4 and 5 and *substitute* the following:—

In the eighteenth century the progress of Christianity in India was checked by the suppression of the Society of Jesus first in Portugal (1752), next in France (1763), and finally by the Pope throughout the world in 1773. Even after the last date, however, the surviving ex-Jesuits of the Madura Mission (with the sanction of the Pope) continued to administer the

* A village now in the Pudukkottah State, 10 miles south of Trichinopoly. Father Beschi chanced to stay a few days at Ávur in 1732 when he was seized by the Moghul soldiery, tied to a tree, and exposed to the summer sun until he boldly asked to be produced before their chief. The latter admired his courage and received him with great honour.

districts of the Mission until 1793, when there remained only two such veterans to take care of these Christians. Meanwhile a few Indian priests were sent by the Administrator of the diocese of Oranganore to fill the gaps in the missionary staff. Hence in 1795, Mgr. Champenois, Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry, to whom the Holy See had confided the care of the old Madura Mission went on a visit to Ávur accompanied by three missionaries and at Trichinopoly alone they found that there were about 3,000 caste Christians. In 1787, the Portuguese Administrator of the vacant see of Mylapore had obtained from the Directors of the East India Company a decree of exclusion from the Company's dominions, of any ecclesiastic coming into them without a licence from him.* The Vicar Apostolic and his priests deemed it a breach of duty on their part, when commissioned by the Holy See, to acknowledge dependence on any other authority; and on the Mylapore Administrator reminding the Directors of their previous decree and pressing for its application in the present instance, the Commandant of the British force at Trichinopoly was ordered to notify the Bishop and his companions either to comply with their orders or to leave their jurisdiction; and the Pondicherry missionaries obeyed and left the Christians there to their fate.

Page 75.—Omit the first three paragraphs and substitute the following:—

The spiritual needs of these Catholics being then but indifferently cared for by the few Malabar priests sent to them from Cochin, some sought refuge among the Protestants while others turned to Pondicherry. After further unsuccessful attempts two French priests succeeded in 1836, in obtaining from the Civil authorities permission to stay. They were the forerunners of the new Jesuit Mission, started at the request of Bishop Hebert, the Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry, in 1838. This new mission, at first under the jurisdiction of Pondicherry, was in June 1847, made into a separate Vicariate with Dr. Alexis Canoz as its first Bishop. Meanwhile the Goanese clergy, already in possession, remained and, as might be expected, the relations between the two sets of priests were not always very friendly and quarrels between them tended to paralyse the work of the mission. To remedy this state of things, a new concordat between Portugal and the Holy See, signed in Rome on the 23rd of June 1846, marked out separate mission fields for the dioceses of Mylapore and Trichinopoly. According to that

The Goanese
regime and
the new
Mission

* Col. Love's *Vestiges of Old Madras*, Vol. III, pp 391—398. The Governor of Fort St. George, Sir Archibald Campbell deftly turned the opportunity of settling a dispute amongst the Capuchin Fathers—who were suspected to be in league with the French at Pondicherry—to obtain from the Court of Directors an order of exclusion from the Company's Territories of Catholic Priests acting without a licence from the Portuguese Bishop of San Thomé. (*Public Consultations*, Vol CXLVI, 30th October 1787)

Allen *Madras Records, Consultations*, dated 3rd March 1787, 23rd December 1796 and 7th April 1797.

agreement, with the exception of fourteen churches left under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Mylapore, the Trichinopoly diocese included in the Trichinopoly district, only the portion (except Karúr taluk) lying to the south of the Cauvery, and extended over the districts of Madura, Rāmnād and Tinnevely and the State of Pudukkóttai.

Page 76.—Omit the first paragraph on the top of the page and *substitute* the following paragraphs:—

In 1923, by a special disposition of the Holy See, a portion of the Tinnevely district, extending over its three sea-coast taluks was formed into the separate diocese of Tuticorin. Finally by another agreement of the Holy See with Portugal, the Mylapore jurisdiction over the fourteen churches of the Trichinopoly and Tuticorin dioceses was also withdrawn.

At present the Catholic Church has four large parishes in the town of Trichinopoly itself, five missionary stations in the district and five in the Pudukkóttai State. The diocese of Trichinopoly controls in Trichinopoly the large and important St. Joseph's College and high school, the Holy Cross College for girls, St. Paul's seminary, three mother-houses for nuns, a lower secondary school for European boys, three high schools for girls, three training schools (one for boys and two for girls), two industrial schools (one for boys and one for girls), a large printing press, two dispensaries and three orphanages (one for boys and two for girls).

Page 77.—Add to the second paragraph the following:—

The S.P.G.
Mission.

The first two pastorates are within the municipal limits of Trichinopoly and each possesses a fine church; the other four pastorates which originally formed the Coleroon mission have nine churches among them, while two more are in course of construction at Kókudi and Viragalúr. The mission has organised a system of pastorate committees, district church councils and a central church council for the work of the diocese, and Trichinopoly which formed a separate district till 1923 has now been amalgamated with Tanjore under one district church council. The existence of at least three denominations in every Christian village renders church discipline a difficult matter, and the want of indigenous workers in rural areas is also keenly felt, for there is considerable emigration of young Christians to Burma, Ceylon and the Federated Malay States owing to frequent failure of the monsoons. There are a number of Bible women working in the district, who are able to make their influence felt among their heathen sisters. Excluding the Heber College and its branches, the mission owns 26 schools with 44 teachers and 1,900 children in them. The boarding school at Irungalúr opened in 1847 is still doing useful work and the All Saints' Girls' boarding school at Puttur opened in 1881 has now a

training section attached to it. The mission hospital at Irungalūr has had its old dispensary rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 11,000 and the in-patient ward has provision for eight beds.

Add to the third paragraph the following:—

The small settlements at Irungalūr and Alambákkam are under the control of the respective pastorates, while those at Udumbiyam and Jayankondachólapuram are managed by a special committee. The majority of the settlers at Jayankondan are Irulars and the tank dug in it at a cost of Rs. 1,000 has been a failure as it is unable to retain more than a fortnight's supply of water. The Udumbiyam settlement is at the foot of the Pachaimalais and on the borders of the Salem district. The lands have been leased to settlers for 75 years with the option of renewal at double the Government kist as rent, and the settlers have reclaimed the land and occupied the houses built with the mission's help on a site which has been named Satyanáthapuram. Owing to its proximity to the hills the village is said to be harassed frequently by panthers and hyænas which worry their cattle and wild pigs, which destroy their crops. Half the settlers are Hindus, and many of them have dug wells in the plots allotted to them and are raising wet and garden crops on them. All except 50 acres of rocky soil are under cultivation.

Page 78.—Delete the last three sentences of the second paragraph and substitute the following:—

This progress of work was disturbed in 1914 on account of the Great War when Leipzig missionaries were repatriated or interned. The authorities of the Church of Sweden, however, took charge of the mission, financed the work and portioned out the responsibilities to the Indian Church. By their good will and help and the co-operation of the Indian Church the work continues to flourish. Under the new constitution Trichinopoly has become the headquarters of the church and the seat of the Bishop and the treasury. The mission maintains two elementary schools with boardings attached to them, one for boys and the other for girls, 14 primary schools, and an industrial school for women and girls. Nearly 1,500 pupils were under instruction in them in 1928 and the net annual cost to the mission was over Rs. 27,000. The mission maintains a high school in Pudukkóttai.

The Lutheran Mission.

Page 87.—Add the following sentences between the second and third sentences of the second paragraph on this page:—

A Vadama Brahman woman of Silapillayárputūr in the Musiri taluk earned much notoriety in 1910 as a witch, and the *agraharam* in which she lived thinned rapidly through fear of her activities.

Superstitions.

Page 98.—Add as a separate paragraph after the first:—

Marital relationships among the Oddars in this district are very loose, and the following curious custom is said to exist

Marriage customs

both among the Kal-Oddans and the Man-Oddans, that is the section that works in stone and in quarries and the section that is employed in digging tanks and wells. Whenever the men are in need of money, and they have exhausted all other sources of raising it, they do not hesitate to pawn their wives to members of their own caste. The pawnee takes her to his house and lives with her as man and wife until the husband redeems her by repayment of the debt; but any children born during the period belong to the pawnee and must be left with him. Divorce is common and remarriage of widows is not prohibited, and a woman who has had a number of husbands in turn acquires rather than loses respect.

Page 131.—Add the following at the end of the chapter:—

Elevation of
depressed
classes.

A special establishment for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes has been working in this district since 1923. The department has made good progress in opening elementary schools for the children of these classes. There were in 1929-30, 165 elementary schools, providing instruction for 5,615 pupils. The Adi-Dravidas in this district, unlike their castemen in Tanjore, have generally got a saleable interest in the sites on which their houses stand and the question of the acquisition of the sites on which they live, does not, therefore, arise in this district. There are, however, a few cases where Government help is needed to secure land for them; and where Government land is not available or is unsuited for the purpose, private lands are acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, the cost being met by Government in the first instance and recovered subsequently in easy instalments. Nine hundred and eighteen families have been provided with house-sites in this way. An extent of three acres was acquired for housing seventy Pallar families of Uttamachéri in Trichinopoly taluk, as their houses were washed away by the floods of 1924. The cost of acquisition was Rs. 6,900, of which Rs. 4,400 was paid by Government as a free grant and the balance was met by the Central Flood Relief Committee. Another plot of three acres was acquired for the benefit of the Pallars of Timmaráyasamudram village in the municipal limits of Srirangam, for which the Flood Relief Committee contributed a sum of Rs. 1,154, on land at the disposal of Government; the total number of house sites granted up to the end of March 1930 was 660.

As assignment of land for cultivation is one of the most effective ways of raising their status, an extent of 28,728 acres has been reserved for them, of which 5,279 acres have actually been assigned. Provision of drinking water facilities (the use of ordinary wells being denied to them) and of pathways connecting their *cheris* with public roads and rivers and channels and burial-grounds are other measures calculated to improve their condition; and the Government through the Labour Department had sunk about 140 new wells and repaired 204 old wells and provided pathways in 5, and

burial-grounds in nineteen villages by the end of 1929-30. Substantial progress has also been made in the development of schools and co-operative societies, which latter are financed by the Madras Christian Central Bank.

CHAPTER IV.—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

Page 137.—Add at the end of the first paragraph the following matter about the efforts of Government to improve agriculture:—

Paddy being the main staple food crop of the district and occupying about 30 per cent of the cultivable area, the agricultural department has naturally devoted much attention to the improvement of its cultivation. Among the points recommended to the ryots are the use of better kinds of ploughs, the improvement of the quality of the manure, the use of suitable concentrated and artificial manures, the propagation and distribution of better kinds of paddy strains, and the raising of thin seed beds of paddy and economic planting of the seedlings.

Efforts at
agricultural
improvement.

Every effort is being made to demonstrate to the ryots the superiority of iron ploughs and they are slowly but gradually taking to them. There were, in 1927, 991 iron ploughs at work in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts, and the fact that there is a large demand for spare parts for them shows that they are not idle.

Iron ploughs.

The local manures (consisting of cattle-dung, house-sweepings, village rubbish and tank silt) are not sufficient for more than a fraction of the area under cultivation. Green leaf manure is only available in small quantities in the wet tracts, and ryots are under advice trying to grow green manure crops in the paddy fields themselves and in vacant lands and topes. The agricultural department sell on an average 60,000 lb. of green manure seeds sufficient for 4,000 acres in this and in the Tanjore district, and some ryots secure seeds direct from the source of supply or take it from their crops; and about 10,000 acres of green manure crops are grown in both districts. The success of the crop depends on seasons: there should be moisture in the fields at the time of sowing, that is a few days before the paddy is harvested, and there should be no heavy rains at the time of germination. The practice of growing green manure crops is, however, gradually extending in the district.

Scientific
manuring.

The introduction of concentrated manures such as fish guano, oil cake, etc., and chemical manures like ammonium sulphate, sodium nitrate, superphosphate and bone meal is handicapped by their cost, but in 1926-27, 28,000 lb. of bone meal, 141,704 lbs. of superphosphates, 28,000 lb. of concentrated superphosphates and 86,040 lb. of ammonium sulphate were purchased by the ryots of the district.

Better seeds.

The paddy-breeding station at Adpthurai is intended to serve this and the Tanjore district, and it has produced pure strains of most of the varieties extensively cultivated in this tract of which there are eight varieties. Seeds from this station are much sought after by the ryots for their uniformity and high yield. The area thus sown is increasing yearly.

Page 141.—Add the following paragraph after the first :—

Cotton.

Cotton is now an important industrial crop and was grown on 58,000 acres in 1928-29. Ryots are being induced to try special strains from the agricultural department in preference to local seeds.

Groundnut.

The general practice in the Musiri taluk was to broadcast the groundnut kernels and cover them with a plough, thus exposing the seeds to the danger of being picked up by crows. Efforts are being made to induce the ryots to adopt the system of dibbling the seed behind the plough, a practice which obtains in the groundnut tracts elsewhere and is found to give a satisfactory harvest. The bunch variety of seed has also been introduced.

Coconut.

The river valleys and *padugais* boast of a number of coconut topes.

Agricultural co-operative societies.

The Lalgudi Sivagnanam Agricultural Co-operative Society has been doing useful work in the sales of artificial manures, of green manure seeds, of ploughs and of paddy seeds, and maintained demonstration plots for the benefit of the agriculturists. Attempts are being made to start other societies on its model.

IRRIGATION.

Page 146.—Add the following paragraphs after the first two lines on the page :—

The Cauvery anicuts and channels.

The question of adequately dealing with the irrigation problems so far as the most important source of supply, the Cauvery, is concerned, has often come up before Government during the last twenty years; and engineers have been planning schemes to ensure an adequate control of its floods and for a more equitable distribution of its waters and the recent improvements carried out to the Grand Anicut, are expected to overcome the main difficulties experienced in the past in regard to these two points, so that it might be truly said of the Cauvery :—

“Thy rolling waters to the valleys bring
A welcome succour, with a liberal hand
Bestowing plenty to a burning land.”

The Grand anicut.

The Grand Anicut, which stretches across the Cauvery at the lower end of Srirangam Island just beyond the eastern limit of the Trichinopoly district, benefits mainly the Tanjore delta, but it is also indirectly of importance to the Trichinopoly district as a controlling factor in regulating flood discharges and checking the silting up of the river bed. In the year 1909, the undersluices at its right extremity which were built in 1880

collapsed, and had to be completely blocked up and the arches over them rebuilt. To obviate leakage under the anicut, a front apron of rough stone 50 to 100 feet wide was then laid down, and in 1924, a rear apron 75 to 100 feet in width was built, with a retaining wall founded on wells. The absence of scouring vents led to the deposit of sand in front of this apron and sand was also carried down into the delta, causing a lot of inconvenience and expense. To overcome this difficulty, an estimate for Rs. 3,98,000 was sanctioned in 1924 for providing five scouring sluices of 20 feet span fitted with radial shutters, the sills of the vents being 10 feet below the crest of the anicut. This work was completed in July 1927.

The high floods of 1924 showed that the river was carrying more water than could be readily disposed of and in consequence there were some very serious breaches on the banks of the Cauvery and the Coleroon in many places. At the Upper Anicut the Cauvery dam for a length of 300 feet near the right bank was carried away, and its body wall for a length of 700 feet in the middle of the river was also lost. The dam has since been restored at a cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs. At Murungapet, the railway line and the right flood bank were breached, the trunk road from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore was destroyed, the river took a new course for three miles and about 2,000 acres of land were covered with sand. The railway and the flood bank have now been reconstructed further away from the river, and the village has been shifted outside the new flood bank. Proposals for the irrigation of a portion of the sanded areas in the village are under consideration. Another disastrous breach occurred on the left bank of the Cauvery at Kilikúdu, about six furlongs above the Grand Anicut. The breach was 320 feet wide, and the depth of scour was 20 feet below the river bed. This breach was most difficult to deal with, and it affected the irrigation in the Cauvery delta, as a large quantity of water badly required for the delta poured through the gap into the Coleroon. The breach was closed at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. In the same floods the Coleroon bridge collapsed and the Cauvery bridge at Uttamacheri was outflanked. The former has been entirely reconstructed at a cost of 1½ lakhs and the latter, after repair, developed such serious cracks that it was eventually demolished. One of the arches of the bridge across the Cauvery at Trichinopoly showed signs of weakness during the flood, but timely measures were taken to protect and strengthen it at a cost of about 6 lakhs of rupees.

Flood control.

The new head for the Grand Anicut Canal of the Mettur Project is to be built on the right bank of the Cauvery just above the Vennár Regulator and when this is finished, there will be about 6 furlongs of continuous masonry works at this important place. Practically all the difficulties, which have for so long harassed the engineers of the district as regards flood control, have now been met with and, as a further safeguard, a

special division of the Public Works Department has been constituted from 1926 to look after the conservancy of the Cauvery and the Coleroon; and the jurisdiction of the Executive Engineer in charge of this division extends up to Erode in the Coimbatore district. The flood banks of the *Aganda* Cauvery and the Coleroon are being raised to a height of three feet above the maximum flood levels of 1924.

The Cauvery channels.

The channels taking off from the Cauvery above the Upper Anicut have been since 1907 in sole charge of the Public Works Department. The primitive *Korambu* system still exists and all the channels deriving their supply from the main river depend on these temporary structures when the water is low. A beginning has been made to improve matters, and in 1926, a new canal was excavated along the right margin of the Cauvery from Kattalai to Pétaváthalai, a distance of 18 miles which is designed to carry supplies for the Marudúr Náttu Voikál, Nangam and Uyyakondán channels, which previously had separate heads from the river; and thus only one *Korambu* is required during low supplies at Kattalai, instead of three which were originally maintained, and this canal has, so far, proved satisfactory. The cost of the canal came to about Rs. 8.75 lakhs.

The Kattalai Scheme.

There is a proposal to build a bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai at a cost of about Rs. 10,25,000 and excavate a canal on the north side which will link up the several channels on that side mentioned above as is the case with the South Bank Canal. The total extent of the ayacut under the North Bank Canal will be about 9,223 acres and it will cost about Rs. 3,60,000. The estimates have been sanctioned. If the scheme is accomplished all the channels under the Cauvery from Kattalai to the Upper Anicut will be freed from the *Korambu* system except the Ayyan and Peruvalai channels, which take off just above the Upper Anicut.

Minor Cauvery channel.

The only channel on the left of the Cauvery below the Upper Anicut is the Srirangam Natta Voikal, which provides irrigation to the island of Srirangam. The ayacut under the channel at present is 3,494 acres.

The Ponneri channel.

So far as the Coleroon is concerned there is only one channel in the district dependant upon it, the Ponneri channel, which has its head about 19 miles above the Lower Anicut, the latter being in Tanjore district.

The irrigation cess.

Substitute for the last sentence of the penultimate paragraph the following:—

This system was a success and was gradually extended to most of the important channels under the Cauvery; it was also extended to a small channel from the Vellár in the Perambalur taluk where it prevailed till the end of September 1927, when the system was abolished in that taluk.

Page 147.—Substitute for the second paragraph the following :—

Meanwhile the voluntary irrigation cess had been levied in the Karúr taluk also; and it is still paid there for the conservancy of the Cauvery channels and is administered by the Revenue Department. Elsewhere the cess is still paid by the owners of inam lands under the Cauvery channels, who paid it prior to 1900.

*Add to paragraph 3 the following :—*The system was abolished in 1927 in consideration of the increase in assessment as a result of the reclassification of the area at the last resettlement. These five channels were also transferred to the control of the Public Works Department. The *kudimaramat* work continues to be attended to by the ryots themselves.

Omit the clause at the end of the fourth paragraph " which in Karúr also . . . charge" and add the following sentences :—

In the case of Karúr taluk, all the Amarávati and Cauvery channels irrigating above 200 acres are classed as major works under the control of the Public Works Department. This does not relieve the ryots of the obligation of *kudimaramat* or customary labour where such already exists as in the Amarávati channels. In these cases while the State charges itself with the formation of new works and with important additions to and alterations and repairs of old works, all petty repairs and certain customary duties are carried out by the ryots themselves. The duty of the Revenue Department is only to see that the ryots do the silt clearance, *korambu* construction (where permanent dams have not been constructed) and distribution of water.

Substitute for the last paragraph which ends in page 148 the following fresh paragraph :—

There were certain objections to the system of dual control. The ryots are under the Revenue Department in most other respects; but that department, owing to the pressure of other work and the want of professional knowledge, cannot easily take charge of the whole of the channels, and the transfer of the management of some of them to the Public Works Department was accordingly urged and accepted in most cases.

Page 148, second paragraph.—For the floods of 1924, see the notes under Chapter VIII.

Insert the following paragraph between the third and fourth paragraphs :—

A great deal of attention has been paid in recent years to the improvements and repairs of tanks and minor channels, and the whole district has been surveyed by the Tank Restoration Scheme parties and many improvements and repair works carried out.

Tank Restoration scheme works.

Page 148.—For the first sentence in paragraph 4 substitute the following :—

Wells.

Of the area protected by wells, more than half lies in Karúr and Kulittalai taluks and one-third in Musiri and Perambalur taluks.

Delete the last two sentences in the last paragraph, as centrifugal pumps are no longer at work now.

Page 149.—Add the following to first paragraph :—

Projects for improving irrigation.

For an account of the Kattalai Scheme and the South Bank Canal see *supra*. The Méttúr Reservoir Scheme now in progress will not affect this district at all.

Page 150.—Add the following to the second paragraph on this page :—

The Panjapatti reservoir.

In 1919 the Panjapatti reservoir was completed. The reservoir is intended to act as flood moderator and also to serve as a source of irrigation; the floods that come down the Kulittalai *káttuvári* have in the past done much damage to wet cultivation under other sources bordering its banks. The work cost Government Rs. 2,84,048 and the wet ayacut under it is now about 933 acres, but may ultimately extend to 3,056 acres. The reservoir impounds 305.5 millions of cubic feet of water and has a catchment area of 108 square miles. During the heavy rains of October—November 1930, the reservoir breached its banks and caused serious damage to the crops in and around Kulittalai.

Page 152.—Add at the end of the chapter the following :—

Economic condition.

There has undoubtedly been a considerable advance in the general prosperity of the district since 1905. The population increased by 20 per cent during the last two censuses and there has been a marked extension of the area under paddy and oholam, two of the principal food crops, by 39 and 21 per cent respectively between the last two settlements. The area under wells has also increased and a larger number of erstwhile agricultural labourers have become petty landholders having invested their savings in small extents of land and, by sinking wells in them, converting them into garden lands which yield such valuable crops as chillies, tobacco and sugarcane. Fifty-four per cent of the agricultural population cultivate their own lands; and the rise in wages is due not so much to emigration as to the general increase in price of food stuffs.

This increase in the price of food-grains has considerably relieved the agricultural population of their indebtedness. There is a fair accumulation of wealth in the towns and bigger villages. The number of persons paying over Rs. 100 as land revenue is less than 1 per cent of those who own lands.

CHAPTER V.—FORESTS.

Page 153.—Add to the first paragraph the following:—

The *padugai* plantations along the Cauvery south bank and the Coleroon left bank have since been transferred to the Public Works Department, the Executive Engineer exercising the powers of a District Forest Officer over them. Large areas of forests have been placed under the management of Panchayats and certain reserves, which were found suitable for cultivation, were disafforested and the lands divided into small blocks and assigned. The bulk of Námakkal taluk, in which the Kollaimalais are situated, was transferred back to the Salem district in 1918. The forest area in the district was thus reduced by 140 square miles and was divided between the South Salem and Madura forest divisions. The distribution of this

Extent and distribution.

South Salem Division.		
Taluks.		Square miles.
Trichinopoly ...	...	...
Lálgudi ...	...	11.18
Musiri ...	...	90.15
Perambalur ...	...	68.19
Udaiyárpáláiyam ...	...	19.49

Madura Division.		
Taluks.		Square miles.
Karúr ...	...	3.67
Kulittalai ...	...	36.68
Total ...	...	223.36

area among the various taluks is shown in the margin. The forests of Karúr and Kulittalai taluks and in part of Lálgudi were transferred to Madura for convenience of management; and all forests have been divided into three classes, the first two remaining under the control of the forest department and the third class being handed over to Panchayats. One-hundred and thirty-six square miles of forests containing valuable timber thus continue under the department

while about 90 square miles have gone under panchayats in four taluks as shown in the margin.

	Square miles.
Lálgudi ...	11.18
Musiri ...	18.20
Perambalur ...	40.86
Udaiyárpáláiyam ...	19.49

In all 90 square miles of reserves have been placed under 43 panchayats for a rent of Rs. 7,500 payable to Government. Among the forests so

transferred are hill forests with a growth of *kisan*, *usilai*, *karai* and trees of similar growth and plains forests consisting chiefly of white babul, koda seethai and other fuel trees. Grazing fees, manure leaf and occasionally stone quarrying form the main sources of income from these forests. These ryots' forests were originally under a special panchayat officer, and have now been transferred to the Revenue Department. Grazing is allowed in these forests under permits issued by the panchayats at the rates and within the areas fixed by Government. The fee is nine annas per cow-unit, a sheep being taken as half a cow-unit and a buffalo as two units; the average incidence per cow-unit is 2 acres. About twenty panchayats have either repaired old ponds or constructed new ones at a total

cost of Rs. 3,000, to afford drinking water facilities for the licensed cattle and for planting fresh trees wherever possible. About 700 young tamarind and other plants have been raised by them; and with a view to encourage watchers to increase the number, they have been allotted lands within the reserves for private cultivation.

Page 154.—Add to the first paragraph the following :—

Character of
the forests.

The Kollaimalais no longer form part of the district and its reserves come under the Salem district.

Add to the second paragraph :—

The *padugai* forests were handed back to the Public Works Department in 1915.

Add to the third paragraph :—

The various plains forests of Lalgudi, Musiri, Perambalur and Udaiyarpálaiyam taluks have been made over to panchayats; the first three are purely grazing blocks, but in the fourth the forests are worked also for fuel, mostly *kasan* with the help of contractors under working plans, the actual supervision and sale of coupes being left to the Revenue Department. The reserves under the control of the Forest Department are found mostly in Kulittalai and Musiri taluks.

Page 155.—In paragraph 2, *delete* the second sentence which deals with the Kollaimalais forests and *add* the following :—

Their
economic
value.

The Pachaimalai hill forests which are controlled by the department, contain a good deal of sandal, bamboo and various other timbers. Sandalwood is extracted departmentally, bamboos are leased to contractors in coupes of three years' series and the removal of fodder and green manure for agriculturists is regulated in such a way that they are distributed according to the requirements of each village. The conservation of the reserves afford protection to the headwaters of the streams whose sources lie in or close to them.

Cultural
operations.

Paragraph 3.—*Omit* all reference to the *padugai* forests as their management is with the Public Works Department. No plantations have been made since 1905.

Administra-
tion

Page 156.—Add at the end of the page the following :—

The old working plans having been found to be impracticable and obsolete, they have been replaced by schemes for each bit of forest and a consolidated working plan for the whole district departmental forests is under consideration.

In the ryots' forests, that is, those under the control of the panchayats, the grazing, fuel and leaf manure permits are issued by them on terms and conditions which have been laid down by the Revenue Department and agreed to by the panchayats. Fuel is no longer cut and sold departmentally, but large blocks are leased by turns to contractors for cutting fuel and they dispose of the fuel themselves.

CHAPTER VI.—OCCUPATIONS AND TRADE.

Page 157.—Add at the end of the second paragraph dealing with "Silk Weaving":—

Weaving of pure silk fabrics is the hereditary profession of about 700 families of Souráshtras in Trichinopoly and its hamlet Uraiyúr, and there are about 2,000 looms employed in this industry alone in these two stations. They do not use the fly-shuttle slay because of its alleged unsuitability for silk thread. The weavers generally get their raw silk from merchants on credit and sell the manufactured articles to them; and silks in excess of local requirements are exported to Madras and the Ceded districts.

Silk
weaving.

Page 159.—Add as a separate paragraph after the third, the following:—

Weaving of mixed silk and cotton cloths with stripes is a speciality in Trichinopoly, Lálgudi, Kulittalai, Musiri, Perambalúr and Karúr taluks, the chief workers being Telugu speaking Padmasálas. There are 500 looms employed in this industry, but none of them are fitted with fly-shuttle slays. They get the silk from Kumbakonam and Negapatam and the dyed yarn from Madura through local sowcars. Koimpalli, Lálapet and Púvalúr produce excellent silk and cotton cloths for women, which are consumed locally or exported to other districts, where they have earned a reputation for fast colour. White cloths with silk and lace borders for men are made by Devangas in Uraiyúr, Turaiyúr and Jayankondachólapuram on about 1,200 looms all fitted with the fly-shuttle. Black or red-bordered white cloths for men's wear made at Musiri, Manamédu and Jayankondachólapuram are noted for their fine texture and are in great demand in the rest of the Presidency.

Weaving of
mixed silk
and cotton.

Page 160.—Add after the second paragraph, the following:—

An industry, which employs Adi-Dravidas in large numbers in Karúr and Musiri taluks, is the weaving of *duppattis*, towels, bed-sheets and rough cloths of a cheap kind for use by the middle and lower classes. At Karúr there are four factories (employing about 400 men) for the manufacture of bed-sheets of various designs, towels and mufflers. There are about 40 looms and Rs. 500 worth of goods are made every day. The manufactured articles are exported to various districts in the Presidency and agents have been employed to push the sales. The Adi-Dravidas of Illupúr and Aravakurichi used to weave *duppattis* and rough towels called *kailses* used by Muhammadans but the competition of mill-made goods, has proved too strong for many of them.

All cotton
cloths.

Palakavu (cheap coloured cloths) produced in Jayankondachólapuram, Lálgudi, Perambalúr, Karúr and Kulittalai are used by poorer class women in the district and also largely exported. About 5,000 looms are at work in the Udayárpálaiyam taluk alone. The warping is done by machinery and not in the old fashioned peg method, and the fly-shuttle is gradually

Palakavu
cloth.

being adopted. The shandy at Jayankondachólapuram is the great market for these cloths. The price of the cloth varies from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4, according to quality and they stand rough wear admirably.

Page 162.—Add the following to the first paragraph on this page :—

Cotton
carpets.

Cotton carpets are now made only at Srírangam and Karúr. There are two factories at the former and four at the latter station with 40 frame looms in each factory. The workmen are Senguntha Mudaliyars by caste and include both men and women. The carpets mostly go into local consumption. Bhaváni carpets which are thicker and last longer are gradually supplanting the local goods.

Add at the end of the second paragraph the following :—

Woollen
carpets.

The manufacture of woollen carpets, though not as thriving as of yore still goes on in those tracts where there are large flocks of sheep, such as the northern portion of the Perambalur taluk and in parts of Musiri. Thirty to 40 thousand sheep are reared in the former taluk primarily for manorial purposes, and the wool which is all black or brown, is shorn twice a year in August and December. Cumbries are woven on primitive looms and sold in local shandies and in neighbouring taluks. Pudukkóttah merchants are said to buy them in bulk for export to Ceylon for the use of the Tamil coolies on the estates. Woollen carpets continue to be made at Ranjangudi, hamlet of Thuraiyúr, in certain ryots' families, when they have no agricultural work to attend to. The looms are vertical, six of them employing 30 men. They buy the wool from the Kurumbas, who rear the sheep. The men weave while the women spin; the warp is thick four-count yarn and the carpet is one-third to half an inch thick. About 200 carpets are made in a year, a sad falling off since Bhavani began to compete in this market.

Page 163.—Add to the first paragraph dealing with "mats" the following additional paragraph :—

Kora mats.

The mats for which this district is famous are made from the *Korai* grass that grows in the beds and *padugais* of the Cauvéry river. In view of its value as a commercial crop, ryots have begun to grow it on patta lands on which the yield is Rs. 800 per acre a year; and part of the material is exported to Tinnevely, Madura and other districts and sold by the cart-load, the price varying with the length and fineness of the reed. Short lengths are used in betel gardens in the Rāmnād district to tie up the vines to the posts. *Korai* is cut when green, and split into thin fibres after removing the pith within. The fibres when dried, shrink in size and assume a glossy yellow colour. The warp for these mats is ordinarily of aloe-fibre except for the finest variety when cotton yarn or even silk may be used. The aloe-fibre is extracted by Adi-Dravidas. The mats woven in this district are generally coarse and are of varying size and cost. The chief centres for this industry at present are Vāngal

and Nerur in Karúr taluk; Unniyúr and Varadarájapuram in Musiri taluk, Máyanur and Kattalai in Kulittalai taluk, Péttavattalai and Pálakarai in Trichinopoly taluk and Váttalai and Tálakudi in Lalgudi taluk, all places situated on either bank of the Cauvery, which get their *Korai* from the Padugais on the banks of that river. There are about 700 looms for making *Korai* mats in the district. Unniyúr has about 300 looms, Péttavattalai about 100, Talakkudi and Váttalai about 75 and 50 respectively and the other places about 30. The looms at Pálakarai (about 100) are worked by Muhammadan women. In other places the weavers are generally Guhavellálas, though other communities including Adi-Dravidas have also taken to this occupation. Kattalai mats are famous for their gloss and durability. In this district alone about 3 lakhs worth of mats are made every year chiefly for Madras and other districts.

Page 167.—Add as a separate paragraph after the second paragraph:—

In Srirangam, Karúr, Chinnadhárápuram and Pallapatti are small factories engaged in producing chiefly banians. They get their yarn from Coimbatore. Hosiery.

A number of Adi-Dravida boys are engaged in Illupúr in the manufacture of ornamental bangles, rings, chains and bracelets of aluminium for the use of lower class people. Aluminium ingots are imported from Madras and these and the old cast-away vessels of that metal are collected and used in the making of these articles of jewellery. About Rs. 1,500 worth of them are made in a month. Aluminium ornaments.

Page 173.—Add to the second paragraph the following:— Shoes and other leather work.

Pálakarai, a portion of the Trichinopoly municipality and Pallapatti in Karúr taluk are centres for the manufacture of shoes, boots, sandals, belt-straps, belts, purses and other articles. The goods are sold in the local bazaar or exported to other districts and to the Straits Settlements.

Page 174.—Add after the second line on the top of the page the following:—

Trichinopoly was once famous for its cheroots, its position as a Cantonment station having had much to do with the development of the industry. Inferior cheroots continue to be made by about 500 workmen for local consumption, the tobacco used coming chiefly from the Coimbatore district, which is dark-brown in colour. The industry is carried on on a large scale at Vraiyr and the products were largely exported to foreign countries at one time. The export trade has been killed by prohibitive import duties at the other end. Cheroots.

Add as a penultimate paragraph the following:—

Owing to the importation of fine and cheap glass bangles from Austria, China and Japan, the bangle-industry in the district has practically disappeared. Bangles.

Page 176.—Add the following paragraph after the fifth dealing with "Printing":—

Matches.

At Illupúr village, 31 miles from Trichinopoly, are run four factories in which lucifer matches are made. The splints and veneers are imported from Malabar. The daily output of each factory is about 40 gross of match boxes, each box containing 64 matches. A gross costs Re. 1-6-0 and the whole output is sold in Trichinopoly and Tinnevely districts. The actual workers are Adi-Dravidas. With better advertisement this useful industry might easily show considerable progress.

Pondicherry dolls.

A few immigrants from Pondicherry started at Srirangam in 1927 the manufacture of terracotta dolls. The workers, potters by caste, display great skill in the making of these dolls for which they buy suitable clay from the neighbouring landholders. The shapes are obtained from moulds of cement or asbestos and burnt in kilns and then artistically painted in various colours. Hindu gods and goddesses and mythological figures and animals and fruits are chiefly produced; and the sales are very heavy in the weeks immediately before Dasara (September-October). Pilgrims buy these dolls in memory of their visit to Srirangam and the industry seems to be flourishing.

Velvet caps.

Velvet caps for school boys and for the use of Muhammadans are made by a few Mussalmans in Trichinopoly. The caps are sold locally and also exported to Burma where there seems to be a demand for them.

Page 179.—Add at the end of the chapter the following account of the co-operative movement in the district:—

The Co-operative movement.

The co-operative movement has made great headway in the district and while there were in 1917, 119 societies with a membership of 11,686 and a working capital of 22.30 lakhs, the figures 13 years later were 607 societies, 47,856 members and 120 lakhs of working capital. The value of loans granted to members amounted to 67.68 lakhs.

Classes of societies and membership.

There were 533 agricultural societies in 1930 of which 513 were credit societies with unlimited liability, 3 land mortgage banks, 6 purchase and sale and 6 land reclamation and 5 agricultural demonstration societies. There were 52 non-agricultural societies of which 33 were credit societies, 6 were stores, 6 labour societies and 3 building societies. The average membership of all classes of societies was 83, and 520 out of 1,045 villages in the district were served by them. The percentage of the total membership to the district population was 2.5. About 23,500 cultivating landholders, 1,250 non-cultivating landholders, 1,600 tenants and 900 labourers were members of agricultural societies; and non-agricultural membership was about 18,000. Distributed according to castes, there were 7,000 Brahmans, 26,000 Non-Brahmans, 1,000 Christians, 2,000 Muhammadans and 8,000 Adi-Dravidas among the members.

The societies are mostly financed by the District Urban Bank which has a share capital of 1·83 lakhs and a reserve fund of 2·80 lakhs and whose deposits amount to Rs. 89·79 lakhs. It had lent to the societies 31·20 lakhs in 1930. The management vests, as usual, in a directorate consisting of representatives of societies and of individual shareholders.

The District Bank.

There were 19 supervising unions in 1930 which attended to the organization of new societies, to the reformation of bad ones and to the collection work in all of them. The societies are generally all affiliated to some union or other. The unions form the District Federation which co-ordinates and supervises their work and controls the supervisors working in the societies affiliated to them. The audit of the bigger societies is done by an officer specially employed by the union which supervises their work and which is called the audit union.

Their supervision.

Among the special societies may be mentioned the trading union and stores, loan and sale societies, and six labour societies. The last consist mostly of labourers for whose benefit large contracts of work are undertaken by the societies. To reclaim the lands sanded up in the floods of 1924 four societies were started to which two more were added later on and Government supplied them plant and machinery free and loan at a cheap rate of interest, and they had reclaimed 1,064 acres up to 1930. The work of the five agricultural demonstration societies consists in taking lands on lease and cultivating them on the improved methods recommended by the agricultural department with the help of the demonstrators, side by side with the usual old methods; and these have awakened in the ryots a desire to adopt the improved methods. Of the three land mortgage banks the one at Kulittalai which started work in 1927 showed good work. There were 49 societies for the depressed classes with 1,530 members and a working capital of Rs. 48,264.

Special societies.

The South Indian Railway Company Stores was started in 1908 and has about 4,000 members distributed all over the line and its sales amounted in 1928 to 6·34 lakhs of rupees and earned for its members a profit of Rs. 65,000.

Railway Stores.

CHAPTER VII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Page 180.—*Substitute* for the second paragraph the following:—

Much has been done since those days, and at present the district is traversed from north to south by the Great Southern Trunk road and from east to west by the Coimbatore Trunk road on the south of the Cauvery; by the Salem-Trichinopoly and Trichinopoly-Chidambaram roads on the north of the Cauvery. Other roads in the district are fairly numerous and tolerably good. The most important of the main lines are those running from Madras *via* Trichinopoly and Dindigul to

Roads; their extension.

Cape Comorin; to Salem through Musiri and Namakkal; to Attúr through Turaiyúr; to Chidambaram through Udaiyárpálaiyam; to Coimbatore through Karúr; and to Madura via Dindigul. The road from Kovilpatti via Manappárai, Kulittalai, Musiri, Turaiyúr, Perambalúr and Ariyalúr to Tirumánúr is another important line. These are all in charge of the District Board.

Substitute the following for the last sentence :—

Their condition and management.

The annual expenditure on repairs averages Rs. 275 per mile, the highest rate allowed (outside towns) being Rs. 500 a mile and the lowest Rs. 50.

Page 181.—Substitute the following for the first sentence of the second paragraph :—

Tolls.

Tolls are collected at 37 gates.

Paragraph 2, line 10.—Substitute for the words " 15 per cent of this net amount " the following clause, " 20 per cent of the net amount from the Coleroon and Grand Anicut gates."

Paragraph 2, line 12.—Substitute for the words " one-third " the words " one-fourth."

Paragraph 3, line 1.—For the words " seventy-three " substitute " seventy."

For the third sentence substitute the following :—

Ferries.

The right to ply at these ferries was leased out in 1928-29 for as much as Rs. 54,160.

Paragraph 4.—Add to the penultimate sentence of this paragraph the following clause :—

Bridges.

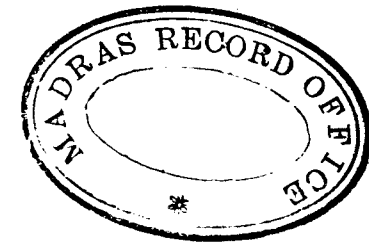
" except the bridges across the Amarávati at Karúr (called the Sir T. Desikachari bridge) on the Trichinopoly-Coimbatore Trunk road, the Mamundiyar on the Great Southern Trunk road near Manapparai, and Marudayar (the Raja of Panagal bridge) near Ariyalur, the first of which cost 4 lakhs."

Page 182.—Add at the end of the first paragraph the following :—

The bridge over the Chinnár river has since been reconstructed and opened for traffic, and the Karuváttódai bridge near Jayankondam which was also under reconstruction has been completed. On the Great Southern Trunk road the Chittanatham and Dombachi rivers have been unbridged, but the construction of a bridge across the former and a causeway over the latter, are in progress and these are expected to be completed by the end of 1931.

Add the following new paragraphs after the second :—

This Coleroon bridge collapsed in the disastrous floods of July 1924 and the bridge across the Cauvery was damaged and rendered unsafe. Government has now replaced the masonry



arches of the latter which carried the roadway, by a structure of steel, retaining as much of the old piers as could be safely utilized. The new Cauvery bridge between abutments is 1,792 feet in length and the distance between piers is 48 feet and there are 31 piers. The repairs were estimated to cost Rs. 8.56 lakhs but the work was completed at a saving in costs of 3 lakhs of rupees.

The new Coleroon bridge is 1,200 yards long, and is the longest road bridge in this Presidency. It has been built about 80 feet to the west of the site of the old bridge. It was commenced in January 1926, and completed in January 1928. The Coal Strike in England seriously interfered with the delivery of the steel work and so delayed its completion. The piers and abutments stand on wells which have been sunk 24 feet below the bed of the river. It may be of interest to state that to complete this structure 50 lakhs of bricks, 1,500 tons of cement, 136 miles of steel bars for reinforcing the concrete, and 1,600 tons of steel in the girder of the superstructure, were used. The bridge was estimated to cost Rs. 14.53 lakhs but the actual cost came under 14 lakhs.

Page 184.—Add to the second paragraph the following:—

The size and equipment of the Loco-workshops at Négapatam and Pódanúr having been found inadequate to meet the requirements of the railway, which has in late years considerably developed both in traffic and in the area served, the shops have been centralized at Golden Rock, Trichinopoly, and equipped with modern machinery capable of dealing with the demands of both the metre and the broad gauge systems. For an account of the railway colony at Golden Rock see the supplement to Chapter XV.

The South
Indian
Railway.

Add after the fourth paragraph the following new paragraphs:—

In 1907 the Railway Board sanctioned the detailed survey of the chord line from Trichinopoly to Tirukkóyilúr referred to above, but in view of the scantily populated tract it traversed, four alternative alignments were investigated and a line *via* Adiyúr to Panruti was suggested as the most favourable. This after further investigation and correspondence was approved by the Railway Board in 1915, but it had to be kept in abeyance as a result of the abnormal conditions caused by the War.

Railway
extension.

In 1922 Mr. Izat who investigated the railway requirements of Southern India recommended the construction of a chord line from Trichinopoly to Villupuram and placed it second in the order of urgency in the list of railways to be constructed. Accordingly the Railway Board sanctioned the survey of the line from Trichinopoly Junction *via* Pullambádi, Vriddháchalam, Ulundúrpet to Villupuram which was carried out in 1923. The final location and land acquisition was sanctioned in 1924, and the construction from Golden Rock was undertaken in May

1925. The construction works had made good progress in 1928 and the entire length (108·48 miles) was opened for traffic in January 1929 by His Excellency Lord Goschen. The line shortens the distance between Madras and Trichinopoly by 41 miles. 62½ miles of this line lie in the Trichinopoly district and the rest in South Arcot, the boundary between the two being the Vellar. The line has flat grades and easy curves to facilitate the running of fast trains and the haulage of heavy loads. The big bridges within the district include those over the Cauvery, the Coleroon, the Ponnaiyar and the Vellar with 32, 45, 28 and 21 spans of 62½ feet each, which were constructed by Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. The bridges are on screw pile piers, the piers having been screwed into the river beds by electrically operated capstans.

Page 185.—Add to the second line on the page :—

The Trichinopoly-Pudukóttai line was first proposed in 1886 and a reconnaissance survey was carried out in the following year, but no further action was taken until 1908-9 when an extended line—Trichinopoly—Pudukóttai—Káráikkudi—Devacóttah—Rámnád—was surveyed. The intervention of the War and lack of funds prevented further developments until in 1922 Mr. Isat recommended as urgent necessities the construction of a metre gauge chord line from Trichinopoly via Káráikkudi and Mánámadurai to Maniyáchi, and a metre gauge extension from Arantangi to Káráikkudi. These projects were approved in a modified form by the Railway Board in 1925, the survey of the length up to Káráikkudi being completed in 1926, the Arantangi-Káráikkudi-Mánámadura section survey having been completed two years earlier. Estimates have been submitted to the Railway Board, and final location and land acquisition has been completed, and the construction showed some progress at the end of 1928. The completion of this chord line will eventually reduce the journey from Madras to Colombo by several hours, besides opening up a large tract of fertile country. The line from Trichinopoly to Pudukkottai was opened for traffic in April 1929.

Insert the following paragraph between the third and fourth paragraphs :—

Remodelling
schemes.

In connexion with the new town and workshops at Golden Rock, the Erode branch has been converted from the metre to the broad gauge to enable the broad gauge engines and rolling stock being repaired at the new workshops. The actual conversion was effected in November 1929.

The yard at the Trichinopoly Junction is being completely remodelled in view of the opening of Villupuram-Trichinopoly chord line, the construction of the Trichinopoly-Mánámadurai line and the conversion of the Erode branch line to the broad gauge. Under the scheme of improvement now sanctioned a large classification yard sited between Trichinopoly and Golden Rock is now in progress of construction, equipped with

engine sheds and with goods and transshipping sheds for dealing with both the metre gauge and broad gauge traffic. The remodelling of Trichinopoly Fort station has also become necessary and the work is expected to be completed in 1931.

Add the following sentences to the third paragraph:—

The railway cess is no longer collected, and the accumulated funds are being utilized for the construction of bridges and causeways, or are invested in securities. The District Board has no tramway or railway scheme in contemplation.

Page 185, paragraph 4, line 4.—Delete the words "each in Traveller's Namakkal and". bungalows.

Lines 6 to 8.—For this sentence substitute the following:—
"Of these, seventeen are owned by the local boards, and nine by the Public Works Department."

Add to the sentence at the end of the paragraph the following clause:—"and Indians of all castes".

Paragraph 5.—For the word "native" substitute the word Choultries. "Indian".

Page 186.—Add at the end of the chapter the following:—

APPENDIX.

Note.—Trunk roads are maintained by Government under G.O. No. 347/L, dated 9th April 1920. They pass through more than one district while branch roads are generally confined to a single district. The roads have been arranged in the alphabetical order. Details are also given about the nature of the accommodation available in the travellers' bungalows situated on these roads using the following abbreviations:—

r.s. = Railway station; R. 1 = One room; R. 2 = Two rooms; B. 1 = One bath room; B. 2 = Two bath rooms; H. 1 = One hall; F = Furnished; S. 1 = One stable. The distance noted after the village is calculated from the starting point in each case 4-5 = 4 miles 5 furlongs.

The amount noted within brackets is the charge for a single person for a day.

I.—TRUNK ROADS.

1. Great Southern Trunk Road.

The road enters Trichinopoly district at 150 m. Valikandapuram 158 m.; Tóramangalam * (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F. As. 8) 165 m.; cross the Odai river at m. 168 fordable at all seasons; Padalúr (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 8) 175 m.; Samayapuram * (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F. As. 8) 189 m.; cross the Coleroon at m. 193, bridged and the Cauvery river at m. 195 (bridged); Trichinopoly (r.s.) 199-2 m.; Ammápéttai 209 m., cross the Chithanatham river at m. 214-7, unbridged—Manapárai (r.s. H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8.) 222-4 m.; and enters Madura district at m. 241 and thence to Cape Comorin (Travancore State). Mileage within the district 90-2.

* Petrol depôt.

2. Trichinopoly-Coimbatore Road—127 miles.

It is an excellent road metalled and bridged throughout; practicable at all seasons. The road is fit for motors. Trichinopoly (r.s.) Mékkudi (r.s. 5 m.); Péttaváthai (r.s.) 15 m. Kulittalai 20-3 m. (r.s.); Lálápet (r.s. 27 m.); Mahádánapuram (r.s. 31-2 m.); Kat'alai (r.s. R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8 P.W.D.); 34 m.; Manavási 35-4 m.; cross the Amarávati river at m. 47, bridged; Karur* (R. 2, H. 2, B. 2, F. (P.W.D.) As. 8); (R. 1, H. 1, B. 1, F., (1. F.) As. 8.) 47-4 m.; Paramathi (59-4 m.); Tennilai 65 m., and then enters Coimbatore district at m. 70.

Mileage within the district 9-2 m.

II.—BRANCH ROADS.

1. Aravakurichi* to Kannivádi (Coimbatore district) 9-1 m. (Trichinopoly district limit 1-2 m.), metalled throughout but not bridged, practicable for carts at all seasons.

2. Aravakurichi* to Karur* 18-2 m. Road metalled and minor streams Nangánji at m. 2-2 and Kodaganár at m. 6-6, not bridged. Puttambúr (hatram 10-4 m.; cross the Amarávati river at m. 1, bridged; Karur* (r.s. R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 18-2 m.

3. Ándipatti to Tennilai, 21-6 m. The road is metalled and all minor streams are bridged. Thence it is metalled but unbridged while crossing streams at m. 5 and 7-5. Ándipatti, cross Nangánji river at m. 5, unbridged; Aravakurichi* 6-5 m.; cross the Amarávati river at m. 7-5; Chinna Dhárápura* 14-5 m.; Tennilai 21-6 m.; Vellakóvil (Coimbatore district) 29-5 m.; enters Coimbatore district at m. 26.

4. Jayankondachólapuram to Rájéndrapatnam 16 m. Road gravelled but unbridged, at m. 14-2 odai; and at m. 17-7. Kúthúr odai, unfordable during rainy season. Jayankondachólapuram (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8); Rájéndrapatnam 6 m.; Vriddháchalam (South Arcot district) 24 m. enters South Arcot district at m. 15.

5. Karúr* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) to Nerúr 7. m, metalled and bridged at small streams throughout, practicable at all seasons.

6. Karúr* to Noyil 14. m. The road is a good one, metalled and bridged over small streams. Karúr* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8); cross the Noyil river at m. 13-1, unbridged; Noyil 14 m.; Malayampálayam (Coimbatore district) 27-4 m. Enters Coimbatore district at m. 13-1.

7. Karúr* (r.s. H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8 to Pugalúr (r.s.) 13-3 m. A good road metalled and bridged over small streams practicable at all seasons.

8. Kilappaluvúr to Udumbiyam 39-6 m. The road is unbridged at m. 26-2, 32-2 and 35-5 but is gravelled and metalled

* Petrol depót,

except for some miles at the end portion. Kilappaluvúr*; cross the Marudaiyár river at m. 3-3, unbridged; Ariyalúr* (r.s. H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8), 7 m.; Tóramangalam* (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8), 23-6 m.; cross the Kónéri at m. 26-2; Veppanthátai at m. 32-2 and Kallár river at m. 35-5 unbridged; Udumbiyam 39-6 m.; Naduvallúr (Salem district) 48-6 m. Enters Salem district at m. 40.

9. Kovilpatti (H. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8). to Manapárai (r.s. H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 8-4 m. Road metalled.

10. Lálápet (r.s.) to Tottiyam 2 m. Cross the Cauvery at m. 1 unbridged; road metalled and practicable at all seasons by ferry boats.

11. Musiri (R. 3, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Turaiyúr (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 17-6 m. metalled and bridged at m. 6-8, practicable at all seasons.

12. Paramatti to Noyil 7-0 m. Metalled but not bridged at m. 7 across the Noyil river, practicable at all seasons for carts.

13. Tirumalayádi to Pullambádi 11-4 m. Gravelled and bridged at m. 10, practicable at all seasons.

14. Tirumayam to Murungapatti 89 m. The road is metalled and bridged as far as Murungapatti. Pudukkóttai State Tirumayam; Pudukkóttai 12 m.; Kiranur 26-4 m. Enters Trichinopoly district at m. 35. Trichinopoly (r.s.) 45 m.; pass Pulivalam; Turaiyúr (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 72 m. cross several *nalas* unbridged; Murungapatti 9 m. Tammanpatti (Salem district) 93-4 m. Enters Salem district at m. 47 from Trichinopoly. Mileage within the district 54 m.

15. Trichinopoly to Jayankondachólapuram m. 57-0. The road is gravelled and metalled fit for motors. Trichinopoly (r.s.); Lálgudi (r.s.) 12-0 m.; cross the Nandiyár river at m. 18-2 unbridged; Pullambadi 19-4 m.; Kilappaluvúr* 33-6 m.; cross the river Marudayár at m. 38 unbridged. Vilangudi 44-6 m.; Udaiyárpálaiyam 52-7 m.; Jayankondachólapuram (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 57-2 m.; cross 1 stream at m. 63-1 bridged; Govindarájapet (South Arcot) 75-7 m. Enters South Arcot district at m. 68-2.

16. Tumbivádi to Karúr* 11 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Tumbiyádi; Karúr* (r.s. R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 11 m.

17. Tuvakudi to Tottiyam 46-7 m. The road is gravelled and metalled as well as bridged, cross the river Cauvery at m. 15. Fit for motors between Tottiyam and Valaiyappatti; Tuvakudi; Trichinopoly (r.s.) 12 m.; Musiri (R. 3, B. 1, S. 2, F., P.W.D. As. 8) 38-2 m.; cross 4 *nalas* bridged; Tottiyam 46-7 m.; Valaiyapratti (Salem district) 58-7 m. Enters Salem district at m. 55.

18. Tuvakudi to Trichinopoly 12 m. The road is metalled. Tuvakudi, Trichinopoly (r.s.) 12 m.

* Petrol depot.

19. Tuvrankurichi to Kulittalai 42 m. A good metalled road and practicable at all seasons; Puttanattam 6-4 m; Manapárai (r.s. H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8). 16-4 m; Désimangalam 31-4 m. Pudupálaiyam bungalow at m. 40 (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Kulittalai*; (r.s.) 42 m.

20. Tuvrankurichi to Nágamangalam 28-7 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors throughout. Tuvrankurichi; Kóvilpatí (H. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 12-1 m.; Viráñmalai 20-1 m.; Nágamangalam 28-7 m.

21. Velliyanai to Vángal 16-8 m. The road is metalled throughout. Velliyanai; Karúr* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8), 9 m.; Vángal 16 m.; cross the Cauvery river at m. 16-3 unbridged; Móhonúr (Salem district) 17-5 m. Enters Salem district at m. 16-3.

CHAPTER VIII.—RAINFALL AND SEASONS.

Page 188.—*Insert* the following matter between the existing first and second paragraphs :—

Rainfall.

The annual rainfall showed a slightly higher average 33·38 inches during the fifty years ending 1919 of which 14·97 inches fell in October to December and 12·02 in June to September corresponding respectively to the north-east and south-west monsoons. Dividing the district into the northern and southern sections with the Cauvery as the dividing line, the rainfall in each section during the four periods into which the year is divided works out as follows :—

Division.	January to March.	April and May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Northern ...	1·63	4·95	13·52	16·28	36·38
Southern ...	1·32	4·88	10·52	13·67	30·39
District average.	1·47	4·92	12·02	14·97	33·38

Both monsoons are of great importance to the district. Though the early rains are not useful for cultivation, they help to improve the pasture and water-supply. The chief food grains are sown between July and September, and wet cultivation in the Amarāvati villages commences in October and November; and any failure of the south-west monsoon must considerably affect dry cultivation extending over an area of about 100,000 acres.

Add to the second paragraph the following :—

Udaiyárpálaiyam scored the highest recorded rainfall of the district in 1913 (76·36 inches), 13·43, 31·45 and 12·50 inches falling in it in October, November and December, respectively

* Petrol depot.

of that year; and Lálgudi and Ariyalúr had 62.58 and 60.46 in 1917 and 1918 respectively. The lowest rainfall recorded was at Iluppār in 1888 (2.70 inches) and at Aravakurichi 15.86 in 1908.

Page 193.—Add to the second paragraph the following:—

During the latter stages of the Great War (1914—19) the district in common with the rest of the Presidency experienced great distress, but this was successfully relieved by the efforts of the Director of Civil Supplies and the local officials by the purchase and distribution of cheap controlled rice. Famines.

Substitute for the last two sentences of the third paragraph the following:—

It is estimated that in the whole district 17 per cent of the occupied area is protected against famine in all seasons and 26 per cent in ordinary seasons. The new Lálgudi taluk has the largest area protected in all seasons, the percentage being 46, Kulittalai taluk coming next with 25 per cent. In ordinary seasons 67 per cent of the area cultivated is protected in the Trichinopoly taluk and 50 per cent in Lálgudi. Perambalur is the least protected of the taluks the percentage of cultivated area in the two seasons being 7 and 13, respectively. Liability to famine.

Page 195.—Add the following after the first paragraph on this page:—

The floods in the Cauvery in July 1924 were the highest ever recorded. The rainfall at Mercára was 5½" on 16th July 1924 and 14½" on 17th July, and there was heavy rain also in other parts of the catchment area at the same time; the water in the river rose very rapidly and a reading of 15.9 feet was recorded at the Cauvery bridge at 1 p.m. on the 18th and the maximum reading reached was 17.6 on the 28th. The flood banks of the Cauvery and the Coleroon were not strong enough to resist this tremendous flood and they breached in several places, one of the most serious being at Murungapet where a gap of about 4,000 feet length was made at the right bank of the Cauvery about 4 miles above Trichinopoly and about 2,000 acres of valuable wet lands covered with sand to a depth of several feet. The irrigation channels supplying this area were obliterated where the water passed over them. Another disastrous breach occurred on the left bank of the Cauvery at Kilikúdu, three-quarters of a mile above the Grand Anicut. The deep gap in the bank which extended for about 20 feet was most difficult to deal with, and this breach affected the irrigation of the Tanjore delta, as much of the Cauvery water poured through the gap into the Coleroon. The other breaches of the river banks were not so troublesome, but they caused a great deal of damage to the wet lands, the irrigation channels suffered and were breached and silted up. Roads were damaged and railway communication was cut off in the Erode-Trichinopoly section. Numerous houses were destroyed, and Floods of 1924

the floods washed away a great deal of the river-margins and *padugais* along which a number of channels leading to irrigation head sluices in the banks had their courses. The collapse of the Coleroon Bridge cut off communication with the northern part of the district; and the Cauvery bridge though gravely imperilled was not actually breached. In Trichinopoly town the Cauvery flood bank breached at West Chintamani, Thillanayagam Pillai Ghat and Konákkarai. The first was evacuated and people abandoned their houses and escaped for safety into the town. The poor were fed by private charity and a Relief Committee, was constituted and substantial donations were received from the Central Flood Relief Committee at Madras and from the Ceylon Government. The sufferers were fed, clothed and supplied with materials for rebuilding their houses. The main pipe line of the Trichinopoly water-works broke, the supply was suspended and resulted in an epidemic of cholera in the town.

All the taluks except Perambalur were affected. Serious breaches of flood banks on the Cauvery occurred at Kattalai (Ranganathapuram), Murungapet (already referred to), Veunár Head, Ammámantapam, Uttamasséri and at the Grand Anicut (Kilikúdu), while on the Coleroon, flood banks were swept away in several places. The irrigation channels affected were the Pogalur and Nerúr channels in Karúr taluk; Marudúr Nattuvaikál and Mayanúr and Nangam channels in Kulittalai taluk; the Uyyakondán and Srírangam Nattuvaikál in Trichinopoly taluk; the Musiri Nattuvaikál in Musiri taluk; Ayyan channel in Lálgudi taluk; and the Ponnéri channel system in Udaiyárpalayam taluk. Seven thousands and one hundred acres of patta lands were silted up. The sand and silt is being removed, 5,400 acres being cleared till end of December 1929. The Servants of India Society, the Ramakrishna Mission, the Marwari Flood Relief Committee and the Ceylon Flood Relief Agency were of immense help in relieving distress and giving help to the poorer class of sufferers to rebuild their houses.

The estimated loss to Government and to local bodies owing to the floods amounted in damage, roads to Rs. 1,72,700, bridges to Rs. 20 lakhs, flood banks and channels to Rs. 7,73,000 and municipal roads and works to Rs. 1,44,000. Damage to private property was even heavier, the value of lands submerged being about 7 lakhs, of lands sanded up 22 lakhs, of houses destroyed 2½ lakhs and of household goods and food grains washed away three-quarters of a lakh.¹

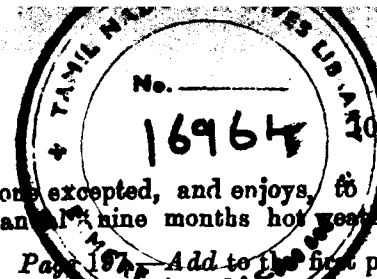
CHAPTER IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Page 196.—Add after the first paragraph the following:—

The district is an unusually dry one coming next below the Ceded Districts. It has the highest mean temperature of any place in the Presidency, Tinnevely, Cuddapah and Nellore

General
health.

¹ For an account of the floods of 1930, see page 149.



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alone excepted, and enjoys, to quote from Mr. Lewis Moore's Manual "nine months hot weather and three months hotter".

Page 197. Add to the first paragraph the following :—

The failure of this water-supply owing to the washing away of the water-mains by the unprecedented floods in the Cauvery in July 1924, gave rise to one of the worst epidemics of cholera the town had ever experienced. In this epidemic over 1,500 deaths occurred in the municipality and nearly 500 deaths in different villages in the district to which the people had fled in panic. It was brought under control by the middle of September after the restoration of the water-supply, when the waters of the irrigation channels and unused tanks and wells ceased to be used by the people. Cholera.

Add in a separate paragraph after the second :—

From the study of the figures of cholera mortality for a number of years, it would appear that the district is visited annually by two epidemics, a winter epidemic of great severity affecting almost all the taluks, and a milder summer epidemic limited to the taluks on the river margins of the Cauvery and Coleroon. The winter epidemic commences about the middle of November and subsides about the middle of February, the worst months being December and January. The summer epidemic is of shorter duration and occurs in July or August when there are floods in the river. In recent years there has occurred a third epidemic of great intensity in the dry taluks of Udaiyarpálaiyam and Perambalur in April and May. This is mainly due to great scarcity of water at that time of the year, and to the largely attended festival at Kallankurichi 3 miles from Ariyalur which distributes the infection. Smaller epidemics affecting localized areas are common in different parts of the district following festivals at Palni, Malayapatti, Srirangam, Samayapuram, etc., or from infection imported from adjacent districts.

The chief method of dissemination of the summer and winter epidemics is by means of the irrigation channels which though grossly polluted, are regularly used for domestic purposes. In the dry taluks the infection is spread from village to village by the pilgrims returning from festivals.

Page 198.—Add the following after the fourth paragraph :—

Faulty diagnosis is responsible for the return of a high death rate under this head. Of fevers, pneumonia, which occurs in the winter months, perhaps claims the largest number of victims. Want of proper clothing, bad housing conditions, intemperance and low vitality are some of the contributory causes. Influenza has been fairly common and since the severe pandemics of recent years, has been more fatal. Malaria is not known to be endemic or prevalent to any appreciable extent except in the hilly tracts of the Pachamalais and Kadavur. The prevalence of typhoid fever in rural areas

has not been so far reported, but there is no doubt that this disease is fairly common. A severe epidemic of relapsing fever prevailed in the taluks of Udaiyarpálaiyam and Perambalur in the years 1923-24, from infection from South Arcot. Again there was a small localized epidemic in the Karur taluk in September and October 1926 due to infection from the Coimbatore district. In these epidemics the disease has been solely confined to Adi-Drávida and Arundathia communities, and the mortality has been very high. Owing to the difficulty in diagnosis, this disease is unfortunately seldom reported at the very outset; but is generally discovered by accident. Plague is not a constant visitor but occasional epidemics occur, infection coming from the districts of Salem and Coimbatore, where it is more or less endemic. The taluks commonly affected are Musiri, Perambalur and Karur.

Plague.

Substitute for the last sentence in the page the following:—

Guinea-worm.

Guinea-worm is common in many villages and small towns which depend upon open tanks and step-wells for their water-supply. Conversion of these step-wells into draw-wells, and the provision of protected wells in the place of open ponds will lead to its eradication. Reform in this direction can only be carried out gradually, because of the poor finances of the local boards.

Page 199.—Add to the fourth paragraph on this page:—

Other diseases.

Measles and whooping cough are also very largely prevalent in the district and account to some extent for the high mortality among children under five years.

Add to the last paragraph the following:—

Sanitation.

Srirangam is notorious for its polluted water-supply, absence of drainage and unsatisfactory conservancy. The sanitary condition of the nineteen unions is also bad and in none of them is there a protected water-supply. Manapárai is the only union which is in a position to finance a small scheme and an investigation is already on foot. The other unions are just able to maintain a clerk, a bill-collector, a sanitary maistri and a couple of sweepers and scavengers who attend mainly to conservancy and lighting. They are however constructing and maintaining in order some wells and a few of them have even markets and slaughter-houses. The panchayats recently constituted in some of the villages are expected to do something to improve rural sanitation. Several non-union villages are in need of protected wells and the Government has decided to provide funds for this purpose.

The Labour Department is devoting some attention to the sanitary requirements of the *Cheris* of depressed classes.

Add at the end of the page:—

District Health Department.

The District Surgeon has since 1922-23 been relieved of the work of supervising and directing the district sanitary staff and the new health department undertakes all sanitary arrangements at the important fairs and festivals and carries on a health

propaganda by means of talks, lectures, magic lantern demonstrations and health exhibitions; and by the annual celebration of the Health and Baby Week. A health association celebrates the Health Week annually at Trichinopoly and maintains three child welfare centres, and a ladies' association and a Baby Welcome Home at the same place.

Page 200.—Substitute for the first paragraph on the page the following:—

Five hospitals and fifteen dispensaries are maintained by the Government, local boards and municipalities. In addition there are two mission hospitals, one at Irungalur and another at Uraiyur. These institutions have accommodation for 198 beds of which 101 are for males and 97 for females. Detailed statistics of accommodation and attendance will be found in the separate appendix. Prior to 1857, there was a hospital at Trichinopoly, though the present institution was only built in 1874. The municipal hospitals at Karur and Srirangam were next founded in 1872 and 1873. Most of the other institutions were established between 1883 and 1890. Apart from the above hospitals and dispensaries, 22 rural medical dispensaries have been opened by the local boards.

Medical
institutions.

Page 200-1.—Delete the last three sentences of the second paragraph dealing with the Trichinopoly municipal hospital and substitute the following:—

In the year 1908 a separate type design building was constructed for the out-patient department. In the same year one Naráyana Ayyar built an operation theatre, Brahman ward and a post-operative ward of 4 and 3 beds respectively. From 1920 the Government took over the management of the hospital from the municipality and since then the institution has been designated the Government Headquarter Hospital, Trichinopoly. There were 98 beds available for all purposes at that time, of which 55 were used for males and 43 for females. In the year 1922 the Police hospital which was located at Puthur was abolished and merged into the Headquarter Hospital, thus giving an addition of 16 more beds, making a total of 114 of which 71 are used for men and 43 for women. An unspent balance of Rs. 20,000, collected for a Peace Memorial at the end of the Great War was utilized for building a maternity ward of 10 beds. The number of in and out-patients treated in 1928 was 3,656 and 47,207 respectively and the cost of maintaining the hospital was Rs. 51,280. A proposal to reconstruct the hospital at a cost of 11 lakhs had to be given up for want of funds.

The Govern-
ment
hospital,
Trichino-
poly.

Page 201.—Add to the second paragraph on this page the following:—

Since 1925, lepers are again being treated in the Government Headquarter Hospital, Trichinopoly, as out-patients.

Page 202.—Add to the first paragraph on this page:—

The Srirangam Municipal hospital.

The hospital rapidly rose into popularity and usefulness and in the first year after its location in the new buildings the number of out-patients was 10,088; and it did much beneficent work, until its destruction by fire on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 21st May 1884.

Add to the last paragraph on the page:—

Since then the progress of the hospital has been uninterrupted. Large extensions and improvements were made to the hospital buildings in the year 1913 and 1914 for which Government gave in all Rs. 27,000. The accommodation now available consists of 30 beds of which 15 are for males and 15 for females. In 1928 the number of in-and out-patients treated was 309 and 18,883 respectively and the expenditure Rs. 8,535.

Add at the foot of the page the following:—

General.

In accordance with the general policy of Government to take over the management of certain local fund and municipal medical institutions at the headquarters of taluks for development as surgical and medical centres (G.O. No. 897, P.H., dated 17th April 1928)—included in that scheme are dispensaries intended for women and children—the municipal hospital and the Women and Children's dispensary at Karúr, and the Local Fund hospital at Ariyalúr in this district, came under Government management from 1st May 1928. Half-grants, however, continue to be made to the municipal hospital at Srirangam and to the Local Fund medical institutions of Marungápur and Táthiyangárpéttai.

CHAPTER X.—EDUCATION.

Page 203.—Add to the first paragraph on the page the following:—

Census Statistics.

Twenty years later, in the census of 1921, the percentage of literates in the district was 9·4, those for the Presidency and the Southern districts respectively being 8·6 and 10·2. There was also increase in literacy among females from 8 to 19 per mille.

Substitute for the second paragraph the following:—

Education by taluks.

As may be expected, a good deal of difference occurs in the degree of literacy attained in the different parts of the district. Far ahead of all others comes the headquarter taluk in which 34 per cent of the males and 7·5 per cent of the females can read and write. It is followed after a long interval by Lalgudi in which the corresponding figures are 18 and 1·6; and the most backward taluk is Perambalúr where they are 10 and 4 respectively.

Substitute for the third sentence in paragraph 3 the following :—

The percentages of males who could read and write in 1921 were 16 among Hindus, 39 among Muhammadans and 24 among Christians, while the corresponding figures per thousand of the other sex were 16, 16 and 84. And by religions.

Substitute for the last paragraph the following :—

The educational institutions for men include 3 colleges, 14 secondary schools, 3 training schools, 16 technical and industrial schools (including the Government School of Engineering, Trichinopoly and the manual and vocational training classes attached to schools) and 1,868 elementary schools (with 67, 886 boys). There are, besides, 92 private schools of which 14 are advanced and 78 elementary with their own curriculum in Sanskrit, Tamil or the Koran. There is a college for Indian girls managed by the order of nuns known as "Daughters of the Holy Cross" at Trichinopoly, and a Wesleyan Mission Girls' High school at Uraiyūr besides 124 elementary schools for them (with 14,031 girls) distributed all over the district. All the three men's colleges are in Trichinopoly town and they are the St. Joseph's College, the Bishop Heber College (formerly known as the S.P.G. College) and the National College. Educational institutions.

Page 204. —Substitute the following paragraph for the first four lines on this page :—

Of the fourteen secondary schools in the district eleven are complete high schools, one of them being a school for Muhammadans, and the remaining three are middle schools. Of the ten high schools one is the Municipal High School at Karūr, four are District Board Schools located at Lalgúdi, Kulittalai, Musiri and Ariyalur; and the other five are aided schools, three in Trichinopoly town and one each at Srirangam and Káttuputhúr. Of the three middle schools one is a board school at Udaiyárpálaiyam and the other two are aided schools in Trichinopoly town. Secondary schools.

The Káttuputhúr High School is known as the Zamindar's high school. The late zamindar Chidambara Reddiyar took over the management of a private lower secondary school in the adjoining village of Silapillayárpáthúr in 1903, removed it to a part of his own palace, and in 1907 raised it to a high school. Mr. K. C. Saptharishi Reddiyar, the present zamindar, who is an old boy, continues to maintain the school as a model institution and meets the deficit of about Rs. 3,000 a year from his estate.

The Karūr High School was started in 1879 as a Government middle school and was transferred to the municipality in 1888. It was raised to a high school in 1899. Diwan Bahadur Pethachi Chettiyar, the late Zamindar of Andipatti, who was

Municipal Chairman at Karúr, took a great interest in the institution and built and endowed a fine hostel for the school which he named after his father, and this "Chidambaram" hostel was opened by His Excellency Lord Willingdon in 1921. It has accommodation for 70 students. The school is located in a fine building, and has a large library, a well-equipped laboratory and a manual training department.

The Srirangam High School began as a private lower secondary school in 1896 and gradually developed into a complete secondary school in 1902 when it had 290 boys on its rolls. A few years later another private school was amalgamated with it and the combined school came under a committee of Indian gentlemen. The school was in a rented building originally and its present premises were built with the aid of donations from various sympathisers, Hindu, Muhammadan, Christian and Parsee, and a liberal grant from Government, and are worth a lakh of rupees. It has a branch school at Tiruvanaikaval and the total strength of both schools is 700.

Of the four high schools maintained by the district board, the one at Lalgudi is the largest, containing 20 sections and about 700 pupils; and the opening of the Villupuram-Trichinopoly line is likely to add greatly to the strength of the school. The Kulittalai High School comes next with about 500 pupils. The special feature of the school at Musiri is the large proportion of Non-Brahman pupils in it.

Substitute for the third paragraph on this page the following new paragraph :—

Technical
and industrial
schools.

Of the sixteen technical and industrial schools in the district, four are manual and vocational training classes attached to schools, eight are technical schools, one is the Government School of Engineering at Trichinopoly and three are industrial schools. Manual and vocational training classes are attached to the Government Training School at Trichinopoly, the Board Elementary School at Táthiyangárpéttai in Musiri taluk, the High School at Srirangam and the Aryan Secondary School at Trichinopoly. Six of the eight technical schools are at Trichinopoly and there is one each at Kulittalai and Lalgudi. They all give instruction in commercial subjects like banking, book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting. One of the schools at Trichinopoly called the Priestley Railway Institute gives instruction in Railway transport, railway freight and practical telegraphy. The Government School of Engineering at Trichinopoly provides three years training for a diploma qualifying for the lower subordinate engineering service and for two years preliminary to joining the Engineering College at Guindy. Admission is limited to 40 students under 20 years of age, who must have at least obtained the School Final Leaving Certificates.

The three industrial schools are run by three different missions, the Jesuit, the Wesleyan and the S.P.G. The St. Joseph's Industrial School at Trichinopoly gives a good training in foundry (moulding and casting), metal turning and fitting, carpentry and engine-driving, and the training generally lasts five years.

The Wesleyan Mission Industrial School at Karúr was started during the great famine of 1876—78, when the mission conceived the idea of starting homes for destitute children. Rev. H. Little who was the missionary in charge had gathered together 110 children of whom 71, all orphans, stayed in the home after the famine had passed away; and the industrial side of the orphanage was gradually developed with a view to provide the inmates with the means of earning a livelihood. Carpentry, blacksmithery, rattan work and weaving are the important industries taught. The school turns out good work and workmen, and during the Great War a number of men trained in it went overseas. Several of its old boys are now employed in the railway workshops at Trichinopoly, Perambúr and Podanúr. There were in 1924, 53 workers and apprentices in the cabinet-making department, 9 in the rattan and 32 in the weaving section. The mission gives a grant of Rs. 4,500 and Government about Rs. 4,000; and the sale of manufactured articles brings in a gross revenue of Rs. 36,000. The food of each boy in the home costs the mission Rs. 6-8-0 a month. The school and home occupy extensive grounds, and there is a proposal to open a motor engineering section. The school is deservedly popular not only for the fine articles it supplies but also for the opportunity it affords the industrially-minded boy to develop his ability amidst pleasant surroundings.

The All Saints' Industrial School at Puthúr near Trichinopoly trains about 40 boys (of whom 25 are given free boarding) in cabinet-making, rattan and blacksmith's work. The school is in receipt of a yearly grant of about Rs. 2,000 from Government.

Page 206.—*Delete* the last three sentences of the third paragraph and *substitute* the following:—

At about a furlong from the college is "Clive's House" maintained as a Students' Home with accommodation for about 300 Hindu students. There are four hostels attached to it, for Saivites, Vaishnavites, Malabar Brahmans and non-Brahman vegetarians. The home is under the superintendence of a paid member of the lay staff and of a warden who sleeps in the home. The remainder of the students, whether Roman Catholic or Hindu, are obliged to reside either with parents and relatives or in hostels duly recognized by the college authorities.

St. Joseph's
College.

Substitute for the last five lines on this page, the following:—

There are about 2,200 students on the rolls of whom 1,000 are in the college classes. The college is well-known throughout the Presidency for its fine science laboratories, the efficiency of

its staff, and its successes in the university examinations. The buildings have been largely extended since 1906, among the extensions being the Lawley Hall and the laboratories.

Page 207.—*Substitute for the second paragraph, the following:—*

The fees paid by the students in the college department are the standard rates; in the school they are slightly above the standard rates, and uniform with the rates paid in all the local schools. Scholarships, equal to the college fees are awarded in the college classes according to rank in the university examinations at the rate of one for every 25 students. There are also other scholarships founded in memory of former principals and professors.

For the first eleven lines of the third paragraph *substitute the following:—*

Bishop Heber
College.

Bishop Heber College at Trichinopoly is an institution with an interesting past extending back to the year 1762 when, after the close of the Carnatic Wars, "Father" Schwartz of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge founded an English and Tamil school in his own house in the Fort. One of the earliest benefactors of the school was the Nawab himself. The school was later held in a neighbouring building which served also the purposes of a Church on Sundays until Christ Church was completed in 1766. Schwartz was succeeded in 1778 by the Rev. C. Pohle, who carried on the work of the school till his death in 1818. The English branch was separated soon afterwards and was transferred to the care of the Government chaplain and is the parent of the present St. John's Church Vestry School in the Cantonment. The early history of the Tamil branch is wrapped in obscurity, but it seems to have survived in the three elementary vernacular schools held in Tenuur. At any rate the latter were the nucleus of the present college. In 1825 the management and superintendence of the mission at Trichinopoly was handed over to the S.P.G. When Bishop Heber visited the town in 1826 he made an appeal for the enlargement and improvement of the school and immediately after his tragic death a public subscription was raised to give effect to his last wishes and the school when reconstructed as a higher-grade school was named the Heber Memorial School.

Delete the last two sentences on this page and add the following:—

During the principalship (1904-07) of the Rev. H. Pakenham-Walsh (subsequently Bishop of Assam) a new hostel was built adjoining the college to accommodate about 75 Hindu students. In 1914 another hostel named after Bishop Montgomery, the secretary of the S.P.G., was built to accommodate about 100 Christian students, while new buildings were erected at about the same time to provide eighteen additional class rooms for the high school. Athletics have always received special attention

and new playing fields over eight acres in extent were acquired and laid out in 1919. To commemorate the centenary of Bishop Heber's death the college which had hitherto been called the S.P.G. College was renamed Bishop Heber College.

Page 208.—Delete the last two sentences of the first paragraph and the second and third paragraphs on this page and *add* the following at the end of the chapter :—

In 1924 the college was further enlarged to provide for the new honours degree courses instituted by the University. The institution comprises a first-grade college affiliated up to these honours degree courses and a high school with three middle schools in the suburbs of the town acting as feeders.

The college contains about 560 students, and the high and middle school about 1,400. Liberal scholarships are given annually by the S.P.C.K. to Christian students, and the college awards a number of open scholarships to the students in all classes ranging from Rs. 90 to 120 a year. In addition there is a special fund to which old boys and members of the staff contribute, out of which concessions are granted to clever students whose pecuniary circumstances prevent them from prosecuting their studies without such assistance.

In 1922 the management of the college was transferred by the S.P.G. to a board with the Bishop of Madras as president, and representatives of all the Anglican dioceses in South India as members. The S.P.G. however continues to accept all financial responsibility for the maintenance of the college. The centenary of Bishop Heber's death was the occasion of the issue of a special appeal to the public to provide for further extension of the buildings.

The third college in Trichinopoly town is managed by Indians. It started as a national high school in 1886 and six years later was brought under the control of a council of Indian gentlemen. The school was at first located in rented buildings, and the pile of buildings now housing the college for which the foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock in 1898 was completed in 1904. Further additions have since been made by the generosity of the late Kodiyalam Vasudeva Ayyangar, a premier landholder of the district, the Zamindar of Udaiyarpalaiyam, the late Diwan Bahadur Pethachi Chettiyar and others. A hostel which can accommodate ninety students was opened in 1912. The National College.

The college is open to all students irrespective of caste. There are about 400 students in the college department and about a thousand in the high school classes. The college Council, registered in 1902 under the Charitable Societies' Act, consists of 50 members and the managing committee has 18 members with the principal as an ex-officio member.

The Holy Cross Girls' College was founded by the late Father Billard of the local Jesuit Mission in 1902 and was from the beginning conducted by the Daughters of the Holy Cross. The Holy Cross Girls' College.

It was first opened in a small building in a crowded street at the foot of the rock, where the municipal dispensary now stands and the little primary school was raised to a middle school in 1903 and to a high school in 1907. The number of pupils increased rapidly and the school moved into its present spacious premises near the Fort Railway station in January 1915. The school has since become a second-grade college with a secondary training school for mistresses attached to it.

The Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School at Uraiyur near Trichinopoly was founded in Karur in 1876 as an elementary school for the children left destitute in the great famine of that year. It was transferred to Trichinopoly in 1905 and raised to a secondary school three years later and to a high school in 1918. There is also a girls' school for Europeans in the Cantonment at Trichinopoly.

General.

There are 92 private schools in the district of which 14 are for teaching advanced Sanskrit. The rest are mostly vernacular schools teaching Tamil, and Koran is taught in about ten. There are six Indian orphanages and boarding homes in the district which provide for the education and boarding of destitute children.

The education of Adi-Dravidas is gradually improving. The percentage of males under instruction among them is 7 and that of females is 5. The Labour Department of Government is trying to improve their condition and there are 127 schools specially for that community with about 3,000 children in them.

CHAPTER XI.—LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Page 232.—*Add* after the second paragraph the following account of the Revenue Settlement of 1924-25 :—

Re-settlement
1924-25.

The term fixed for the settlement of the district (excluding the Karur taluk and 26 villages of Musiri, which formed part of the Salem district and were settled in 1903-04) expired in 1923-24. The re-settlement was introduced in the kádárambam or upland tract in 1924-25, in the nírárambam tract,—the lands irrigated by tanks or channels which receive their supply from the Cauvery, the Coleroon, the Amarávati or the Nandiyar,—and the three Pachamalai hill villages in 1925-26. The re-settlement operations were based on the proposals made by Mr. G. W. Priestley, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer. In Trichinopoly and part of Lálgudi taluk the registry in the revenue accounts revised by a special staff in advance of the re-survey which was completed in 1914, was brought up to date; but no revision of registry or re-survey work was done in the Pachamalai hill villages. These were, however, carried out in the remaining areas as a preliminary to the re-settlement.

The revised
rates.

At the last re-settlement paddy was adopted as the standard crop for wet lands and cumbu, ragi, cholam and varagu for dry lands. As the price of varagu was not continuously recorded

during the currency of that settlement only the three remaining grains were retained as standard crops for dry lands. The commutation rates per garoe for these grains amounted to Rs. 269 for paddy, Rs. 314 for cumbu, Rs. 274 for ragi and Rs. 292 for cholam, which represented an increase of 117, 181, 104 and 139 per cent respectively over the commutation rates adopted at the last re-settlement. Notwithstanding this rise in prices, the rates of assessment on kádárambam dry lands were enhanced by only 12½ per cent and those on nírárambam dry lands and on wet lands in both kádárambam and nírárambam by 18½ per cent, the lowest nírárambam dry rate of As. 8 being left unaltered. The rates on the lands in the plains portion of the Pachamalai villages were enhanced by 12½ per cent; while the rates on the lands on the hills were left unchanged. The irrigated lands in the Pachamalais were transferred to wet and assessed at Rs. 3-8-0 per acre, the appropriate rate for similar lands in the Kádárambam tract.

The following are the most important features of the re-settlement:—

The classification of sources in the kádárambam tract adopted at the last settlement did not depend on the capacity of individual sources, but an average classification was assigned to all sources in the same village or tract. The resulting rates of assessment on single crop wet lands and the rates of composition for second crop charge were thus inequitable. With a view to rectify these defects, the irrigation sources in the tract were divided among five classes according as they afforded a supply for all 12 months, between 8 and 12 months, 5 and 8 months, 3 and 5 months and under 3 months. None of the sources in the district was placed in the first class. No general re-classification of irrigation sources was carried out in the nírárambam tract; and in view of the damage caused by the floods of 1924, five sources were reduced from the first to the second class subject to the condition that the original classification would be restored if the damage was repaired.

Lands registered as dry but regularly under wet cultivation, and lands from which water from a Government source of irrigation could not be excluded were transferred to wet, provided they could be irrigated economically and without prejudice to other registered wet lands. Lands registered as wet which, owing to their situation on a high level or for any other reason, were unfit for wet cultivation were transferred to dry in cases where the owners consented and where the lands had not been deliberately rendered unfit for wet cultivation. In the case of wet lands which had been covered with sand to a depth of over one foot during the floods of 1924 the holders were given the option of having their lands re-classified. This concession was at first applied only to the lands which remained uncleared at the time of inspection by the settlement staff, but was subsequently extended to lands already cleared, provided they had been covered with sand to a depth of over one foot. It was also ordered that if the lands covered with sand were

SPECIAL
FEATURES.
Classification
of irrigation
sources.

Revision of
wet ayacuts.

retained as wet, remission would be granted until the sand was removed. The total extent of dry land transferred to wet was 9,409.35 acres and that of wet transferred to dry was 1,104.24 acres.

Classification of lands.

Lands registered as poramboke but actually under cultivation or fit for cultivation and not required for the purposes of the State or for the common use of the villagers, were either assigned on patta after collecting land and tree values where necessary, or were transferred to assessed waste, leaving the question of assignment to the revenue department. The extent of poramboke thus assigned on patta was 10,358.58 acres and that transferred to assessed waste was 47,025.67 acres. Lands registered as poramboke but not required for the purposes of the State or for the common use of the villagers and unfit for cultivation, were transferred to "unassessed". The area so transferred was 13,880.53 acres. Important channels and paths running through patta lands, not already registered as poramboke, were subdivided and registered as poramboke in cases where they were more than 20 links in width; while those which were registered as poramboke in the revenue accounts but which were insignificant or less than 20 links in width were measured in with patta lands.

Lands which were registered as assessed waste but which were required for the purposes of the State or for the common use of the villagers were transferred to poramboke. The extent so transferred was 24,338.59 acres.

Re-classification of soils.

No general re-classification of soils was made. At the original settlement the classification of soils in the kádárambam tract was made on a system of two or three sorts under each class of soil. These sorts were re-numbered on a system of five sorts under each class together with an extra sort under "red sand". This re-numbering did not, however, entail any change in the rate of assessment. The soil classification was revised in the cases of lands which had been considerably over-assessed or under-assessed at the previous settlement, of lands in the Kádárambam tract which formed the ayacut of irrigation sources the classification of which was altered at the re-settlement, and of lands in the kádárambam tract which had been classified as "permanently improved" at the original settlement.

Registered double crop lands.

All lands which prior to re-settlement had been registered as double crop were allowed to continue to be so registered and to pay for the second crop the same proportion of the first crop charge as they had till then been paying. In cases, however, where the retention of the old registration resulted in any hardship, the Special Settlement Officer was authorized to revise the registry. Lands registered as single crop or as compounded double crop prior to re-settlement were registered as double crop provided the holders thereof applied in writing to the Special Settlement Officer for such registration and provided also that the lands were not so situated as to render the supply of water for two wet crops uneconomical. Lands registered as double crop as above are eligible for remission of the difference between

the double and single crop charges if the water-supply be insufficient for two crops in any year.

The rates of composition for second crop charges adopted at the previous settlement in the kádárambam tract were in some cases arbitrary and inequitable. At the re-settlement they were brought into line with those prescribed in the Board's Standing Orders.

Composition
for second
crop charges.

A number of small rain-fed tanks with ayakats of 20 acres and less were handed over to the ayakatdars for maintenance, the tank-beds being continued as poramboke and the ayakats assessed at special rates. Government have foregone the charge for second crop and any water-rate on cultivation carried on with water from such tanks. The total extent of the ayakats of the tanks so handed over was 339.77 acres and the assessment Rs. 1,267-1-0.

The total cost of the special staff and re-settlement operations was Rs. 26,52,467. As a result of the re-settlement the land revenue rose from Rs. 20,16,394 to Rs. 28,35,040.

Financial
results.

Page 233.—Add the following paragraphs at the foot of the page:—

The term of thirty years fixed for the original settlement of the Karúr taluk expired in 1909-10 and the re-settlement, which was based on the proposals of Mr. J. K. Lancashire, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, was introduced in 1910-11. There was no regular re-survey or revision survey by the Survey Department. As a preliminary to the re-settlement the registry in the revenue accounts was revised by a special revenue staff and the subdivisions made at the re-settlement were measured by a survey staff both working under the general control of the Special Settlement Officer. The main feature of the re-settlement was the revision of the old rates by a percentage enhancement.

REVENUE
HISTORY OF
KARUR
TALUK.

Re-settle-
ment of
1910-11.

The standard crops adopted at the original settlement for both wet and dry lands were retained. The commutation rates amounted to Rs. 167 for paddy, Rs. 176 for cumbu, Rs. 225 for cholam and Rs. 179 for ragi, which represented an increase of 32.5, 69.6, 62.3 and 55.5 per cent, respectively over the rates adopted at the original settlement. The old rates were, however, enhanced by only 15 per cent in the case of wet and 12½ per cent in the case of dry lands.

The most important features of the re-settlement were that no general re-classification of soils was made, nor was there any change in the classification of irrigation sources; that lands registered as "dry" which had been regularly under wet cultivation for five years and also lands from which water could not be excluded from a Government source of irrigation, were transferred to "wet" but many dry lands irrigated by baling from the Pogalúr Korambu channel were, however, retained as "dry" as the ryots had not constructed head works and sluices to regulate the supply of water; that important cart tracks and channels, which had formerly been included in patta lands were subdivided and registered as "poramboke"; and that where the rates

Special
features.

for the composition of second crop charge differed from the standard rates prescribed by the Board they were continued at the re-settlement, and the only change made was that lands under the Cauvery Korambu channels on which the second crop charge had been allowed to be compounded at one-third of the single crop assessment were registered as consolidated "double crop" at the re-settlement and assessed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the single crop charge.

The land revenue of the taluk rose on re-settlement from Rs. 2,79,457 to Rs. 3,19,126.

Page 242.—Add after the fourth paragraph the following additional paragraphs:—

**VILLAGE
ESTABLISH-
MENTS.**

Revision of
1922-23.

In 1922 and 1923 a general revision of village establishments was effected as a measure of retrenchment along with the re-grouping of villages during the re-survey then in progress in all but the Karúr taluk. Considerable reduction in the number of village officers and menials was effected and side by side the pay of the village establishment was increased to Rs. 15 for village officers and Rs. 8 for menials in ryotwari areas. The post of assistant karnam was abolished in all but five villages in this district. The revision resulted in an annual increase in expenditure of about Rs. 18,600.

Of 1926-27.

After the revision had been in force for about four years the Village Officers Restoration Act IV of 1926 was passed. In 1926-27 all village officers abolished in 1922-23 were restored with the exception of assistant karnams and other officers and menials, whose services had been dispensed with on administrative grounds. The grouped or amalgamated villages were at the same time re-divided with their original units. The pay of the village establishment was slightly reduced and the jama-bandi allowance of village officers abolished. This restoration did not result in any increase in the cost of the establishment.

Page 243.—Add the following at the end of the chapter:—

**EXISTING
DIVISIONAL
CHARGES.**

Námakkal taluk of the Salem district was added to the Trichinopoly district in 1910, but on 1st April 1918 the greater part of it was re-transferred to the Salem district. The Tathiyangárpèttai firka consisting of 22 ayan and 3 inam villages, which formed part of this taluk, was, however, retained in the district and included in the Musiri taluk. A reconstitution of taluks of the district was made at the same time; 83 ayan and 13 inam villages situated north of the Coleroon were taken from the Trichinopoly taluk and these with 16 ayan and 8 inam villages of Musiri taluk and 10 ayan and 1 inam villages of Perambalúr taluk were constituted into a separate taluk called the Samayapuram taluk. The deputy tahsildar at Lalgudi became a sub-magistrate, the revenue work being taken over by the tahsildar. The new taluk was subsequently named "Lalgudi". Fifteen ayas and 3 inam villages of the old Musiri taluk were added to the Perambalúr taluk as the former taluk was considered a heavy charge with the addition of the Námakkal villages. The new taluk and the Musiri taluk as reduced were formed into a new revenue division with headquarters at Musiri.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF COLLECTORS OF THE TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT
FROM 1801 UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Date of taking charge.	Name.	Date of taking charge.	Name.
August 1801 ...	J. Wallace.	4th November 1897.	R. H. Shipley.
April 1804 ...	P. Kinlock, Head Assistant in charge.	21st June 1899.	J. H. Robertson.
		3rd August 1898.	R. H. Shipley.
		11th March 1899.	J. H. Robertson.
June 1805 ...	R. H. Young, Sub-Collector in charge.	16th November 1899.	R. H. Shipley.
		16th February 1901.	G. W. Elphinstone.
August 1808 ...	G. Garrow.	11th August 1902.	E. L. R. Thornton.
June 1809 ...	R. H. Young.	22nd September 1902.	R. H. Shipley.
October 1809 ...	G. F. Travers.	2nd September 1903.	J. P. Bedford.
March 1815 ...	C. M. Lushington.	26th May 1904...	C. G. Spencer.
August 1823 ...	G. W. Saunders.	2nd September 1904.	A. Thomson.
November 1826.	H. Dickenson.	22nd December 1904.	A. Butterworth.
January 1829 ...	N. S. Cameron.	17th April 1905.	E. L. R. Thornton.
March 1831 ...	R. Nelson.	3rd November 1905.	A. Butterworth.
April 1832 ...	H. M. Blair.	30th April 1906.	A. L. Vibert.
May 1838 ...	W. C. Ogilvie.	17th July 1906 ...	A. Butterworth.
February 1839 ..	A. P. Onslow.	28th March 1908.	F. R. Hemingway.
March 1847 ...	W. Elliot.	12th May 1908...	C. T. H. Johnson.
November 1848.	A. P. Onslow.	10th October 1908.	M. Young.
December 1848.	E. Maltby.	30th January 1911.	E. W. Legh.
March 1851 ...	J. Bird.	1st November 1911.	M. Young.
September 1858.	M. J. Walhouse.	29th May 1912...	J. O. Molony.
November 1858.	J. Bird.	6th September 1912.	R. Narayana Ayyar.
May 1860 ...	Æ. R. McDonell.	22nd November 1912.	L. E. Buckley.
February 1863...	M. J. Walhouse.	30th December 1913.	A. L. Vibert.
January 1864 ...	J. Fraser.	28th February 1916.	E. S. Lloyd.
April 1864 ...	Æ. R. McDonell.	26th August 1917.	J. Gray.
February 1866...	C. N. Pochin.	26th September 1917.	E. S. Lloyd.
September 1866.	G. Vans Agnew.	8th June 1918 ..	E. P. Walsh.
October 1866 ...	G. Banbury.	5th September 1918.	H. J. Reilly.
March 1867 ...	G. Vans Agnew.	7th April 1919 ..	C. G. Austin.
December 1867.	C. T. Longley.	27th November 1919.	F. J. Richards.
October 1868 ...	G. Banbury.	20th December 1919.	E. W. Legh.
January 1870 ..	W. M. Cadell.	27th January 1921.	Rai Bahadur U. Rama Rao
December 1870.	W. McQuhae.	8th March 1922.	P. Macqueen.
April 1871 ...	W. S. Whiteside.	21st March 1923.	P. O. Dutt.
April 1872 ...	A. McC. Webster.	22nd September 1928.	Rai Bahadur U. Rama Rao.
July 1872 ...	J. B. Pennington.	30th June 1930.	L. J. MacIver.
May 1875 ...	H. Sewell.	28th August 1930.	S. Ranganathan.
7th May 1879 ...	C. W. W. Martin.		
17th May 1879 ..	C. A. Bird.		
August 1879 ...	C. W. W. Martin.		
December 1880.	H. Sewell.		
30th March 1883.	C. A. Galton.		
April 1883 ...	W. J. H. Lefanu.		
June 1883 ...	H. Sewell.		
July 1885 ...	H. R. Farmer.		
November 1886.	W. P. Austin.		
March 1887 ...	W. A. Willock.		
November 1888.	G. W. Fawcett.		
March 1891 ...	M. Hammick.		
June 1891 ...	C. J. Wier.		
December 1891.	W. H. Welsh.		
August 1893 ...	L. C. Miller.		
December 1893.	J. Andrew.		
23rd April 1895...	E. A. Elwin.		
8th July 1895 ...	J. Andrew.		
15th September 1896.	J. K. Batten.		
1st February 1897.	B. MacLeod.		

CHAPTER XII.—SALT, ABKĀRI AND
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Page 244.—Delete the last three sentences of the first paragraph and add the following :—

Salt. The salt consumed in the district, including the adjoining Pudukkottai State, is Madras salt, the sources of supply being Tanjore, Rāmnād, Tinnevely and South Arcot districts. The average price of salt at the headquarter station of this district in 1928-29 was Rs. 2-7-6 per maund. The district is in the jurisdiction of the salt preventive assistant inspector who is stationed at Coimbatore.

Page 245.—Add to the first paragraph the following :—

Salt-earth. Salt-earth has been declared contraband salt in the whole of the district except the Karūr taluk. The saline soils in the district are patrolled by special preventive parties, and experience has shown that salt crime is prevalent in the Udaiyarpālaiyam and Perambalūr taluks.

Page 246.—Delete the last three sentences of the second paragraph and add the following :—

Saltpetre. This industry flourishes in the three taluks of Karūr, Kulittalai and Musiri. Under the rules introduced with effect from 1st January 1927 a single licence is issued for the manufacture of both crude and refined saltpetre and the licence fee is regulated by the dimensions of the plant used in the refinery. The refiner obtains his requirements of the raw product from the crude saltpetre works situated in the adjoining villages and is left free to dispose of the salt reduced in the refinery. Forty-one licences for the manufacture of saltpetre have been issued under the new rules in the Lalgudi, Trichinopoly, Karur, Musiri and Kulittalai taluks of the district. The refined saltpetre is used chiefly for the manufacture of fireworks and gunpowder. The industry is almost entirely in the hands of the Uppiliyar caste.

Page 247.—For the fourth paragraph on this page substitute the following :—

Abkārī and opium. The excise revenue of the district consists chiefly of that derived from arrack, toddy, ganja, opium and foreign liquor.

Page 248.—Add to the first paragraph the following :—

Arrack. This district is supplied by the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, from their distillery at Nellikuppam. Over-proof arrack is transported and bonded at their warehouse at Trichinopoly and issued after reduction of strength.

Add the following to the third paragraph :—

Toddy. No smuggling appears to take place on any appreciable scale from Pudukkottai State. Under an arrangement between the Darbar and the British Government, toddy trees are tapped in British territory for the State and vice versa. The revenue is credited to the State or British Government, wherever trees are tapped and not with reference to shops, as in the case of Mysore State.

Substitute for the last paragraph on this page the following :—

The sale of these drugs is controlled under the usual system common to all parts of the presidency. Ganja is supplied from the Government storehouses at Vetapalam and Santavasal on indents from shopkeepers direct. Ganja depots, which existed in districts formerly, have all been abolished. Opium is stocked in Taluk offices and issued to shopkeepers. Of late, large quantities of ganja and opium are being smuggled out from the presidency to Straits Settlements and Ceylon, where they fetch very good prices ; and smuggling, which is done on an organized scale, is being put down. Opium and hemp drugs.

Page 249.—Substitute for the existing second paragraph the following paragraph :—

The district for purposes of excise administration is divided into two excise inspectors' circles—the North Trichinopoly circle comprising the Musiri, Perambalur, Lalgudi and Udaiyarpalayam taluks and the South Trichinopoly circle comprising the Karūr, Kulittalai and Trichinopoly taluks. Administrative divisions.

Add to the paragraph dealing with "Income-tax" the following additional paragraph :—

Under the Income-tax Act of 1886 all incomes of Rs. 500 a year and upwards were liable to taxation. The taxable minimum was raised to Rs. 1,000 in 1903 and to Rs. 2,000 in 1919. The maximum rate of tax was five pies in the rupee till 1916 when it was raised to twelve pies. In 1921 the maximum was raised to sixteen pies in the rupee. In 1917 the Super-tax Act was passed by which an additional tax varying from one anna in the rupee to three annas in the rupee was levied on incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000. In 1921 the maximum rate of super-tax was raised to four annas. The Income-tax Act was amended in 1918 and the Super-tax Act in 1920. The law relating to income-tax and super-tax was further revised and consolidated by the Income-tax Act, 1922, which with minor alterations is now in force. The maximum rate of income-tax was raised in 1922 to eighteen pies in the rupee and the maximum rate of super-tax to six annas in the rupee. The rates are not now laid down in the Act, but are prescribed from year to year by the Finance Act. Income-tax.

The income-tax revenue was till 1922 administered by the Madras Board of Revenue subject to the control of the Local Government. It is now administered directly by the Government of India through the Central Board of Revenue at Delhi and a Commissioner for the province.

CHAPTER XIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page 250.—Substitute for the first paragraph the following :—

Excluding the courts of the revenue divisional officers, who try rent suits under Act VIII of 1868 and enquire into disputes between the zamindar and ryots under Act I of 1908, there are four grades of civil courts in the district. These are the village (Civil justice.

courts (which include courts where village munsifs sit singly or in a bench and panchayat courts constituted under Madras Act II of 1920), and the courts of district munsifs, subordinate judges and the District Judge. There are at present six district munsifs' courts with jurisdiction over the areas specified below :—

District munsifs' courts.	Jurisdiction.
Kulittalai ...	Parts of Kulittalai, Musiri and Trichinopoly taluks.
Karūr ...	Karūr taluk; the western portion of the Kulittalai taluk and the Kadavūr zamindari.
Turaiyūr...	Portions of Musiri, Perambalūr and Lālgudi taluks.
Ariyalūr ...	Udaiyārpālaiyam taluk and portion of Perambalūr taluk.
Srirangam ...	Portions of Lālgudi and Trichinopoly taluks.
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly municipality and the rest of the Trichinopoly taluk.

The subordinate judge's court of Trichinopoly has jurisdiction over the whole district, and, owing to the heavy institutions, employs two and sometimes three additional judges to exercise jurisdiction in it. The principal subordinate judge exercises the powers of an assistant sessions judge. There is also a court of small causes presided over by an officer of the grade of a subordinate judge, who hears suits of a small cause nature of value up to Rs. 1,000 arising within the jurisdiction of the district munsifs of Trichinopoly and Srirangam and in certain villages of the Manappārai firka of Kulittalai taluk. The District Judge hears mostly appeals from the judgments and orders of the subordinate judges and district munsifs and is also the judge of the court of session trying cases of serious crimes committed to it by the magistrates in the district and hearing appeals against the convictions of first-class magistrates. The District Judge and subordinate judges have been given jurisdiction to enquire into disputed elections to district and taluk boards and to municipalities and unions, and this with the general awakening of the political conscience of the community has added considerably to their work.

Panchayat
courts.

Village panchayat courts superseded village munsifs' courts in this district in 1920 and in 1928 there were eighty-four such courts engaged in trying civil suits.

Page 251.—Add after the first paragraph the following new paragraph :—

Amount of
litigation.

Statistics of litigation in 1927 showed, however, that while there was one suit for every 75 persons in the presidency as a whole in all civil courts (including village courts), the figure for this district was one suit for every 63 persons, Malabar, South Kanara, Tanjore and Tinnevely being the most litigious districts with one suit for every 39, 44, 60 and 61 persons respectively.

The district contributed 5.45 per cent of the total institutions of suits and appeals in the presidency, only five other districts contributing a larger percentage. Apparently the district has grown more litigious since 1902.

Page 251.—Substitute for the second paragraph on this page the following:—

Registration is managed on the same lines as elsewhere. A district registrar is stationed at Trichinopoly, and is assisted by two joint sub-registrars in his own office and by a third joint sub-registrar in a separate building at the same station who exercise concurrent jurisdiction with him in original registration in his sub-district. There are twenty-two other sub-registrars of whom seven are stationed at taluk headquarters. Registration shows considerable progress, the aggregate value of immovable property registered annually having risen during the last fifty years from 28 lakhs to 294 lakhs. Registration.

Page 252.—Add to the second paragraph under "Crime" the following:—

Statistics of crime for 1927 showed one serious offence against person and property for every 2,000 to 2,500 of the population. From the point of view of criminality, out of five classifications made, the district stood third along with Rāmnād and Salem, and was placed above the Coimbatore, Cuddalore and Tanjore group; and out of 30,801 persons brought to trial 16,950 or 55 per cent were convicted. Crime.

Substitute for the third and fourth paragraphs the following:—

The castes which are responsible for the greater part of the crime in the district are the Salem-Melur-nad Koravars; the Kallars of Trichinopoly taluk and of Madura and Tanjore districts and the Pudukkóttai State; the Ambalagars of Kulittalai taluk; the Valayars of Elanthapatti and Samayapuram; the Kalady Pallars of Trichinopoly, Lalgudi and Kulittalai taluks; the Paraiyars of Udaiyārpālaiyam and Perambalūr taluks; the Urali Goundans of Kulittalai taluk; the Vétuva Goundans of Karūr taluk; the Thennūr Padayachis of Udaiyārpālaiyam taluk; the Dabbai or Inji Koravans of this and Salem and South Arcot districts; and the Irulars of Udaiyārpālaiyam and Perambalūr taluks. Raids are also made into this district by Keelūr-nad and Melur-nad Koravars of Salem and by Veppūr Paraiyars of South Arcot. Criminal castes.

The Kallans are the most expert as well as the most persistent cattle thieves and dacoities are now being committed by Vettuva Goundans of Karur taluk, Valaiyars of Samayapuram, Dabbai Koravars, and Padayachis of Udaiyārpālaiyam taluk and the Kallans of Trichinopoly taluk.

Page 253.—Substitute for the second and third sentences of paragraph 3 the following:—

They are divided into a number of endogamous sections, of which the Ina Koravans or the Edayapatti Kepmāris and Koravans.

Salem-Melur-nad Koravars are the most criminal. There are other sections also of them like the Marasa, Mondu and Kādukutti Koravans.

Page 254.—Add the following to the second paragraph on this page:—

By inter-marriage and frequent association with one another the differences between the Karūr and Nāmakkal Koravans have almost disappeared and both are indiscriminately known as the Salem-Melūr-nad Koravars.

Add to the third paragraph the following:—

The movement rapidly spread into the Palni taluk because of the intolerable exactions of the Koravars and they were persecuted and driven out from village to village; but the district authorities had to interfere and stop the persecution.

Page 256.—Add to the first paragraph the following:—

Kaval. Though the system in the form set out above is gradually dying out, *kaval* and *thuppukuli* still continue among the Kallars and have also been adopted by other criminal communities like the Ūrāli Goundans of Kulittalai taluk.

Add between the first and second sentences of paragraph 2 the following:—

Local peculiarities. There are no permanent Kallar settlements in the Karūr taluk and those who levy *kaval* fees on bullocks are Kallars living on the borders of the Madura district.

Page 257.—Add the following new paragraph after the third:—

Thuppukuli. The system of *thuppukuli* has been largely copied by the Ūrāli Goundans of Pālaviduty, by the Kāladies of Lālgudy and Thuvrankurichi and by the Ambalagārs and Padayāchis of Kulittalai and Udiayārpālaiyam taluks respectively.

Page 258.—Add the following new paragraph after the second:—

Koosai in Trichinopoly Town. In Trichinopoly Cantonment, in Golden Rock, Kimber Garden, Race Course and Central Jail, a Kallar *kavalgar* or watchman is still regarded as a necessity for every household and bungalow, if ordinary safety is to be assured.

Add to the third paragraph on the page the following:—

Criminal gangs. The most prominent of the gangs on the registers of the Police is still the Ina Koravan *alias* Thógamalai Képmāri. There are about 177 members on the rolls, but less than a fifth of them are resident in their village. Their sphere of operations extends throughout India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. They are expert pick-pockets and cheats. They frequent mostly festivals that attract large crowds and ports and big cities. They dress decently, imitate the ways and speak the languages of different castes and are not easily identifiable. They seldom

commit offences in their own districts. The women are also as bad as the men, and the gang constitutes a difficult police problem throughout the country.

Add to the fourth paragraph the following :—

Yet another tribe of wandering gangs is the Thottia Nāyak, the members of which both males and females, are addicted to thieving. They frequent markets, bathing ghats and popular festivals. They are expert pick-pockets and have also been known to commit burglaries.

Page 259.—Delete the last six sentences of the third paragraph and substitute the following :—

Civil debtors from North Arcot and Salem districts and from Jails. Erode and Dharapuram in the Coimbatore district are also confined here. There is now accommodation for 2,084 prisoners of all classes, partly made up of association wards for the better class of prisoners, and individual cells for the habituals. It has also a well-equipped hospital, with an operating theatre, controlled by the District Medical Officer. A quarantine block has been constructed on up-to-date lines for all new admissions who are detained for a period of ten days before being admitted into the main jail. An annexe with accommodation for 520 prisoners constructed outside the jail during the Mappilla rebellion has since been set apart for the custody of civil prisoners and under-trials.

The main industries are cumby and blanket weaving for Police and other Government departments, carpentry, gingelly-oil pressing, kora mat-making and twine-making (for supply to the Government stationery department) from aloe fibre mainly grown in the jail compound. A new fly-proof kitchen has been provided and all the conservancy arrangements brought up to date with the result that epidemics which were a yearly occurrence have completely subsided. The sleeping barracks have been provided with cage latrines for use at night.

A special feature in this jail is the provision of a separate tubercular hospital, where all tubercular patients are segregated and undergo the latest treatment. Elementary education has been introduced as a compulsory measure for all convicts up to the age of 30, and special moral lectures are given to all convicts on Sundays.

A discharged prisoners' aid society has been formed in the town and a home for them established as a temporary refuge while awaiting employment. There is the usual board of visitors in the interests of the convicts. The late Mr. Shubrick, who was Superintendent of this jail for about 30 years, introduced specimens of the edible date from Egypt and is said to have been the first in South India to succeed in obtaining fruit from them. The Boer prisoners who were interned to the west of the jail had independently raised some date palms for seed and some of these palms were transplanted into the main jail about 1,900 and are thriving.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES, TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Date of taking charge.	Name.	Date of taking charge.	Name.
September 1843.	G. S. Greenway.	29th March 1905.	A. M. Slight.
November 1845.	W. Harrington	10th December 1906.	E. L. Thornton.
December 1847.	E. Story.	29th March 1907.	A. Edgington.
June 1848 ...	G. S. Greenway.	24th June 1907.	E. L. Thornton.
March 1850 ...	T. E. J. Boileau.	6th February 1910.	A. F. Pinhey.
September 1850.	J. Rohde.	6th July 1910 ...	C. G. Spencer.
March 1851 ...	J. H. Davidson.	12th July 1911.	E. L. Thornton.
November 1851.	G. S. Greenway.	10th February 1913.	J. T. Gillespie.
July 1852 ...	G. M. Swinton.	4th March 1913.	B. O. Smith.
October 1852 ...	G. S. Greenway.	18th April 1913.	E. L. Thornton.
June 1853 ...	T. J. P. Harris.	15th October 1913.	H. O. D. Harding.
October 1858 ...	E. G. Clarke.	4th March 1916.	A. S. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar.
May 1860 ...	T. J. P. Harris.	1st May 1916 ...	W. W. Phillips.
February 1866 ...	Æ R. McDonell.	3rd July 1916 ..	A. S. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar.
January 1867 ...	F. M. Kindersley.	16th August 1916.	J. G. Burn.
June 1867 ...	W. McQuhae.	24th September 1916.	A. S. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar.
December 1867.	R. Davidson.	13th November 1916.	L. G. Moore.
September 1868.	W. M. Cadell.	4th December 1916.	J. G. Burn.
December 1869.	R. Davidson.	7th July 1919 ...	A. S. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar.
August 1873	E. F. Webster.	18th October 1920.	R. A. Krishna-swami Ayyar.
April 1878 ...	F. Brandt.	11th November 1920.	C. Krishnaswami Rao.
April 1879 ...	F. H. Woodroffe.	25th January 1921.	R. Gopala Rao.
April 1880 ...	F. Brandt.	27th April 1921.	A. S. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar.
December 1882.	J. F. Smith	3rd January 1923.	T. S. Tyagaraja Ayyar.
September 1884.	G. D. Irvine.	16th July 1923.	V. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar.
March 1886 ...	W. F. Grahame.	1st November 1923.	T. S. Tyagaraja Ayyar.
September 1886.	G. D. Irvine.	11th November 1924.	P. S. Sitarama Ayyar.
October 1887 ...	H. T. Knox.	10th December 1924.	K. P. Lakshmana Rao.
February 1888	W. H. Thorburn.	28th September 1927.	K. Gopalan Nayar.
November 1888.	W. P. Austin.	8th November 1927.	A. Narayana Pantulu.
August 1891 ...	H. H. O'Farrell.	6th January 1928.	K. S. Ramaswami Sastri.
13th September 1892.	J. W. F. Dumergue.	3rd February 1928.	K. P. Lakshmana Rao.
20th December 1892.	J. P. Fiddian.	1st July 1929 ...	R. H. Courtenay.
11th June 1894.	C. Venkobachari.		
31st August 1894.	R. D. Broadfoot		
1st April 1895 ..	E. C. Rawson.		
1st July 1895 ...	R. D. Broadfoot.		
13th July 1896.	T. M. Swaminatha Ayyar.		
6th August 1896.	L. O. Miller.		
26th February 1899.	H. G. Joseph.		
10th April 1900.	G. W. Elphinstone.		
30th October 1900.	H. G. Joseph.		
27th July 1902.	R. F. Grimley.		
6th January 1903.	L. G. Moore.		
5th February 1903.	H. G. Joseph.		
6th July 1903 ...	L. G. Moore.		
27th November 1903.	J. Hewetson.		

CHAPTER XIV.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Page 260.—Substitute for the first paragraph the following:—

Outside the three Municipalities of Trichinopoly, Srirangam and Karúr, local affairs are managed by the district board and seven taluk boards, whose jurisdiction is conterminous with the revenue district and taluks respectively. Thus each taluk board administers the affairs of the corresponding revenue taluk, and the district board of the whole district excluding municipal areas.

Substitute for the second paragraph the following:—

Subordinate to the taluk boards and controlled by them are nineteen unions, which are distributed among the various boards as follows:—Under the Trichinopoly board is the union of Iluppúr (constituted in 1917); under Kulittalai, Kulittalai (1886) and Manaparai (1918); under Musiri, Musiri (1886), Turaiyur (1886), Tháthiengárapéttai (1891), Mórapatti (1891) and Káttuputtur (1894); under Perambalúr, Perambalúr (1886), Kurumbalur and Pulambadi (1917); under Udayárpálaiyam, Udayárpálaiyam (1886), Ariyalúr (1886), Kilapaluvúr (1892) and Jayangondachólapuram (1889); under Karúr, Aravakurichi (1917) and Pallapatti (1885); and under Lálgudi, Lálgudi (1886) and Mannachanallúr (1889). Their local limits have varied from time to time.

The union.

Page 261.—Substitute for the second and third paragraphs on this page the following:—

The income of the boards consists chiefly in the levy of a land-cess of one and a half annas in the rupee on the Government revenue demand on lands, of tolls on roads and ferries, of the rent from avenues and markets, of licence fees for motor buses and of the Government grants for trunk and other roads. Of the land-cess one anna is an obligatory levy which is shared equally among the district and taluk boards concerned, a quarter anna is an optional levy for the district board alone, and the other quarter anna is likewise an optional levy for taluk board purposes. An education cess of three pies is levied by all the taluk boards except Musiri where the rate of cess is one and a half pies only. The unions levy a house-tax based on the market value of houses, which ranges from four annas to Rs. 15; they also collect a companies' tax and a tax on professions. The chief items of expenditure are roads, medical relief, sanitation and education. The roads were in several parts badly damaged during the floods of 1924, and the expenditure on their maintenance has also risen considerably with the expansion of motor traffic and the increase in the cost of labour and materials. Several important rivers yet remain unbridged. The number of pupils being educated is increasing, but a great deal yet remains to be done in the way of providing additional accommodation and equipment and in improving the salaries

Income of the boards.

and expenditure.

of teachers. Adi-Dravida boys are now admitted in board schools, without objection by the caste pupils or their parents, and there were in 1927 in the board High School at Lalgudi, 61 Adi-Dravida pupils. Thirty-five dispensaries are maintained by the boards in addition to eight hospitals and dispensaries run by the municipalities and mission bodies. On 1st May 1928, the hospitals at Karur and Ariyalur were taken under Government management. A district health officer and a corps of health inspectors look after the sanitation and health of the rural areas and do propaganda work by delivering magic lantern lectures and by celebrating National Health and Baby Weeks at suitable centres. They also make sanitary arrangements at festivals and fairs (of which there are several in the district). In certain parts of the district there is scarcity of drinking water, especially in big villages like Manapárai and Turaiyur and the district board is attempting to carry out schemes for water-supply to these two places. The Kollaimalais are 15 miles from the latter place, and bringing in water by pipes from these hills was found to be beyond the resources of the board; but a modest scheme to improve the Kasikulam tank in that village and to instal a small oil engine is under contemplation. A sum of nearly Rs. 8 lakhs, being the accumulated amount of railway cess, is available for investment in other than Railway schemes, and the proposal is to utilize half the amount in constructing bridges and causeways and in opening more roads, and to invest the other half in valuable securities. The Local Boards Act requires to be amended to enable the boards to draw upon the accumulated railway cess fund for rural water-supply schemes. Since 1920 no railway cess can be levied. There were avenue trees along 910 out of 1,021 miles of road yielding an income of Rs. 28,000 in 1929. The district board recently constructed bridges across the Amarávati at Karúr on the Trichinopoly-Coimbatore trunk road, the Mamundiyar bridge on the great southern trunk road near Manapárai and Marudayar bridge near Ariyalúr, the first of which cost six lakhs of rupees. A new office building for the district board costing Rs. 62,000 was opened in July 1927. A bridge across the Chinnar on the great southern trunk road was completed in 1929.

Substitute for the first and second paragraphs under Karúr Municipality the following:—

Karúr Municipality.

Karúr was constituted a municipality in November 1874. The present strength of the council is 16, of whom 12 are elected and 4 appointed by Government. The privilege of electing its chairman was conferred upon the council in 1920. The total area included in the municipality in 1928 was 2.33 square miles.

Add to the third paragraph under Karúr Municipality the following:—

In January 1911 the Sanitary Commissioner recommended that an open drainage scheme should be provided for the town, but the proposal was dropped. Owing to a prolonged drought

in 1927 the river and several wells in the town ran dry and there was general scarcity of water. The council thereupon decided to investigate into the possibility of providing the town with a protected water-supply from the Amaravati river. Drains have been constructed in parts of the town where they were badly needed in such a way as to fit in with any general drainage scheme that may be approved hereafter.

Add after the paragraphs dealing with Karur Municipality the following :—

The municipal office building, extended in 1927 with a loan of Rs. 10,000 from Government, includes a separate hall for the meetings of the council, and it was named the Pethachi Hall in recognition of the benefactions to the town of the late Diwan Bahadur Pethachi Chettiyar while chairman of the municipality. Two extensions called Srinivasapuram and Narasimhapuram have been laid out and extensively built upon. Another extension at Pasupathipalaiyam has been formed and house plots are being sold. Two other schemes of town expansion prepared by the council (the west town and the Amaravati bridge extensions) are under the consideration of the Government. The Desikachari bridge which spans the Amaravati has been handed over to the municipality and connects Karur with the village of Tirumanilayur on the south side of the river. The two municipal hospitals have been taken over by Government from 1st May 1928. The council maintains a high school and 13 elementary schools (7 for boys and 6 for girls). The old rest-house in the heart of the town was in disrepair, and the question of providing a decent rest-house in this important town was in 1929 engaging the attention of the council.

Page 263.—Add the following paragraph after the first :—

The scheme suggested by the Sanitary Engineer in 1908 included the construction of an infiltration gallery between the Cauvery and the Coleroon with the head-works near Melur and a service reservoir within or near the town. The scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 2.61 lakhs for Srirangam proper and Tiruvannikkaval, and Rs. 2.08 lakhs for Srirangam alone. In view of the trouble in the Trichinopoly head-works it was considered desirable in any scheme of water-supply that its head-works should be away from the rivers. A combined scheme for Trichinopoly and Srirangam was thereupon drawn up, and a separate scheme for Srirangam alone was also investigated. The latter scheme holds the field now (1929) and is estimated to cost Rs. 4.50 lakhs and an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 9,500, but until the council finds some means by which it can pay its share of the cost, the provision of a water-supply scheme for Srirangam must continue to be held up.

Srirangam
Municipality
Water-supply
scheme.

Add the following paragraph after the second :—

Drainage.

The town with its cess-pools and conservancy lanes continues to be very insanitary. Plans and estimates for a complete system of drainage costing Rs. 1.86 lakhs were prepared by the Sanitary Engineer to Government in 1908, but the estimates had to be revised as it was considered essential that sanitary lanes should be opened at once before making any provision for the disposal of sullage. Proposals for the acquisition of lands were made in 1912 and the cost of acquisition was estimated at Rs. 69,582. An attempt was made to induce the owners to give the land free in view of the indifferent resources of the municipality, but only a few educated people parted with their lands free of cost, and the council eventually took a loan of Rs. 54,000 and the lands were acquired and the lanes were opened. In 1923 the council decided to take up the drainage scheme and plans and estimates were ordered to be prepared. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 2.36 lakhs with an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 3,500 and the council will be able to meet its share of the cost without taking a loan. A special establishment has been sanctioned to prepare detailed plans and estimates, and the work is likely to be completed by about 1932.

Page 263.—Delete the last sentence of the first paragraph dealing with the Trichinopoly Municipality and add the following :—

Trichinopoly Municipality.

In October 1914 Government approved the proposal of the municipal council to elect a paid chairman and on his election the post of the municipal secretary was abolished and a manager was appointed. There are now 36 councillors of whom nine are appointed by Government and the rest nominated. The council in June 1918 reverted to the policy of electing an honorary chairman and has since then been having him. There is also an elected vice-chairman. The health, engineering and revenue sections are managed by the health officer, engineer and revenue officer, respectively. The present area of the municipality is 8 square miles divided into 18 wards.

Page 264.—Add as a separate paragraph after the third, the following :—

The Cantonment.

The restrictions in force owing to the existence of the Cantonment were finally removed by Government in May 1924 and the municipality enjoys complete control over that area also.

Page 265.—Add the following paragraph before the last :—

Water-works

In the same year the construction of two additional infiltration wells in the bed of the river designed to increase the supply of water was, on the suggestion of Mr. Jones, the Sanitary Engineer, sanctioned and the work was completed in 1903 at a cost of Rs. 23,500, this sum having been advanced by Government as a loan.

Later, a storage reservoir, situated on the rock fort with a capacity of six lakhs of gallons was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 70,000 to supplement supplies to the town particularly during the hot weather. The work was completed with a half contribution from provincial funds and a Government loan of Rs. 19,000; and the total capital expenditure on the water-works thus rose to Rs. 8,95,800. In 1913 an additional Rs. 17,000 was spent in removing the stone filling in the existing gallery and in refilling it.

In the floods of July 1924, the main pipe line of the water-works broke down, and the supply was cut off for a few days which resulted in a serious epidemic of cholera in the town. The damages were repaired at a cost of Rs. 6,000 and the epidemic subsided. Proposals for the renewal of machinery and improvement to head-works at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs are under the consideration of Government.

Page 266.—Add to the first paragraph the following :—

The water and drainage tax has since been increased to 9½ per cent.

Page 267.—Add at the end of the chapter the following paragraphs :—

There are now nine markets of which the Gandhi market— which was formerly known as Mailan Sandai—situated near the Clock Tower is the biggest. Its design is out of date and does not meet present requirements and the reconstruction of the market at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs has been taken up. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. Gandhi in 1927. The town has been surveyed and a new street called the Butterworth extension has been opened to the north of the Andar street in the fort, and parallel to it and to Preston's battery. The road in this extension was laid out in 1903 on a part of the old moat that was filled up by the municipality. Owing to its proximity to the river and to the three colleges in the town, there has been a great demand for sites on either side of this road, and they have all been built upon. A number of other schemes are under contemplation or in course of formation. These schemes are the Tennūr extension, the Varaganéri improvement scheme, the Sūram Paracheri extension, the Pallar extension at Varaganéri, the Dārānallūr extension, the Jasmine garden extension and the Pichankulam extension.

Other
improve-
ments.

The celebration of Vaikunta Ékadasi at Srirangam and the Hindu festivals of Kalumáyi and Náchiaramman, the Muhammadan festival at Nathar Durga, and the Roman Catholic festival of Jabamalai (Rosary) attract large crowds to the town, for whom the municipality has to make adequate sanitary arrangements. There are 25 free elementary schools of which two are for girls and the council is considering the question of providing free compulsory education within the municipality.

A public hall, restaurant and theatre were opened in 1925 at a cost of Rs. 43,000 on the Western Boulevard road, and a choultry was built near the Fort railway station for caste Hindus, with the help of funds provided by Mr. Prasanna Venkatesa Rao. There is a proposal to extend the choultry buildings and throw them open to all classes of people. There is an Electric Supply Corporation in the town, and arrangements to light the town with electricity are in progress.

CHAPTER XV.—GAZETTEER.

KARUR TALUK.

Page 269.—Add the following at the end of the page :—

Āndipattī. Chidambaram Chetti was succeeded by his son the late Diwan Bahadur M. C. T. Pethāchi Chettiyyar who was zamindar till his death without issue in 1924. The estate is now registered in the name of his widow.

Page 270, first paragraph.—Add the following :—

Arava-kurichi. The village is now a union. *Dupattis* and *kailse* cloths for the use of Muhammadans are woven here by the *Adi-Drāvidas*.

Paragraph 2.—Add to the paragraph dealing with Chinna Dhārāpuram the following :—

Chinna Dhārāpuram. The Wesleyen Mission has opened a hospital in this village, and its small Christian Colony is gradually increasing, the converts coming mostly from the depressed classes.

Page 273.—Add after the first paragraph the following :—

Karūr. Karūr has been made the headquarters of a Sub-Collector since 1910, and the revenue division consists of Karūr and Kulittalai taluks. The jurisdiction of the District Munsif extends over the Karūr taluk and the Krishnarāyapuram firkā of the Kulittalai taluk. The population increased to 18,249 in 1921, and Tirumānilayūr and Pasupathipālaiyam on the opposite banks of the Amarāvati on the south and east respectively are now included in the municipality. The river is now spanned by a bridge. From Karūr are exported by rail and road various kinds of domestic ware like grinding stones and mortars made of *karunkal*, a dark grey gneiss of superior quality which is quarried a short distance from Karūr; and pillars for temples, slabs and square paving stones are also railed to the neighbouring districts. The town has factories for manufacturing hosiery goods, mostly banians, carpets, bedsheets, towels and mufflers.

The extensions in the town have been referred to elsewhere. The Pasupathiswaraswami temple has recently been renovated

and improved through the munificence of Nattukottai Chettiyars. The Indian Club in the town is an old and popular institution and contains a good library and three tennis courts. The Industrial School is referred to in the notes under Chapter X, Education. The town is a place of considerable trade and contains several money-lenders and registered banks. The Vysias are a large and prosperous community here.

The Karúrár referred to in lines 4 to 7 of page 273 was born in this town and was a contemporary of Rájarája Chóla (985 to 1013 A.D.), who built the big temple at Tanjore. He was a Brahman and by reason of his great austerity was requested to instal the idol in the Tanjore temple by Rájarája. Two of several miracles ascribed to him are that he made a Vanni tree to rain down fish when shaken and that he ate the food cooked for several hundreds of people whose hunger was sated by the act. The Brahmans of the day outcasted him for the "crime" of mixing freely with all castes, but when his real merit was eventually discovered he was deified and a niche was erected for him in a corner of the temple compound. Karúr is said to have been ruled originally by Kara, a brother of Ravana, the king of Lanka, and of Tri-Siras (the founder of Trisirapalle after whom that town was named, the modern Trichinopoly); it was also called at various times Viracholapuram, Bháskara-puram, Vanji, the last name being the one it bore when it was the capital of the Chéras before it was removed to Oranganore in Malabar. One of the temple inscriptions (S.I. Ins., Vol. iii, page 47) refers to the permission granted to the Kammalars of Vengálanádu to have two conches played and drums beaten at their festivals, to wear sandals and to plaster their houses and build an upper storey over them—apparently they had not been allowed to do these things before. The place is also called Mudivalangu Chólapuram and Anilai in the inscriptions, and under the Chéra kings was known as Vanji and included in the Kongu-Desa till Kulóttunga Chola III (1178-1216 A.D.) took possession of it. His predecessors including Virarajendra and Rajendra are recorded as having made grants of villages to the temple though they do not appear to have been masters of the town.

Add the following sentences to the first paragraph dealing with Nerúr:—

During the floods of the Cauvery on which this village stands, in July 1924, about 300 acres of wet land under the Nerúr channel were sanded up causing heavy loss to the owners. The banks of the river south of Vángal are not properly embanked and the surface of the country, which is only a little above the bed level of the river, is liable to submersion during heavy floods.

Page 274.—Add after the second paragraph on this page the following additional matter:—

A full account of Sadásiva Brahman is found in the "History of Pudukkottai State" by S. Rathakrishna Ayyar

(1916) and in the preface to Sadasiva's *Brahma Sutra Vrihi* by Mr. T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar of Srirangam. In the former work the statement that the Rája of Pudukkóttai visits Nerúr during Navarátri to expiate the sin of one of his ancestors in betraying Úmaiyan, the Tinnevely Poligar, is traversed. Úmaiyan was captured in 1799, but the tomb had been in existence at least for half a century then. This recalcitrant Poligar had taken refuge of his own accord in the Pudukkóttai jungles and was captured by the British and not betrayed by the Thondamán. The Rája does not leave his capital during the Navarátri festival, but spends his time in the palace itself in worship and in listening to religious discourses.

Regarding the life of the great sage, it appears that he was a desciple of Paramasivéndra, who was the head of the Sri Sankarácarya Mutt at Kumbakónam at the time; and it was probable that Rája Vijaya Raghunátha Thondamán met him at Trichinopoly during one of his visits to that place and that the Thondaman built the temple over the sage's tomb at Nerúr. The sage is said to have wandered among the woods that fringed the Amarávati and the Cauvery about Nerúr and appeared insensible to pleasure or pain, and several instances of his extraordinary powers are mentioned in the books named above. A damaged record in the Siva temple here mentions Karuvúr as Vanjimanágaram which must help to settle the identification of the original Vanji at Karúr and not at Cranganore on the West Coast. Another inscription in it is historically interesting as referring to a Kulóttunga Chóla Dēva (a Kongu Chóla) making from his camping ground close by a *Yátrá-dána* to his purohit before starting on an expedition to capture Mádura for his nephew (*Marumaganár*) Kulasékhara against Parákrama Pándya, who had the help of the Singhalese general Lankápura (1167 A.D.). This is supported by the Ceylonese Chronicle *Mahávansa* (G.E. 336 of 1927-28).

Pagalur.

Page 275, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—The hill near the village called Arunáttár-malai has on its sides a number of natural caves with stone beds in them on seven of which short inscriptions in Brahmi characters have been discovered belonging to the third century B.C. The place was evidently a Buddhist colony then and was attached to Vanji, the modern Karúr, which was then a Chéra capital. In the Siva temple in a hamlet close by called Punjai-Pugalúr is an inscription which calls the village Pugalíyúr, where Jatilavarman, the donor of the Madras Museum Plates, fought the Kongu king. (Govt. Ep. Report for South India, 1927-28, p.1).

Page 275.—*Add* at the end of the third paragraph the following sentences:—

Tándóni.

The temple is said to be an ancient one, probably belonging to the Pallava period, because the inner sanctum is cut out of the rock. Sadasiva might have frequented this temple as

he did many others in this part of the country, but the statement that he founded the temple is disputed. Certain carvings and inscriptions were unearthed close to this village, and they have been conserved under the Ancient Monuments' Preservation Act.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*The village must have been one of great importance in the twelfth century to which the inscriptions in the temple relate. There are only a few houses of temple servants near the Vikritiswara temple, which stands close to the river and was probably included in the fort of which and of the deep moat that encircled it, traces are still visible. As one of the seven chief Sivite temples in Kongu-nádu it must have attracted large crowds of pilgrims in spite of its situation about 4 miles from the nearest metalled road. Numerous Siva-lingams of Pallava and Chóla times, in various sizes, have been unearthed from the fields around the site of the fort and removed to the temple. Venjamángá-
dalúr.

Add to the fourth paragraph the following:—

At one of these Sunday fairs in 1915, when the great European War was in progress, the arrival of a European gentleman on a spluttering motor bicycle was the signal for a terrific stampede of the huge crowd that had collected at the fair which was cleared in about ten minutes, causing much loss to the merchants whose goods were being exposed for sale. It would appear that some practical joker passed the word that the Germans had arrived. Uppidaman-
galam.

Page 276.—Add to the first paragraph in this page:—

The temple was thoroughly renovated by public subscription in 1915 and can now be seen from the railway. The annual pilgrimage attracts several thousands. Vennamalai.

KULITTALAI TALUK.

Page 277.—Insert after the second paragraph the following:—

The population of the taluk at the census of 1921 was 348,502. At the resettlement of Fasli 1334-35, it was found to contain 27,316 acres of forest and 38,287 acres of cultivable waste. Of the assessed area 18,914 acres were irrigated (5,382 acres from wells, 13,170 from Government channels and 362 acres from tanks).

Add at the end of the page the following paragraph:—

Except for an area of 3,635 acres served by the minor irrigation channels taking off from the Amarávati or the Cauvéry, the irrigation of the taluk is chiefly by the Kattalai South Bank Canal which was opened on 29th July 1926. The present Cauvéry (Kattalai) South Bank Canal is 75 feet broad at its head. During the floods of 1924 the leading channel and the

padugai which protected it were completely destroyed and there was a deep scour near the head sluice. The supply was inadequate in 1925 and 1926 and large remissions of revenue had to be sanctioned. The head of the channel was therefore shifted higher up to Kattalai where the rocky bed of the river provided a favourable site for the *Korambu*. The new channel not only irrigates 10,000 acres in this taluk but also forms the source of the Uyyakondán which has an ayacut of 30,000 acres in the Trichinopoly taluk. The construction of a bed regulator and a North Bank Canal at Kattalai has recently been sanctioned by Government.

Page 280.—Add after the second paragraph on this page the following :—

Kadavúr.

On account of the zamindar's heavy debts the estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards from 1912 to 1926. In the latter year it was handed back to the owner who was the eldest son of the late zamindar. It is now free from encumbrance. The present zamindar is the 39th.

Add as separate paragraphs after the one dealing with Karuppattúr, the following :—

Kattalai.

Kattalai, also spelt Katlai; once a place of great sanctity being at the junction of the Amarávati and the Cauvéry and for years the abode of Sadásiva Brahmam during the closing years of his life, and now a hamlet of Ranganáthapuram, population (in 1921) 3,446. There are temples to Agastheswara at Tirumakkúdal (the point where the rivers meet), to Valésvara said to have been founded by the great monkey king of the Ramayana at Srírámasamudram village of the Musiri taluk on the opposite bank of the combined rivers, and to Kailasanátha on the southern bank at Kattalai. There were at one time six agra-harams and several minor temples in the village. Tirumakkúdal is now included in Karúr taluk and its temple was buried in sand several feet deep for more than a century until the floods of 1924 not only exposed it but pulled down part of its compound wall on the Amarávati side. The inscriptions on its walls have been copied by the Epigraphical Department, and they show that close by it was a city or "nagaram" called Madurantakapuram, that Rájendra Chola I (1011 to 1044 A.D.) granted lands for the chief priest and his successors and that previous to him Rájarája Chola I (985 to 1013 A.D.) stayed in the "city" for six months and granted an inam of 25 *velis* of land for temple worship at the instance of Damódara Bhatta of Kadalangudi. It is also recorded that the Odakkarans (fishermen) on both banks of the river endowed property for the conduct of certain festivals in the temple.

The river Amarávati not being very broad at this point the town apparently extended to the opposite bank of it. This is probalised by one of the channels that irrigates Kattalai on the opposite bank of Tirumakkúdal being still called Marudántapuram channel though its head is five or

six miles up the river. That this village was of considerable religious importance is evident from its positions at the junction of two important rivers; but the waywardness of Amarávati irrigation and the large extensions of cultivation in its upper reaches adversely affected the ryots of this and of the village lower down called Mayanúr in which ruins of two old temples and of a large village site on either side of the Cauvéry flood embankment can still be seen. Kattalai was noted for its trade and many Vysia families of adjoining districts still worship the village deity Sellandiamman as their household goddess and attend its car festival which occurs only at rare intervals. The deity is supposed to give her consent for the car festival by the chirping of lizards and does so once in about twenty years. He-buffaloes are sacrificed to her and some of these animals which are presented to the deity by the ryots roam at will and being unworked grow very fat and strong. One of such animals was particularly vicious and in 1906 gored an old Brahman to death; and its sacrifice two or three years later at the car festival, heavily bound and manakkled, was witnessed by several thousands of pilgrims. The chief priest at the festival is a Brahman, though he does not participate in the sacrifices, while ordinarily the *poojari* is a Pandaram. The car does not move on wheels but is carried on men's shoulders.¹

The railway station which was opened in 1862, is three miles to the east and close to the Cauvery South Bank Canal and the site of the proposed Bed Regulator, was called Katlai until recently, but has now been quite unnecessarily named Mayanúr.

Krishnarayapuram, population 4,760, lies close to Sittalavoi railway station, and is nine miles west of Kulittalai. This is the first village of this taluk under Cauvéry irrigation, the head of its channel being two miles above that of the South Bank Canal. On the impoverishment of the villages at the tail end of the Amarávati (Mayanur, Kattalai and Manavasi) many of their inhabitants came and settled in this village. Krishnarayapuram.

Page 281.—Add to the second paragraph dealing with Kulittalai the following:—

The temple at Kadambarkovil has been renovated at considerable expense by Nattukottai Chettiyars. Kulittalai.

Page 282.—Add to the first paragraph on this page the following sentence:—

In December 1928 the head of the Nelamavu Sivite Mutt of North Canara, Narasimha Bhārathi Swāmi, who was touring the southern districts and had impressed many Hindus with his learning and piety, died in this village and his numerous devotees are proposing to erect a suitable memorial to him here. Mahadānapuram.

Palayasengadam is now a small village standing on an *odai* and surrounded by several ruined temples, the chief of which is the Siva temple on the north. The stone-riveted tauk is about a hundred feet square and at the corners on its parapet

¹ The village was very badly damaged in the floods of October 1930.

walls stand stone-bulls, an indication that the tank was attached to a Siva temple. The bed of tank is now choked with earth and only a few steps are visible.

Page 283.—Add after the paragraphs dealing with Marungá-puri the following :—

Marungá-
puri.

The zamindar died in September 1926 without any male issue leaving behind him three widows and three daughters. The eldest daughter who was married to the son of the zamindar of Naduvayal in the Rámnád district, became a widow in the lifetime of her father and has a daughter aged about 8 years. The two other daughters are young unmarried girls. On the death of the zamindar an inventory of his property was taken and the Collector took temporary possession of the estate. Government have declared the widows of the zamindar disqualified under section 15 of the Court of Wards Act and taken over the management of the estate from July 1927. The senior widow Srimathi Lakshmani Ammal has been registered as the proprietrix.

There is a local fund dispensary in the village.

Page 285.—Add at the end of the page the following :—

Ratnagiri.

The trustees of the temple are members of the "Twelfth Chetti" caste, whose office is at the flight of steps leading to the shrine on the hill. The community contributes a twelfth of the income of its members to this temple, and this is devoted to daily worship and to various acts of charity at festival time.

Page 286.—Insert before Musiri taluk, the following particulars about the

LALGUDI TALUK.

The scheme for the redistribution of divisional and taluk charges in the Trichinopoly and Salem districts was sanctioned in 1910*. This resulted in the rendition of the Namakkal taluk to the Salem district and the formation of a new taluk in the Trichinopoly district. The taluk was first called Samaya-varam and its headquarters were fixed at Kannanúr (Trichinopoly) but soon afterwards the name and headquarters were changed to Lalgudi †. This new taluk was formed out of the portion of the old Trichinopoly taluk lying north of the Coleroon with the addition of a number of villages of the Musiri and Perambalur taluks, and comprises 115 ayan and 16 inam villages. With a view to equalise the taluk charges certain eastern villages of the old Namakkal taluk were added to the Musiri taluk and certain villages on the east of the latter taluk were taken over to the Perambalur taluk.

* G.O. No. 641, Revenue, dated 14th February 1918.

† Notification in *Fort St. George Gazette*, pp. 147-149, Part I, dated 19th February 1918.

The new Lálgudi taluk with the reconstituted taluk of Musiri was formed into a new subdivision with headquarters at Musiri.

Lálgudi is the most populous taluk of the district after Trichinopoly and contained in 1921, 545 persons to the square mile as against 824 of Trichinopoly (where of course the density was increased by the large urban population of two municipal towns), the most sparsely populated taluk being Kulittalai. At the same time Lalgudi contains the largest area under wet cultivation and so pays the largest land revenue of any taluk in the district. Its rainfall is the lowest for the district. The taluk is irrigated largely by the Ayan and Peruválai channels which take off from the Upper Anicut, and over 36 out of 39 thousand acres of its wet lands are being irrigated from these sources. Twenty per cent of all the paddy grown in Trichinopoly district is grown in this taluk. The taluk has an area of 372.72 square miles including 11 square miles of forests.

Among the chief industries in the taluk are weaving of fine cloths at Samayavaram, Lálgudi and Púvalúr and of coarse cloths at Manachanallúr, and blankets by Kurumbas all over the north-eastern part of the taluk. Sirukambúr is noted for its brass Kudams, Tirumangalam near Lálgudi for its metal idols, Okkari for its stone-cutting and that and Manakkál for stone polishing and Toludúr, Púvalúr and Peruválanallúr for wood carving. Samayavaram is the chief place of pilgrimage and was the scene of much fighting and of a tragi-comedy in the life of Olive which is described in detail in the Gazetteer under that village.

The following villages about which short notes appear in the A volume of the Gazetteer come under this taluk.

Bikshandarkovil or Pichandarkovil, appearing in pages 314 and 315 under Trichinopoly taluk, population 2,451, is a railway station on the Trichinopoly-Villupuram line at which pilgrims bound for Samayavaram alight, the latter village being about four miles from the railway station. The railway crosses the Coleroon by a fine iron bridge, which is only a few hundred yards above the new road bridge which was opened in April 1928, the old bridge having been completely washed away during the floods of July 1924.

Kil-Ambil appearing under Trichinopoly taluk at page 311, to which the following may be added.

The Sanskrit name of the village is Prémapurī. The village also contains a Siva temple of great antiquity, and Mál-Ambil which is to the west contains an equally ancient temple to Vishnu; and there is a tank common for both temples. The inscriptions on the temple walls refer to the gifts made to them by Kulóttunga Chóla in 1070 A.D. and to the repairs to them carried out by Vírarájendra Chóla (1063—1075 A.D.). Rája Serfóji, the Mahratta king of Tanjore, is said to have performed Sradhas at this place for his ancestors on his return from Benares. There is a reference in the Mál-Ambil

temple inscription to idols of Rāma, Lakshmana, Sīta and Hanumān, and the temple was apparently dedicated to them; the idols are not however found in this temple but are in the temple at Natham, three miles to the east of it, very jealously guarded by the Kallars of that village, which might indicate that the idols had at one time or other been stolen.

Lālgudi, appearing under Trichinopoly taluk at pages 312-13, to which the following may be added:—The town is the headquarters of the taluk and a union in which six hamlets with a total population of 16,453 are included. The district board maintains a high school here, and also a dispensary. It is an important railway station on the Villupuram-Trichinopoly line. Mixed silk and cotton cloths and *palakaru* or coloured cloths are manufactured here in large quantities and exported.

Ómandúr, under Musiri taluk, at page 288.

Samayapuram, under Trichinopoly taluk at pages 315—319, to which the following may be added (after the first paragraph in page 316):—

There is a bund about a mile long in Kannanur village with traces of a ditch, and these are said to be the remains of an old fort; and even to this day villagers find in their patta lands foundations of walls and buildings from which they remove the stones for use in their own houses. In the Bhojésvara temple there is a stone image with its right hand lifted over the right ear as if it were saluting, and the position of the hand is said to indicate that an enormous hoard of gold lies concealed close by, to which effect is also an inscription.

Tiruppangili, under Musiri taluk at page 289. Population, 4,005.

Tiruppattur, under the same taluk at page 290.

Tiruvallarai, under Trichinopoly taluk at page 325.

Turaiyur, under the same taluk at page 341.

Uttattur, under Perambalur taluk at pages 305—307.

Add to the note on this village the following:—

Uttatúr.

The inscriptions in the Siva temple refer to certain donors to it as Srutimáns. They are also called Muttiraiyans and as belonging to the *Idangai* or left hand class. Ninety-eight sub-sects formed that class and the origin of this and the right hand caste is described in detail in one of the inscriptions (G.E. 489 of 1912-13). Muttiraiyans were the ruling caste in Tanjore from whom Vijayálaya, the father of Áditya Chóla I, captured it in the 9th century A.D. and they were, prior to their suppression by the Chólas, the feudatories of the Pallavas. Uttatúr-nádu became later a subdivision of Rájarajavalanádu, and the record shows that one of its chiefs Rájámala-Muttiraiyan, head of the elephant-troop, died while fighting for his master the Chóla king Rájéndra against the Western

Chalukyas under Satyásraya (1013-14 A.D.). No Muttiraiyans are found in the village now, though they are numerous in other parts of the district and are cultivators and watchmen. They are also called Ambalagars and claim to have been Palayagars, a claim which is supported by the inscriptions. The thousand-pillared mantapam at Srirangam is said to have been built by Muttiraiyans or Muttu-rajars.

During the Anglo-French struggle of the 18th century the road from Madras to Trichinopoly passed through the village.

MUSIRI TALUK.

Page 286.—*Insert* as the penultimate paragraph the following:—

On the formation of the Lálgudi taluk in 1918, 17 villages (16 ayan and one inam) on the east of this taluk were taken over to the new taluk. The Tháthiengárpéttai fírka of the old Námakkal taluk consisting of 17 ayan and three inam villages was, however, added to this taluk.

Page 287.—*Add* to the paragraph under Káttuputtúr the following sentences:—

The high school started by the previous principal mittadar continues. There is a sub-registrar's office in the principal village. Practically the whole *mitta* now vests in the line of the Reddi family referred to except for a small fraction which is held by an Ambalagar. There is a weekly fair on Fridays at which products from the Kollimalais can be bought, amongst others. Káttuputtúr.

Page 288.—*Add* to the paragraph under Musiri the following sentences:—

The town was again made the headquarters of the taluk board and of the revenue divisional officer, the revenue division comprising this and the Lálgudi taluk. The Diamond Jubilee School has been taken over by the district board and converted into a high school. Musiri.

The paragraphs under Ómandur and Settikulam appearing in this page should go under Lálgudi and Perambalúr taluks respectively in which they were included at the territorial redistribution of 1918.

Page 289.—*Delete* the paragraph dealing with Tiruppangili and take it under the Lálgudi taluk to which it is now attached.

Page 289, paragraph 2.—*Add*.—The old vacant temple (now a protected monument) has several excellent sculptures in it and is a marvel of early Chola architecture. The ancient name of Srinivasanallur was Kurakkuturai, the temple Sivite; and the main village Mahéndramangalam (which still survives) was named after the first Pallava king of that name of the 7th century when the district was brought under their sway. Inscriptions of the time of Parántaka I (906-950 A.D.) Srinivasa-nallúr.

adorn its walls. The condition of the temple, which was buried up to its lintel before its restoration, would show that the idol must have been removed during some heavy flood in the Kāvéri, a few yards away, to some place of safety and a new temple built for it. Where or what that temple is, cannot be identified now. The name of the idol Kurakkuturai-náthar became Korangunathar, and has nothing to do with any Korangu or monkey. The lithic record about Kulóttunga Chóla I's invasion of Kalinga in 1111-12 A.D. is found in the Ramanathaswami temple close by and refers to the second expedition into North Kalinga which has been described in detail in the Tamil poem Kalingattu-parani.

Page 290.—Delete the paragraph dealing with Tiruppattúr and take it under the Lalgudi taluk to which it is now attached.

Page 295.—Add the following to the paragraphs at the end of the chapter :—

Turaiyúr.

The District Munsif's Court of Turaiyúr which was located at Trichinopoly was moved to this place in 1926, and has brought with it a large addition to the population of the village. The present poligar was born in 1857. Thanks to his careful management the estate is now solvent. The proposed Trichinopoly-Salem line will pass through this place. The town is easily accessible by motor bus from Musiri and Trichinopoly. The cloths for males woven here are in great demand in the Tamil districts owing to their fine texture.

NÁMAKKAL TALUK.

Pages 296 to 300 dealing with the Námakkal taluk (transferred back to Salem district in 1918)—except the notes under the following villages—should be deleted.

Mórupatti at pages 297 and 298, and Tháthiengárpéttai at page 300 should be brought under Musiri taluk.

PERAMBALÚR TALUK.

Page 301.—Add the following after the third paragraph :—

Fifteen ayan and one inam villages from this taluk were taken over to the new taluk of Lalgudi in 1918, and 14 ayan and two inam villages of the old Musiri taluk were added to this taluk by way of compensation.

Page 302.—Add to the last paragraph on the page the following sentence :—

Perambalúr.

It is also the headquarters of the taluk board.

Page 303.—Add between the second and third sentences of paragraph 3 the following :—

Ranjangudi.

The village (which is a hamlet of Thevaiyur, population 3,372) contains a police station. A few families of cultivators at Ranjangudidargam still continue to manufacture woollen carpets, as a subsidiary occupation during the off season.

*Page 305, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The pettai or the lower fort contains no buildings now but several small circular wells and foundations of old houses show it must have been a crowded place once. Part of the *pettai* is now patta land. The walls round it are well preserved and include ten bastions, and the moat gets its supply from the river that runs close by. The upper fort is hardly an acre in extent and contains no buildings, within it.

*Pages 305 to 307.—*The account of Uttattūr appearing in these pages should go under the Lālgudi taluk, as the village is one of those transferred to that taluk in 1918.

Page 307.—Add at the end of the page the following:—

The village contains a sub-registrar's office. The mantapam in front of the local Siva temple is a preserved monument under the Ancient Monuments' Preservation Act, because of the excellence of its carvings and of its general architectural beauty. The tank has recently been repaired. A Vishnu temple is said to have existed between this temple and the Madras-Trichinopoly trunk road, but no trace of it is left except a few ruined stone mantapams. There are a few Muhammadan mosques in the neighbourhood, mostly neglected. Valikanda-puram.

Settikulam village described under the Musiri taluk at pages 288 and 289 should come under this taluk.

*Page 308, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The inner temple here is in the best Vijayanagar style of the 16th century and carefully protected and maintained by a descendant of the original founder. In the outer enclosure are two recent buildings, one a mantapam for which the pillars were unearthed from the ground close by where they had been buried by the original builders and an underground shrine to Ganesa, as at Vriidhachalam, built and endowed by a rich mirasdar of the district. Venganur.

TRICHINOPOLY TALUK.

Page 309.—Add the following after the second paragraph:—

As the old taluk was a heavy charge all that portion of it north of the Coleroon with some villages from the Musiri and Perambalur taluks was formed in 1918 into a separate taluk called Lālgudi taluk with headquarters at that village. The area of the taluk was thus reduced to 332.30 square miles.

Page 310.—Insert the following account of the Golden Rock Railway Workshop and Town between the second and third paragraphs:—

Golden Rock (Tamil, Ponmalai). The building of the new central workshops and town at Golden Rock is one of the most notable examples of railway enterprise in India. About two miles north of Trichinopoly, overlooking the scene of many fierce encounters between the British and French troops in the Golden Rock.

days of Clive, is the conspicuous granite mass known as Golden Rock. Near this, on land which till recently was barren waste, has sprung up with remarkable rapidity, a group of huge railway workshops and a large and well laid out town. It was realized many years ago that the requirements of the South Indian Railway had outgrown the capacity of their metre gauge loco-workshops at Negapatam and that these workshops built in 1861 were incapable of development to meet modern demands. The provision of new workshops, therefore, became necessary and in order to deal with the large increase of work it was essential that the new shops should have much greater capacity and be more efficiently equipped. The addition to the South Indian Railway system in 1908 of about 450 miles of broad gauge line from the old Madras Railway required that the workshops should be able to deal with the rolling stock of both gauges and should be more centrally situated than at Negapatam. It was decided to locate the new workshops at Golden Rock and to build quarters there for the accommodation of the workmen and staff. Eventually in 1913 detailed estimates were prepared and it was expected that the sanction thereto would shortly follow; but the War intervened and it was not until 1922 that the project which had meanwhile been under revision was finally sanctioned and work began. Connection with the broad gauge section has already been effected by the conversion of the Trichinopoly-Erode line from the metre to the broad gauge.

The area covered by the workshops and town is approximately 1,000 acres. The actual workshops area, which is enclosed by a high stone wall, is 210 acres in extent, and the workshop sheds, which cover an area of 24 acres, are of the steel frame type designed with special attention to good lighting and ventilation, and are arranged to ensure the most efficient handling of material in the progressive stages of work. In their erection 20,000 tons of structural steel has been used. The various shops (comprising boiler, machine, carriage and waggon, erecting and paint shops and many others with foundry, smithy, saw mill, etc.) are all equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances. Whenever required, electrically operated cranes are provided, ranging in lifting capacity from $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons to 85 tons and all shops are served by electric traversers which can transfer vehicles bodily from one shop to another without shunting. Electric light is supplied throughout.

The housing of the large number of workmen employed in the shops has entailed the building of an extensive colony containing about 2,750 residential quarters. These have been laid out on modern lines of town-planning with wide avenue roads and adequate open spaces. The various types of quarters for officers, subordinate staff, artisans and menials have been planned and built with a view to securing the most comfortable and healthy conditions and are provided with electric light, piped water-supply and water sanitation.

Pure water for the workshops and colony is obtained from the Cauvery. It is pumped and filtered at the pump house situated about 3½ miles distant on the bank of the Cauvery and delivered into a storage reservoir built on the Golden Rock itself. The whole area is served by a complete system of underground storm water drainage and by an up-to-date sewage system with large septic tanks and sewage farm. In planning the new town due regard has been paid to the provision of facilities for the educational, medical, recreative, domestic and other requirements of its inhabitants and for furthering their general welfare.

Among other institutions of a public nature the scheme includes a hospital in charge of a medical officer with a staff of trained nurses (this is provided with an up-to-date operating theatre with the necessary instruments and appliances); elementary schools; a technical school with suitable apparatus for demonstration purposes; a recreation institute containing a theatre, cinema, reading rooms, billiard tables, library, etc.; extensive playing fields; a market with cold storage arrangements for the preservation of fish, meat, etc.; a branch of the railway co-operative stores; churches; hostels; a post and telegraph office; a police station; an armoury; a rifle range; and cremation and burial grounds.

The colony is entirely on railway land and is outside the municipal area of Trichinopoly. Its civic administration is in the hands of a colony committee, the executive duties being performed by a special officer. It is estimated that when completed the colony will contain a population of 24,000. The whole scheme is expected to be completed in 1931.

Page 311.—Add after the second line on this page the following sentences:—

The village is now a union with a population of 4,047. Iluppur There are four match factories here for an account of which reference may be made to the notes under Chapter VI, Occupations and Trade. The village contains a local fund dispensary.

The notes under Kil-Ambil on this page should go under the Lalgudi taluk.

Pages 312–313.—The notes under Lalgudi on these two pages should go under the Lalgudi taluk.

Page 313.—Add the following to the paragraph under Muttarasallur:—

About 2,000 acres of wet land in this village and in Murungapettai were sanded up by the floods of 1924. The lands are being reclaimed with the help of loans from Co-operative Societies and from Government. The site of the old Murungapettai village has been abandoned owing to the diversion of the Cauvery flood bank further south, as a result of the breaches of Muttarasallur.

July 1924, and a new site for the village has been formed by the acquisition of private lands by Government; but it may take some years for the new village to regain its original condition.

Add to the paragraph dealing with Perattiyur the following sentence:—

Perattiyur.

There is a flag station of the South Indian Railway at this village for quarrying in Rettamalai.

Page 314.—Add to the second paragraph on this page the following:—

Pettaivattalai.

The head sluice of the Uyyakondan channel has been shifted from this village to Kattalai where the Cauvery has a rocky bed. The South Bank Canal which takes off from Kattalai is the feeder for the Uyyakondan channel.

Pages 314 to 319.—The account of the villages of Pichándarkovil and Samayavaram should go under the Lalghdi taluk.

Page 319.—Add to the first paragraph under Srirangam the following:—

Srirangam.

The District Munsif's Court is not located at Srirangam but is in Trichinopoly town within the compound of the District Court. The high school is managed by a committee and possesses a fine building outside the temple walls. The Srirangam Railway station on the Villupuram-Trichinopoly line lies between the Srirangam and Jambukeswaram temples.

Page 320.—Add to the first paragraph the following:—

The "Seshagiri Rao" referred to in this paragraph was minister of Emperor Achutha Raya of Vijayanagar (1530—1542) who is believed to have stayed in Srirangam for six months during his expedition against Travancore. It was during this period that the towers in the outermost walls of the temple were built and the foundation of the South Rayagopuram tower was laid. It would appear that Seshagiri Rao, the minister, intended to build the first storey on the south tower before leaving Srirangam and that the Mantapam that now bears his name was to have been that storey and had been put up in its present position temporarily to see how the fine pillars and the roof fitted before they were removed to the top of the South Rayagopuram gate.

Page 321.—Add to the first paragraph the following sentence:—

The King Emperor referred to in this paragraph is King Edward VII.

Page 322.—Insert the following paragraph between the first and second paragraphs on this page:—

Another legend of considerable socio-religious interest is that of Tiruppanalwar. He was born to, or was brought up by, a

Panchama of Uraiyur and was a devotee of the god of Sri-rangam. As he was forbidden by reason of his caste to enter the temple, Tiruppan would stand daily on the south bank of the Canvery and sing rapturously to the accompaniment of his *vina* the praises of the Lord. One of the archakas who had come to the river to fetch water for the temple, unable to make him hear his shouts to move out of the way, threw stones at him and injured him. On the archaka returning to the temple he saw blood coming from the head and other parts of idol's body, thus demonstrating how God took the injuries to his devotee as his own; and the archaka was, therefore, made to carry the devotee on his shoulders to the presence of Him who knew of no caste. This was done and Tiruppan, still singing God's praises, passed eventually to his rest.

Add between the second and third paragraphs the following as a separate paragraph:—

The building which houses the Vani Vilasa Press is historically interesting. It is identified as the temporary palace of King Achutha Raya of Vijayanagar while he camped in this town during his invasion of the south. During his stay there, he made a permanent endowment for the celebration of the Sri Jayanti festival in the temple and the procession of the idols during this festival has since then stopped at this palace and special poojas are offered there. In the site to the east of this was discovered the tomb (or *brindavan*) of one of the greatest Madhwa saints Suvarnavarna of Mulibagalu Mutt, who lived in the 13th century A.D. The *brindavan* was discovered lately and a *mantapam* was erected over it. In the same street is the tomb of Sri Ramānuja, the saint of the 11th century who was the originator of the Srivaishnava cult. He lived most of his time in this town and died here and his tomb is marked by the temple to his name erected over it. It is said that the material of which his idol is made includes in it the sanyasin's cloth, or the pink robe, that he last wore. There is also a branch of the Sankara Acharva or Adwaita Mutt in this town. There is a sacred tank called Chandra Pushkarini within the temple with a very old *Punna* tree on its banks which is held to be very sacred.

Portions of this great temple are badly in need of attention, and the attempts of the trustees to induce Government to undertake the repairs or pay a higher *mohini* allowance have failed. This allowance is a grant of Rs. 35,000 a year to the temple towards its expenditure, in return for the temple villages sequestered by the Muhammadan Government, and it has been paid to the trustees since 1813.

Page 323.—Insert between the second and third paragraphs the following additional paragraph:—

The fact that the *lingam* in the Jambukeswaram temple is wholly or partly under water and is never dry has led to any

building with a moist floor in these parts being called Jambukeswaram. The old white *naval* tree (*Eugenia jambolana*) still exists near the (*sanctum sanctorum*.) There are choultries and *patasalas* built by Nattukottai Chettiyars and other Hindus and the former community has spent large sums in renovating the temple. The consort of Siva here is called Akilandeswari and the peculiarity of the temple is that the shrine to her faces east and that for her Lord west. It is said that to appease the goddess elaborate ceremonies called *Tātanka Prathishta* were undertaken by the first Sankaracharya and a niche to Pillayar was opened in the view of the goddess, it is said, to turn her wrath into filial affection. The goddess is more largely worshipped here, as Minakshi is in the Madura temple, and in the chief festival of the year when the god and goddess are taken in procession through all the *prakaras* (or enclosures) the latter is taken before the former, and it is said to be specially meritorious to follow this procession through all the enclosures. The walls of the third enclosure contain inscriptions by Vira Someswara who built the temple at Kannanūr near Samayavaram which is identified as Vikramasimhapura, the capital of the Hoysalas in the Chola kingdom in the 13th century A.D., and references to the putting up of statues of his wife, father, grandfather and grandmother in the Jambukeswaram temple are also made in them.

Page 325.—Add to the third paragraph dealing with Tiruchendurai the following:—

Tiruchendurai.

The railway station called Jeeyapuram adjoins this village. There is only one old jack tree now within the temple but it is said never to dry up completely. When a few branches die, fresh nodes shoot up from the trunk and so the old tree has gone on for a thousand years. Only birds and squirrels freely eat the fruits of the tree, but if any man eats them, he is said to get sick and die. The architecture of the temple is Chola and the inscriptions are dated in the reigns of Parantaka I (907 to 953 A.D) and his successors. Reference is made in them to the building by a merchant of Tanjore of a Vishnu temple in the neighbourhood, near Isanamangalam during some later Chola king, whose name is doubtful. The god of the Siva temple is said to give Lakshmi in marriage to Sri Ranganatha of Srirangam and the idols of the latter are every year brought from Srirangam to this village to be married in a mantapam near the Siva temple.

Add to the fourth paragraph dealing with Tiruppalaturai the following:—

Tiruppalaturai.

The repairs to the temple have been completed; and the Chettiyars have also opened a Veda Patasala for Brahmans. The river close by is called the Aganda Cauvery—the broad Cauvery—and attracts during the month of Arpisi or Tulam (October-November) a host of bathers, mostly widowed women.

The paragraph about Tiruvallarai on this page should go under the Lalgudi taluk.

Page 337, paragraph 1.—*Add* :—This historic building was sold by Government in 1919 and purchased by the late Diwan Bahadur M. C. Pethachi Chettiya^r and it is now in the possession of his widow. Trichinopoly.

Page 340.—*Add* to the last paragraph on the page the following matter :—

The Trichinopoly Treasure-Trove Syndicate on the erroneous reading of the inscription on Cholamparai rock obtained a licence from the Government to search for the supposed treasure buried under it. A conditional licence was granted but after a fruitless endeavour lasting nearly two years the Syndicate gave up their attempt. The correct reading of the inscription according to the Madras Archaeological department shows that it merely records the grant by a local chief of a *nandavanam* (or flower garden) to the village temple.

Page 341.—*Add* at the end of the account of Trichinopoly the following :—

The extensions to the town are described in the notes under Chapter XIV. The buildings known as Clive's House, the Mangammal's Palace, Nawab's Palace, Preston's Battery and the West Gate have all been protected under the Ancient Monuments' Preservation Act; also St. John's Church. This Church was the scene of a tragedy in 1841 when the ex-Nawab of Kurnool who was a State prisoner was murdered by one of his servants, because his master showed a partiality for the Christian religion. The old S P G. College has been re-named Bishop Heber College and the national high school has since developed into a first-grade college. The district court is now held in a new building while the historic old buildings have been set apart for the subordinate courts. It was here on the steps leading to his court and within a few yards of the bath where Bishop Heber was drowned that Mr. H. O. D. Harding, I.C.S., then District Judge, an officer of considerable sympathy and popularity, was murdered in 1916, by a Mussalman fanatic. A memorial tablet marks the spot where the shocking tragedy occurred. The assassin was immediately taken into custody, duly tried and hanged. During the floods of 1924, one of the piers of the Cauvery Bridge showed signs of sinking and the roadway over the whole bridge has been renewed and the weak pier replaced. The Trichinopoly-Villupuram chord line of railway crosses the Cauvery by an iron bridge a few yards to the east of the road bridge, and there is a railway station called Trichinopoly East at the end of the Butterworth Road running south of Preston's Battery. A large bell has been set upon the rock just below the topmost shrine to Uchipillaiya^r and when rung in the still hours of the morning can be heard at a distance of four miles. The Electric Supply Corporation

which was started as a private enterprise in 1924 to supply energy to the municipal towns of Trichinopoly and Srirangam has started supplying energy. The Trichinopoly municipality is expected to take in energy from it for lighting the city shortly.

The following institutions in the town are worthy of note:—

The Electric Supply Corporation (capital 5 lakhs) aims at supplying Trichinopoly and Srirangam with electrical energy for lighting and industrial purposes and started working from August 1927. The Rasika Ranjana Sabha is an amateur dramatic association started in 1914 with a membership of 260. The Fort Railway Institute is a club for the employees of the railway and has 400 members. The English Club at the Cantonment, the City Club in the town, and the Club in Golden Rock for the European employees of the railway which Her Excellency Lady Goschen opened in January 1929, are other useful social institutions.

UDAIYARPALAIYAM TALUK.

Page 344.—Insert the following new paragraph after the first:—

Andimadam. **Andimadam** population 1,868, is the headquarters of a revenue inspector and a trading centre, the chief articles being ground and cashew nuts. The village is three miles from Sri-mashnam, a place of pilgrimage in the South Arcot district, and contains a rural dispensary, a sub-registrar's office, a police outpost and a branch post office.

For the word "east" in the first line of the second paragraph read "west" and add the following to that paragraph:—

Ariyalur. The old lower secondary school has now grown into a high school. There are two ginning factories and one cotton press in the town, and this is an important station on the Villupuram-Trichinopoly line. The deputy tahsildar's office has been transferred to this place from Kilapaluvur, and the taluk board office is also located here.

Page 346.—Add the following to the second paragraph:—

K. V. O. Málavaráya Nayanar is the present Zamindar. The zamin village of Ariyalúr was bought by the Porayar Nadars in court auction and was purchased by the Zamindar of Udayarpalaiyam from them, so that the appellation of Ariyalur Zamindar to the Nayanar named above is merely a matter of courtesy. He is, however, in enjoyment of eight villages which were originally part of the estate of the old Ariyalur poligar whose lineal descendant he is. His wife is the older sister of the present Zamindar of Udayarpalaiyam.

Add to the third paragraph :—

Being in the centre of an extensive cotton tract it has considerable trade in that produce. The Sourashttras of Ayyampet in the Tanjore district are said to be emigrants from this place, and the tank about a mile to the north of the village is still known as Patnulkaran-eri, probably because it was serving the portion of the village which they inhabited or owned.

Page 347.—Add to the first paragraph the following :—

The place is also referred to in the inscriptions as “ Mudi-kondacholapuram ”. Gangaikan-dapuram.

Add to the second paragraph the following :—

The tower is 175 feet high, and the *Lingam* is said to be of immense size.

Page 348, paragraph 4—Add :—The village consists of only a few straggling houses and the great temple of which only the main building, and a wall around it, alone now remain. The shrine to the goddess was situated about a mile away in Pallivadi and was removed two centuries ago to a small building within the temple walls by one Avadia Pillai who was minister to the Nawab of the Carnatic. A bath in the Sivaganga tank within the enclosure to which access can be had by a flight of steps leading from the mouth of a lion built of stone, is said to ensure heavenly bliss, one of the reasons being that Rajendra had caused to be poured into it several pots of water which he brought from the Ganges after his northern conquests. The metal turret on top of the tower was blown down recently in a thunder-storm and an inscription on it shows that it had been put up by Nallappa Kalakka Odayar, the twelfth poligar of Udaiyarpalayam who was master of this part of the country under the Madura Nayaks and was a contemporary of Chokkanatha whose brother was a refugee in this poligar's court. The present poligar is expected to put up a new metallic turret on the Gopuram.

The 16-mile long embankment about a mile from the village site still contains remnants of sluices of great strength and must have enclosed one of the biggest reservoirs in India. Traces of the channels that fed it from the Coleroon and the Vellar were visible in 1850, which entered the tank respectively from the south and north. Its bed was a thick jungle about a hundred years ago, the tank having been wilfully ruined during the wars of the 18th century, by an invading Muhammadan army. The tank must have spread fertility over miles of country under the later Cholas, and is believed to have been the feeder to the Viranam tank in the Chidambaram taluk. The proposal to restore this ancient tank by connecting it with a channel from the upper anicut has long ago been definitely abandoned. The few inhabitants of the village still point with pride to the ancient bund and to the temple as grand and

gigantic enterprises of their ancient sovereigns and to the mounds at Maligaimedu as the site where the palaces and courts of their old kings stood.

Page 349.—Add to the fourth paragraph the following :—

Kilapalavur.

The deputy tahsildar's office has been transferred to Ariyalūr. There is a sub-registrar's office here and also a police station. The population of the village went down by 58 per cent in twenty years; it was 8,397 in 1901 and was 3,581 in 1921, and the decrease was partly due to the transfer of the deputy tahsildar's office.

Page 352.—Add the following to the fourth paragraph :—

Udaiyar-
palaiyam.

The following interesting note is taken from an account of the palace prepared by Mr. J. P. Bedford, I.C.S., a former Collector of the district :—It contains some of the finest decorative work in India, with the exception of the North Indian inlaid work (the Taj and buildings of the same type). It was probably designed under Moorish influence. There is a quite beautiful polygonal watch tower and some superb balustrade work on the outside, but the interior is the finest. One of the big halls is in general design something after the fashion of Tirumal Nayak's famous hall in Madura, but the spandrel of the arches are one mass of carving of birds, flowers, etc., showing extraordinary fancy and spirit whilst the arches themselves are worked out in the most exquisite tracery, with a niche above each column containing one god or saint. Above the level of the square which is a deep colonnade running round the whole hall (corresponding to the clerestory of an English cathedral) is one mass of spirited carving in relief. The effect of the whole is absolutely unique so far as Indian building is concerned; but it is very suggestive of Northern European Gothic (say the proches Chartres Cathedral).* Unfortunately the carvings in this hall and in another hall behind it (in which Europeans are not allowed) are crumbling and the Zamindar is disinclined to put them in order because his predecessor undertook to preserve the halls, which is taking too strict a view of his obligations.

Page 353.—Add at the end of the page the following :—

There is a police station and a sub-registrar's office at the place. The present Zamindar Chinna Nallappa Kalaka Thola Udaiyar succeeded to the estate in 1918 on the death of his father. He has opened a hospital in the village and constructed out of his own funds, a building for the District Board High School. He is the first landholder in the district and is well known for his sympathetic administration of the estate.

Varadarajampatti, population 3,979, of which, 3,265 are Christians, contains traces of a ruined Vishnu temple to

* Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of Madras Presidency 1904-05, page 45.

Varadaraja Perumal said to have been built several centuries ago. There is a Roman Catholic church here.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.

Pages 354 to 374.—Delete the whole chapter as this State has no longer any political relationship with the Government of Madras.

ADDENDUM TO CHAPTER VIII.

Disturbed monsoon weather in October 1930 on the Coromandel Coast with the centre passing westwards between Cuddalore and Negapatam affected this district considerably. On the 23rd and 24th November 12.5 inches of rain fell at Trichinopoly and there was a sudden rise in the Cauvery and its tributaries and branches which were unable to contain the inrush of water and breached their banks in several places. Many irrigation tanks breached, large areas of cultivated land were submerged or silted up and communications by road and rail were cut off. Floods of 1930.

The area most affected was a belt of five miles along the Cauvery between Puliur and Tiruvarambur railway stations. Trichinopoly, Kulittalai and Karur taluks suffered very badly. About 2,000 head of cattle, 200 terraced houses worth about Rs. 40,000 and 7,000, mud huts worth about 1.75 lakhs were lost or destroyed. Private property including grain worth about a lakh of rupees was lost and the loss was specially great in Kulittalai taluk. Paddy crop on about 10,000 acres was damaged and the loss to the ryots was at a modest estimate 7 lakhs of rupees. One thousand four hundred acres were silted up, their cost of reclamation being estimated at 2.75 lakhs. About 200 garden wells were also levelled up mostly in Karur taluk.

The right bank of the Cauvery was breached in several places above Mayanur and the left bank at Melur above Srirangam. Breaches also occurred in the left bank of the Coleroon in two places and in 14 channels and streams. Twenty-seven irrigation tanks and 58 minor irrigation channels in Trichinopoly taluk, 11 in Kulittalai and 15 in Udaiyarpalaiyam taluks were also breached or otherwise damaged. The roads all round Karur and Trichinopoly and those in the Kulittalai taluk were badly cut up or washed away. The railway line was breached in several places between Puliur and Mayanur, Kulittalai and Timmachipuram, Sholagampatti and Tiruvarambur, and between Keeranur and Sembattu; and even telegraph posts were uprooted in the great floods that rushed from a series of breached tanks on to the railway line between Puliur and Mayanur.

The cost of repairing these damages to roads and railway line and the damages to tanks, and channels must run to several lakhs. Flood relief committees were soon formed in various places and work on liberal wages was provided by the railway and the Public Works Department and local boards for thousands of the poorer class people ; and private charity afforded immediate relief to those rendered homeless and destitute by the floods.

Government sanctioned the free supply of building materials from forests to poor people whose houses were destroyed by the floods, loans to ryots for reclamation of lands silted up, postponement of kist collection in the villages affected and remissions in deserving cases.

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