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# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.  
~~B.P. No.~~

991

Press  
~~Mis.~~

Dated

2-7-1825 196 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled



No. 19. Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trichendur, 6th January 1874, No. 3:—

In reply to Government Proceedings, No. 2,086, dated December 1873, I have the honor to inform you that I quite see my way to the appointment of a village police in those villages that can afford to pay for the entertainment of extra taliaries.

2. I beg to refer the Government to my letters to the Board of Revenue, Nos. 666 and 719, dated 24th November and 17th December 1873, in which I have proposed an establishment for seven villages, and have worked out the details of service-cess to be levied and appointments to be made in those villages as an illustration of the scheme proposed.

3. In this scheme, taliaries are provided for revenue and miscellaneous duties, one to each revenue-officer, as a *tainat* attendant and messenger as well as for escorting remittances, collecting the villagers, attaching property, &c., but no provision in this scheme is made for police taliaries; it would be easy, however, to add one or more police taliary to each village that has an available surplus of service-cess; but in the remainder that have no surplus, such extra appointments cannot be made, and I do not think that the taliaries now appointed for revenue-work can perform police-duties as well. Perhaps one-third of the villages will have a surplus, but in two-thirds there will be no surplus cess available for the payment of additional hands.

4. Two-thirds of the Government villages, after amalgamation at settlement, will represent, say, 500 villages, and a police taliary in each, at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Rs. per mensem,

5. If the Government can make an allotment of, say, Rs. 20,000 per annum to this district as a grant in aid for a village police, I can provide a village policeman for each of the Government villages; a portion of this sum would be recovered by resuming the service *maniyams*, but I cannot now say even approximately how much those may be. The introduction of the system, of course, must be gradual, and only come into force as each taluq is finally settled.

6. I enclose descriptive memoirs of some of the villages settled, showing the establishment now appointed to each; and as such like memoirs are about to be printed for the other villages of the two taluqs now settled, I shall be glad of early orders if any alteration has to be made.

No. 20. ORDER THEREON, 2nd July 1875, No. 991.

Miscellaneous.

RECORDED with reference to G. O.,  
11th May 1875, No. 710, in which  
revised proposals for re-organising village

establishments in Nellore and Tinnevely were called for with reference to instructions, dated 3rd April 1875, No. 523.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Tinnevely,  
the Board of Revenue.

Byd. F. R. Bantleman.



## DESCRIPTIVE MEMOIR OF NAGALKADU OF THE TENKASI TALUQ.

**SITUATION.** This village, the first under the irrigation of the Aindarivi river, is situated at the head of the valley, five miles west of Tenkasi.

**AREA.** The areas given below have been merged in this village by Settlement.

| No. | Name of Village.      | Portion merged. | Area.  |        | Remarks.                                                       |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                       |                 | Acres. | Cents. |                                                                |
| 1   | Nagalkadu. ... ..     | All.            | 71     | 18     | A petty village adjoining Nagalkadu.                           |
| 2   | Kolikindi. ... ..     | All.            | 23     | 60     |                                                                |
| 3   | Kumarakovil. ... ..   | Part.           | 303    | 52     |                                                                |
| 4   | Elanjil. ... ..       | Part.           | 148    | 49     | Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Nagalkadu. |
| 5   | Pirandur. ... ..      | Part.           | 18     | 12     |                                                                |
| 6   | Tippanampatti. ... .. | Part.           | 4      | 66     |                                                                |
| 7   | Kottakolam. ... ..    | Part.           | 48     | 12     |                                                                |
|     |                       |                 | 617    | 78     |                                                                |

The area prior to Settlement was, omitting fractions, 618 acres; by Settlement it is 700 acres; net increase by Settlement 82 acres.

It must be distinctly borne in mind that a deduction of 10 per cent has been made in calculating the rates of ... on all fields wet or dry, on account of any roads, channels, paths, banks, &c. that have been measured in with the cultivated area. The fact of the inclusion therefore of any such Government Poramboke in any survey field does not confer on the cultivator of that field the right of entering on such poramboke or in any way interfering with it, and any unauthorized encroachment on it will be severely punished.

**DEMARICATION.** This village as now formed by Settlement contains 3 Kandams or subdivisions and 304 survey fields. The demarcation marks erected and standing are:—

| Boundary stones. | Offsets. | Stones at corners of fields. |
|------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| 46               | 218      | 758                          |

These have all been inspected and the field stones have been sunk to the level of the ground. The Village Officers have given receipts for them, and are now responsible for their up-keep.

**CENSUS STATISTICS.** The Statistics of the village, as ascertained by the census of 1871, are as under.

| Houses. | Bazars. | Population. | Land Puttals as per Settlement. |        | Wells. |      | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---------|---------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|------|---------|--------|
|         |         |             | Single.                         | Joint. | Old.   | New. |         |        |
| —       | —       | —           | 48                              | 7      | —      | —    | —       | —      |

**IRRIGATION.** The bulk of the irrigated land is supplied by the Meli Sembull and Bramanapattu channels from the Aindarivi river, and by three tanks supplied by these



channels. A small area is irrigated by two rain-fed tanks. The situation is indifferent but the irrigation is good. This village has accordingly been placed in the second group.

**KUDI MARAMAT.** The ryots have undertaken to keep the sluices clear of silt, to erect ring bunds in front of breaches, to clear the distributing channels and the drainage channels, when needed, and to repair all regulating dams in these channel, at their own cost, as per separate statement.

The revised area and assessment under each source of irrigation are as follows.

| Name.                    | Area.  |        | Assessment. |     |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|-----|
|                          | Acres. | Cents. | Rs.         | As. |
| Mela Sembuli Channel     | 170    | 97     | 1119        | 6   |
| Brannupattu Channel      | 32     | 1      | 240         | 1   |
| Kolikudikolam            | 18     | 77     | 126         | 15  |
| Kannabepanika Muttukolam | 20     | 41     | 153         | 0   |
| Vadapattikolam           | 32     | 81     | 240         | 4   |
| Mela Nagalkattukolam     | 22     | 70     | 102         | 3   |
| Kila Nagalkattukolam     | 24     | 87     | 139         | 14  |
| Total                    | 322    | 54     | 2127        | 11  |

**AREPS.** The average of the crops cultivated in Fash 1282 as per Curnam's accounts is as under:

| Name of crop.    | Irrigated or Dry. | Area in acres. |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Rice 1st crop    | Irrigated.        | 296            |
| 2nd do.          |                   | 93             |
|                  |                   | 296            |
| Gingely oil seed | Dry.              | 12             |
| Pulses           |                   | 131            |
| Yerani           |                   | 15             |
| Chulim           |                   | 81             |
|                  |                   | 239            |
|                  |                   | 535            |

**SETTLEMENT.** Commencing from the foot of the hills, block A, under the Mela Sembuli channel comprising Nos. 117, 122, 128 to 131, 133 to 240, a good tract but on various levels, is assessed in class V. West of A, block B under two rain-fed tanks comprising Nos. 66 to 91, is assessed in class VI. East of B, block C under a rain-fed tank, is also assessed in class VI. East of C, block D under the Kila Sembuli and Mela Sembuli channels, comprising all the rest of the village, is assessed in class V. The lands supplied by baling from channels, tanks or rivers, are assessed at half the rate assigned to the block in which they are situated. The dry lands intermixed with the irrigation are assessed in the class and sort assigned to the block in which they are situated.

The following table exhibits the revised assessment of the village. Blocks C and D

have been compounded for as permanent double crop at  $\frac{1}{4}$  additional to the single crop assessment.

| Description of land. | Block. | Class. | Area.  |        | Amount. |     | Rate per acre. |     |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----|----------------|-----|
|                      |        |        | Acres. | Cents. | Rs.     | As. | Rs.            | As. |
| Ordinary red loam.   | A      | V      | 117    | 20     | 703     | 2   | 6              | 0   |
| Inferior do.         | B      | VI     | 22     | 70     | 102     | 3   | 4              | 8   |
| do. do.              | C      | VI     | 24     | 87     | 139     | 14  | 5              | 10  |
| Ordinary do.         | D      | V      | 157    | 52     | 1181    | 9   | 7              | 8   |
| Baling.              | "      | "      | "      | 25     | "       | 15  |                |     |
| Dry.                 | "      | "      | 193    | 61     | 133     | 5   |                |     |
|                      |        |        | 516    | 15     | 2261    | 0   |                |     |

The net average of the land assessment for the past five years is Rs. 2206. By Settlement it is Rs. 2261, total increase Rs. 55. The former wet land assessment was calculated partly on the village average (Motta sarasari), and partly rateably (Taram sarasari). This varied from Rs. 2-7-6 to Rs. 9-3-4 an acre for a single crop (Peshanum), and from Rs. 1-3-9 to Rs. 4-9-8 an acre for a second crop (Kar). The former commutation rate was Rs. 2-5-4 per grain Cottah of five bushels for both Peshanum and Kar.

The dry lands were held at twelve annas, and fifteen annas six pice an acre, subject to a remission of three pice an acre as Stalamkaval.

**PALMYRAS.** There are 1232 growing seedlings that have hitherto paid no assessment. The charge for palmyras growing on Pattah lands and owned by the land-holders has now been fixed at Rs. 1-2-0 per annum. The remaining trees on Pattah lands owned by other than the land-holders, as well as all trees on Government waste, &c., are now chargeable at 1 anna each for Paruvani, 6 pice each for Kattu and Kai, and 3 pice each for Oleivetta. The seedlings on such lands will be charged for as they come to maturity. Such fields as are now free from tree tax, will be free from all charge for trees grown during the term of the present settlement.

Palmyras are not to be planted on, or within, the bank of any irrigation work belonging to Government without the Collector's permission, and should the Collector think fit to cut the trees now growing on tank or channel banks, or on any other description of Government waste land, no claim for compensation on the part of the persons at present using such trees on payment of an annual tree tax will be attended to, but the assessment of all trees so cut will be deducted from the tree pattahs.

**PASTURAGE.** No. 86 known as Kollar Teri has been set aside for this purpose.

**BUILDING SITE.** There is no building site in this village; the cultivating ryots reside mostly in Elanji and Tenkasi. No new enclosure is to be made or new building erected without permission in future.

**INAMS.** The Stalamkaval deduction amounting to Rs. 1-6-0 has been resumed.



The following land is held on favourable terms.

| No. | Name of Inamdar.    | Wet or Dry. | Single or Double Crop. | Area.  |        | Amount of quit-rent. |     |    | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|-----|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                     |             |                        | Acres. | Cents. | Rs.                  | As. | P. |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1   | Courthallam pagoda. | Wet.        | 1                      | 2      | 75     | 14                   | "   | "  | This area is that exhibited in the Iram Samad. The cultivation of a second crop will be charged with Fissol just at the rate of 1/4 of the taram assessment exhibited in the Settlement Register. |

VILLAGE MUNSIF AND MANIYAGAR. *Muthiya Pillay of Vallam.*  
 OFFICERS. CURNAM. *Peramandayagan Pillay.*  
 TALIARY. *Kolai Madapa Teyan.*

Tinnevely,  
 1st December 1873.

H. K. PECKLE.  
*Collector.*

# DESCRIPTIVE MEMOIR OF SENGANTIRADU OF THE TINNEVELLY TALUQ.

**SITUATION.** This village, the first irrigated by the Kodagan Channel is situated 10 miles west of Tinnevely, on the Sermadevi branch of Road No. IX, from Tinnevely to Potalpudur.

**AREA.** The areas given below have been merged in this village by Settlement.

| No. | Name of Village. | Portion merged. | Area.  |        | Remarks.                                                                                               |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                  |                 | Acres. | Cents. |                                                                                                        |
| 1   | Shermadevi.      | Part.           | 1261   | 14     | Outlying fragments of Villages on the North bank of the river forming the New Village of Sengantiradu. |
| 2   | Do. Kovilpattu.  | Part.           | 82     | 26     |                                                                                                        |
| 3   | Melakallar.      | Part.           | 35     | 93     |                                                                                                        |
|     |                  |                 | 1379   | 33     |                                                                                                        |

The area prior to Settlement was, omitting fractions, 1,379 acres; by Settlement it is 1,675 acres; net increase by Settlement 296 acres.

It must be distinctly borne in mind that a deduction of 10 per cent has been made in calculating the rates of assessment, on all fields wet or dry, on account of any roads, channels, paths, banks &c. that may have been measured in with the cultivated area. The fact of the inclusion therefore of any such Government Peramboko in any survey field does not confer on the cultivator of that field the right of entering on such peramboko or in any way interfering with it, and any unauthorized encroachment on it will be severely punished.

**DEMARCATIUN.** This village as now formed by Settlement contains 5 Kaudams or subdivisions and 583 survey fields. The demarcation marks erected and standing are.

| Boundary stones. | Offsets. | Stones at corners of fields. |
|------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| 27               | 100      | 1467                         |

These have all been inspected and the field stones have been sunk to the level of the ground. The Village Officers have given receipts for them, and are now responsible for their up-keep.

**STATISTICS.** The Statistics of the village, as ascertained by the census of 1871, are as under.

| Houses. | Bazars. | Population. | Land Pottaks as per Settlement. |        | Wells. |      | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---------|---------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|------|---------|--------|
|         |         |             | Single.                         | Joint. | Old.   | New. |         |        |
| 71      | 2       | 192         | 130                             | 9      | —      | —    | 200     | 150    |

**IRRIGATION.** The river irrigated portion of this village is supplied by the Kodagan Channel from the fourth Anicut on the Tambraparni. Though the irrigation is somewhat inferior, as the lands are on rather a high level, the situation is good enough to warrant this village being placed in the first group.



**KUDI MARAMAT.** The Ryots have undertaken to keep the sluices clear of silt, to erect ring bunds in front of branches, to clear the distributing channels and the drainage channels, when needed, at their own cost, as per separate statement.

The revised area and assessment under each source of irrigation are as follows.

| Name.                           | Area.  |        | Assessment. |     |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|-----|
|                                 | Acres. | Cents. | Rs.         | As. |
| Kodagan Channel. ....           | 130    | 11     | 1298        | 2   |
| Kollankolam Rain-fed Tank. .... | 25     | 23     | 110         | 7   |
|                                 | 155    | 36     | 1408        | 9   |

**DROPS.** The acreage of the crops cultivated in Fasli 1282 as per Curnam's accounts is as under.

| Name of crop.        | Irrigated or Dry. | Area in acres |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Rice 1st crop. ....  | Irrigated.        | 84            |
| 2d. Do. ....         |                   | 39            |
| Baggy. ....          |                   | 12            |
| Plantains. ....      |                   | 2             |
| Vegetables. ....     |                   | 9             |
|                      |                   | 147           |
|                      | Dry.              |               |
| Senna. ....          |                   | 3             |
| Cotton. ....         |                   | 6             |
| Groundnut seed. .... |                   | 160           |
| Pulses. ....         |                   | 34            |
| Bam. ....            |                   | 180           |
| Indigo. ....         |                   | 5             |
|                      |                   | 388           |
|                      |                   | 493           |

**SETTLEMENT.** Commencing from the Ambasamudram frontier, block A, a tract of poor land west of the Konatur odie extending from the channel to the river and liable to occasional flooding, comprising Nos. 1 to 8, 14 to 17, is assessed in class IV, where irrigated, and in class IX where dry. East of the odie block B, extending as far as the Paya Vaikal, a tract of poor black loam comprising Nos. 9 to 13, 18 to 23, is assessed in class IV. East of the Paya Vaikal and north and west of the Maragudi, block C a tract of high level land comprising Nos. 24 to 225, is assessed in class V. East of C, block D extending up to the Melakallur frontier, a fairly irrigated tract comprising Nos. 226 to 242, 309, 328 to 359, is assessed in class III. South of D, block E a small tract of good land on the border of Melakallur comprising Nos. 243 to 247, 295, 296, 298 to 308, 310 to 327, is assessed in class II. South of E, block F comprising Nos. 248 to 294, 307, is assessed in class IV. The lands under the Kollankolam, a rainfed tank, are assessed in class VII, and the second crop has been compounded for at  $\frac{2}{3}$  additional on the understanding that no remission will be made for failure of crop. The lands supplied by baling from channels, tanks and rivers, are assessed at half the rate assigned to the block in which they are situated.

The dry lands intermixed with the river irrigation are assessed in the class and sort assigned to the block in which they are situated. The ordinary lands north of the channel are assessed in class IX.

The following table exhibits the revised assessment of the village. The whole of the river irrigated area has been compounded for as permanent double crop at  $\frac{2}{3}$  additional to the single crop assessment in class II,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in class III,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in class IV, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in class V and under.

| Description of land.      | Block. | Class. | Area.  |        | Amount. |     | Rate per acre. |     |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----|----------------|-----|
|                           |        |        | Acres. | Cents. | Rs.     | As. | Rs.            | As. |
| Inferior black loam. .... | A      | IV     | 1      | 79     | 17      | 14  | 10             | ..  |
| Do. do. ....              | B      | IV     | 25     | 41     | 252     | 13  | 10             | ..  |
| Worst do. ....            | C      | V      | 36     | 51     | 275     | 8   | 7              | 8   |
| Ordinary do. ....         | D      | III    | 21     | 22     | 237     | 7   | 13             | 8   |
| Good do. ....             | E      | II     | 18     | 74     | 327     | 13  | 17             | 8   |
| Inferior do. ....         | F      | IV     | ..     | 66     | 6       | 10  | 10             | ..  |
| Rain-fed do. ....         | ..     | VII    | 25     | 25     | 110     | 7   | 4              | 6   |
| Baling. ....              | ..     | ..     | 25     | 78     | 130     | 1   | ..             | ..  |
| Dry. ....                 | ..     | ..     | 1158   | 94     | 321     | 2   | ..             | ..  |
|                           |        |        | 1314   | 90     | 1729    | 11  |                |     |

The net average of the land assessment for the past five years is Rs. 1663. By settlement it is Rs. 1730, total increase Rs 67. The former wet land assessment was calculated rateably (Taram sarasari) and varied from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 10-11-3 an acre for a single crop (Peshanum) and from Rs. 9-12-0 to Rs. 14-5-0 an acre for a second crop (Kar). The former commutation rate was Rs. 2-10-6 per grain Cottah of 5 bushels for both Peshanum and Kar.

The dry lands were held at 4 annas 1 pie an acre subject to a deduction of 1 anna as Chatrabagam and 3 pice as Stalamkaval.

**PALMYRAS.** 2011 trees paid an assessment of Rs. 29 in Fasli 1282. These were classed as under.

| Class.              | Number. | Rate.  |       | Amount in Rupees. |
|---------------------|---------|--------|-------|-------------------|
|                     |         | Annas. | Pies. |                   |
| Paruvam. ....       | 57      | ..     | 10    | 3                 |
| Kattu and Kai. .... | 383     | ..     | 5     | 10                |
| Oleivetta. ....     | 1571    | ..     | 2     | 16                |
| Total.              | 2011    | ..     | ..    | 29                |

Besides these, there are 6493 growing seedlings that have hitherto paid no assessment. The charge for palmyras growing on Puttah lands and owned by the land holders has now been fixed at Rs. 40-1-0 per annum. The remaining trees on puttah lands owned by others than the land holders, as well as all trees on Government waste, &c. are now chargeable at 1 anna each for Paruvam, 6 pice each for Kattu and Kai, and 3 pice each for Oleivetta. The seedlings on such lands will be charged for as they come to maturity. Such fields as are now free from tree tax will be free from all charge for trees grown during the term of the present settlement.

Palmyras are not to be planted on, or within, the bank of any irrigation work belonging to Government without the Collector's permission, and should the Collector think fit to



cut the trees now growing on tank or channel banks, or on any other description of Government waste land, no claim for compensation on the part of the persons at present using such trees on payment of an annual tree tax will be attended to, but the assessment of all trees so cut will be deducted from the tree puttals.

**FISHERY.** The fishery of the Kollankulam is fixed at Rs. 1 per annum in the names of Navanita Kristnasami and Minatchi Sundareswarasami.

**PASTURAGE.** No land has been specially set aside for this purpose; the cattle are fed on the puttah lands and on Government waste.

**BUILDING SITE.** Is sufficient for present requirements. No puttah will be granted for cultivation within the limits of the building site, and no new enclosure is to be made or new building erected in future without permission.

**INAMS.** The Dupati Maniyam, Chatrabagam, Umbalikai Maniyam and Stalamkaval deductions from the revenue amounting to Rs. 13-12-2, Rs. 7-2-0, Rs. 1-5-8, and Rs. 12-14-4, respectively are resumed.

The following lands are held tax free or on favourable terms.

| Name of Inamdar.        | Wet or Dry. | Single or Double Crop. | Area.  |        | Amount or quit rent. |     |    | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|-----|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         |             |                        | Acres. | Cents. | Rs.                  | As. | P. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ramgopal Vengaponditar. | Wet.        | 1                      | 1      | 48     | 13                   | 3   | 5  | These areas are those exhibited in the Inam Sanads. The cultivation of a second crop on any single crop Inam land not compounded for at Settlement will be charged with fust-jasti at the rate of 1/4 of the taram assessment exhibited in the Settlement Register. |
| Engthai Sestaponditar.  | Do.         | 1                      | 1      | 48     | 13                   | 3   | 5  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                         |             |                        | 2      | 96     | 26                   | 6   | 10 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

**VILLAGE OFFICERS.** **MUNSHI AND MANIAGAR.** *Yayiyam Butler.*  
**CURNAM.** *Chokalingam Pillay.*  
**TALLARY.** *Rajagopala Tevan.*

Tinnevely,  
1st December 1873.

R. K. PECKA.  
Collector.

## DESCRIPTIVE MEMOIR OF PATAPAT OF THE TENKASI TALUQ.

**SITUATION.** This village, the sixth under the irrigation of the Sittar river, is situated two miles south of Tenkasi, and is mostly held on Inam tenure by the Courtallam pagoda.

**AREA.** The areas given below have been merged in this village by Settlement.

| No. | Name of Village.        | Portion merged. | Area.  |        | Remarks.                                                     |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                         |                 | Acres. | Cents. |                                                              |
| 1   | Patapat. ... ..         | Part.           | 236    | 75     | Fragments of Villages interspersed in the fields of Patapat. |
| 2   | Tovaramkolam. ... ..    | Part.           | 178    | 84     |                                                              |
| 3   | Melagaram. ... ..       | Part.           | 7      | 77     |                                                              |
| 4   | Odaikangiyam. ... ..    | Part.           | 5      | 68     |                                                              |
| 5   | Terku Sattaneri. ... .. | Part.           | 29     | 26     |                                                              |
| 6   | Kattu Vettakarakolam.   | Part.           | 1      | 56     |                                                              |
| 7   | Chokampatti Zemin. ...  | Part.           | 1      | 46     |                                                              |
|     |                         |                 | 481    | 32     |                                                              |

The area prior to Settlement was, omitting fractions, 481 acres; by Settlement it is 539 acres; net increase by Settlement 58 acres.

It must be distinctly borne in mind that a deduction of 10 per cent has been made in calculating the rates of assessment, on all fields wet or dry, on account of any roads, channels, paths, banks &c, that may have been measured in with the cultivated area. The fact of the inclusion therefore of any such Government Poramboke in any survey field does not confer on the cultivator of that field the right of entering on such poramboke or in any way interfering with it, and any unauthorized encroachment on it will be severely punished.

**DEMARICATION.** This village as now formed by Settlement, contains 3 Kandams or subdivisions and 272 survey fields. The demarcation marks erected and standing are:—

| Boundary stones. | Offsets. | Stones at corners of fields. |
|------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| 40               | 124      | 300                          |

These have all been inspected and the field stones have been sunk to the level of the ground. The Village Officers have given receipts for them, and are now responsible for their up-keep.

**CENSUS STATISTICS.** The Statistics of the village, as ascertained by the census of 1871, are as under.

| Houses. | Bazars. | Population. | Land Puttnas as per Settlement. |        | Wells. |      | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---------|---------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|------|---------|--------|
|         |         |             | Single.                         | Joint. | Old.   | New. |         |        |
| 143     | 3       | 533         | 53                              | 6      | —      | —    | 300     | 20     |

**IRRIGATION.** This village is irrigated by the Vettakarakolam kál and Vadakál channels from the first anicut on the Sittar river, and by five tanks supplied by the latter.



The situation and irrigation are good. This village has accordingly been placed in the second group.

**KUDI MAHAMAT.** The Ryots have undertaken to keep the sluices clear of silt, to erect ring bunds in front of breaches, to clear the distributing channels and the drainage channels, when needed, at their own cost, as per separate statement.

The revised area and assessment under each source of irrigation are as follows.

| Name.                                 | Area.  |        | Assessment. |     |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|-----|
|                                       | Aeres. | Cents. | Rs.         | As. |
| Vadakkal Channel. ....                | 8      | 16     | 51          | 14  |
| Vettakankulam Channel. ....           | 10     | 24     | 57          | 12  |
| Pattapattukulam Channelled Tank. .... | 10     | 3      | 57          | 5   |
| Uraipakkulam do. ....                 | 3      | 79     | 21          | 5   |
| Tovaramkulam do. ....                 | 52     | 67     | 852         | 10  |
| Puliyankulam do. ....                 | 18     | 89     | 84          | 14  |
| Sengunjikulam do. ....                | 0      | 30     | 1           | 11  |
| TOTAL                                 | 104    | 3      | 627         | 7   |

**CROPS.** The acreage of the crops cultivated in Fasli 1282 as per Curnam's accounts is as under.

| Name of crop.         | Irrigated or Dry. | Area in acres. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Rice 1st crop. ....   | Irrigated.        | 91             |
| Chollam. ....         |                   | 8              |
|                       |                   | 99             |
| Cotton. ....          | Dry.              | 4              |
| Ginger and Seed. .... |                   | 20             |
| Pulses. ....          |                   | 37             |
| Sau. ....             |                   | 10             |
| Cholam. ....          |                   | 25             |
|                       |                   | 98             |
|                       |                   | 195            |

**SETTLEMENT.** Commencing from the frontier of Melagaram, block A, west of the surplus and under the Vadakkal channel, comprising Nos. 31 to 36, is assessed in class VI. East of A, block B also under the Vadakkal channel, comprising Nos. 1 to 30, 37 to 68, 75, 76, is assessed in class V. East of B, block C under the Pattapat tank, comprising Nos. 69 to 74, 77 to 115, the best land in the village, is assessed in class IV. East of C, block D under the Pattapat and Uraipattukulam tanks, comprising Nos. 116 to 135, 141 to 163, is assessed in class V. East of D, block E under the Puliyankulam tank, comprising Nos. 209 to 223, is assessed in class VI. Skirting E, block F, comprising Nos. 136 to 140, 164 to 172, 203, 224 to 227, 233 to 237, 257 to 272, is also assessed in class VI. Included in F, block G under the Tovaramkulam tank, comprising Nos. 228 to 232, 238 to 256, is assessed in class V. The dry lands are all assessed in class VI.

The following table exhibits the revised assessment of the village. Blocks A, B, F and G have been compounded for as permanent double crop at  $\frac{1}{2}$  additional to the single crop assessment.

| Description of land.    | Block. | Class. | Area.  |        | Amount. |     | Rate per acre. |     |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----|----------------|-----|
|                         |        |        | Aeres. | Cents. | Rs.     | As. | Rs.            | As. |
| Inferior Red loam. .... | A      | VI     | 3      | 1      | 16      | 15  | 5              | 10  |
| Ordinary do. ....       | B      | V      | 5      | 39     | 36      | 6   | 7              | 8   |
| Good do. ....           | C      | IV     | 1      | 14     | 1       | 1   | 7              | 8   |
| Ordinary do. ....       | D      | V      | 1      | 25     | 7       | 9   | 6              | ..  |
| Inferior do. ....       | E      | VI     | 19     | 62     | 88      | 3   | 4              | 8   |
| Do. do. ....            | F      | VI     | 44     | 18     | 248     | 11  | 5              | 10  |
| Ordinary do. ....       | G      | V      | 30     | 49     | 228     | 10  | 7              | 8   |
| Dry. ....               | "      | "      | 106    | 94     | 80      | 4   | ..             | ..  |
| TOTAL.                  |        |        | 211    | 2      | 707     | 11  |                |     |

The net average of the land assessment for the past five years is Rs. 676. By Settlement it is Rs. 708, total increase Rs. 32. The former wet land assessment was calculated on the village average (Motta sarasari) and (Poravu sarasari). This varied from Rs. 5-8-6 to Rs. 6-9-0 an acre for a single crop (Peshanum), and from Rs. 2-12-3 to Rs. 6-2-0 an acre for a second crop (Kar). The former commutation rate was Rs. 2-4-6 per grain Cottah of 5 bushels for both Peshanum and Kar.

The dry lands were held at fourteen annas an acre, subject to a remission of two pice an acre as Stalamkaval.

**PALMYRAS.** 15 trees paid an assessment of Rs. 0-3-2 in Fasli 1282. These were classed as Oleivettu at 2 Pice each. Besides these, there are 394 growing seedlings that have hitherto paid no assessment. The charge for palmyras growing on Puttah lands and owned by the land-holders has now been fixed at Rs. 1-2-0 per annum. The remaining trees on puttah lands owned by others than the land-holders, as well as all trees on Government waste, &c., are now chargeable at 1 anna each for Paruvam, 6 pice each for Kattu and Kai, and 3 pice each for Oleivettu. The seedlings on such lands will be charged for as they come to maturity. Such fields as are now free from tree tax will be free from all charge for trees grown during the term of the present settlement.

Palmyras are not to be planted on, or within, the bank of any irrigation work belonging to Government without the Collector's permission, and should the Collector think fit, to cut the trees now growing on tank or channel banks, or on any other description of Government waste land, no claim for compensation on the part of the persons at present using such trees on payment of an annual tree tax will be attended to, but the assessment of all trees so cut will be deducted from the tree puttahs.

**FISHERY.** The fishery of the Puliyankulam tank is fixed at one rupee, in the name of the Puliyankulam Sastar; and that of the Tovaramkulam tank at three rupees, in the name of the Tovaramkulam Sastar.



**PASTURAGE.** No lands have been specially set aside for this purpose; the cattle are fed on puttah lands and on Government waste.

**BUILDING SITE.** Is sufficient for present requirements. No puttah will be granted for cultivation within the limits of the building site, and no new enclosure is to be made or new building erected without permission in future.

**INAMS.** The Dupafi Maniyam and Stalamkaval deductions, amounting to Rs. 7-0-2 and Rs. 25-1-3 respectively, have been resumed.

The following lands are held tax free or on favourable terms.

| No.   | Name of Inamdar.                        | Wet or Dry. | Single or Double Crop. | Area.  |        | Amount of quit-rent. |     |    | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------|-----------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|-----|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|       |                                         |             |                        | Acres. | Cents. | Rs.                  | As. | P. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1     | Trustee of the Courtallam pagoda.       | Wet.        | 2                      | 209    | 3      | 1610                 | "   | "  | These acres are those exhibited in the Idam Sannads. The cultivation of a second crop in any single crop Idam land will be charged with fasal jathi at the rate of 1/4 of the Idam assessment exhibited in the Settlement Register. |
| 2     | Do.                                     | Do.         | 1                      | 5      | 17     | "                    | "   | "  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 3     | Mandiram Pandaram.                      | Do.         | 1                      | "      | 66     | 1                    | 4   | 5  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 4     | Trustee of the Courtallam pagoda.       | Do.         | 1                      | 6      | 32     | "                    | "   | "  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 5     | Vythilingam Karimyar and two others.    | Do.         | 2                      | 1      | 68     | 2                    | 5   | "  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 6     | Sankaranarayana Ditchatar.              | Do.         | 1                      | "      | 82     | 1                    | 6   | "  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 7     | Sundara Ditchatar.                      | Do.         | 1                      | 2      | 22     | 7                    | 8   | "  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 8     | Kalasaikattal of the Courtallam pagoda. | Do.         | 1                      | 1      | 73     | 2                    | 10  | 7  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 9     | Pillayankattu of Do.                    | Do.         | 1                      | 1      | 55     | "                    | "   | "  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 10    | Ampalanattal of Do.                     | Dry.        | 1                      | 12     | 51     | "                    | "   | "  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| TOTAL |                                         |             |                        | 241    | 59     | 1623                 | 7   | "  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

**VILLAGE OFFICERS.** MUNSIF AND MANIYADAR: *Gowindappa Naikan.*  
 UTHNAM: *Ramasami Mudali.*  
 TAJIARY: *Nallakannu, Pavan.*

Trincovally,  
1st December 1873.

R. K. PUGGLE.  
Collector.

## DESCRIPTIVE MEMOIR OF PIRANUR NO. 1. OF THE TENKASI TALUQ.

**SITUATION.** This village, the only one irrigated by the Piranur Channel is situated 3 miles west of Tenkasi on road No. VII. "Palamcottah to the Travancore frontier via Tenkasi and Shenkottah."

**AREA.** The areas given below have been merged in this village by Settlement.

| No. | Name of Village.      | Portion merged. | Area.  |        | Remarks.                                                     |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                       |                 | Acres. | Cents. |                                                              |
| 1   | Piranur. ... ..       | Part.           | 502    | 84     | Fragments of villages interspersed in the fields of Piranur. |
| 2   | Avarantavu. ... ..    | Part.           | 37     | 25     |                                                              |
| 3   | Kumarakovil. ... ..   | Part.           | 21     | 31     |                                                              |
| 4   | Sennatapudakulam. ... | Part.           | 4      | 48     |                                                              |
|     |                       |                 | 563    | 88     |                                                              |

The area prior to Settlement was, omitting fractions, 566 acres; by Settlement it is 594 acres; net increase by Settlement 28 acres.

It must be distinctly borne in mind that a deduction of 10 per cent has been made in calculating the rates of assessment, on all fields wet or dry, on account of any roads, channels, paths, banks, &c. that may have been measured in with the cultivated area. The fact of the inclusion therefore of any such Government Poramboke in any survey field does not confer on the cultivator of that field the right of entering on such poramboke or in any way interfering with it, and any unauthorized encroachment on it will be severely punished.

**DEMARICATION.** This village as now formed by Settlement contains 2 Kandams or subdivisions and 309 survey fields. The demarcation marks erected and standing are:—

| Boundary stones. | Offsets. | Stones at corners of fields. |
|------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| 34               | 81       | 743                          |

These have all been inspected and the field stones have been sunk to the level of the ground. The Village Officers have given receipts for them, and are now responsible for their up-keep.

**CENSUS STATISTICS.** The Statistics of the village, as ascertained by the census of 1871, are as under.

| Houses. | Bazars. | Population. | Land Puttals as per Settlement. |        | Wells. |      | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---------|---------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|------|---------|--------|
|         |         |             | Single.                         | Joint. | Old.   | New. |         |        |
| 243     | 5       | 976         | 98                              | 8      | -      | 4    | 490     | 53     |

**IRRIGATION.** The greater bulk of the Nanji is supplied by the Piranur Channel from the Pondavardishwaram river; but a few acres are supplied by two tanks fed by the Mela Shemboli Channel from the Aindariva river. Both the situation and irrigation are good, and this village has been placed in the 2nd group.



**KUDI MARAMAT.** The ryots have undertaken to keep the sluices clear of silt, to erect ring-bunds in front of breaches, to clear the distributing channels and the drainage channels, when needed, at their own cost, as per separate statement.

The revised area and assessment under each source of irrigation are as follows.

| Name.                               | Area.  |       | Assessment. |     |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|-----|
|                                     | Acrez. | Cents | Rs.         | As. |
| Pincour Channel. ....               | 161    | 70    | 1894        | 10  |
| Pilichikulam Channel-fed Tank. .... | 18     | 43    | 92          | 7   |
| Pottakulam Do. ....                 | 4      | 55    | 25          | 15  |
|                                     | 182    | 68    | 2013        | 0   |

**CROPS.** The acreage of the crops cultivated in Fashi 1282 as per Curnam's accounts is as under.

| Name of crop.        | Irrigated or Dry. | Area in acres. |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Rice 1st crop ....   | Irrigated.        | 159            |
| 2nd do. ....         |                   | 131            |
| Chenai. ....         |                   | 2              |
| Baggy. ....          |                   | 2              |
| Plantains. ....      |                   | 1              |
| Vegetables. ....     | Dry.              | 1              |
| Betal vine. ....     |                   | 1              |
|                      |                   | 166            |
| Baggy. ....          |                   | 1              |
| Cotton. ....         |                   | 13             |
| Groundnut seed. .... |                   | 71             |
| Palms. ....          |                   | 64             |
| Sand. ....           |                   | 90             |
| Yam. ....            |                   | 10             |
| Chickpea. ....       |                   | 45             |
| Elephant. ....       |                   | 1              |
|                      |                   | 295            |
|                      |                   | 461            |

**SETTLEMENT.** Commencing from the Travancore frontier, block A, skirting the river and consisting mostly of topes and the Avarantavu on various levels, and far from its irrigation, comprising Nos. 120 to 129, 134 to 137, 208, 212, 213, 221 to 223, 227 to 229, 244 to 246, 256 to 259, 268 to 270, 275 to 308 is assessed in class IV. South of A and north of the channel, block B, comprising Nos. 119, 150 to 133, 138, 139, 205 to 207, 209 to 211, 214 to 220, 221 to 226, 230 to 243, 247 to 255, 260 to 267, 271 to 274, 309, the best land in the village is assessed in class III. South of A, block C, comprising Nos. 66 to 87, 103 to 106, a poor tract badly irrigated, is assessed in class VI. The lands supplied by baling from channels are assessed at half the rate assigned to the block in which they are situated, and those south of the channel in class V; the dry lands intermixed with the irrigated north of the channel, are assessed in the class and sort assigned to the block in which they are situated. The ordinary dry lands south of the channel are assessed in class VI.

The following table exhibits the revised assessment of the village. The whole of the river irrigated area has been compounded for as permanent double crop at  $\frac{1}{2}$  additional to the single crop assessment in class III,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in class IV, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in class VI.

| Description of land. | Block. | Class. | Area.  |        | Amount. |     | Rate per acre. |     |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----|----------------|-----|
|                      |        |        | Acrez. | Cents. | Rs.     | As. | Rs.            | As. |
| Good red loam. ....  | A      | IV     | 77     | 77     | 777     | 14  | 10             | 0   |
| Best do. ....        | B      | III    | 81     | 60     | 1104    | 11  | 13             | 8   |
| Inferior do. ....    | C      | VI     | 20     | 98     | 118     | 6   | 5              | 10  |
| Baling. ....         | "      | "      | 2      | 39     | 12      | 1   |                |     |
| Dry. ....            | "      | "      | 339    | 39     | 258     | 7   |                |     |
|                      |        |        | 522    | 7      | 2271    | 7   |                |     |

The net average of the land assessment for the past five years is Rs. 2264. By Settlement it is Rs. 2271, total increase Rs. 7. The former wet land assessment was calculated rateably (Taram sarasari.) This varied from Rs. 6-0-11 to 7-15-8 an acre for a single crop (Peshanum), and from Rs. 3-13-10 to Rs. 11-7-9 an acre for a second crop (Kar). The former commutation rate was Rs. 2-5-4 per grain Cottah for both Peshanum and Kar.

The dry lands were held at 13 annas an acre subject to a deduction of 3 pice as Stalamkaval.

**PALMYRAS.** 476 trees paid an assessment of Rs. 6-0-0 in Fashi 1282. These were classed as under.

| Class.          | Number. | Rate.  |       | Amount in Rupees. |
|-----------------|---------|--------|-------|-------------------|
|                 |         | Annas. | Pies. |                   |
| Oleivettu. .... | 476     | -      | 24    | 6                 |
| TOTAL           | 476     | -      | 24    | 6                 |

Besides these, there are 277 growing seedlings that have hitherto paid no assessment. The charge for palmyras growing on Pattah lands and owned by the land-holders has now been fixed at Rs. 11-4-0 per annum. The remaining trees on Pattah lands owned by others than the land holders, as well as all trees on Government waste, &c. are now chargeable at 1 anna each for Paruvam, 6 pice each for Kattu and Kai, and 3 pice each for Oleivettu. The seedlings on such lands will be charged for as they come to maturity. Such fields as are now free from tree tax, will be free from all charge for trees grown during the term of the present settlement.

Palmyras are not to be planted on, or within, the bank of any irrigation work belonging to Government without the Collector's permission, and should the Collector think fit to cut the trees now growing on tank or channel banks, or on any other description of Government waste land, no claim for compensation on the part of the persons at present using such trees on payment of an annual tree tax will be attended to, but the assessment of all trees so cut will be deducted from the tree pattahs.

**FISHERY.** There is no charge for fishery in this village.



**PASTURAGE.** No land has been specially set aside for this purpose, but the cattle are fed on the puttah lands and on Government waste.

**BUILDING SITE.** Is sufficient for present requirements. No puttah will be granted for cultivation within the limits of the building site, and no new enclosure is to be made or new building erected without permission in future.

**TRAMS.** The Dupati Mauiyam and Stalamkaval deductions, amounting to Rs. 5-11-8 and Rs. 21-9-9, are resumed.

**VILLAGE OFFICERS.** **MUNSIFF AND MANITAGAR.** *Ramanada Pillay.*

**CURNAM.** *Senia Pillay, Gunastah for a minor Arunachalam Pillay.*

**TALIARY.** *Irulappa Serval.*

Tinnevely.  
4th December 1878.

R. K. PUCKLE.  
Collector.

*See 4/11/78*



No. 71. *Just* DEPARTMENT.

From District Magistrate, Tinnevely

Dated 6<sup>th</sup> January 1874.

FOR ORDERS.

Ind. March 7 871 on  
Bo. Dec 24 Aug. 1874 Jm

1874  
Dear Sir or Letter from  
the ~~the~~ Incapacitate of  
I sincerely to the Chief  
Secretary of State and  
the Secretary of the Navy  
1874 No. 3.

Nov 22 66/78

Deception is  
of course will power in  
darkness & darkness of thought  
before it is the darkness of

In press: 7/1/74



On June 11/74

Sept 2 July 75  
1899

1899

8 June 75

My dear Mr. Hammond.  
You had better re-  
turn them to the Revs.  
Dopie -

We have nothing to  
do now with the Village  
Pottery. All business  
regarding them must  
be made for the Revs.

Sept 17

Returned to  
the Revs. Sept. 17/75  
10/6/75  
L. A.



on June 11/19

copy

W. W. Hammett copy

copy

14

My dear Mr Hammett

I recd this today  
from the Rev. Sept—

I cannot understand  
why that Dept did  
not dispose of the  
Letter from the Dist  
Martyrizing (our  
Regisr no 71/74) when  
they were dealing  
with the same subject

Yours sincerely  
6 June 1915 C. U. Fernandez

110



Memo for a decision  
On letter from the District Magistrate  
Dated 6<sup>th</sup> January 1874 No 3.

This paper was trans-  
ferred to the Department  
by the Judicial Dept.  
but without any formal  
arrangement.

The question of Village  
Police being inseparably  
connected with the  
General Village establish-  
ment, it is submitted  
that the question should  
be referred to  
the Director of Revenue  
Settlement through  
the B. C. of Rev. with re-  
ference to G.O. of 11<sup>th</sup>  
May 1875 No 710.

on 12.11.1914

11/11



On submitting the  
 paper for a deed, the  
 Honorable the Governor  
 referred to his minute  
 recorded in the G.O.  
 above quoted.



Village Police

N<sup>o</sup> 3. Annually collected Circular  
Cutcherry Trichendur 6<sup>th</sup> January 1874  
From, P. R. Suckleby  
Collector Magistrate  
To The Honorable W. H. Hudson  
Chief Secretary to Government  
Fort Saint George

In reply to Government  
proceedings No 2086 dated December 1873  
I have the honor to inform you that I  
quite see my way to the appointment of  
Village police in those villages that can  
afford to pay for the entertainment of extra  
talukars.

I beg to refer the Government to my  
letter to the Board of Revenue No 664/79  
dated 24<sup>th</sup> November 1873 in which I have proposed  
an establishment for villages and have  
worked out the details of service to be  
rendered and appointments to be made  
in those villages as an illustration of the  
scheme proposed.

In this scheme talukars are provided

The enclosed may be  
found in the  
original papers  
which have been  
sent to the  
papers of

16-47



for revenue and miscellaneous duties  
one to each Revenue Officer, as a turnah  
attendant and messenger as well as  
for escorting permittees, collecting the  
Villagers, attaching property, &c &c, but no  
provision in this scheme is made for police  
taliaries. it would be easy however  
to add one or more police taliary to  
each Village that has an available  
surplus of service ceps, but in the remainder  
that have no surplus such extra appoint-  
ments cannot be made, and I do not

think it would be  
for Revenue work can perform police  
duties as well. Perhaps one third of the  
Villages will have a surplus, but in  
two thirds there will be no surplus  
available for the payment of additional  
hands.

Two thirds of the Government Villages  
after amalgamation at settlement will  
represent say 500 Villages and a police  
taliary on each at 3% Rupees per mensem  
would cost Rupees 18000 per annum.

If the Government can make an  
allotment of say Rupees 20000 per annum  
to this district as a grant in aid for a  
Village police, I can provide a Village  
policeman for each of the Government  
Villages, a portion of this sum would  
be recovered by resuming the services  
mangyams, but I cannot now say even  
approximately how much these may be.  
The introduction of the system of course  
must be gradual, and only come into force  
as each taluq is finally settled.

I enclose sketch of the scheme of some  
of the Villages settled, showing the establish-  
ment now appointed to each, and as such  
like memorials are about to be printed for  
the other Villages of the two taluqs now  
settled I shall be glad of early orders  
if any alteration has to be made.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,  
Your most Obedt Servt

A. H. B. S. S.  
Collector Magistrate



1875

Received into revenue of P.O. 11 May  
1875. No 710. in which reminder was  
made for re-opening with the intention  
in return of money was called for with  
reference to instructions dated 3rd 1875.

No 523 in which the intention was made  
to the Board of Directors. 2nd 1875.

Received into revenue of P.O. 11 May  
1875. No 710. in which reminder was  
made for re-opening with the intention  
in return of money was called for with  
reference to instructions dated 3rd 1875.

Received into revenue of P.O. 11 May  
1875. No 710. in which reminder was  
made for re-opening with the intention  
in return of money was called for with  
reference to instructions dated 3rd 1875.