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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No: 1130 Revenue.	Press. / Mis.
Dated 20-7-1878.	197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Archives I—5,806—24-2-78.

130/1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

20th July 1878, No. 1,130.

Read the following papers:—

No. 257. From Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. BRANFILL, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, in charge Madras Party, Great Trigonometrical Survey, to the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department; dated Bangalore, 5th June 1878, No. 268.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the Madras Coast Series of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India under my charge has been brought up from Ramnad, and has this season been carried through the middle of the Tanjore District, and it is now a part of my duty to report upon the physiography of the district passed through.

2. In furtherance of this object I have to request the favor of your furnishing me with the published reports concerning the natural history of the Tanjore District, and particularly of the Cauvery (Kávéri) Delta and its coast line.

3. Any physiographical notices of the secular changes of surface that must be going on in the flooded parts, the river channels (especially as to their absolute and relative level), and the permanence or otherwise of the sea-shore line will be most valuable for the purpose I have in view.

4. I have already applied to the Irrigation Department for any published particulars of the modern engineering works, and the observed levels and general slope of the country, but I should also be glad to have any historical notices of the first construction of the great bunds and channels under native rule, and of the more modern additions and modifications to them.

5. As I am informed that the District Manuals or Gazetteers of Tanjore and South Arcot are not likely to be published before my report must be sent in, I should be glad to see the portions of them bearing on the above mentioned subjects which may be available, whether in print or manuscript.

6. As to general statistics, if the fuller District Manuals are not available I should be glad to see a copy of the statements prepared in 1875-76 for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

7. I may mention that it is not merely for departmental record that I have to collect information bearing upon the subjects I am in the course of duty called upon to notice, but also for the sake of the scientific men and societies at home who narrowly scrutinize our reports in the hope of finding in them reliable facts bearing upon the more general physical questions which they study.

8. I have further to beg you will be good enough to furnish me with the authorized orthography of South Indian place names, if any lists have been published, and if not then that of the better known places in Tanjore, the Towns, Post Offices, and Railway Stations, from which I shall be better able to spell properly and in accordance with the Government Gazetteer the names of the Great Trigonometrical Stations, the landmarks and places fixed, and the adjacent villages, all which I have to publish in our annual charts and reports of progress.

REFERRED to the compiler of the Tanjore District Manual, who will state whether he can supply the information asked for.

OOTACAMUND,
12th June 1878.

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

No. 258. From T. VENKASAMI ROW, First Uncovenanted Assistant, Revenue Secretariat, on special duty, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 13th July 1878.

WITH reference to your endorsement on the enclosed letter from the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Madras Party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, I beg to submit herewith the first three* chapters of the Manual of the Tanjore District, in which I have embodied all the information I could collect in reference to the physical aspects, geology, and mineralogy of the district.

*Chapter I.—Name, position, area, boundaries, physical features, &c.
Chapter II.—Geology and mineralogy.
Chapter III.—Climate, meteorology, rainfall, &c.

2. I presume that the information contained in Volume IV of the Geological Survey of India, under the head of "physical changes now in progress," is all that has been recorded in regard to the secular changes of surface observed in Tanjore. I have reproduced it in the chapter on geology, and for fuller detail of the encroachment of the sea at Tranquebar reference may be had to the "Professional papers of the Madras Engineers for 1856."

3. I have not been able to discover any historical notices of the first construction of the great bunds and channels under native rule. I have, however, given in the first chapter on the political history of Tanjore all the information I have been able to collect in regard to the probable dates of the construction of the Grand Aneikkattu (Anicut) and the larger canals of irrigation, as also the names of the princes by whom they were probably constructed, and I beg to submit also so much of that chapter as contains this information. At the concluding part of the preliminary chapter I have inserted a list of all the main offshoots of the Cauvery showing the points of separation and termination of each. I may here generally state that, with the exception of the South Rájan Váyakkál, one of the two canals excavated from the Coleroon above the Lower Aneikkattu† in 1838 (the other, North Rájan Váyakkál, has its head on the opposite bank in the South Arcot District, being intended for the irrigation of a portion of that district), all the principal canals of irrigation from the Cauvery were constructed or opened out by the princes of the Cóla dynasty, presumably before the fourteenth century.

† This as well as the two canals formed part of the system of head works designed by Sir Arthur Cotton and carried out in 1836, 1837, and 1838.

4. I may perhaps take leave to add that the account of the Tanjore District, which I prepared for the *Imperial Gazetteer*, and of which, I presume, printed copies have been sent up to Government by Mr. McIver, may be found to contain the other statistics of the nature Colonel Branfill seems to require.

5. I enclose a list of the towns and rivers in Tanjore, showing the correct orthography as well as the mode of spelling usually adopted for each. In this list, where I have found it necessary to differ from Dr. Hunter's transliteration in his "Revised Orthography of Indian Towns and Villages," I have entered full explanatory notes.

6. I beg that Colonel Branfill may be desired to return to me the first three chapters of the manual herewith submitted.

No. 259. ORDER THEREON, 20th July 1878, No. 1,130.

Miscellaneous.

COMMUNICATED to Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Branfill, R.E., with a copy of the account of the Tanjore District prepared for the *Imperial Gazetteer*.

2. The list of towns and rivers submitted with this letter will not be forwarded as the spelling to be adopted in the case of all the chief places, rivers, mountains, &c., throughout the Presidency has now been authoritatively settled and will shortly be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(True Extract.)

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

To Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Branfill.
„ M.R.Ry. T. Venkasami Row.

Exd. C. Howarth.

Govt. of Madras.

REVENUE.

To

Lieut.-Colonel B. R. BRANFILL,

&c. &c. &c.

Dated July 20th.

Read.

Encl.

G.O., 20th July 1878, No. 1,130.

JULY.

Nos. 257—259.

Tanjore District.—Communicating to Lieut.-Colonel B. R. Branfill, R.E., copy of a letter from T. Venkasami Row, on special duty, relative to certain information required by the former officer respecting the — with a copy of the account of that district prepared for the *Imperial Gazetteer* and stating that the list of towns and rivers submitted will not be forwarded for reasons stated.

No 268

Bangalore

5th June 1878

No 257 From

Lieut. Col: B. R. Branfill

Dy: Superintendent of Survey

In charge Madras Party

G.T. Survey.

To

The Under Secretary

to the Govt of Madras

Home or General Dept

Chief Secretary's Office

Fort St George Madras

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that the Madras Coast Series of the G.T. Survey of India under my charge has been brought up from Ramnad and has this season been carried through the middle of the Tanjore District, and it is now a part of my duty to report upon the physiography of the district passed through.

In furtherance of this object

I

I have to request the favor of your furnishing me with the published reports concerning the natural history of the Tanjore District and particularly of the Cauvery (Kávéri) delta and its coast line.

Any physiographical notices of the secular changes of surface that must be going on in the flooded parts, the river channels, (especially as to their absolute and relative level), & the permanence or otherwise of the sea shore line, will be most valuable for the purpose I have in view.

I have already applied to the Irrigation Department for any published particulars of the modern Engineering works, and the observed levels and general slope of the country; but I should also be glad to have any historical notices of the first construction of the great bunds and channels under native rule, and of the more modern additions and modifications to them.

As I am informed that the District Manuals or Gazetteers of Tanjore and South Arcot are not likely to be published before my report must be sent in, I should be glad to see the portions of them bearing on the above mentioned subjects which may be available, whether in print or manuscript.

As to general statistics, if the fuller District Manuals are not available, I should be glad to see a copy of the Statements prepared in 1875-76 for H.R. Highness the Prince of Wales.

I may mention that it is not merely for Departmental record that I have to collect information bearing upon the subjects I am in the course of duty called upon to notice, but also for the sake of the scientific men and Societies at home who narrowly scrutinize our reports in the hope of finding in them reliable facts bearing upon

upon the more general physical questions which they study.

I have further to beg you will be good enough to furnish me with the authorized orthography of South Indian place-names, if any lists have been published, and if not then that of the better known places in Tanjore, the Towns, Post Offices and Railway Stations, from which I shall be better able to spell properly and in accordance with the Govt Gazetteer the names of the G.T. Survey Stations, the landmarks and places fixed, and the adjacent villages, all which I have to publish in our Annual Charts and reports of progress.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant
H Beaufill Lt Col.
Dy Supdt G.T. Survey
In Ch. Madras Party

130/5

No 2587 Fin

Madras
13th July 1878.

To

C. G. Master Esquire

Secretary to Govt, Rev. Dept

Sir

With reference to your endorsement on the enclosed letter from the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Madras Party of the G. T. Survey, I beg to submit herewith the first three× chapters of the Manual of the Tanjore District, in which I have embodied all the information I could collect in reference to the physical aspects, geology and Mineralogy of the District.

× Chap I. Name, Position, Area, Boundaries, Physical features &c.
Chap II. Geology and Mineralogy.
Chap III. Climate, Meteorology, Rainfall &c.

2. I presume, that the information contained in vol IV of the Geological Survey of India, under the head of "Physical changes now in progress", is all that has been recorded in regard to the secular changes of surface observed in Tanjore. I have reproduced it

in the chapter on Geology, and for fuller detail of the encroachment of the sea at Trangubar, reference may be had to the "Professional papers of the Madras Engineers for 1856"

3. I have not been able to discover any historical notices of the first construction of the great bunds and channels under native rule. I have however given in the first chapter on the Political History of Tanjore, all the information I have been able to collect in regard to the probable dates of the construction of the grand Aneikkattu (Anicut) and the larger canals of Irrigation, as also the names of the Princes by whom they were probably constructed, and I beg to submit also so much of that chapter as contains this information. At the concluding part of the preliminary chapter, I have inserted a list of all the main offshoots of the Cavery

Cavery, showing the points of separation and termination of each. I may here generally state, that with the exception of the South Rájan váyakkál, one of the two canals excavated from the Coleroon above the Lower Aneikkattu* in 1838 (the other, North Rájan váyakkál, has its head on the opposite bank in the South Arcot District, being intended for the irrigation of a portion of that district), all the principal canals of Irrigation from the Cavery were constructed or opened out by the Princes of the Cóla dynasty, presumably before the fourteenth century.

* This as well as the two canals formed part of the system of head works designed by Sir Arthur Cotton and carried out in 1836, 1837 and 1838.

4. I may perhaps take leave to add, that the Account of the Tanjore district, which I prepared for the Imperial Gazetteer, and of which, I presume, printed copies have been sent up to Govt. by Mr. Mc Iver, may be found to contain the other statistics of the nature Col. Branfill seems to require.

5. I enclose a list of the towns and rivers in Tanjore, showing the correct orthography as well as the mode of spelling usually adopted for each. In the list, where I have found it necessary to differ from Dr. Hunter's transliteration in his "Revised orthography of Indian Towns and Villages," I have entered full explanatory notes.

6 I beg that Col. Branfill may be desired to return to me the first three sheets of the manual herewith submitted.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt servant
T Venkasamie

1 To Lt Col. B.R. Branfill Deputy Supt Surveys
with 4 encls on subject
1 Mr C.R. T. Venkasamie Dubash

Commr Trichinopoly
No 1830
Dated 30 July 1878
From
T. Venkasamie Pillai
1st Uncovenanted Assistant
Collr Secretariat
on special duty
To
C.G. Master Esqre
Secretary to Govt.
No 1130 dated 20 July 1878
Dated 13 July 1878
Rect 15 July 1878

Submits with reference to Govt Order No 1130 dated 20 July 1878 a list of the towns and rivers in the Tanjore District with explanatory notes &c &c

No 1130
Communicated to Lt. Col. B. R. Branfill RE.
with a copy of the account of the Tanjore District
prepared for the Imperial Gazetteer.
2. The list of towns & rivers submitted with this letter will not be amended
as the spelling to be adopted in the case of all
the chief places, rivers, mountains, etc therein
the Presidency has now been authoritatively
settled & will shortly be published in the Fort St. Geo Gazette.
30 July 1878

36. An earlier Cóla of the name of Vira is stated to have killed Sálivahana, and at any rate that he was contemporary with the latter in the first century of the Christian era seems to be accepted as an authentic fact. "An inscription in the great temple at Tanjore recently deciphered by Dr. Burnell, shows that a later Vira Cóla reigned from 1064 to 1113.

Prof. Williams Intro. to the Mo. C.

37. According to the Tamil manuscript "Cólapúrva charitra" (C.R.O.Bi p.42), there were twenty-five Cólas from Vira to Uttama; the son and successor of the last was Ilayúr Cóla, who was crowned in the year of the Kaliyuga 3535, corresponding to A.D. 433, and the son of Ilayúr Cóla was Karikkála, who was crowned in the year of the Kaliyuga 3567, corresponding to A.D. 465 Mr. Taylor thinks, that this manuscript was written in the fifteenth

century,

century, and that it contains a few historical

indications. On the whole, there is nothing very

extravagant in the tales, and my reasons for adopt-

-ing them will be found further on. Tholkappiyanar

manuscript further says, that Karikkala was

succeeded by his son Vetiveridangan, and hence,

it may be presumed that these three princes viz,

Chayan Cella Karikkala and Vetiveridangan,

flourished in the fifth century A.D.

× × × × ×

47 "The king, (Vetiveridangan) expending

a great deal of money, had the Cávery conduct-

ed to the westward of Combaconum, and spread

channels for irrigation to a great distance around;

effecting a communication between the Cávery

and Cottaroon rivers. Of the additional produce so

obtained, he took one sixth, and gave the rest

to the people. As he had done so much benefit

to the country, in the embankment of the river,

&c.

'Account of Cólas Rájás C.R.O.M. vol III p. 518. The title is correctly "Kurei Kanda Cóla", which means he who saw the Cavery embanked.

he was called Kari kanda cholan." ( )

48. The Sanskrit Cóla charitra, with much circumstance and detail, but without the specification of the precise locality, ascribes to a Cóla of the name of Lasisékhara, the construction of a mound between the Cávery and the Colleroon, and states, that the Cóla in consequence of his having accomplished this great undertaking, acquired the name of "Kávéri pára drik" an exact equivalent of the Tamil "Karaikanda", which means he who saw the Cavery embanked. The original Tamil name, of which, the Sanskrit "Lasisékhara" is apparently a translation, not being given; it is difficult to say, what it might be exactly; but it is probable that the epithet is applied in both the Sanskrit purana and the Tamil manuscript to one and the same person. It is also probable, that the mound referred to in the former, is that key to the irrigation of

of Tanjore, the old native work known as the "Grand Anaikkat," of which a detailed account will be found ~~in chap.~~ under the head of Irrigation. If both these conjectures are correct, it follows that the credit of having executed the most important works of irrigation in Tanjore belongs to Vidividangan. Col. Baird Smith in his report on the Cavery, Krishtna and Godavery anaikkats, apparently includes this work among those, which he was told, were constructed by Rája Viranam, at a period corresponding with the close of the second century A. D. Viranam (a name unknown in Tanjore) is probably the name by which one of the Cólas and very possibly Vidividangan himself, was known elsewhere within the extensive dominion of this dynasty.

× × × × ×

56. There is very little information regarding the numerous irrigation canals diverging from the Cavery, most, if not all, of which are works of human art. The largest and the main branch of the river, Vennáru, is attributed to the son of the first Cóla, variously designated Súravalittán and Sáyamán, and who (the son), it is said, from this work acquired the name "Ven Cólan" (see para 14).† The Vira Cólanáru, as I have said above (p. 39), is probably the work of the Vira Cóla of the eleventh century A. D. The other canals whose names indicate their authors are:—

1. Vikramanáru
2. Atvira Rámanáru
3. Pándavaiyáru
4. Kirtimanáru
5. Cóla chúdámaniyáru
6. Mudigondán
7. Tirumalei Rájanáru

× The probable date of the commencement of the Cóla dynasty has been discussed in the earlier portions of this chapter and deduced as five centuries before Christ.

57. Mr Dowson's paper on the Cera country speaks of a Cóla of the name of ~~the~~ Vikrama, and says he died in A. D. 827. This name also appears in the list of Cólas marked A (see para 27, supra). The channel first mentioned is probably his work.

M. M. part III p. 53.

58. Atviira Ráman is the name of a Pándya king, who, according to the Supplementary Manuscript of the Pándya history embodied in Mr Taylor's Oriental Historical Manuscripts, reigned in the twelfth century A. D., and was in close friendship with the Cóla. Evidently, Atviira Rámanáru, as also the town on the coast of the Palks Strait, called Atviira Ramanpattanam, (spelt in English Adrampatam) derives its name from his. How his name came to be thus commemorated in Tanjore, it is difficult to conjecture; possibly he once held possession of the Cóla country, and it is also not impossible, that the Cóla out of regard for his friendly neighbour, gave the latter's name to both the canal and the seaport town.

59. "Pándurajáru" is apparently a derivative from Pándya, and is derived perhaps from the Cóla prince, called Sundara Pándya Cóla. According to a story of the Madura legend, the Pándya king variously designated Kúna, kubja or Sundara, conquered the Cóla kingdom, and then, in consideration of the abject submission made by the Cóla, restored the kingdom to his son, giving him his own name as a token of his conquest and generosity; hence the son of the vanquished Cóla acquired the name of "Sundara Pándya Cóla". Whether this story be true or not, it is a fact that there was a Cóla of this name (See table

B.

B, para 27), and it may be conjectured, that the
Cavery channel called Pándavaiyáru, derived its
name from him. As already stated, Dr. Cald
-well deduces the probable date of Sundara Pán
-dya of Madura to be the thirteenth century
A.D., and this, therefore, upon the assumption
that the connection between him and the Sunda
-ra Pándya Chóla of Tanjore is correctly ex-
-plained, may be taken to be the probable
date of the Pándavaiyáru

60. "Kírtimán" is the name of one of the
Chólas (see list C para 27 supra), and "Chóla chúdá-
-mani" is a Sanskrit epithet evidently designa
-tive of a Chóla. Mudigondán is a Tamil
epithet, which means he who wore a crown, and
apparently is one of several names borne by every
Chóla. But it is impossible to conjecture the

probable

probable dates of these three princes, from whom
are derived evidently the names of the three ca
-nals, "Kírtimanáru," "Chólachúdámaniyáru,"
and Mudigondán. It is also difficult to con-
-jecture as to the derivation of the name "Tiru
-malei Rájan". "Tirumalei," which means
Sacred mountain, is the name of the celebra
-ted temple on the Tirupati hill, and the first
among the princes of the South who appears
with this name, is the famous Tirumalei
Nayak, who ruled in Madura in the seventeen-
century. It no where appears, that there was
a Chóla of this name.

Extract from the History of the Colas dynasty – Chap II Part II

Rec 4/8038/78

G.O. 20 July/78 L L 258

Nauttaurvoical	Náṯṯar vāyakkāl	Náṯṯar vāyakkāl	A river
Needamungalum	Nidámangalam	Nidámangalam	A Railway station.
Negapatam	Nágapaṯṯanam	Nágapatam	Dr Rhenius gives the correct transliteration as "Nágapattanam" but the Urdu termination "pattan" is foreign to the ~~[illegible]~~ Dravidian languages, and it does not accord with the Sanskrit "pattanam" (city) either; the Tamil form is identical with the Sanskrit, except that the 'n' is hard, and has "ṉ" a dot below it, gives the word its exact Tamil pronunciation.

— yúr and Kílayúr (D 15 43 and E 29 43). On this subject, as also my having adopted "ai" for the diphthong now usually indicated by "ai", as in péṯṯai, koṯṯai &c, I beg reference may be had to Bishop Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of Dravidian languages (pages 99 & 101).

JV

N. B. Although the Deputy Superintendent of the G. T. Survey asks for the authorized orthography of only towns, Post offices and Railway stations; I have included in the list also the names of rivers, as from the tenor of his letter it seems likely that he will require to deal with them also.

The Indian Geographical names are now spelt in so many different ways, that it is very difficult to say with regard to any name what the mode of transliteration now in use is. I have shown in the first column the spelling adopted in the Railway tables and current official records, except where it ignores both popular usage and correct philological construction; in these last mentioned cases I have given the spelling as it was till lately in general use.

Dr. Hunter desires, that accents to distinguish the long from the short vowel should, except on rare occasions, be dispensed with in all but "a"; but the difference between long and short vowels constitutes an essential feature of the Tamil orthography, which has different characters for the two. "Ten" (தென்) means southern, while "Tēn" (தேன்) means honey. There are moreover numerous instances in which one village is distinguished from another chiefly with the aid of the vowel accent, e.g. Kili-

Mudduarjunum	~~Mooduarjunum~~ Madhuryārjunam	~~Mooduarjunam~~ Madhuryārjunam	A Sub-Magistrate's station; also a Railway station
Munnargoody	Mannārgudi	Mannārgudi	The station of a Revenue Divisional officer, also a taluk Kachāri. ~~I am unable to understand~~ It does not appear how Dr. Hunters' Malagud is derived.
Nadoattiluvenàyagum or Venayagunteroo	Nadutittuvināyakam or Vināyakanteru	Nadutittuvināyakam or Vināyakantetu	An island in the Coleroon; an inhabited village.
Nagore	Nāgúr	Nāgúr	A seaport town
Narasingunpettah	Nārasingampēttai	Nārasingampēttai	A Railway station

Srivady	Širuvádi	Širuvádi	A Sub-Magistrate's station. Branch Post office
Srivalare	Širuvárúr	Širuvárúr	A Railway station; also a Sub-Magistrate's station.
Srivaulungaud	Širuvélangádu	Širuvélangádu	A Railway station.
Uppanaur	Uppanárru	Uppanárru	A river.
Vadavaur	Vadavárru	Vadavárru	A river
Vaidarannium	Védáranmyam	Védáranmyam	
Vaidhiswarankoil	Vaidísvarankóil	Vaidísvarankóil	A Railway station
Valanganny	Vélánganni	Vélánganni	
Vediarpoorum	Védiarpuram	Védiarpuram	A station of the S.P.G. missions. (same as Ammampéttei)
Veerasholanaur	Viraṣólanárru	Viraṣólanárru	A river
Vellaur	Velláru	Velláru	A river
Vellum / Vullum	Vallam	Vallam	Collector's Head quarters.
Velungimaun	Vilangimán	Vilangimán	A town; formerly a talúk station
Vennaur	Vennáru	Vennaru	A river
Vellaur	Velláru	Velláru	A river

			Vishtnu preceded its foundation. The "n" at the end of the first word is dropped, being a mere personal termination, and by the Tamil laws of sound "v" is introduced between "a" at the end of the first word and "u" at the beginning of the second; otherwise a and u together would form a diphthong as in "about", as indeed it does in Dr. Hunter's transliteration. The compound word thus comes out as "Tanjauvúr"; but it is pronounced as Tanjávúr, and I have not been able to ascertain why the "a" in the second syllable is lengthened. The practical spelling for adoption is given by Dr. Hunter as Tanjor; but I am afraid the dropping of the final "e" in this proper name, which has acquired a popular and historical fixity would lead to its being mistaken for something else. A letter addressed to the Collector of Tanjore once went by post to ~~Tan~~ Saugor
Tiruvadamarudhur,	Teruvdaimarudúr	Tiruvidaimarudúr	Same as Madhyárjunam
Toppoataray	Tópputhurei	Tópputhurei	A seaport
Tranquebar	Tarangambádi	Trunquebar ~~Tarangambádi~~	
Trimalavassel	Tirumullavásal	Tirumullavásal	A seaport
Trimalrajanaur	Tirumalei Rájanáru	Tirumalei Rájanáru	A river
Trimalrajenpatam	Tirumalei Rájanpatta-nam in the French territory	Tirumalei Rájanpatta-nám	A seaport in the French territory
Tritrapoondy	Tiruttiraipúndi	Tiruttiraipúndi	A taluk station

Krishnajipatam	Krishnájipattanam	Krishnájipattanam	A seaport.
Kulikary	Kulikkarai	Kulikkarai	A Railway Station.
Mayaveram	Máyúram	Máyavaram	This is a Sanskrit word derived from Mayúra (peac-cock).
Maadegondán	Mudikondán	Mudikondán	A river
Mootloopallah	Muttupéttai	Muttupéttai	A seaport town
Sundrapandiapatam	Sundarapándya-pattanam	Sundarapándyapattanam	A seaport town.
Sundraperumalkoil	Sundarapperumál koil	Sundarapperumál koil	A Railway Station.
Tanjore	Tanjávúr	Tanjore	Dr. Hunter gives the accurate transliteration of this word from the Vernacular as "Tánjaurú": but the accent on "a" in the first syllable gives it a pronunciation which accords neither with the recognized orthography nor popular usage. The termination "úrú" in the case of towns is peculiar to the Telugu dialect; the Tamil form having no vowel at the end; it is merely úr. The name "Tanjávúr" is derived from "Tanjan" a Rákshasa giant, who, according to the legend of the city of Tanjore, haunted that neighbourhood and whose destruction by the

Devicottah	Divikóttei	Divikóttei	First English settlement in Tanjore. The place where the Cotteroon enters the sea.
Gopalapatam	Gópálapattanam	Gópálapattanam	A seaport
Iyempettah	Aiyampéttei	Aiyampéttei	A town and a seat of silk-weaving industry; also ~~Also~~ a Railway station.
Kattumávadi	Kattumavadi	Kattumávadi	A seaport.
Keevalore	Kivalúr	Kivalúr	A Railway station
Kodiempáttiem	Kodianpálayam	Kodianpálayam	A seaport
Koradachary	Kóradácheri	Kóradacheri	A Railway station
Kottapatam	Kottapattanam	Kottapattanam	A seaport.

Cauveryppatam	Cāveryppaṭṭaṇam	Cāveryppaṭṭaṇam	The village where the Cavery enters the sea.
Codamoarutty	Kudamaruṭṭi	Kudamaruṭṭi	A river
Codavaesel.	Kudavāsal	Kudavāsal	A Sub-magistrate's station
Codicary	Kōdikkarei	Kōdikkarei	Same as Point Calimere.
Colleroon	Kuleiyidam	Colleroon	River
Combaconum	Kumbhaghónam	Combaconum.	This is a Sanskrit compound word made up of "kumbham" (a water jar) and "ghóna" (nose); the terminal "am" being the usual Sanskrit termination in neuter gender. I am unable to understand the philological formation of Dr. Hunter's "Kumbakon".
Coottalum (on the Railway table "Kuttalam")	Kuttālam	Kuttālam	A small town and a Railway station; formerly a taluk station.
~~Coorchery~~	~~Kōrdāchēri~~	~~Kōrdāchēri~~	
Coryaur	Koreiyāru	Koreiyāru	A river
Cunnaunaur	Kannānāru	Kannānāru	A river

Caumaneyaur	Cámaṇiyāṛu	Cámaṇiyāṛu	A river
Caundaveyaur	Cándavaiyāṛu	Cándavaiyāṛu	A river
Point Calimere	Point Calimere	Point Calimere	
Puttoo-cottah	Paṭṭukkōṭṭai	Paṭṭukkōṭṭai	
Saliamungalum	Śāliamangalam	Śāliamangalam	A Railway station
Sheaully	Śirghāli	Śiyāli	A taluk station; also a Railway station.
Sikkel (on the Railway table "Sickle")	Śikkel	Śikkel	A Railway station

Boodalore	Búdalúr	Búdalúr	A Railway station.
Cadooryaur	Kaduvaiyāṛu	Kaduvaiyāṛu	A river
Capistalum	Kapisthalam	Kapisthalam.	A small town on the Cávery, with a Travellers' Bungalow for Europeans.
Carical	Karaikkál	Káikál	French settlement.
Cauvery	Kávéri	Cávery	River

Names of towns and rivers in the district of Tanjore.

Name as now spelt	Accurate translitera-tion from the vernacular character	Practical spelling to be adopted.	
Adrampatam	Atvíra Rámanpaṭta-ṉam	Atvíra Rámanpaṭta-ṉam	A sea port. Branch Post office
Aduppaur	Adappáru	Adappáru	A river
Ammampattah	Ammanpéttei	Ammanpéttei	A station of the S.P.G. missions.
Ammapatam	Ammápattanam	Ammápattanam	A seaport
Ammapettah	Ammápéttei	Ammápéttei	A Railway station.
Ammayappan	Ammayappan	Ammayappan	A station of the S.P.G. missions
Arashalaur	Arasiléiyáru	Arasiléiyáru	A river
Arundangy	Arundángi	Arundángi	A Sub. Magistrate's station. Branch Post office
Kundalaur	Kandaláru	Kandaláru	A river
Kunnelum	Kannilam	Kannilam	A taluk station
Papavinasham Papanâsem	Páṗavinásem	Páṗavinásem	A small town and a Railway station; formerly a taluk station
Pareium	Péralum	Péralum	Formerly a taluk station