

RR

Gov. nos 711 and 711 A
Revenue

12-7-1892.

12TH JULY 1892, Nos. 711, 711A, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 23rd March 1892, Forest No. 152 :—

THE HON. MR. J. GROSE.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 18th May 1889, Forest No. 387, Mis. :—

MR. W. S. WHITESIDE.

Read—the following letter from H. SEWELL, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue (through the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle), dated Tindivanam, 20th January 1888, Forest No. 843 :—

I have the honour to report the settlement of the following reserves :—

Tiruvannamalai taluk.

Block No. 14—Tenmalai.
" " 15—Pelamaradur.
" " 16—Nallapattu.

2. I enclose the Forest Settlement-officer's final reports as per margin on the settlement, together with their usual enclosures, viz. :—

No. 1281 * * *

- (1) Numerical statement.
- (2) Register of claims.
- (3) Draft notification under section 16.
- (4) Sketch-map.

3. I append my District Forest-officer's statement of area and condition in the old form for each block above named, also a talukwar statement giving particulars required by Government Order, No. 640, Revenue, Forest No. 92, dated 4th July 1887, these details not having been furnished with my earlier proposals under section 4.

4. I request that Government may be moved to issue the notification for these 15 blocks under section 16 of the Forest Act and to fix two months thereafter as the date when they shall become reserved forest.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From A. M. JONES, Esq., Special Deputy Collector on Forest Settlement Duty, South Arcot, &c., Districts, to the Collector of South Arcot (through the District Forest-officer, South Arcot), dated Trichinopoly, 2nd August 1887, No. 1281.

I have the honour to report the conclusion of the settlement of the marginally-noted three blocks on the Tenmalais in the Tiruvannamalai taluk, all the events noted under section 16 having occurred.

No.	Name.
14.	Tenmalai.
15.	Pelamaradur or Gerugamahadaiar.
16.	Nallapattu.

2. The notification under section 4, proposing to constitute these areas into reserved forests, appeared in the *Fort St. George*

Gazette, dated the 16th December 1885, with Mr. Wolfe-Murray, my predecessor, appointed as the

Forest Settlement-officer. But being engaged with settlement work in the Salem district, he was not able to issue the proclamation under section 6 until 3rd April 1886. This proclamation was duly published in all the villages concerned and notices were served on all known owners and occupiers of land in and adjoining the blocks.

3. Time was given up to 20th August 1886 for preference of claims, but again other work prevented Mr. Wolfe-Murray from visiting these blocks within the above period, and was only able to camp on the hills in November 1886, when the blocks were all inquired into, and the District Forest-officer was also present.

4. *Block No. 14, Tenmalai.*—This is the largest block in the district. The hills included in it rise to a height of some 4,000 feet above sea level, and it appears from Mr. Wolfe-Murray's notes that the block contains millions of the large bamboo, a few teak saplings and an abundance of gall-nut trees. There are twelve villages scattered over the block with pretty large areas of cultivation around them.

5. The block was inquired into at Kottur on the plateau of the Javadies, when thirty-eight claims were filed, of which twenty-two claims were admitted and sixteen claims rejected. The last claim was disposed of on the 30th May last, and the appeal time expired on the 28th ultimo without any appeal being filed.

6. Of the twenty-two admitted claims, six claims were to rights-of-way over seventeen paths used as inter-village communications, and to twenty-seven temples within the block. Thirteen paths were allowed to continue open to the public while three paths were found to lie outside the reserve limits and were rejected. Of the twenty-seven temples, no order was necessary for twenty-four temples as they were situated within the areas allotted for extension of cultivation as mentioned below, and right-of-way was given to the three remaining temples which were themselves excluded from reservation with the necessary space around each of them for the preparation of votive offerings by fire.

7. There were fourteen claims to Government patta rights over 668.75 acres of land, of which claim to 562.30 acres was admitted and the rest rejected. Forty-eight acres of the admitted extent was excluded from the block by alteration of the limits and 514.30 acres of land situated close round the twelve villages in the block were retained as enclosures free from reservation. Considering that these villages lie entirely within the block, it was also necessary to allot certain areas of land for future cultivation in addition to the extent mentioned above, and the District Forest-officer had no objection to the same. With his consent, therefore, 101.25 acres of land now under sivozama cultivation and 553 acres of cleared land once under cultivation and situated close to the present patta cultivation were also ordered to be kept as enclosures within the block free from reservation as detailed in the statement attached to the draft notification. This has been done altogether as a concession rendered necessary by the peculiarity of the situation subject to the sanction of the Board and Government. There were also two claims to tree-patta rights over 182 tamarind trees, but as the trees stand within the areas to be kept as enclosures as stated above, no special order was necessary regarding the trees.

8. Of the sixteen rejected claims, five were to grazing rights by the ryots of eighteen villages in and adjoining the block owning about 4,200 cattle and 1,800 sheep. Two claims were to right to cut wood for domestic purposes, two to water cattle in the block, three to minor forest produce, three to right to shoot in the block and one to allot land for extension of cultivation. All these claims were rejected as a matter of right.

9. As regards the question of grazing, however, I would beg to recommend that in the case of the twelve villages lying entirely within the block and mentioned in the list attached, the Government may be pleased to direct the continuance to the ryots of the privilege of pasturing within a certain limit of each village. Mr. Wolfe-Murray, who visited almost all these villages, has selected land required for the above purpose with the consent of the District Forest-officer, and the areas so selected, are entered in the statement mentioned above with particulars of their situation, &c. They have also been roughly marked on the taluk map, a tracing of which is enclosed, and will, after the Government sanction is obtained, be duly demarcated on the ground. It was also considered by the District Forest-officer and Mr. Wolfe-Murray that the villagers may be allowed the privilege of cutting bamboos, &c., in those areas free for domestic consumption only and not for sale. The jungle is so thick that this thinning by the cutting of bamboos will benefit both the growth of pasture and the present malarious climate, and as the privilege is revocable at pleasure of Government, it can always be stopped if necessary. The paths down from the hill are few and easy to guard, so that there is little likelihood of bamboos being smuggled down for sale, while on the hills they are so common that there is no market for them. As a matter of fact the people will never take the trouble of going far into the grazing areas to cut bamboos when able to obtain them at their doors.

10. Mr. Wolfe-Murray also states in his notes that the monigar of the Tenmalai Nad, one Kuppagoundan, is perhaps the most intelligent Malayali in the Presidency, being well educated

and able to keep the accounts of all his villages. It may be noted, however, that only a very rough estimate of the amount of land cultivated is attempted, no measure under one-fourth of an acre being entered in the accounts, and it is not improbable that most of the hill ryots as in other hill ranges only pay for half the land they cultivate.

11. *Block No. 15, Pelamaradur or Gerugamahadair.*—This block is situated north of block No. 14, but lower in level. It contains nearly all bamboo jungle. It was also inquired into at Kottur camp when fifteen claims were filed, of which only three claims were admitted and the rest rejected. The last claim was disposed of on the 30th May last, and the appeal time expired on the 28th ultimo without the lodgment of any appeal.

12. All the three admitted claims were to rights-of-way over four paths and to seven temples. Three of the paths were allowed to continue open to the public, and one path was found to run entirely outside the limits of the block. As regards the seven temples said to lie within the block, three were found to be outside the limits and no order was necessary regarding them. Right-of-way was given to the remaining four temples which were themselves excluded from reservation with sufficient space around them.

13. Of the twelve rejected claims, two were to grazing rights by the ryots of five villages owning 1,000 cattle and 200 sheep. One claim was to right to cut wood within the block, two to water cattle, one to right to shoot, two to minor forest produce, two to exclude land for extension of cultivation, and two claims to Government patta usufruct over certain tamarind trees which were found to be outside the reserve limits.

14. No villages lie within this block and hence no concession will be necessary except for Vannankuttai village. This village is also outside the reserve, but as it is hemmed in on all sides by the reserve, a suitable allowance of land for grazing to the amount of 150 acres outside the present cultivation may be conceded to them on demarcation of the boundary.

15. *Block No. 16, Nailapattu.*—This block extends up the east side along the north part of the Tenmalai Javadi range to the north of block No. 14. The remarks for block No. 15 apply to this also. This was also inquired into at Kottur when fifteen claims were filed, of which four claims were admitted and eleven rejected. The last claim was disposed of on the 30th May last, and the appeal time expired on the 28th ultimo without any appeal being lodged.

16. Of the four admitted claims, two were to rights-of-way over two paths and to one temple. Both the paths were admitted. Right-of-way was also allowed to the temple which was itself excluded from reservation with the usual space round it. The remaining two claims were to patta rights over 52.50 acres of land, of which claim to 46 acres was admitted and the land excluded from the reserve limits. The claim to 6.50 acres was rejected as no patta was held for the land.

17. Two of the rejected claims were to grazing rights by the ryots of four villages owning about 200 cattle and 50 sheep. None of these villages are inside the block, and along its west side there is jungle land not included in any reserve and forming ample space for grazing. Of the remaining nine claims, one was to right-of-way over one path, one to right to cut wood, one to the remaining nine claims, one was to right-of-way over one path, one to right to cut wood, one to water cattle, two to minor forest produce, one to right to shoot, and two to exclude land for extension of cultivation. All these claims were rejected as a matter of right, as also one claim to Government patta usufruct over certain tamarind trees which were found to lie outside the block.

18. The following are sent herewith:—

- (1) A numerical statement showing the number of claims filed and their disposal.
- (2) Three Signed copies of the B register of claims for each block separately.
- (3) Three Draft notifications under section 16.

The dates in the notifications are left blank. Full two months' time will be necessary to have the notifications duly published as required by the Act.

19. No material alteration was made in the boundaries during the settlement except for block No. 14, for which a sketch is enclosed.

P.S.—As it was found that no right-of-way had been allowed to the enclosure Palaya Thaliyur, a path has now, on the motion of the District Forest-officer, been allowed to connect it with Pelakanur on the north and Erukampattu on the south sides of it—*vide* remark against claim No. 23 in the register.

(Signed) C. RAJU SASTRI,
Forest Settlement-officer.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 2 to 4.—B Registers of claims.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 5 to 7.—Draft notifications.

ENCLOSURE No. 8.—Numerical statement.

ENCLOSURE No. 9.—Sketch-map.

ENCLOSURE No. 10.—Talukwar statement.

ENCLOSURE No. 11.—Area statement.

Endorsement by the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, dated Madras, 10th February 1888, No. 2660.

Submitted with the recommendation that the 1st June 1888 be the date from which the notification shall take effect.

2. Of the two statements which accompanied the Collector's letter, one relating to area and condition, and the other furnishing the information called for in Government Order embodied in Board's Proceedings, dated 1st August 1887, No. 440, the former appears unnecessary as the information contained in it is available in the latter; and it is observed that in both the statements the area of the Tiruvannámalai taluk is given as 650,160 acres, whereas according to the talukwar statement of the Census of 1881, it is 604,160 acres.

Official Memorandum—dated 18th May 1889, Forest No. 387, Mis.

The following defects having been discovered in the papers relating to the settlement of the Tenmalai block, the undersigned is directed to request the Collector of South Arcot to be good enough to have them rectified or explained, and retransmit the papers at an early date.

(a) *Claim IV.*—According to the register, item 2 runs *westwards*, while the draft notification gives the direction as *south-west*.

(b) The points of entrance and exit of some of the rights-of-way have been left out and should be given.

(c) *Claim XVIII.*—No orders have been passed on the right to use the water of the Nagakuttai, referred to in connection with temple 21, nor has any access been provided to it.

(d) *Claim XXVII.*—In referring to this claim, its number is given as 206 in the draft notification instead of 206-A as in the register.

(e) *Claim XXVIII.*—Some of the trees herein claimed are stated to lie in the villages of Salapadi and Nellivasal, but these are not among the villages given as lying within the reserve.

(f) *Claim No. XXXII.*—Nothing is said in the register regarding the right to the use of the Koraiyur water, and in the notification it is stated that water may be obtained from the Koraiyur river, but nothing is said as to how access is to be gained to the river. The omission should be supplied.

(g) *Claim XXXVII.*—It would be as well to specify the villages included in the expression "Yerukampatti, &c.," which is intended to indicate the destination of the path.

(h) Seventeen rights-of-way and twenty-seven rights to temples were claimed, and fourteen of the former and three of the latter admitted. The report should be corrected accordingly.

(i) According to the notification under section 4, fourteen villages are enclosed within the block, but the report speaks only of twelve and the draft notification gives only eleven. Salapadi, Kilvelampuchi and Melvelampuchi are left out.

(j) The boundaries of the block having been altered at settlement, a sketch-map illustrating the old and new boundaries and the position of the several enclosures should be submitted. The admitted rights-of-way should also be shown on it. The Collector is requested to see that the boundaries given are carefully verified and, if

necessary, corrected, remembering that the point to be secured is that the boundary descriptions shall be definite, and refer to actual landmarks, natural or artificial, on the ground.

(k) The statement of area and condition has not been correctly filled in and has been returned for the purpose. It should also give the area of the proposed block.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Secretary.

To the Collector of South Arcot, with register of
claims and draft notification (to be returned).

Copy to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Read—also the following letter from M. R. Ry. C. RAJU SASTRIAR Avergal, Special Deputy Collector on Forest Settlement-Duty, South Arcot, &c., Districts, to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, dated Kollegal, 15th August 1891:—

I have the honour to forward herewith the papers relating to the Tenmalai block, No. 14, for transmission to the Board of Revenue, as desired by the District Forest officer, South Arcot, in his letter of the 28th ultimo, No. 1559.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From M. HAMMICK, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land and Revenue (through the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle), dated Cuddalore, 28th July 1891, No. 1558.

Reference.—Board's Proceedings, dated 18th May 1889, Forest No. 387, Mis.

I have the honour to return the settlement records of the Tenmalai proposed reserved forest No. 14, on the Javadi Hills of the Tiruvannámalai taluk of this district.

2. I enclose a copy of the Forest Settlement-officer's letter, dated 15th April 1891, reference on No. 603—G, which explains *seriatim* the several discrepancies noticed by the Board.

3. I also enclose a revised sketch of the block, draft notification and statement of area and condition.

4. The block is situated in an unsurveyed part of the taluk and hence there are no village survey maps. The boundary has now been described with reference to natural features, demarcation point and cleared lines.

5. The enclosures shown in the sketch in yellow colour represent, as near as possible, the area admitted at settlement and that recommended to be allotted for extension of cultivation, which latter is comprised more or less of the area of unauthorized cultivation and fallow lands on the plateau. My District Forest-officer says that, in case the Board and Government accept the recommendation of Mr O. Wolfe-Murray, the area of these lands which is shown in the statement submitted by Mr. Jones, may be added to that noted in the revised draft notification, and notified once for all as excluded from reservation as they are not required for forest purposes.

6. As regards lands proposed to be allotted for grazing, &c., purposes, the District Forest-officer, on a preliminary demarcation of them, and considering that the requirements of the Malayalis (hill-people) are only limited, is of opinion that they are in some instances unnecessarily large, and that therefore it would be inadvisable to accord sanction at present for the final demarcation of such lands as recommended for free enjoyment, until the hill cultivation is demarcated and surveyed and the individual requirements of the Malayalis are better ascertained. The Malayalis, under the pretext of having lands set apart for grazing, &c., go far beyond their limits, and commit much mischief in the way of cutting clumps of bamboos for the fences around their cultivation, and their leaves for fodder; and experience has shown it is very essential to impose some restrictions on free grazing and cutting of small timber and bamboos for domestic and agricultural purposes, even though the Malayalis may confine themselves to the localities to be allotted for the purpose.

7. The District Forest-officer has, under my permission, arranged with the Sub-Collector for the demarcation of the hill villages with the aid of the Revenue subordinates and concurrently with this work, the forest lands required for grazing, &c., purposes will be carefully re-selected and reported to the Board, in accordance as the nature of forest around the villages and the requirements of the Malayalis may suggest. When this is done and approved, the blocks of cultivation and the forest lands around them for free enjoyment may then be permanently demarcated by the Forest and surveyed by the Revenue Survey Departments as per Board's Proceedings, dated 17th March 1887, No. 509, and dated 21st May 1890, Mis. No. 2053

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture); but this need not further delay the conclusion of the settlement of the block, which may, therefore, be recommended for notification under section 16.

8. Until the demarcation and survey alluded to above is completed, the Forest Department will continue to meet the requirements of the hill-people as hitherto.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From M.R.By. C. RAJU SASTRIAR, Avergal, Special Deputy Collector on Forest Settlement Duty, Trichinopoly, &c., Districts, to the Collector of South Arcot, dated Chidambaram, 15th April 1891, Ref. on No. 603-G.

With reference to the remarks of the Board of Revenue in its Proceedings, dated 18th May 1889, Forest No. 387, Mis., regarding Tenmalai Block No. 14, communicated with your No. 822, dated 22nd June 1889, I have the honour to submit my replies as follows. For ready reference the Board's remarks and my replies are arranged side by side:—

Board's remarks.

My replies.

(a) *Claim IV.*—According to the register, item 2 runs westwards while the draft notification gives the direction as south-west.

The general direction of the path is westward, correctly speaking; the path runs south-west, north-west and again south-west as indicated in the sketch. The path has now been correctly described both in the register and draft final notification.

(b) The points of entrance and exit of some of the rights of way have been left out and should be given.

Attended to. But the point of entrance and exit of the paths through each admitted enclosure in the reserve is not given as the enclosures are all undemarcated and unsurveyed, and the points cannot therefore be definitely fixed. Moreover, if the proposal to exclude additional lands, referred to in paragraph 7 of the "final report," be approved by Government, the points of entrance and exit will undergo corresponding changes.

The omissions have now been supplied.

(c) *Claim XVIII.*—No order has been passed on the right to use the water of the Nagakuttai, referred to in connection with temple 21, nor has any access been provided to it.

(d) *Claim XXVII.*—In referring to this claim its number is given as 206 in the draft notification instead of 206 A as in the register.

The number of claim need not, under the existing rules, be entered in the draft final notification.

(e) *Claim XXVIII.*—Some of the trees herein claimed are stated to be in the villages of Salapadi and Nellivasal; but these are not among the villages given as lying within the reserve.

Salapadi is given in the list of villages included in the block—*vide* initial notification. As it is a deserted village, it is not now mentioned. Nellivasal is a mistake for Nellivayi.

Attended to.

(f) *Claim XXXII.*—Nothing is said in the register regarding the right to the use of the Koraiyar water, and in the notification it is stated that water may be obtained from the Koraiyar river, but nothing is said as to how access is to be gained to the river. The omission should be supplied.

The path herein referred to is the same as that claimed and admitted in claim No. 197 F-XVIII, item No. 6. Its destination is "Yerukampattu." The word "&c." has now been struck out as being unnecessary.

Attended to. The correct number of the rights of way as now revised is 13.

(g) *Claim XXXVII.*—It would be as well to specify the villages included in the expression "Yerukampattu, &c.," which is intended to indicate the destination of the path.

(h) Seventeen rights of way and 27 rights to temples were claimed, and 14 of the former and three of the latter admitted. The report should be corrected accordingly.

(i) According to the notification under section 4, fourteen villages were enclosed within the block; but the report speaks of only 12 and draft notification gives only 11. Salapadi, Kil Velampuchi, and Mel Velampuchi are left out.

Salapadi is a deserted village to which no cultivation is attached. Kil Velampuchi and Mel Velampuchi now lie outside the block, having been excluded at settlement.

Board's remarks.

My replies.

(j) The boundaries of the block having been altered at settlement, a sketch-map illustrating the old and new boundaries and the position of the several enclosures should be submitted. The admitted rights of way should also be shown on it. The Collector is requested to see that the boundaries given are carefully verified and, if necessary, corrected, remembering that the point to be secured is that the boundary description should be definite and refer to actual land-marks, natural or artificial, on the ground.

A sketch-map and revised boundary description, prepared in the light of Board's remarks, are herewith submitted.

The block being undemarcated and unsurveyed, the distances of the path given in the register cannot be relied on. I have therefore omitted them in the draft final notification under the discretion allowed in paragraph 5 of Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 257, dated 3rd May 1889. The District Forest-officer says that the enclosures as shown in the sketch represent the actually admitted patta holding and lands allowed for extension of cultivations, and that the exclusion of lands for grazing purposes, referred to in paragraph 9 of the final report, will be a matter for settlement between himself and villagers concerned. From the wording of the report, however, it would appear that the matter has finally been agreed upon between the then District Forest-officer and the Forest Settlement-officer, and the statement appended to the draft final notification includes both the extents.

(k) The statement of area and condition has not been correctly filled in and has been returned for the purpose. It should also give the area of the proposed block.

A revised statement of area and condition, furnished by the District Forest-officer, is herein enclosed.

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.
40-A of 1886	Tirupathi Goundan of Kil Velampuchi, Monegar of Nadupat Nad, Tenmalai Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	14th Aug. 1886.	Claims, on behalf of the villages mentioned below, right to graze their sheep and cattle within the reserve:—	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer which are briefly as follows:— (1) That the right claimed is only a privilege exercised with, or under the permission of, Government, tacit or expressed. (2) That the land over which the right is claimed is at the disposal of Government, and that they can dispose of the forest produce (grass) or grant the land on patta or otherwise, which course of action would at once exclude claimants from their alleged rights; (3) That the villagers have and can have no exclusive claim to pasture in any part of the reserve as against all others, and that such a right as unrestricted grazing cannot be recognized as an easement under the Easements Act, because such an easement leads to the total destruction of the grass and jungle which would be a wasteful and destructive use of another's property; and (4) That land is daily given out on patta over which the communal privilege of grazing had been before exercised, and the pattiadar has the right to exclude alien cattle and persons from the land. It is the Government who confers on him this right, and if it has the power to confer such a right, it must have that power inherent within itself.	The claim to right to graze cattle within the reserve is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 42 of 1886, which are briefly as follows:— It is notorious that the custom of governing body in this country in disposing of its waste lands by sale, lease on patta or as inam, and also the custom that the grantees or other who obtains such land becomes by virtue of the grant vested with the power to enforce all his private rights over the property so acquired, so that he is entitled to wholly disregard all communal privileges exercised over it previous to the grant, except perhaps right of way, though this exception does not obtain by any means universally; it is notorious, I say, that both these customs are at least as ancient as the privilege of immemorial pasture; for, on these customs rest the whole system of land tenure and proprietary rights in land throughout the greater part of this Presidency. Thus it is perfectly clear, the Government have the power to exclude cattle or persons from any area of their waste lands for the public good and to form such area into a reserve.
40-B of 1886	Tirupathi Goundan of Kil Velampuchi, Monegar of Nadupat Nad, Tenmalai Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	14th Aug. 1886.	Claims right to water cattle in the various wells and pools within the reserve.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer which are briefly as follows:— That all these tanks have been built without permission on Government land, and that Government would be entitled, and the lessees, purchasers or villagers have and can have no usufruct the claimant had in the power of control over the tanks inherent in the Government. As the Government has the power to remove any of their own tanks off the face of the earth, it follows that they can object and prevent the usage of their water by any persons to whom they choose to refuse the permission of the user.	The claim to right to water cattle within the reserve is rejected for the reasons entered in the order on claim No. 43 of 1886 which are briefly as follows:— Looking to the arguments of the District Forest-officer, which cannot be denied to be true, it seems that no such power as claimant claims over the lands can co-exist with the power of control over the tanks inherent in the Government. As the Government has the power to remove any of their own tanks off the face of the earth, it follows that they can object and prevent the usage of their water by any persons to whom they choose to refuse the permission of the user.

40-C of 1886	Tirupathi Goundan of Kil Velampuchi, Monegar of Nadupat Nad, Tenmalai Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	14th Aug. 1886.	Claims right to cut wood for domestic purposes on free passes within the reserve.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer which are briefly as follows:— (1) That the land over which the right is claimed and all that is thereon belong to Government, who does and can alienate the land and dispose of the produce in any way which it pleases; (2) That the usage of wood-cutting, &c., are privileges and not rights, and that such usages have been enjoyed only with the permission of Government, tacit or expressed; (3) That the Government have, from time to time, as forest conservancy demanded, curtailed these free privileges and required fees to be paid and rules to be observed in their places; (4) That if the rights are claimed as easements under the Easements Act, they cannot be considered as such, as the unrestricted cutting of wood would soon lead to the total destruction of the servant herbage, and claimants have no particular or exclusive claim to cut wood in any particular portion of the reserve as against all others; and (5) That, so long ago as 1826 it was customary in this district for the Government to grant monopolies of the right to cut fuel in its waste lands over certain areas to the various iron companies who worked in the district.	The claim to right to cut wood on free passes within the reserve is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 43 of 1886 which are briefly as follows:— "It is abundantly clear that the Government have and have continually exercised for more than half a century the power of conserving their waste lands and disallowing cutting thereon except for payment. It is therefore clear they have the right to exclude from reserves all persons desirous of cutting without permission of the Forest authorities to whose care the Government reserves have been consigned on behalf of the public."
40-D of 1886	Tirupathi Goundan of Kil Velampuchi, Monegar of Nadupat Nad, Tenmalai Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do.	Claims right of way over the under-mentioned paths:— I. From Kil Velampuchi to Mel Tuttiapattn running south-east from the former through Mel Velampuchi for 2½ miles to the latter. II. From Kil Velampuchi to Bundarevu running westwards via Pelakanur for 3 miles in the reserve to Bundarevu. III. From Kil Velampuchi to Pelamarathur. IV. From Kil Velampuchi to Mahakad on the North Arcot plains. Claims also right of way to the undermentioned temples within the reserve:— (1) Kalliamman koi situated half a mile east of Kil Velampuchi village. (2) Pilliar koi, situated a quarter of a mile north of Kil Velampuchi village. (3) Padapanchamarathur Perumal koi and Goviamman koi situated within the cultivation area of Padapanchamarathur. (4) Perumal koi of Mel Tuttiapattn. (5) Padapanchamarathur Kali-aman koi situated ½ of a mile south of the village in the jungle. The annual festival is in January and February when about 50 people assemble.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer does not object to rights of way Nos. I and II, but objects to Nos. III and IV paths as the former is outside the reserve, and for the latter communication with that part can be had by the ghat down from Nelliyo, and moreover the greater part of this path does not run through the reserve under settlement. With regard to the temples, the District Forest-officer states that temples Nos. 1 to 4 are outside the reserve, being situated in the portion to be excluded from the reserve by alteration of its limits for grazing, &c., purposes. * He does not object to the admission of the claim to temple No. 5.	The claim to right of way for men, cattle and yuck-animals over the paths Nos. I and II is admitted and the paths are not to exceed six yards in width. The temples Nos. 1 to 4 being situated in the portion to be excluded from the reserve, no order need be passed regarding them. The claim to right of way to temple No. 5 is allowed for men only. The path is not to exceed three yards in width. The temple itself with a space of ten yards round it for the preparation of votive offerings by fire is excluded from reservation.

* Path No. I enters the forest at Karapattumalai and runs southwards.

Path No. II enters the forest at Vellaikal Uchi, runs south-west and north-westwards to a point north-west of Pelakavur, then turns south-west and leaves the block in the Cheyar valley quarter of a mile east of Bundarevu village.

The direction given in column 4 is the general direction of the path.

† The correct distance is ½ mile.

Register of claims to Lands, rights to Forest produce or easements in the proposed Tenmalai reserved Forest—cont.

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.
1		3	4	5	6	7
40-E of 1886. V.	Tirupathi Goundan of Kil Velampuchi, Monegar of Nadupat Nad, Tenmalai Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	14th Aug. 1886.	Claims right to collect minor forest produce within the reserve for sale in cash to the Government contractor.	The ground of claim is long custom. (3) "That subsequent to 1854, the hill tribes were allowed the collection of minor forest produce in unreserved and waste lands only as a privilege, the Government being solicitous of their welfare, but that no rights therein were ever conceded to them. (4) "That in a case in this district, where a dispute arose as to the usufruct of a honey rock, the Collector disposed of it by selling it to the highest bidder, which is a conclusive proof that there was no inherent right thereto vested in any but the Government." should receive first consideration by employment in the collection of the produce. From all this I have no hesitation in saying that the claimants have no exclusive right as against Government either to the collection or disposal of the minor forest produce of Government forests. The Government have undoubtedly regulated both the collection and disposal for many years past, and although they are desirous that the hillmen be considered as far as possible the privilege of collection, such privilege can be by no means tantamount to a legal right.	The District Forest-officer objects to the claim and points out that this reserve has only lately been transferred from the Salem District, consequently the answer of the Salem District Forest-officer in regard to the minor forest produce of his district applies to the present claim. The Salem District Forest-officer's answer was briefly as follows:— (1) "That the land on which the products grow belongs to Government, who could alienate it to-morrow if they liked, which alienation would at once put an end to claimant's alleged rights. (2) "That for so long a period as 40 years back it has been customary for Government to farm out such products to the highest bidder, and their collection has been from time to time regulated by rules, fees or permits. In support of this statement, the District Forest-officer files a <i>résumé</i> of the history of these products during the last 40 years and of the mode in which the Government has in this district regulated their disposal during this period. (3) "That subsequent to 1854, the hill tribes were allowed the collection of minor forest produce in unreserved and waste lands only as a privilege, the Government being solicitous of their welfare, but that no rights therein were ever conceded to them. (4) "That in a case in this district, where a dispute arose as to the usufruct of a honey rock, the Collector disposed of it by selling it to the highest bidder, which is a conclusive proof that there was no inherent right thereto vested in any but the Government."	The claim to collect minor forest produce is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 48 of 1885 (Salem district), which are briefly as follows:— It must be borne in mind that the claimants to prove their right must, according to section 15 of the Easements Act, show 60 years' uninterrupted possession of the privilege. There is no question that prior to 1854 these products and all other minor forest produce were leased out by Government to the highest bidder. In the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of 27th July 1854, it was ordered that the collection of the produce of some of these farms should be transferred to amini. It is true that in 1854 the Government ordered the abolition of the hill farm system, but it seems nevertheless to have continued in this district down to a much later period (<i>vide</i> the District Gazette of 5th October 1861, where the Collector transfers to the Forest Department the right to collect these products and orders that, after the expiry of all existing leases, the same right shall be similarly transferred). Also, according to the Board's Proceedings embodied in Government Order No. 1181 of 7th July 1864, and according to Government Order, No. 1625 of 22nd August 1864, it appears that several minor forest products, including a grazing tax, were farmed out. The Government have also from time to time issued orders that though they are satisfied, they have as good a right to the minor as to the major products (Government Order, No. 1612, dated 2nd August 1879), they have always decided that the junglemen should receive first consideration of the produce.

40-F of 1886 VI	Tirupathigoundan of Kil Velampuchi, monegar of Nadupat Nad, Tenmalai Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	21st Nov. 1886.	Claims land for extension of cultivation.	The ground of claim is that they have no sufficient land for extension of cultivation.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim as a matter of right.	The claim to right for extension of cultivation is rejected as a matter of right. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 22nd November 1886.																				
210 of 1886 VII	Tirupathigoundan of Kil Velampuchi, monegar of Nadupat Nad, Tenmalai Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	21st Nov. 1886.	(1) Claims on behalf of the ryots of Kil Velampuchi mentioned below Government patta rights over the lands specified opposite to their respective names:— <i>Kil Velampuchi village.</i> <table><tr><th>Patta number.</th><th>Pattadar's name.</th><th>Extent.</th><th>Assessment.</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Tirupathigoundan ..</td><td>ACS. 12-0</td><td>RS. A. P. 12 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Voothari pachai ..</td><td>2-50</td><td>2 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Perumal ..</td><td>2-50</td><td>2 8 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total ..</td><td>17-0</td><td>17 0 0</td></tr></table> (2) Claims cultivation rights on behalf of Voothari over 2-20 acres of sivoijama land within the reserve.	Patta number.	Pattadar's name.	Extent.	Assessment.	1	Tirupathigoundan ..	ACS. 12-0	RS. A. P. 12 0 0	2	Voothari pachai ..	2-50	2 8 0	3	Perumal ..	2-50	2 8 0		Total ..	17-0	17 0 0	According to the Government accounts, each ryot is pattadar of the lands entered against his name in column 4.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the admission of the patta claim, but objects to the sivoijama right as no patta is held for the same.	The claim to Government patta right over the lands mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the lands are excluded from the reserve by alteration of its limits which are to run hereafter from Kairapatmalai* top, forest boundary station No. 8, direct north-west to Kuppammalai top station No. 11. The line will thus skirt the cultivation above claimed on the south, and claimants have, on the north side of their cultivation, liberty to take up any fresh land for cultivation on the north of their present lands outside the reserve under Darkhast rules. *The claim to sivoijama rights is rejected as no patta is held for the same. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 22nd November 1886.
Patta number.	Pattadar's name.	Extent.	Assessment.																							
1	Tirupathigoundan ..	ACS. 12-0	RS. A. P. 12 0 0																							
2	Voothari pachai ..	2-50	2 8 0																							
3	Perumal ..	2-50	2 8 0																							
	Total ..	17-0	17 0 0																							
211 of 1886 VIII	Tirupathigoundan of Kil Velampuchi, monegar of Nadupat Nad, Tenmalai Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	21st Nov. 1886.	Claims on behalf of the ryots of Melambadi as mentioned below Government patta rights over the lands specified below opposite to their respective names:— <table><tr><th>Patta number.</th><th>Pattadar's name.</th><th>Extent.</th><th>Assessment.</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Kuppagoundan ..</td><td>ACS. 19-0</td><td>RS. A. P. 19 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Sinnapayan ..</td><td>10-0</td><td>10 0 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total ..</td><td>29-0</td><td>29 0 0</td></tr></table>	Patta number.	Pattadar's name.	Extent.	Assessment.	1	Kuppagoundan ..	ACS. 19-0	RS. A. P. 19 0 0	2	Sinnapayan ..	10-0	10 0 0		Total ..	29-0	29 0 0	The claimants mentioned in column 4 figure as pattadars of the lands in the village accounts.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the admission of the claim.	The claim to Government patta rights over the lands mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the lands are excluded from the reserve by alteration of the limits which are declared to pass south of the lands from Kairapatmalai* top forest boundary station No. 8, direct north-west to Kuppammalai top station No. 11. A large area of land is thus thrown out of the reserve which will be available for extension of cultivation under the Darkhast rules. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 22nd November 1886.				
Patta number.	Pattadar's name.	Extent.	Assessment.																							
1	Kuppagoundan ..	ACS. 19-0	RS. A. P. 19 0 0																							
2	Sinnapayan ..	10-0	10 0 0																							
	Total ..	29-0	29 0 0																							

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.																																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7																																
212 of 1886 IX.	Tirupathigoundan of Kil Velampuchi, monegar of Nadupat Nad, Tenmalai Jaradies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	21st Nov. 1886.	Claims on behalf of the ryots of Mel Tuttipattu as mentioned below Government patta rights over the lands specified opposite to their respective names:— <i>Mel Tuttipattu village.</i> <table><tr><th>Patta number.</th><th>Pattadar's name.</th><th>Extent.</th><th>Assessment.</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Ramasamy ..</td><td>ACS. 10 0 0</td><td>RS. A. P. 10 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Sinnathathan ..</td><td>2 25</td><td>2 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Sengun ..</td><td>15 0</td><td>15 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Vellayan ..</td><td>15 0</td><td>15 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Annamalai ..</td><td>2 25</td><td>2 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Tirupathi ..</td><td>2 0</td><td>2 0 0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total ..</td><td>46 50</td><td>46 8 0</td></tr></table>	Patta number.	Pattadar's name.	Extent.	Assessment.	1	Ramasamy ..	ACS. 10 0 0	RS. A. P. 10 0 0	2	Sinnathathan ..	2 25	2 4 0	3	Sengun ..	15 0	15 0 0	4	Vellayan ..	15 0	15 0 0	5	Annamalai ..	2 25	2 4 0	6	Tirupathi ..	2 0	2 0 0	Total ..		46 50	46 8 0	According to the village accounts the ryots mentioned in column 4 are the pattadars of the lands.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the patta claim, but objects to the sivoijama right as no patta is held for the lands.	The claim to Government patta right over the lands mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the lands will form an enclosure within the reserve itself free from reservation, but the claim to sivoijama right is rejected as no patta is held for them. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 22nd November 1886.
Patta number.	Pattadar's name.	Extent.	Assessment.																																			
1	Ramasamy ..	ACS. 10 0 0	RS. A. P. 10 0 0																																			
2	Sinnathathan ..	2 25	2 4 0																																			
3	Sengun ..	15 0	15 0 0																																			
4	Vellayan ..	15 0	15 0 0																																			
5	Annamalai ..	2 25	2 4 0																																			
6	Tirupathi ..	2 0	2 0 0																																			
Total ..		46 50	46 8 0																																			
213 of 1886 X.	Tirupathigoundan of Kil Velampuchi, monegar of Nadupat Nad, Tenmalai Jaradies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	21st Nov. 1886.	(2) Claims sivoijama rights over the undermentioned lands within the reserve:— <table><tr><th>Name.</th><th>Extent.</th><th>Assessment.</th></tr><tr><td>Kullan ..</td><td>ACS. 2 50</td><td>RS. A. P. 2 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>Ramasamy ..</td><td>2 25</td><td>2 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>4 75</td><td>4 12 0</td></tr></table>	Name.	Extent.	Assessment.	Kullan ..	ACS. 2 50	RS. A. P. 2 8 0	Ramasamy ..	2 25	2 4 0	Total ..	4 75	4 12 0	The ground of claim for the sivoijama right is that they were holding these lands for a long time.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the admission of the patta claim, but objects to sivoijama right as no patta is held for it. The claim to Government patta rights over the land mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the land is excluded from the reserve by alteration of the limits which hereafter will run from the top of Kairapatmalai * forest boundary station No. 8 direct north-west to Kuppammalai top station No. 11. * This will exclude from the reserve a considerable area of land available for cultivation under the Darkhast rules. The claim to sivoijama right over the land mentioned in column 4 is rejected as no patta is held for it. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 22nd November 1886.	The claim to Government patta rights over the land mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the land is excluded from the limits which hereafter will run from the top of Kairapatmalai * forest boundary station No. 8 direct north-west to Kuppammalai top station No. 11. * This will exclude from the reserve a considerable area of land available for cultivation under the Darkhast rules. The claim to sivoijama right over the land mentioned in column 4 is rejected as no patta is held for it. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 22nd November 1886.																				
Name.	Extent.	Assessment.																																				
Kullan ..	ACS. 2 50	RS. A. P. 2 8 0																																				
Ramasamy ..	2 25	2 4 0																																				
Total ..	4 75	4 12 0																																				

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XI.
Tirupathigoundan of Kil Velampuchi, monegar of Nadupat Nad, Tenmalai Jaradies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.

Do.

Claims Government patta rights on behalf of the ryots of Padapanchamarathur over the following fields specified opposite to their respective names:—

The ryots all appear in the village accounts as pattadars of the lands mentioned in column 4.

The claim to Government patta rights over the land mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the lands will form an enclosure within the reserve themselves free from reservation. The claim to sivoijama rights over the lands mentioned in column 4 is rejected as no patta is held for them.

Padapanchamarathur village.

Patta number.	Pattadar's name.	Extent.	Assessment.	Patta number.	Pattadar's name.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	Perumal ..	ACS. 18 0	RS. A. P. 18 0 0	8	Latchuman ..	ACS. 4 50	RS. A. P. 4 8 0
2	Sinapayan ..	12 50	12 8 0	9	Pakkan ..	4 25	4 4 0
3	Annamalai ..	15 0	15 0 0	10	M. Sinnapayan ..	7 0	7 0 0
4	Ramasami ..	6 0	6 0 0	11	V. Perumal ..	4 0	4 0 0
5	Perumal ..	8 75	8 12 0	12	Andi ..	3 25	3 4 0
6	Sinapayan ..	12 25	12 4 0	13	Andi ..	3 25	3 4 0
7	Andi ..	8 0	8 0 0	14	Tumbadiyan or Thathan ..	2 75	2 12 0
				Total ..		109 50	109 8 0

Claims also sivoijama rights over the undermentioned lands within the reserve:—

Names.	Extent.	Assessment.
Kalli ..	ACS. 6 0	RS. A. P. 6 0 0
Perumal ..	1 25	1 4 0
Total ..	7 25	7 4 0

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XII.
Annamalai-goundan of Pelamarathur, monegar of Nadupat Nad, Tenmalai Jaradies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.

Claims right of way for men, cattle and pack animals over the path † from Vannankuttai to Bardarevu. This runs southwards from Vannankuttai via Padapanchamarathur and Pelakanur and thence † westwards to Bardarevu for about 4 miles within the reserve. (At Pelakanur it joins No. 2 path in claim No. 40-D.)

The ground of claim for sivoijama right is that the claimants were holding the lands for a long time.

The ground of claim is long use.

The District Forest-officer does not object to the admission of the claim.

The claim to right of way for men, cattle and pack animals is admitted over the path, which is not to exceed six yards in width.

(Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY,
Forest Sett.-officer.
23rd November 1886.

* Karupattu.
† The path enters the forest at claim No. 4 and runs south-east to Padapanchamarathur (not southwards as given in column 4). It joins path No. 2 in claim No. IV at a point ‡ of a mile north-west of Pelakanur.
‡ South-west.

Register of claims to Lands, rights to Forest produce or easements in the proposed Tennalai reserved Forest—cont.

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12TH JULY 1892, Nos. 711, 711A, REVENUE.

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.																																																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7																																																							
197-A of 1886 XIII.	Kuppagoundan of Nellivoy, monegar of Tennalai Nad, Tennalais, javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	19th Nov. 1886.	Claims on behalf of the ryots of following villages of his Nad the right to graze their sheep and cattle as specified below within the reserve:— <table><thead><tr><th>Name of village.</th><th>Number of houses.</th><th>Number of cattle.</th><th>Number of sheep.</th><th>Average under cultivation.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Yerukampattu ..</td><td>16</td><td>159</td><td>32</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>Melpattu ..</td><td>27</td><td>367</td><td>82</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>Pariyamattam ..</td><td>35</td><td>272</td><td>48</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Nellivoy ..</td><td>41</td><td>253</td><td>90</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Athipat ..</td><td>20</td><td>147</td><td>8</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Kilpattu ..</td><td>61</td><td>568</td><td>235</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>Puliyur ..</td><td>34</td><td>168</td><td>61</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Kottur ..</td><td>3</td><td>92</td><td>9</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>Palaya Thalalyur..</td><td>20</td><td>176</td><td>5</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>257</td><td>2,200</td><td>570</td><td>447</td></tr></tbody></table>	Name of village.	Number of houses.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Average under cultivation.	Yerukampattu ..	16	159	32	34	Melpattu ..	27	367	82	70	Pariyamattam ..	35	272	48	60	Nellivoy ..	41	253	90	50	Athipat ..	20	147	8	30	Kilpattu ..	61	568	235	90	Puliyur ..	34	168	61	50	Kottur ..	3	92	9	23	Palaya Thalalyur..	20	176	5	40	Total ..	257	2,200	570	447	The ground of claim is immemorial custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer as recorded in claim No. 40-A of 1886 above.	The claim to right to graze cattle within the reserve is rejected for the reasons entered in the order on claim No. 42 of 1886, an abstract of which is detailed in claim No. 40-A of 1886 above.
Name of village.	Number of houses.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Average under cultivation.																																																									
Yerukampattu ..	16	159	32	34																																																									
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Total ..	257	2,200	570	447																																																									
197-B of 1886 XIV.	Kuppagoundan of Nellivoy, monegar of Tennalai Nad, Tennalai javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	19th Nov. 1886.	Claims right to cut wood for domestic and agricultural purposes free from the reserve.	Do. do.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer as recorded in claim No. 40-C of 1886 above.	The claim to right to cut wood free in the reserve is rejected for the reasons entered in the order on claim No. 43 of 1886 as detailed in claim No. 40-C of 1886 above.																																																							
197-C of 1886 XV.	Kuppagoundan of Nellivoy, monegar of Tennalai Nad, Tennalai javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do. ..	Claims right to water cattle at the following kuttais and yeris:— (1) Nana kuttai, 3 miles east of Nellivoy. (2) Soothimoni yeri, 1 mile south of Nellivoy. (3) Palayagoundan yeri, 1 mile east of Athipattu. (4) Wodayanpadi yeri at Melpattu. (5) Two unnamed pools at Thalalyur, one at Puliyur, and one at Kottur.	Do. do.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer as recorded in claim No. 40-B of 1886 above.	The pools mentioned under items (3) and (4) are all within the areas to be excluded from the reserve and need not be noticed. The claim to water cattle at the other tanks is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 43 of 1886 as detailed in claim No. 40-B above.																																																							

12TH JULY 1892, Nos. 711, 711A, REVENUE.

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197-D of 1886 XVI.	Kuppagoundan of Nellivoy, monegar of Tennalai Nad, Tennalai javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do. ..	Claims right to shoot wild animals without license.	Do. do.	The District Forest-officer objects to the claim to shoot without license.	The claim is rejected for the reasons quoted in the order on claim No. 43 of 1886 above. There is no objection to claimants shooting any animals in the limits of their own fields or in any area which is excluded from the effects of reservation provided always they have gun licenses. But in future no shooting in the reserve jungles will be permissible without license from the Forest authorities.
197-E of 1886 XVII.	Kuppagoundan of Nellivoy, monegar of Tennalai Nad, Tennalai javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do. ..	Claims right to collect gallnuts, honey, wax and horns in the reserve for sale to the Government forest contractor for cash.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer as recorded in claim No. 40-E of 1886 above.	The claim to right to collect minor forest produce is rejected for the reasons given in claim No. 48 of 1885 (Salem district) as detailed in claim No. 40-E above.
197-F of 1886 XVIII.	Kuppagoundan of Nellivoy, monegar of Tennalai Nad, Tennalai javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do. ..	Claims right of way for men, cattle and pack-animals over the undemarcated paths:— I. From Kottur to Kil Tuttipattu across the North Arcot frontier. The path runs for about a mile north-east of Kottur to the boundary. II. From Kottur to Mel Tuttipattu. The path runs north-west from the former for about a mile and a-half to the latter. III. From Kottur to Paramanandal and Chengam. The path runs south-west from Kottur via Nellivoy, Attipattu, Periyamattam and Melpattu and thence down the Forest ghat path about 12 miles within the reserve. IV. From Kottur to Seradipetta on the plains. The path branches from the above path at Attipattu and runs southwards to Kilpattu and Chinna Kilpattu, thence south-eastwards down the Koriar valley to the reserve boundary. Total distance from Attipattu to the reserve boundary is about six miles. V. From Nellivoy to Puthurayan market on the plains. This path runs due south from Nellivoy via Patimedu and Puriyan kolam down to the reserve boundary; total distance about four miles in the reserve. VI. From Attipattu to Voorgoundanur in the Cheyar valley. This runs north-west from the former to Yerukampattu and thence westwards down the slopes to the reserve boundary; about 6½ miles in the reserve. VII. From Nellivoy to Nayakanur of Tirupattur taluk running via Puliyur, Palakannur, Padayanchamarathur and Vannan kuttai beyond the reserve and thence into 15 block. Distance in the reserve is about six miles. VIII. From Chinna Kilpattu to Periyamattam running for a mile north-west from the former to the latter. IX. From Kil Tuttipattu to Mnlakad.	The ground of claim is long use.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the claim except to the paths Nos. IX and X, the former of which he says is outside the reserve and the latter is not in Tennalai nad and the present claimant has no concern with it.	Nos. 1 to 20 are excluded from the reserve, all of them being within the areas forming enclosures free from reservation round the respective villages. Right of way not exceeding three yards in width is allowed for men only from Nellivoy to temple No. 21. The temple itself is excluded from the reserve with a space of ten yards round it for the preparation of votive offerings by fire. <i>Further order—</i> The worshippers at temple No. 21 are free to use the water of Nagakuttai, which is to be approached by a path from the temple not exceeding 3 yards in width and open for men only. (Signed) C. RAJOO SASTRI, Forest Settlement-officer. CHIDAMBARAM, 15th April 1891.

- Path No. 1 leaves the forest close to Erithittu.
- Path No. 2 runs northwards and not north-west as given in column 4.
- Path No. 3 leaves the forest at Nishamali saddle.
- Path No. 4 runs south-west (not southwards as given in column 4) from Attipattu. From Sinna Kilpattu its general direction is southwards and not south-east as given in column 4. It leaves the forest about 8 furlongs north-east of Vellakamalai (Trigonometrical station.)
- Path No. 5 runs south-east from Nellivoy (not southwards as given in column 4) and leaves the forest one-fourth of a mile south-east of Pattimerimedu.
- Path No. 6 branches from path No. 3, 4 furlongs west of Attipattu and leaves the forest half-a-mile south-east of Urganadanur.
- Path No. 7 joins path No. 2 in claim No. IV *supra*, about a mile south-east of Pelakanur.

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Register of claims to Lands, rights to Forest produce or easements in the proposed Tenmalai reserved Forest—cont.

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.																																																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7																																																		
200 of 1886. XXI.	Kuppagoundan of Nelli-voy, monegar of Tenmalai-nad, Tenmalai Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	20th Nov. 1886.	Claims on behalf of the ryots of Puliur village Government patta rights over the lands specified opposite to their names below :— <i>Puliur village.</i> <table><tr><th>Patta No.</th><th>Name of pattadar.</th><th>Extent.</th><th>Assessment.</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Sinnatambu ..</td><td>ACS. 14-0</td><td>RS. A. P. 14 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Valathanpetkali ..</td><td>12-0</td><td>12 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Kali ..</td><td>7-0</td><td>7 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Kuppan ..</td><td>2-0</td><td>2 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Annamalai ..</td><td>2-0</td><td>2 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Kammandi Latchuman.</td><td>2-50</td><td>2 8 0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total ..</td><td>39-56</td><td>39 8 0</td></tr></table> Claims sivoyzama rights over the undermentioned lands within the reserve :— <table><tr><th>Name of claimant.</th><th>Extent.</th><th>Assessment.</th></tr><tr><td>Sinnatambu ..</td><td>ACS. 1-0</td><td>RS. A. P. 1 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Kali ..</td><td>8-0</td><td>8 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Annamalai ..</td><td>1-0</td><td>1 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Ramasami ..</td><td>2-0</td><td>2 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>12-0</td><td>12 0 0</td></tr></table>	Patta No.	Name of pattadar.	Extent.	Assessment.	1	Sinnatambu ..	ACS. 14-0	RS. A. P. 14 0 0	2	Valathanpetkali ..	12-0	12 0 0	3	Kali ..	7-0	7 0 0	4	Kuppan ..	2-0	2 0 0	5	Annamalai ..	2-0	2 0 0	6	Kammandi Latchuman.	2-50	2 8 0	Total ..		39-56	39 8 0	Name of claimant.	Extent.	Assessment.	Sinnatambu ..	ACS. 1-0	RS. A. P. 1 0 0	Kali ..	8-0	8 0 0	Annamalai ..	1-0	1 0 0	Ramasami ..	2-0	2 0 0	Total ..	12-0	12 0 0	According to the village accounts the persons mentioned in column 4 are the patta-dars of the lands. The claim to sivoyzama rights is that the claimants were holding the lands for a long time.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the admission of the patta claim, but objects to sivoyzama rights as no patta is held for the lands.	The claim to Government patta right over the lands mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the lands will form an enclosure, themselves free from reservation. The claim to sivoyzama rights is rejected as no patta is held for the lands. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 29th November 1886.
Patta No.	Name of pattadar.	Extent.	Assessment.																																																					
1	Sinnatambu ..	ACS. 14-0	RS. A. P. 14 0 0																																																					
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Ramasami ..	2-0	2 0 0																																																						
Total ..	12-0	12 0 0																																																						
201 of 1886. XXII.	Kuppagoundan of Nelli-voy, monegar of Tenmalai-nad, Tenmalai Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	20th Nov. 1886.	Claims on behalf of the ryots of Katur village Government patta rights over the lands specified opposite to their names below :— <i>Katur village.</i> <table><tr><th>Name of pottadar.</th><th>Extent.</th><th>Assessment.</th></tr><tr><td>Sinnatambu ..</td><td>ACS. 1-0</td><td>RS. A. P. 1 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Kali ..</td><td>8-0</td><td>8 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Annamalai ..</td><td>1-0</td><td>1 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Ramasami ..</td><td>2-0</td><td>2 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>12-0</td><td>12 0 0</td></tr></table>	Name of pottadar.	Extent.	Assessment.	Sinnatambu ..	ACS. 1-0	RS. A. P. 1 0 0	Kali ..	8-0	8 0 0	Annamalai ..	1-0	1 0 0	Ramasami ..	2-0	2 0 0	Total ..	12-0	12 0 0	According to the village accounts the persons mentioned in column 4 are the patta-dars of the lands.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the admission of the patta claim, but objects to the sivoyzama rights as no patta is held for the land.	The claim to Government patta rights over the lands mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the lands will form an enclosure, themselves free from reservation. The claim to sivoyzama right over the																																
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Ramasami ..	2-0	2 0 0																																																						
Total ..	12-0	12 0 0																																																						

Patta number.	Name of pottadar.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	Subbarayan ..	ACS. 14-0	RS. A. P. 14 0 0
2	Krishnan ..	5-0	5 0 0
Total ..		19-0	19 0 0
The ground of claim for sivoyzama rights is that the claimant has been holding the land for a long time.			
The above lands are situated close to this village. Claims also sivoyzama rights on behalf of Krishnan over 2 acres of land assessed at Rs. 2 and situated close to the patta cultivation.			
20th Nov. 1886.	Claims Government patta rights on behalf of the ryots of Palaya Thaliyur village over the lands specified opposite to their names below. The fields in question are in four different places round the village :—		
1	Kuppan, &c. ..	ACS. 9-0	RS. A. P. 9 0 0
2	Kali ..	10-0	10 0 0
3	Nukan ..	1-0	1 0 0
4	Subban ..	4-0	4 0 0
5	Kali ..	4-0	4 0 0
Total ..		28-0	28 0 0
Claims also sivoyzama rights over the lands mentioned below :—			
	Name of claimant.	Extent.	Assessment.
	Kuppan, &c. ..	ACS. 3-0	RS. A. P. 3 0 0
	Mukan ..	2-0	2 0 0
	Kali ..	2-0	2 0 0
	Sava Kuppan ..	5-0	5 0 0
Total ..		12-0	12 0 0
According to the village accounts the persons mentioned in column 4 are the pottadars of the lands. The claim to sivoyzama right is that the claimants have been holding the lands for a long time.			
The District Forest-officer does not object to the patta claim, but objects to the sivoyzama right as no patta is held for the lands.			
land mentioned in column 4 is rejected as no patta is held for the land. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 29th November 1886.			
The claim to Government patta rights over the lands mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the lands will form an enclosure + within the reserve, themselves free from reservation. The claim to sivoyzama rights over the lands mentioned in column 4 is rejected as no patta is held for the lands. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 29th November 1886.			

* Adjoining the patta cultivation of the village.

† Access is to be had by a path branching from item (2) in claim No. 40-D of 1886 at a point about 1 of a mile north-west of Telatanur and running southwards to Erakampattu etc the lands mentioned in column 4 and retained as an enclosure. The path is open for men, cattle and carts to a width of 6 yards.

‡ A. situated close to the patta cultivation of the village.

Register of claims to Lands, rights to Forest produce or easements in the proposed Tenmalai reserved Forest—cont.

No.	Namos of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.																																																																				
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203 of 1886. XXIV.	Kuppagoundan of Nelli-voy, monegar of Tenmalai-nad, Tenmalai javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	20th Nov. 1886.	Claims on behalf of the ryots of Melpattu village Government patta rights over the lands specified opposite to their names below :— <table><tr><th>Patta No.</th><th>Name of pattadar.</th><th>Extent.</th><th>Assessment.</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Subban ..</td><td>ACS. 9-25</td><td>RS. A. P. 9 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Peruman ..</td><td>10-0</td><td>10 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Saman ..</td><td>10-50</td><td>10 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Thukkan ..</td><td>10-50</td><td>10 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Sempataya Thukkan ..</td><td>6-0</td><td>6 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Muthukaran ..</td><td>3-0</td><td>3 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Kali ..</td><td>2-0</td><td>2 0 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Vencatan ..</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Latchuman ..</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total ..</td><td>51-25</td><td>51 4 0</td></tr></table> All the above lands are situated in one block south and west of the village. Claims sivoiyama rights over the lands mentioned below :— <table><tr><th>Name of claimant.</th><th>Extent.</th><th>Assessment.</th></tr><tr><td>*Subbarayan, &c.</td><td>ACS. 5-50</td><td>RS. A. P. 5 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sembataya ..</td><td>3-50</td><td>3 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>Thukkan ..</td><td>3-0</td><td>3 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Muthukaran ..</td><td>3-0</td><td>3 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Vencatan ..</td><td>3-0</td><td>3 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sana. Rama-sami.</td><td>3-0</td><td>3 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>18-0</td><td>18 0 0</td></tr></table>	Patta No.	Name of pattadar.	Extent.	Assessment.	1	Subban ..	ACS. 9-25	RS. A. P. 9 4 0	2	Peruman ..	10-0	10 0 0	3	Saman ..	10-50	10 8 0	4	Thukkan ..	10-50	10 8 0	5	Sempataya Thukkan ..	6-0	6 0 0	6	Muthukaran ..	3-0	3 0 0	7	Kali ..	2-0	2 0 0		Vencatan ..				Latchuman ..				Total ..	51-25	51 4 0	Name of claimant.	Extent.	Assessment.	*Subbarayan, &c.	ACS. 5-50	RS. A. P. 5 8 0	Sembataya ..	3-50	3 8 0	Thukkan ..	3-0	3 0 0	Muthukaran ..	3-0	3 0 0	Vencatan ..	3-0	3 0 0	Sana. Rama-sami.	3-0	3 0 0	Total ..	18-0	18 0 0	According to the village accounts the persons mentioned in column 4 are the pattadars of the lands. The ground of claim for sivoiyama right is that the claimants were holding the lands for a long time.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the patta claim, but objects to sivoiyama right as no patta is held for the lands.	The claim to Government patta rights over the lands mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the lands will form an enclosure within the reserve, themselves free from reservation. The claim to sivoiyama right is rejected as no patta is held for the lands. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 29th November 1886.
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Total ..	18-0	18 0 0																																																																								

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XXV.

Kuppagoundan of Nelli-voy, monegar of Tenmalai-nad, Tenmalai javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.

Do. .. Claims, on behalf of the ryots of Periyamattam village, Government patta rights over the lands specified opposite to their names below:—

Patta No.	Name of pattadar.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	Nallagoundan ..	ACS. 11-50	RS. A. P. 11 8 0
2	Santhikarai Thathan ..	7-0	7 0 0
3	Valen ..	3-75	3 12 0
4	Sona Raman ..	8-0	8 0 0
5	Perumal ..	2-0	2 0 0
6	Letchuman ..	8-0	8 0 0
7	Ramasami ..	7-0	7 0 0
	Total ..	47-25	47 4 0

All the above lands are situated close round the village.
Also claims sivoiyama rights over the undermentioned lands:—

Name of claimant.	Extent.	Assessment.
Nallagoundan ..	ACS. 2-50	RS. A. P. 2 8 0
Santhikarai Thathan ..	5-0	5 0 0
Valen ..	2-0	2 0 0
Sona Raman ..	2-0	2 0 0
Perumal ..	2-0	2 0 0
Letchuman ..	2-0	2 0 0
Total ..	15-50	15 8 0

Kuppagoundan of Nelli-voy, monegar of Tenmalai-nad, Tenmalai javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.

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XXVI.

Do. .. Claims, on behalf of the ryots of Periyakuppam village, Government patta rights over the lands specified opposite to their names below:—

Patta No.	Name of pattadar.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	Periyakuppam ..	ACS. 11-50	RS. A. P. 11 8 0
2	Raman ..	17-50	17 8 0
3	Thathan ..	2-0	2 0 0
	Total ..	31-0	31 0 0

The above lands are situated in one block close to the village.
Also claims sivoiyama rights on behalf of Thathan 3 acres in extent assessed at Rs. 3 and situated adjoining the patta cultivation.

The District Forest-officer does not object to the patta right, but objects to sivoiyama right as no patta is held for the lands.

The claim to Government patta rights over the lands mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the lands will form an enclosure within the reserve, themselves free from reservation. The claim to sivoiyama right over the lands mentioned in column 4 is rejected as no patta is held for them.
(Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY,
Forest Sett.-officer.
29th November 1886.

The District Forest-officer does not object to the patta claim, but objects to sivoiyama right as no patta is held for it.

According to the village accounts, the persons mentioned in column 4 are the pattadars of the lands. The ground of claim for sivoiyama right is that the claimant has been enjoying the land for a long time.

The claim to Government patta right over the land mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the lands will form an enclosure within the reserve, themselves free from reservation. The claim to sivoiyama right is rejected as no patta is held for the land.
(Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY,
Forest Sett.-officer.
29th November 1886.

* These lands adjoin the patta cultivation of the village.

Register of claims to lands, rights to Forest produce or easements in the proposed Tenmalai reserved Forest—cont.

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.																																																			
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206-A of 1886. XXVII.	Kuppagoundan of Nelli-voy, monegar of Tenmalai-Nad, Tenmalai Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	20th Nov. 1886.	Claims, on behalf of the ryots of Nelli-voy village, Government patta rights over the lands specified opposite to their names below:— <table><tr><th>Patta No.</th><th>Name of patta-dar.</th><th>Extent.</th><th>Assessment.</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Kali ..</td><td>ACS. 3-0</td><td>RS. A. P. 3 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Maniyam Kuppagoundan ..</td><td>30-55</td><td>30 9 0</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Annamalai ..</td><td>3-0</td><td>3 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Vellayan ..</td><td>2-0</td><td>2 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Subbarayan ..</td><td>5-0</td><td>5 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Subban ..</td><td>0-50</td><td>0 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Mukan ..</td><td>1-0</td><td>1 0 0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total ..</td><td>45-05</td><td>45 1 0</td></tr></table> The above lands are situated close round the village. Claims also sivoiyama right over the lands mentioned below:— <table><tr><th>Name of claimant.</th><th>Extent.</th><th>Assessment.</th></tr><tr><td>Kali ..</td><td>ACS. 0-50</td><td>RS. A. P. 0 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>Vellayan ..</td><td>1 0</td><td>1 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Thukkan ..</td><td>2-25</td><td>2 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>3-75</td><td>3 12 0</td></tr></table> Adjoin the patta cultivation of the village.	Patta No.	Name of patta-dar.	Extent.	Assessment.	1	Kali ..	ACS. 3-0	RS. A. P. 3 0 0	2	Maniyam Kuppagoundan ..	30-55	30 9 0	3	Annamalai ..	3-0	3 0 0	4	Vellayan ..	2-0	2 0 0	5	Subbarayan ..	5-0	5 0 0	6	Subban ..	0-50	0 8 0	7	Mukan ..	1-0	1 0 0	Total ..		45-05	45 1 0	Name of claimant.	Extent.	Assessment.	Kali ..	ACS. 0-50	RS. A. P. 0 8 0	Vellayan ..	1 0	1 0 0	Thukkan ..	2-25	2 4 0	Total ..	3-75	3 12 0	According to the village accounts, the persons mentioned in column 4 are the patta-dars of the lands. The ground of claim to sivoiyama right is that the claimants were holding the lands for a long time.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the patta claim, but objects to sivoiyama right as no patta is held for it.	The claim to Government patta right over the land mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the lands will form an enclosure within the reserve, themselves free from reservation. The claim to sivoiyama right is rejected as no patta is held for the land.
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6	Subban ..	0-50	0 8 0																																																						
7	Mukan ..	1-0	1 0 0																																																						
Total ..		45-05	45 1 0																																																						
Name of claimant.	Extent.	Assessment.																																																							
Kali ..	ACS. 0-50	RS. A. P. 0 8 0																																																							
Vellayan ..	1 0	1 0 0																																																							
Thukkan ..	2-25	2 4 0																																																							
Total ..	3-75	3 12 0																																																							

206-B of 1886. XXVIII.	Kuppagoundan of Nelli-voy, monegar of Tenmalai-Nad, Tenmalai javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do.	Claims, on behalf of the ryots of the undermentioned villages, Government patta usufruct over the tamarind trees specified below:— <table><tr><th>Name of village.</th><th>No. of trees.</th></tr><tr><td>Yerukampatti ..</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Melpattu ..</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Periyamattam ..</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Nellivaisai ..</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Athipattu ..</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Kilpattu ..</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Puliyur ..</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Salapadi ..</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Kottur ..</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Palayathalaiyur ..</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>123</td></tr></table> Produce patta No. 1 of 1886, standing in the name of claimant and that of another, but the trees are said to be enjoyed by all the villagers in common.	Name of village.	No. of trees.	Yerukampatti ..	7	Melpattu ..	7	Periyamattam ..	10	Nellivaisai ..	15	Athipattu ..	12	Kilpattu ..	25	Puliyur ..	14	Salapadi ..	7	Kottur ..	5	Palayathalaiyur ..	21	Total ..	123	The District Forest-officer does not object to the admission of the claim.	The claim to Government patta usufruct over the 123 tamarind trees mentioned in column 4 is admitted subject to any rules that may hereafter be passed by the Governor in Council under section 12 (b) of the Forest Act. As the trees stand in the areas to be excluded from reservation, it is unnecessary to qualify the usufruct by any further restrictions. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 29th November 1886.	
Name of village.	No. of trees.																													
Yerukampatti ..	7																													
Melpattu ..	7																													
Periyamattam ..	10																													
Nellivaisai ..	15																													
Athipattu ..	12																													
Kilpattu ..	25																													
Puliyur ..	14																													
Salapadi ..	7																													
Kottur ..	5																													
Palayathalaiyur ..	21																													
Total ..	123																													
191-A of 1886. XXIX.	Ramasamigoundan of Bandarevu, munsif of Kilaiyur, Voorgoundanur and Bandarevu, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	14th Nov. 1886.	Claims, on behalf of the ryots of the undermentioned villages, the right to graze their cattle and sheep within the reserve:— <table><tr><th>Name of village.</th><th>No. of houses.</th><th>No. of cattle.</th><th>No. of sheep.</th><th>Cultivated land paying beriz.</th></tr><tr><td>Kilaiyur ..</td><td>50</td><td>200</td><td>150</td><td>RS. 330</td></tr><tr><td>Voorgoundanur ..</td><td>30</td><td>150</td><td>100</td><td>390</td></tr><tr><td>Bandarevu ..</td><td>20</td><td>100</td><td>80</td><td>120</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>100</td><td>450</td><td>330</td><td>840</td></tr></table> The ground of claim is long custom.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	No. of cattle.	No. of sheep.	Cultivated land paying beriz.	Kilaiyur ..	50	200	150	RS. 330	Voorgoundanur ..	30	150	100	390	Bandarevu ..	20	100	80	120	Total ..	100	450	330	840	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer as recorded in claim No. 40-A of 1886 above.	These are javadi slopes to the west of these villages not yet reserved where grazing is available for these animals. The claim is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 42 of 1886 as detailed in claim No. 40-A of 1886 above.
Name of village.	No. of houses.	No. of cattle.	No. of sheep.	Cultivated land paying beriz.																										
Kilaiyur ..	50	200	150	RS. 330																										
Voorgoundanur ..	30	150	100	390																										
Bandarevu ..	20	100	80	120																										
Total ..	100	450	330	840																										
191-B of 1886. XXX.	Ramasamigoundan of Bandarevu, munsif of Kilaiyur, Voorgoundanur and Bandarevu, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do.	Claims, right to carry guns without the proper licenses in the reserve to drive away wild animals which are said to damage the claimant's crops.	The District Forest-officer objects to the claim.	The claim to right to shoot wild animals is rejected. The claimant's fields not being within the reserve, he can shoot animals which trespass into them. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 7th December 1886.																									
192-A of 1886. XXXI.	Irusappa Nayakan of Kuppanatham, munsif of Kilaiyur, Voorgoundanur and Bandarevu, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	15th Nov. 1886.	Claims on behalf of the ryots of his village of Kuppanatham, the right to graze 300 cattle and 200 sheep within the reserve.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer as recorded in claim No. 40-A above.	According to the Government accounts of the village, there are 800 acres of waste and poramboke land outside the reserve available for grazing, besides the javadi slopes on the west of the village not yet reserved. The claim to right to graze cattle within the reserve is rejected for the reasons stated in the order on claim No. 42 of 1886 as detailed in claim No. 40-A of 1886 above.																									

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.
199-B of 1886. XXXII.	Irusappa Nayakan of Kuppamatham, munsif of Kilaiyur, Voorgoundanur, and Randarevu, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	15th Nov. 1886.	Claims right of way for men only to the Perumal kottai building on the Perumal kottai malai. There is no regular festival, but some 50 persons assemble there at once. Water is obtained from the Koraiyar. The path to the temple runs from the Cheyar valley due east up the slopes of the reserve and crosses the Melpattu ghat path going on thence along the Perumal malai hill-top to the temple.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the claim.	7 The claim to right of way over the path to the temple is admitted for men only. Fire may be kindled for cooking votive offerings within a space of one chain (22 yards) round the temple. The path is not to exceed three yards in width. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 7th December 1886. <i>Further order.</i> —The worshippers are free to use the water of the Koraiyar river which can be approached by the path allowed to the temple and path No. 3 admitted in claim No. XVIII <i>supra</i> . (Signed) C. RAJU SASTRI, Forest Sett.-officer. 15th April 1891. The path leaves the forest at carin No. 13, Vengamathu Gaddai. (Intid.) C.R. The claim to right of way over the path mentioned in column 4 is admitted for men and pack animals, and the path is not to exceed six yards in width. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 8th December 1886. The claim to right to graze cattle within the reserve is rejected for the reasons entered in the order on claim No. 42 of 1886 as detailed in claim No. 40-A above. The claim is rejected as a matter of right. The claim to right to cut grass is rejected for the reasons stated in the order on claim No. 43 of 1886 as detailed in claim No. 40-C above.
222 of 1886. XXXIII.	H. L. Wooldrige, Esq., District Forest-officer, South Arcot district.	1st Dec. 1886.	Brings to notice the existence of a path from Mel-Tuttiapat to Athiyapur lying within the reserve. The path runs from Mel-Tuttiapat for a quarter of a mile north-east through the reserve where it enters the reserve No. 16.	The ground of claim is long use.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim.	
190-A of 1886. XXXIV.	Govindagoundan, munsif of Kallathur, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	14th Nov. 1886.	Claims right to graze 600 cattle and 300 sheep of his village within the reserve.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer as recorded in claim No. 40-A above.	
190-B of 1886. XXXV.	Do. do.	Do.	Claims right to shoot wild animals which destroy the crops in the reserve.	Do. do.	The District Forest-officer objects to the claim.	
190-C of 1886. XXXVI.	Do. do.	Do.	Claims right to cut grass from the reserve.	Do. do.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer as recorded in claim No. 40-C of 1886 above.	

190-D of 1886. XXXVII.	Govindagoundan, munsif of Kallathur, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do.	Claims right of way from Kallathur up the Tenmalai to Tirukampattu, places on the hills within the reserve.	Do. do.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the claim.	The claim to right of way for men only is admitted over the path described in column 4 and the path is not to exceed 6 yards in width. (Signed) A. M. JONES, Forest Sett.-officer. 26th February 1887. The path herein claimed is the same as path No. 6 admitted in claim No. XVIII <i>supra</i> . (Intid.) C.R. The claim to Government patta usufruct over 59 trees is admitted subject to any rules that may hereafter be passed by the Governor in Council under section 12 (b) of the Forest Act. As the District Forest-officer states that the trees stand on the land excluded from reservation for grazing, &c., purposes around the respective villages, it is not necessary to qualify the admission of the claim by any restrictions. (Signed) A. M. JONES, Forest Sett.-officer. 30th May 1887.
218 of 1886. XXXVIII.	Kalanay Ibrahim Sahib of Alangayam, Tirupattur taluk, Salem district.	22nd Nov. 1886.	Claims Government patta usufruct over certain tamarind trees in the villages of Kil Velampuchi, Mel Velampuchi, Tuttiapat, Morupattu and Padapanchamarathur of Selambadi firs all within the reserve.	Claimant states that he obtained all the Selambadi firs tamarind trees six years ago at a revenue sale for Rs. 80 and had since been paying an assessment of Rs. 17-8-0 per annum. According to the village accounts the patta is for 137 tamarind trees assessed at Rs. 17-8-0 entered in Mel Selambadi and 59 trees are said to be in this block.	The District Forest-officer does not object to admit the claim to the 59 trees in the reserve.	

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

STATEMENT of area and condition.

Taluk.	Number and name of block.		Total area of the taluk.	Extent of Government land.		Area of reserves already notified under section 16.	Area of reserves under settlement.	Area of reserve now submitted.	Character of land proposed for reservation.		Sketch.
	Number.	Name.		Occupied.	Unoccupied.				Forest.	Grass.	
Tiruvannamalai.	14	Tennalai.	597,120 acres.	130,608 acres. 36,276 "	397,436 acres.	41,640 acres.	165,528 acres.	50,428 acres.	42,864 acres.	7,564 acres.	1
				Patta .. Sevajama .. Total ..							

ENCLOSURE No. 5.—Revised draft notification.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.—Tennalai sketch-map.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.—Original draft notification.

Endorsement by the Acting Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, dated Madras, 29th September 1891, No. 1695.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

2. The Conservator does not approve of concessions for grazing being made at the settlement. If a grazing right is admitted, it must be so shown, and be provided for, but if no right is admitted, then the use of the grass must be regulated by the department under the orders of the Board.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 10th October 1889, Forest No. 961, Mis.:—

MR. W. S. WHITESIDE.

Read—letter from the Collector of South Arcot, dated 20th January 1888, Forest No. 843.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting records relating to the forest settlement of certain blocks in the district.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Letter from the Forest Settlement-officer, dated 2nd August 1887, No. 1281.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting his report on the settlement of Nallapattu block in the Tiruvannamalai taluk.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 2 to 6.—Papers relating to the settlement of the block and talukwar and area statements.

Endorsement by the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, dated 10th February 1888, No. 2660.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding settlement reports and draft notification of certain blocks in the South Arcot district.

Resolution—dated 10th October 1889, Forest No. 961, Mis.

The Nallapattu settlement record will be returned for amendment with reference to the remarks made below:—

i. The description of the admitted pathways should be supplemented by information as to the points at which they enter and leave the block. The width of the pathway leading to Kalliamman kovil (claim VII, item 2) is given in the draft notification but not in the register. The latter document should be amended. The pathway in claim XIV should have been admitted for only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its course along the boundary is not a right in the block. The necessary amendments should be made.

ii. Unless the deserted village of Puderi and the cultivated field adjoining it have been excluded from the reserve limits, which does not appear to be the case, the entry made regarding them in the initial notification should be repeated in the draft under section 16.

iii. The boundary description is exceedingly vague and cannot be followed on the map. Definite land marks should be adopted to indicate the limits. "The cultivation of village" cannot be accepted as sufficiently definite, for what is cultivated to-day may, in the course of a few months, lapse into waste. If the lands have not been surveyed, and, in consequence bear no numbers, they should be omitted from the description and more permanent features adopted instead. District boundaries should only be given if their position on the ground is known and demarcated. The reference to the *Fort St. George Gazette* is out of place and should be struck out. It would be best to follow natural features, but if these are not available, nothing better than stone cairns can be devised to indicate the boundaries.

The lines should be fixed unmistakably and should start and end at definitely located points.

iv. There is an absence of uniformity in the spelling. The following, among other discrepancies, have been noticed: Puderi and Paderi; Attiyanur and Adayanur; Tuttiapattu, Tutyapet and Tuttiyapattu. The necessary corrections should be made.

2. Very early reply is requested.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Secretary.

To the Collector of South Arcot, with Forest Settlement-officer's report, register, draft notification, sketch-map and area statement.

Copy to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 11th October 1889, No. 964, Mis.:—

MR. W. S. WHITESIDE.

Read—letter from the Collector of South Arcot, dated 20th January 1888, Forest No. 843.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting records relating to the Forest Settlement of certain blocks in the district.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Letter from the Forest Settlement-officer, dated 2nd August 1887, No. 1281.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting his report on the settlement of Pelamaradur block in the Tiruvannamalai taluk.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 2 to 6.—Papers relating to the settlement of the block and talukwar and area statements.

Endorsement by the Acting Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, dated 10th February 1888, No. 2660.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding settlement reports and draft notification of certain blocks in the South Arcot district.

Resolution—dated 11th October 1889, Forest No. 964, Mis.

Returned for amendment with the following remarks:—

(a) The correct number of claim No. I is probably 207-A; if so, it should be corrected accordingly.

(b) If possible, the points at which the admitted pathways enter and leave the block should be given. The means of access provided to the temples should be made specific.

It is observed that path No. 1 of the draft notification passes "along the reserve boundary." If so, that portion of it should be excluded from the block and adopted as the boundary.

(c) In the decision in claim VI, certain temples are stated to lie in "the excluded portion of the reserve," but it cannot be gathered what portion is meant, as no exclusions appear to have been made at settlement. The Forest Settlement-officer's report states (paragraph 12) that the temples in question "were found to lie outside the limits." The facts should be reported.

(d) The boundary description is not sufficiently precise. The "cultivation" referred to should be defined with reference to their survey numbers, or, if the villages have not been surveyed and demarcated, equally tangible boundary marks should be adopted. The points at which the lines begin and end should also be definitely fixed and the sides of the district and survey field boundaries given. The expression "skirting" should be avoided as ambiguous and misleading and the expression "the forest settled boundary" exchanged for the features which form it.

(e) A complete map of the block drawn up from the survey plans and showing the boundaries and enclosures should be submitted with the reply to these Proceedings. In its absence the Board are unable to judge whether any or all of the enclosures may not conveniently be excluded from the block and they, therefore, request that the Collector will instruct his Forest Assistant to move the Forest Settlement-officer to throw out such of them as lie on or close to the boundary.

(f) The taluk area given in the area statement does not correspond with that in Board's Proceedings, dated 11th February 1888, No. 64 (Revenue Settlement). It should be corrected. The area already notified under section 16 also appears incorrect and should be verified. A revised statement for the block under reference should be forwarded.

(g) The name of the block is spelt differently in the different documents under disposal. The spelling should be corrected and made uniform.

2. Very early return of the papers is requested.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Secretary.

To the Collector of South Arcot, with register and draft notification (to be returned).

Copy to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Read—also the following letter from M.R.Ry. C. RAJU SASTRIAR Avergal, Forest Settlement-officer, South Arcot, &c., Districts, to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, dated Kollegal, 13th July 1891:—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the papers relating to Pelamaradur, Nallapattu and . . . blocks Nos. 15, 16 and . . . respectively, for transmission to the Board of Revenue as desired by the District Forest-officer, South Arcot, in his letter, dated 26th June 1891, Nos. 1049, 1051 and . . .

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From M. HAMMICK, Esq., Acting Collector of South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue (through the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle), dated Vriddhachalam, 26th June 1891, Forest No. 1050.

[Reference.—Board's Proceedings, dated 10th October 1889, Forest No. 961, Mis.]

I have the honour to return, after necessary revision, the settlement records of the Nallapattu proposed reserved forest No. 16 on the Teumalai Javadi hills of the Tiruvannamalai taluk of this district.

2. I enclose a copy of the Forest Settlement-officer's reference on No. 97-G. of 1891, which explains *seriatim* the discrepancies noticed by the Board.

3. I also enclose a revised sketch map, draft notification and statement of area and condition, the area of the Tiruvannamalai taluk as given in Board's Proceedings, dated 11th February 1888, No. 64 (Revenue Settlement, &c.), being adopted in the latter.

4. The block is situated in an unsurveyed portion of the taluk and hence no village maps are available. The boundaries are now described with reference to natural features and demarcation points and the sketch is an extract (but enlarged to double the scale) from the topographical sheet map.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From M.R.Ry. C. RAJU SASTRIAR Avergal, Special Deputy Collector on Forest Settlement Duty, South Arcot, &c., Districts, to the Collector of South Arcot, dated Kallakurichi, 27th February 1891, Reference on No. 97-G.

With reference to the remarks of the Board of Revenue contained in its Proceedings, Forest No. 961, Mis., dated 10th October 1889, regarding Nallapattu block No. 16, communicated with the District Forest-officer's No. 3134, dated 11th February 1891, I have the honour to submit my replies as follows. For ready reference the Board's remarks and my replies are arranged side by side:—

Board's remarks.

My replies.

i. The description of the admitted pathways should be supplemented by information as to the points at which they enter and leave the block. The width of the pathway leading to Kalliamman kovil (claim No. VII, item 2) is given in the draft notification, but not in the register. The latter document should be amended.

Attended to:

The pathway in claim No. XIV should have been admitted for only $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its course along the boundary is not a right in the block. The necessary amendments should be made.

The unnecessary portion of the claim in column 4 of claim No. XIV has been struck out. The distance of the path within the forest is only a mile.

ii. Unless the deserted village of Paderi and the cultivated fields adjoining it have been excluded from the reserve limits, which does not appear to be the case, the entry made regarding them in the initial notification should be repeated in the draft under section 16.

The Paderi cultivation referred to in the initial notification has been excluded from the forest by revision of boundary—*vide* claim No. 209 of 1886. The deserted village-site "Paderi" is still unoccupied and at the disposal of Government. It is not therefore shown as an enclosure.

Board's remarks.

iii. The boundary description is exceedingly vague and cannot be followed on the map. Definite land marks should be adopted to indicate the limits. "The cultivation of village" cannot be accepted as sufficiently definite, for what is cultivated to-day may, in the course of a few months, lapse into waste. If the lands have not been surveyed, and, in consequence bear no numbers, they should be omitted from the description and more permanent features adopted instead. District boundaries should only be given if their position on the ground is known and demarcated. The reference to the *Fort St. George Gazette* is out of place and should be struck out. It would be best to follow natural features, but if these are not available, nothing better than stone cairns can be devised to indicate the boundaries. The line should be fixed unmistakably and should start and end at definitely located points.

iv. There is an absence of uniformity in the spelling. The following, among other discrepancies, have been noticed: Puder and Paderi; Attiyanur and Adayanur; Tuttiapattu, Tuyapet and Tuttiyapattu. The necessary corrections should be made.

My replies.

The boundary description in the draft final notification now submitted has been revised and improved by referring to natural features and cairns as far as possible.

Attended to.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.
REGISTER of claims to Lands, rights to Forest produce or easements in the proposed Nallapattu reserved Forest.

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.
I.	2	3	4	5	6	7
208-A of 1886.	Tirupathi Goundan of Kilvelampuchi, monegar of Nadupatnad, Tennalais Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	21st Nov. 1886.	Claims on behalf of the ryots of Puder and its hamlet of Malayanur, consisting of 6 households and cultivating 25 acres of land, the right to graze 60 cattle and 10 sheep within the reserve.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer, which are briefly as follows:— (1) That the right claimed is only a privilege exercised with or under the permission of Government, tacit or expressed. (2) That the land over which the right is claimed is at the disposal of Government and that they can dispose of the forest produce (grass) or grant the land on patta or otherwise, which course of action would at once exclude claimants from their alleged rights. (3) That the villagers have and can have no exclusive claim to pasture in any part of the reserve as against all others, and that such a right, as unrestricted grazing, cannot be recognized as an easement under Easements Act, because such an easement leads to the total destruction of the grass and jungle which would be a wasteful and destructive use of another's property. (4) And that land is daily given out on patta over which the communal privilege of grazing had been before exercised and the pattadar has the right to exclude alien cattle and persons from the land. It is the Government who confers on him this right, and if it has the power to confer such a right, it must have that power inherent within itself.	The claim is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 42 of 1886 which are briefly as follows:— It is notorious that the custom of the governing body in this country in disposing of its waste lands by sale, lease, on patta or as inam, and also the custom that the grantees or other who obtains such land becomes by virtue of the grant vested with the power to enforce all his private rights over the property so acquired, so that he is entitled to wholly disregard all communal privileges exercised over it previous to the grant except, perhaps, right of way, though this exception does not obtain by any means universally, it is notorious, I say, that both these customs are at least as ancient as the privilege of immemorial pasture. For on these customs rest the whole system of land tenure and proprietary rights in land throughout the greater part of this Presidency.
208-B of 1886.	Tirupathi Goundan of Kilvelampuchi, monegar of Nadupatnad, Tennalais Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do.	Claims the right to cut wood for domestic uses and agricultural implements.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer, which are briefly as follows:— (1) That the land over which the right is claimed and all that is thereon belong to Government who does and can alienate the land and dispose of the produce in any way which it pleases. (2) That the uses of wood-cutting, &c., are privileges and not rights, and that such usages have been enjoyed only with the permission of Government, tacit or expressed. (3) That the Government have from time to time, as forest conservancy demanded, curtailed these free privileges and required fees to be paid and rules to be observed in their places. (4) That if the rights are claimed as easements under the Easement Act, they cannot be considered easements, as the unrestricted cutting of wood would soon lead to the total destruction of the servant heritage and claimants have no particular or exclusive claim to cut wood in any particular portion of the reserve as against all others. (5) And that so long ago as 1826, it was customary in this district for the Government to grant monopolies of the right to cut fuel in its waste lands over certain areas to the various Iron Companies who worked in the district.	The claim is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 43 of 1886, which are briefly as follows:— It is abundantly clear that the Government have and have continually exercised for more than half a century the power of conserving their waste lands and disallowing cutting thereof except for payment. It is therefore clear they have the right to exclude from reserves all persons desirous of cutting without permission of the Forest authorities to whose care the Government reserves have been consigned on behalf of the public. The claim to cut wood is therefore rejected.

Thus it is perfectly clear the Government have the power to exclude cattle or persons from any area of forest such area into a reserve.

Register of claims to Lands, rights to Forest produce or easements in the proposed Nallappattu reserved Forest—cont.

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12TH JULY 1892, Nos. 711, 711A, REVENUE.

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.
208-C of 1886. III.	Tirupathi Goundan of Kilvelampuchi, monegar of Nadupatnad, Tennmalais Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	21st. Nov. 1886.	Claims right to water cattle in the wells within the reserve.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer, which are briefly as follows:— "That all these tanks have been built without permission on Government land; that Government would be entitled if it thought fit to lease out on patta, to sell or found a village on the sites now occupied by them, and the lessees, purchasers or villagers would be at liberty to fill up, improve or abolish them as they thought fit, which course of action would at once end any usufruct the claimant had in them. The claim to the control and use of these tanks cannot be upheld against the Revenue Department, which is the sole controlling authority of all but private tanks."	The claim is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 43 of 1886 which are briefly as follows:— Looking to the arguments of the District Forest-officer, which cannot be denied to be true, it seems that no such power as claimant claims over the lands can co-exist with the power of control over the tanks inherent in the Government. As the Government has the power to remove any of their own tanks off the face of the earth, it follows that they can object and prevent the usage of their water by any persons whom they choose to refuse the permission of the user. The claim is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 43 of 1886 as detailed in claim No. 208-B above.
208-D of 1886. IV.	Tirupathi Goundan of Kilvelampuchi, monegar of Nadupatnad, Tennmalais Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do.	Claims right to shoot wild animals in the reserve without license.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer as detailed in claim No. 208-B above.	The claim for land for extension of cultivation is rejected. Land can be taken outside the reserve.
208-E of 1886. V.	Tirupathi Goundan of Kilvelampuchi, monegar of Nadupatnad, Tennmalais Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do.	Claims right to allot land for extension of cultivation.	Do. do.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons given in the general answer filed by the District Forest-officer, Salem, which are briefly as follows:— (1) "That the land on which the products grow belongs to Government who could alienate it to-morrow if they liked, which alienation would at once put an end to claimant's alleged rights. (2) "That for so long a period as 40 years back it has been customary for Government to farm out such products to the highest bidder and their collection has been from time to time regulated by rules, fees or permits. In support of this statement, the District Forest-officer files a resume of the history of these products during the last 40 years and of the mode in which the Government has in this district regulated their disposal during this period. (3) "That subsequent to 1854, the hill tribes were allowed the collection of minor forest produce in unreserved and waste lands only as a privilege, the Government being solicitous of their welfare, but that no rights therein were ever conceded to them. (4) "That in a case in this district where a dispute arose as to the usufruct of a honey rock, the Collector disposed of it by selling it to the highest bidder, which is a conclusive proof that there was no inherent right thereto vested in any but the Government."	The claim to collect minor forest produce is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 48 (Salem) of 1885, which are briefly as follows:— "It must be borne in mind that the claimants to prove their right must, according to section 15 of the Easements Act, show 60 years' uninterrupted possession of the privilege." There is no question that prior to 1854 these products and all other minor forest produce were leased out by Government to the highest bidder. In the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of 27th July 1864, it was ordered that the collection of the produce of some of these farms should be transferred to a man. It is true that in 1854 the Government ordered the abolition of the hill farm system, but it seems nevertheless to have continued in this district down to a much later period—vide the District Gazette of 6th October 1861, where the Collector transfers to the Forest
208-F of 1886. VI.	Tirupathi Goundan of Kilvelampuchi, monegar of Nadupatnad, Tennmalais Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do.	Claims right to collect minor forest produce within the reserve.	Do. do.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons given in the general answer filed by the District Forest-officer, Salem, which are briefly as follows:— (1) "That the land on which the products grow belongs to Government who could alienate it to-morrow if they liked, which alienation would at once put an end to claimant's alleged rights. (2) "That for so long a period as 40 years back it has been customary for Government to farm out such products to the highest bidder and their collection has been from time to time regulated by rules, fees or permits. In support of this statement, the District Forest-officer files a resume of the history of these products during the last 40 years and of the mode in which the Government has in this district regulated their disposal during this period. (3) "That subsequent to 1854, the hill tribes were allowed the collection of minor forest produce in unreserved and waste lands only as a privilege, the Government being solicitous of their welfare, but that no rights therein were ever conceded to them. (4) "That in a case in this district where a dispute arose as to the usufruct of a honey rock, the Collector disposed of it by selling it to the highest bidder, which is a conclusive proof that there was no inherent right thereto vested in any but the Government."	The claim to collect minor forest produce is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 48 (Salem) of 1885, which are briefly as follows:— "It must be borne in mind that the claimants to prove their right must, according to section 15 of the Easements Act, show 60 years' uninterrupted possession of the privilege." There is no question that prior to 1854 these products and all other minor forest produce were leased out by Government to the highest bidder. In the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of 27th July 1864, it was ordered that the collection of the produce of some of these farms should be transferred to a man. It is true that in 1854 the Government ordered the abolition of the hill farm system, but it seems nevertheless to have continued in this district down to a much later period—vide the District Gazette of 6th October 1861, where the Collector transfers to the Forest

12TH JULY 1892, Nos. 711, 711A, REVENUE.

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208-G of 1886. VII.	Tirupathi Goundan of Kil Velampuchi, monegar of Nadupatnad, Tennmalais Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do.	Claims right of way from Pulichankuttai to Attiyannur for men, cattle and pack animals. The path runs for about a mile eastward to Nachamalai and thence north towards Attiyannur. Claims also right of way for men only to Kallamankovil, situated one mile east of Puderu cultivation. The path goes from Malayanur eastwards to the temple. The festival is held annually in January and February, when 50 persons attend. Water is brought from the village of Malayanur.	The ground of claim is long use.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the admission of the claim.	The claim to right of way over the path described in column 4 is admitted for men, cattle and pack animals, and the width of the path is not to exceed 6 yards. The right of way claimed to the temple of Kallamankovil is also admitted for men only. The temple itself and a space of 10 yards round it for kindling of fire to prepare votive offerings is excluded from the reserve. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 22nd November 1886.
41-A of 1886. VIII.	Annamalai Goundan of Pelamaradur, munsif of Nadupatnad, Tennmalais Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do.	Claims on behalf of the ryots of his villages mentioned below right to graze their sheep and cattle within the reserve:—	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer as recorded in claim No. 208-A above.	There is ample grazing for these cattle west of the villages outside the reserve. The claim is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 42 of 1886 as detailed in claim No. 208-A above.
41-B of 1886. IX.	Annamalai Goundan of Pelamaradur, munsif of Nadupatnad, Tennmalais Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do.	Claims land for extension of cultivation.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer as recorded in claim No. 208-A above.	There is no reason why land should be taken from the reserve for extension of cultivation. Ample space is available outside the reserve to the west to take up lands under the durkhaat rules. The claim is rejected.
41-C of 1886. X.	Annamalai Goundan of Pelamaradur, munsif of Nadupatnad, Tennmalais Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do.	Claims right to collect minor forest produce, such as gall-nuts, honey-wax and honey, within the reserve for sale to the Government contractor.	Do. do.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons recorded in claim No. 208-F of 1886 above.	The claim is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 48 of 1885 (Salem) as detailed in claim No. 208-F of 1886 above.

* The path enters the forest about 2 furlongs south of claim No. 22 and leaves it at Kotiparai. † The width of the path is 3 yards. ‡ It enters the forest at claim No. 19 (Incl.) O.R.

Register of claims to Lands, rights to Forest produce or easements in the proposed Nallappattu reserved Forest—cont.

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.																				
i	2	3	4	5	6	7																				
41-D of 1886.	Annamalai Goundan of Pelamaradur, munsif of Nadupatnad, Tennamalais, Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	21st Nov. 1886.	Claims right of way from Pelamaradur to Mulakad, viz Tetur, Kiranur and Nallappattu.	The ground of claim is long use.	The District Forest-officer objects to the right of way as it is outside the reserve.	The claim to right of way over the path described in column 4 is rejected as the path is outside the reserve. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 23rd November 1886.																				
209 of 1886.	Tirupathi Goundan of Kil Velampuchi, monegar of Nadupatnad, Tennamalais, Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do. ..	Claims on behalf of the ryots of Paderi as mentioned below, Government patta rights over the lands specified below opposite to their respective names :— <table><tr><th>Patta number.</th><th>Pattadar's name.</th><th>Extent.</th><th>Assessment.</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Pattan</td><td>ACS. 7-75</td><td>RS. A. P. 7 12 0</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Do.</td><td>10-50</td><td>10 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Annamalai</td><td>5-0</td><td>5 0 0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total ..</td><td>23-25</td><td>23 4 0</td></tr></table>	Patta number.	Pattadar's name.	Extent.	Assessment.	1	Pattan	ACS. 7-75	RS. A. P. 7 12 0	2	Do.	10-50	10 8 0	3	Annamalai	5-0	5 0 0	Total ..		23-25	23 4 0	According to the village accounts the claimants are the pattadars of the lands.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the admission of the patta claim, but objects to sivoyjama right as no patta is held for the lands.	The claim to Government patta right over the land mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the lands are excluded from the reserve limits by alteration of the boundary, which is to pass north and east of the land.
Patta number.	Pattadar's name.	Extent.	Assessment.																							
1	Pattan	ACS. 7-75	RS. A. P. 7 12 0																							
2	Do.	10-50	10 8 0																							
3	Annamalai	5-0	5 0 0																							
Total ..		23-25	23 4 0																							
217 of 1886.	Annamalai Goundan of Pelamaradur, monegar of Nadupatnad, Tennamalais, Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do. ..	The above lands are situated 300 yards east of Malayanur. Claims also sivoyjama rights on behalf of Pattan over 1 acre and on behalf of Annamalai over 1-50 acres. Claims on behalf of the ryots of Pulichankuttai mentioned below, Government patta right over the lands specified below opposite to their respective names :— <table><tr><th>Patta number.</th><th>Pattadar's name.</th><th>Extent.</th><th>Assessment.</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Pattan</td><td>ACS. 7-75</td><td>RS. A. P. 7 12 0</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Do.</td><td>10-50</td><td>10 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Annamalai</td><td>5-0</td><td>5 0 0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total ..</td><td>23-25</td><td>23 4 0</td></tr></table>	Patta number.	Pattadar's name.	Extent.	Assessment.	1	Pattan	ACS. 7-75	RS. A. P. 7 12 0	2	Do.	10-50	10 8 0	3	Annamalai	5-0	5 0 0	Total ..		23-25	23 4 0	The ground of claim is that the claimants have been holding the lands for a long time. According to the village accounts the claimants are the pattadars of the lands.	 The District Forest-officer does not object to the patta claim, but objects to the sivoyjama right as no patta is held for the land.	The claim to sivoyjama right is rejected as no patta is held for the lands. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 23rd November 1886. The claim to Government patta right over the lands mentioned in column 4 is admitted and the lands are excluded from the reserve by alteration of the limits, which are to pass east of the lands.
Patta number.	Pattadar's name.	Extent.	Assessment.																							
1	Pattan	ACS. 7-75	RS. A. P. 7 12 0																							
2	Do.	10-50	10 8 0																							
3	Annamalai	5-0	5 0 0																							
Total ..		23-25	23 4 0																							
XII.																										
XIII.																										

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.
223 of 1886.	The District Forest-officer, South Arcot district.	1st Dec. 1886.	Claims also sivoyjama right on behalf of Thoppalan over 4 acres of land.	The ground of claim is that the claimant has been holding the land for a long time.		The claim to sivoyjama right is rejected as no patta is held for the land. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Sett.-officer. 23rd November 1886.
XIV.						
220 of 1886.	Kalanay Ibrahim Sahib of Alangayam, Tirupatur taluk, Salem district.	22nd Nov. 1886.	Claims Government patta usufruct over certain tamarind trees in the villages of Kutathar and Puder, both of Selambadi frika.	Claimant states that he obtained the trees at a revenue sale for Rs. 80 six years ago and has since been paying an assessment of Rs. 17-8-0 annually.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim as the trees are outside the reserve.	No patta is produced, nor does the claimant know how many trees he enjoys, but according to the village accounts the patta is for 137 trees, assessed at Rs. 17-8-0, entered in Selambadi, and the trees herein claimed form portion of them. The trees, however, all appear to be outside the reserve, neither of the above two villages being included in it, and consequently the claim to Government patta usufruct over any tamarind trees within the reserve is rejected. (Signed) A. M. JONES, Forest Sett.-officer. 30th May 1887.
XV.						

* Enters the forest 1/2 a furlong west of cairn No. 15, and leaves it at cairn No. 136 about 6 1/2 furlongs north of cairn No. 14. (Intd.) O. R.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

STATEMENT of area and condition.

Taluk.		Number and name of block.		Total area of the taluk.	Extent of Govern- ment land.		Area of reserves already notified under section 16.	Area of reserves under settlement.	Area of reserves now submitted.	Character of land proposed for reser- vation.		Sketch-map.	
1	2	Number.	Name.		3	4				5	6		7
Tiruvannamalai.	16	Nallapatin.		597,120 acres.	Patta .. 150,608 acres. Sivoijama .. 36,276 "	Total .. 186,884 "	397,436 acres.	41,640 acres.	165,528 acres.	6,748 acres.	5,688 acres.	1,060 acres.	1

ENCLOSURE No. 5.—Revised draft notification.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.—Revised sketch-map.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.—Original draft notification.

ENCLOSURE No. 8.

From M. HAMMICK, Esq., Acting Collector of South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue (through the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle), dated Vriddhachalam, 26th June 1891, No. 1052.

[Reference.—Board's Proceedings, dated 11th October 1889, Forest No. 964, Mis.]

I have the honour to return, after necessary revision, the settlement records of the Pelamaradur proposed reserved forest No. 15 on the Tenmalai Javadi hills of the Tiruvannamalai taluk of this district.

2. I enclose a copy of the Forest Settlement-officer's Reference on No. 93-G. of 1891, which explains *seriatim* the discrepancies noticed by the Board.

3. I also enclose a revised sketch-map, draft notification, and statement of area and condition, the area of the Tiruvannamalai taluk as given in Board's Proceedings, dated 11th February 1888, No. 64, Revenue Settlement, &c., being adopted in the latter.

4. The block is situated in an unsurveyed portion of the taluk and hence no village map, are available. The boundaries are now described with reference to natural features and demarcation points, and the sketch is an extract (but enlarged to double the scale) from the Topographical sheet map.

ENCLOSURE No. 9.

From M.R.Ry. C. RAJU SASTRIAR Avergal, Special Deputy Collector on Forest Settlement Duty, South Arcot, &c., Districts, to the Collector of South Arcot, dated Kallakurchi, 28th February 1891, Ref. on No. 93-G.

With reference to the remarks of the Board of Revenue contained in its Proceedings, dated 11th October 1889, Forest No. 964, Mis., regarding the settlement of Pelamaradur block No. 15, communicated with the District Forest-officer's No. 3132, dated 11th February 1889, I have the honour to reply as follows. For ready reference the Board's remarks and my replies are arranged side by side:—

Board's remarks.

My replies.

(a) The correct number of claim No. I. is probably 207-A. If so, it should be corrected accordingly.

Attended to.

Board's remarks.

My replies.

(b) If possible, the points at which the admitted pathways enter and leave the block should be given. The means of access provided to the temples should be made specific.

Attended to.

It is observed that path No. 1 of the draft notification passes "along the reserve boundary." If so, that portion of it should be excluded from the block and adopted as the boundary.

The portion of this path along the boundary has since been thrown out of the forest boundary.

(c) In the decision in claim No. VI certain temples are stated to be in the excluded portion of the reserve, but it cannot be gathered what portion is meant, as no exclusions appear to have been made at settlement. The Forest Settlement-officer's report states (paragraph 12) that the temples in question "were found to lie outside the limits." The facts should be reported.

The temples in question are outside the limits of the forest and the statement in the report is therefore correct.

(d) The boundary description is not sufficiently precise. The cultivation referred to should be defined with reference to their survey numbers, or, if the villages have not been surveyed and demarcated equally, tangible boundary marks should be adopted. The points at which the lines begin and end should also be definitely fixed and the sides of district and survey field boundaries given. The expression "skirting" should be avoided as ambiguous and misleading, and the expression "the forest settled boundary" exchanged for the features which form it.

A revised draft final notification, the boundary description in which has been prepared in accordance with the Board's instructions, as far as possible, is herein enclosed.

(e) A complete map of the block, drawn up from the survey plans and showing the boundaries and enclosures, should be submitted with the reply to these Proceedings. In its absence, the Board are unable to judge whether any or all of the enclosures may not conveniently be excluded from the block, and they therefore request that the Collector will instruct his Forest Assistant to move the Forest Settlement-officer to throw out such of them as lie on or close to the boundary.

As there are no survey plans for the block, a plan, enlarged from the Topographical sheets, is herein enclosed. Besides the three admitted paths which run right through the block, there are three temples within it retained as enclosures, which, the District Forest-officer says, cannot conveniently be excluded without giving up valuable forest.

(f) The taluk area given in the area statement does not correspond with that in Board's Proceedings, dated 11th February 1888, No. 64, Revenue Settlement. It should be corrected. The area already notified under section 16 also appears incorrect and should be verified. A revised statement for the block under reference should be forwarded.

This is for the District Forest-officer.

(g) The name of the block is spelt differently in different documents under disposal. The spelling should be corrected and made uniform.

Attended to.

REGISTER OF CLAIMS TO LANDS, RIGHTS TO FOREST PRODUCE OR EASEMENTS IN THE PROPOSED PELAMARADUR RESERVED FOREST.

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
207-A of 1886.	Tirupathi Goundan of Kilvelampuchi, Monegar of Nadupattinad, Tennalai, Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	21st Nov. 1886.	Claims on behalf of the ryots of the villages mentioned below the right to graze their sheep and cattle within the reserve:—	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer, which are briefly as follows:— “(1) That the right claimed is only a privilege exercised with or under the permission of Government, tacit or expressed. “(2) That the land over which the right is claimed is at the disposal of Government, and that they can dispose of the forest produce (grass), or grant the land on patta or otherwise, which course of action would at once exclude claimants from their alleged rights. “(3) That the villagers have, and can have, no exclusive claim to pasture in any part of the reserve as against all others, and that such a right as unrestricted grazing cannot be recognized as an easement under the Easements Act, an easement under the Easements Act, greater part of this Presidency. “Thus it is perfectly clear the Government have the power to exclude cattle or persons from any area of their waste lands for the public good and to form such area into a reserve. The claim to right to cut wood for domestic use is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 43 of 1886, which are briefly as follows:— “It is abundantly clear that the Government have, and have continually exercised for more than half a century, the power of conserving their waste lands and disallowing cutting thereon except for payment. It is therefore clear they have the right to exclude from reserves all persons desirous of cutting without permission of the Forest authorities, to whose care the Government reserves have been consigned on behalf of the public.”	The claim to right to graze cattle, within the reserve is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 42 of 1886, which are briefly as follows:— “It is notorious that the custom of the governing body in this country in disposing of its waste lands by sale, lease, on patta or as inam, and also the custom that the grantees or other who obtains such land becomes by virtue of the grant vested with the power to enforce all his private rights over the property so acquired, so that he is entitled to wholly disregard all communal privileges exercised over it previous to the grant, except perhaps right of way, though this exception does not obtain by any means universally, it is notorious, I say, that both these customs are at least as ancient as the privilege of immemorial pasture. For on these customs rest the whole system of land tenure and proprietorial rights in land throughout the greater part of this Presidency. “Thus it is perfectly clear the Government have the power to exclude cattle or persons from any area of their waste lands for the public good and to form such area into a reserve. The claim to right to cut wood for domestic use is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 43 of 1886, which are briefly as follows:— “It is abundantly clear that the Government have, and have continually exercised for more than half a century, the power of conserving their waste lands and disallowing cutting thereon except for payment. It is therefore clear they have the right to exclude from reserves all persons desirous of cutting without permission of the Forest authorities, to whose care the Government reserves have been consigned on behalf of the public.”
207-B of 1886.	Tirupathi Goundan of Kilvelampuchi, Monegar of Nadupattinad, Tennalai, Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	21st Nov. 1886.	Claims right to cut wood for domestic use.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer, which are briefly as follows:— “(1) That the land over which the right is claimed, and all that is thereon, belong to Government, who does and can alienate the land and dispose of the produce in any way which it pleases. “(2) That the usages of wood-cutting, &c., are privileges and not rights, and that such usages have been enjoyed only with the permission of Government, tacit or expressed. “(3) That the Government have from time to time, as forest conservancy demanded, curtailed these free privileges and required fees to be paid and rules to be observed in their places. “(4) That if the rights are claimed as easements under the Easements Act, they cannot be considered easements, as the unrestricted cutting of wood would soon lead to the total destruction of the reserve as against all others. “(5) And that so long ago as 1826, it was customary in this district for the Government to grant monopolies of the right to cut fuel in its waste lands over certain areas to the various iron companies who worked in the district.”	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer, which are briefly as follows:— “(1) That the land over which the right is claimed, and all that is thereon, belong to Government, who does and can alienate the land and dispose of the produce in any way which it pleases. “(2) That the usages of wood-cutting, &c., are privileges and not rights, and that such usages have been enjoyed only with the permission of Government, tacit or expressed. “(3) That the Government have from time to time, as forest conservancy demanded, curtailed these free privileges and required fees to be paid and rules to be observed in their places. “(4) That if the rights are claimed as easements under the Easements Act, they cannot be considered easements, as the unrestricted cutting of wood would soon lead to the total destruction of the reserve as against all others. “(5) And that so long ago as 1826, it was customary in this district for the Government to grant monopolies of the right to cut fuel in its waste lands over certain areas to the various iron companies who worked in the district.”

207-C of 1886

Tirupathi Goundan of Kilvelampuchi, Monegar of Nadupattinad, Tennalai, Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.

21st Nov. 1886.

Claims right to shoot wild animals in the reserve.

The ground of claim is long custom.

The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer as recorded in claim No. 207-B above.

The claim to shoot wild animals is rejected for the reasons entered in the order on claim No. 43 as detailed in claim No. 207-B above.

207-D of 1886

Do. do.

Do.

Claims right to water cattle within the reserve.

Do.

The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer which are briefly as follows:—
“That all these tanks have been built without permission on Government land, that Government would be entitled, if it thought fit to lease out on patta, to sell or found a village on the sites now occupied by them, and the lessees, purchasers, or villagers would be at liberty to fill up, improve, or abolish them as they thought fit, which course of action would at once end any usufruct the claimant had in them. The claim to the control and use of these tanks cannot be upheld against the Revenue Department which is the sole controlling authority of all but private tanks.”The claim to right to water cattle within the reserve is rejected for the reasons entered in the order on claim No. 43 of 1886, which are briefly as follows:—
“Looking to the arguments of the District Forest-officer, which cannot be denied to be true, it seems that no such power as claimant claims over the lands can co-exist with the power of control over the tanks inherent in the Government. As the Government has the power to remove any of their own tanks off the face of the earth, it follows that they can object and prevent the usage of their water by any persons to whom they choose to refuse the permission of the user.”

207-E of 1886

Do. do.

Do.

Claims to take up land for extension of cultivation.

The ground of claim is that they have not sufficient land for extension of cultivation.

The District Forest-officer objects to the claim and says there is sufficient land outside the reserve.

The claim to right to land for extension of cultivation is rejected. Lands can be taken up outside the reserve.

207-F of 1886

Do. do.

Do.

Claims right of way to the under-mentioned temples within the reserve:—
(1) Kaliannan koil situated one-fourth of a mile west of Mel Selambadi.
(2) Perumal koil situated half a mile west of Kil Selambadi.
(3) Dharmaraja koil situated half a mile west of Kil Selambadi.
(4) Kaliannan koil half a mile north of Vannankuttai in the jungle. A path from that village leads to the temple.
(5) Kaliannan koil east of Vannankuttai with access from the village.
(6) Kaliannan koil one mile south of Kil Selambadi in the jungle. A path from the village southwards leads to the temple.

The ground of claim is long use.

The District Forest-officer does not object to the admission of the claim.

The temples Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are in the excluded portion of the reserve and no order need be passed regarding them. Right of way to temples Nos. 4, 5 and 6 is admitted for men only and the width of the path is not to exceed 3 yards. Each temple is excluded from the reserve together with a space of ten yards round it for the kindling of fire for votive offerings. The festival at each temple is in the month of January and February when 50 persons assemble.

* Item (6) in column 4 is situated half a mile north-east of Vannankuttai village.
† i.e., outside the forest. Path to temple No. 4 enters the forest a little to the west of claim No. 31 and runs northwards for about a furlong in the forest. Temple No. 6 is outside this block.

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.																				
207-G of 1886. VII.	Tirupathi Goundan of Kil Velambuchi, Monegar of Nadupatnad, Tennalais Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	21st Nov. 1886.	Claims right to collect minor forest produce, such as gall-nuts, horns, wax, honey, &c., within the reserve for sale, in cash to the Government contractor.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim and points out that this reserve has only lately been transferred from the Salem district; consequently the general answer No. 48 of 1885 (Salem), which are as follows:— "It must be borne in mind that the claimants to prove their right must, according to section 15 of the Easements Act, show 60 years' uninterrupted possession of the privilege. There is no question that prior to 1854 these products and all other minor forest produce were leased out by Government to the highest bidder. In the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of 27th July 1854, it was ordered that the collection of the produce of some of these farms should be transferred to amani. It is true that in 1854 the Government ordered the abolition of the hill-farm system, but it seems never to the Forest Department the right to collect the products embodied in the Government Proceedings including a grazing tax, were farmed out. From all this, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government have undoubtedly regulated the collection, such privilege can be by no means (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Settlement-officer.	The claim to right to collect minor forest produce, such as gall-nuts, horns, wax, honey and other minor forest products is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 48 of 1885 (Salem), which are as follows:— "It must be borne in mind that the claimants to prove their right must, according to section 15 of the Easements Act, show 60 years' uninterrupted possession of the privilege. There is no question that prior to 1854 these products and all other minor forest produce were leased out by Government to the highest bidder. In the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of 27th July 1854, it was ordered that the collection of the produce of some of these farms should be transferred to amani. It is true that in 1854 the Government ordered the abolition of the hill-farm system, but it seems never to the Forest Department the right to collect the products embodied in the Government Proceedings including a grazing tax, were farmed out. From all this, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government have undoubtedly regulated the collection, such privilege can be by no means (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Settlement-officer.																				
215-A of 1886. VIII.	Annamalai Goundan of Pelamaradur, Monegar of Nadupatnad, Tennalais Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	21st Nov. 1886.	Claims on behalf of the ryots of the villages mentioned below the right to graze their sheep and cattle within the reserve:— <table><tr><th>Name of village.</th><th>Number of houses.</th><th>Number of cattle.</th><th>Number of sheep.</th><th>Acres under cultivation.</th></tr><tr><td>Pelamaradur</td><td>62</td><td>298</td><td>62</td><td>212</td></tr><tr><td>Kannalamandai</td><td>20</td><td>248</td><td>49</td><td>63</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>82</td><td>546</td><td>101</td><td>280</td></tr></table>	Name of village.	Number of houses.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Acres under cultivation.	Pelamaradur	62	298	62	212	Kannalamandai	20	248	49	63		82	546	101	280	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for reasons stated in his general answer as recorded in claim No. 207-A above.	The claim to right to graze cattle within the reserve is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 42 of 1886 as detailed in claim No. 207-A above. Ample pasturage for these cattle can be found between the eastern boundary of this reserve and the western boundary of the reserve No. 16, where there are some hundreds of acres of grazing ground close to these two villages.
Name of village.	Number of houses.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Acres under cultivation.																						
Pelamaradur	62	298	62	212																						
Kannalamandai	20	248	49	63																						
	82	546	101	280																						

These to have continued in this district down to a much later period—vide the *District Gazette* of 5th October 1861, where the Collector transfers to these products and orders that, after the expiry of all existing leases, the same right shall be similarly transferred. Also according to the Board's Proceedings embodied in the Government Order, No. 1181 of 7th July 1864, and according to the Government Order, No. 1254 of 22nd August 1864, it appears that several minor forest products including a grazing tax, were farmed out. From all this, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government have undoubtedly regulated the collection, such privilege can be by no means (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Settlement-officer.

"(1) That the land on which the products grow belongs to Government who could alienate it to-morrow if they liked, which alienation would at once put an end to claimant's alleged rights.
"(2) That for so long a period as 40 years back it has been customary for Government to farm out such products to the highest bidder and their collection has been from time to time regulated by rules, fees or permits. In support of this statement the District Forest-officer files a *resume* of the history of these products during the last 40 years and of the mode in which the Government has in this district regulated their disposal during this period.
"(3) That subsequent to 1854, the hill-tribes were allowed the collection of minor forest produce in unreserved and waste lands only as a privilege, the Government, being solicitous of their welfare, but that no rights therein were ever conceded to them.
"(4) That, in a case in this district where a dispute arose as to the usufruct of a honey-rock, the Collector disposed of it by selling it to the highest bidder which is a conclusive proof that there was no inherent right thereto vested in any but the Government."

These to have continued in this district down to a much later period—vide the *District Gazette* of 5th October 1861, where the Collector transfers to these products and orders that, after the expiry of all existing leases, the same right shall be similarly transferred. Also according to the Board's Proceedings embodied in the Government Order, No. 1181 of 7th July 1864, and according to the Government Order, No. 1254 of 22nd August 1864, it appears that several minor forest products including a grazing tax, were farmed out. From all this, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government have undoubtedly regulated the collection, such privilege can be by no means (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Settlement-officer.

"(1) That the land on which the products grow belongs to Government who could alienate it to-morrow if they liked, which alienation would at once put an end to claimant's alleged rights.
"(2) That for so long a period as 40 years back it has been customary for Government to farm out such products to the highest bidder and their collection has been from time to time regulated by rules, fees or permits. In support of this statement the District Forest-officer files a *resume* of the history of these products during the last 40 years and of the mode in which the Government has in this district regulated their disposal during this period.
"(3) That subsequent to 1854, the hill-tribes were allowed the collection of minor forest produce in unreserved and waste lands only as a privilege, the Government, being solicitous of their welfare, but that no rights therein were ever conceded to them.
"(4) That, in a case in this district where a dispute arose as to the usufruct of a honey-rock, the Collector disposed of it by selling it to the highest bidder which is a conclusive proof that there was no inherent right thereto vested in any but the Government."

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	The ground of claim is that they have no land for cultivation.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim and states there is sufficient land for extension of cultivation outside the reserve.	The claim is rejected; there is ample room for any extension of cultivation within the area mentioned above.
215-B of 1886. IX.	Do. do. do.	Do. do. do.	Claims land to be allotted for extension of cultivation.	The ground of claim is that they have no land for cultivation.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim and states there is sufficient land for extension of cultivation outside the reserve.	The claim is rejected; there is ample room for any extension of cultivation within the area mentioned above.
215-C of 1886. X.	Do. do. do.	Do. do. do.	Claims right to water cattle at Padiri Kutai, a quarter of a mile west of Pelamaradur, and at Nulai Kutai yeri, two miles west of the same place.	The ground of claim is long custom.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons stated in his general answer as recorded in claim No. 207-D above.	The claim to right to water cattle within the reserve is rejected for the reasons stated in the order on claim No. 43 of 1886 as recorded in claim No. 207-D above. The cattle can easily find water in the large area outside the reserve, east and south of Pelamaradur.
215-D of 1886. XI.	Do. do. do.	Do. do. do.	Claims right of way for men, cattle and pack animals over the following paths:— (1) From Pelamaradur to Alar-sayam, the path used is the one which runs due north through the reserve for about two miles to Tirupatimedu and then turns westwards along the reserve boundary towards Bimkal. (2) From Velichanur to Vannankuttai running south-west for a mile and quarter in the reserve from the former to the latter. (3) From Pelamaradur to Vodalur. Claims right of way for men only to the Kalliamman koi, situated under a pandal 1½ mile west of Pelamaradur. The path thereto runs from the village direct. The annual festival in November-December is attended by some 60 persons.	The ground of claim is long use.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the admission of the claim, but says that the path No. 3 is outside the reserve.	The claim to right of way over paths Nos. 1 and 2 is admitted for men, cattle and pack animals and the paths are not to exceed six yards in width. As for path No. 3 it is outside the reserve and no order need be passed. The claim to right of way to the temple of Kalliammankoi is admitted for men only and the path is not to exceed three yards in width. The temple itself, with a space of ten yards round it for kindling fire for the preparation of votive offerings, is excluded from the reserve. Water may be taken from the stream adjoining the temple.
215-E of 1886. XII.	Annamalai Goundan of Pelamaradur, Monegar of Nadupatnad, Tennalai Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	21st Nov. 1886.	Claims right to collect gall-nuts, honey, wax, horns and other produce for sale to the Government contractor.	Do.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim for the reasons detailed in claim No. 207-G above.	The claim to right to collect minor forest produce, such as gall-nuts, honey, wax, horns, &c., is rejected for the reasons given in the order on claim No. 48 of 1885 (Salem), as detailed in claim No. 207-G above.
215-F of 1886. XIII.	Do. do. do.	Do. do. do.	Claims right to the usufruct of the tamarind produce of the trees situated in the cultivation of Pelamaradur, Pulichan Kutai, Nallapat, Kannalamandai and Chinnanava Kutai.	A patta is held for the same and Rs. 17-8-0 is paid annually as assessment.	The District Forest-officer objects to the claim on the ground that the trees are situated outside the reserve.	As the trees all appear to lie outside the reserve, the claim to collect the produce of any tamarind trees within the reserve is rejected. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Settlement-officer. 23rd Nov. 1886.
221 of 1886. XIV.	Kappa Goundan of Nelliroy, Monegar of Tennalai Javadies, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	22nd Nov. 1886.	Claims right of way for men, cattle and pack animals over the path from Nelliroy to Nayakanur via Vannankuttai. About two miles of this path passes through the reserve beyond Vannankuttai, running northwards to the boundary.	The ground of claim is long use.	The District Forest-officer does not object to the admission of the claim.	The claim to right of way over the path mentioned in column 4 is admitted for men, cattle and pack animals, and the path is not to exceed six yards in width. (Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Forest Settlement-officer. 27th Nov. 1886.

* Path No. 1 enters the forest at cairn No. 7 and leaves it at Tirupatimedu. Its correct distance through forest is 1½ miles. Path No. 2 enters the forest one furlong north-east of cairn No. 17 and leaves it at cut two furlongs south of cairn No. 31. Its correct distance in the reserve is about a mile.
* Enters the forest a little to the south of cairn No. 8 and runs for about 1½ miles in the reserve.
* The path enters the forest a little to the south of cairn No. 31 and leaves it about 1½ miles north of cairn No. 33.

Register of claims to Lands, rights to Forest produce or easements in the proposed Pelamaradur reserved Forest, &c.—*cont.*

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest-officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement-officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
219 of 1886 XV.	Kalavoy Duraim 'Sahib of Alangayam, Tirupatur taluk, Salem district.	22nd Nov. 1886.	Claims Government patta usufruct over certain tamarind trees in the villages of Vanankuttai, Velechan Kallur, Kutathur, Selambadi and Kutaraseral, all of Selambadi hika.	Claimant states that he obtained the trees six years ago at a revenue sale for Rs. 80 and has since been paying an assessment of Rs. 17-8-0 per annum.	The District Forest-officer objects to the admission of the claim on the ground that all the trees claimed stand outside the reserve limits.	No patta is produced by the claimant nor does he know how many trees he enjoys under it, but, according to the village accounts, the patta is for 137 trees assessed at Rs. 17-8-0 entered in Selambadi and the trees herein claimed form portion of them. The trees, however, all appear to lie outside the reserve, none of the above villages being included in it and consequently the claim to Government patta usufruct over any tamarind trees within the reserve is rejected.

(Signed) A. M. JONES,
Forest Sett.-officer.
30th May 1887.

ENCLOSURE No. 11.
STATEMENT of area and condition.

Taluk.	Number and name of block.	Extent of Government land.		Area of reserve already notified under section 16.	Area of reserve now submitted.	Character of land proposed for reservation.		Probable extent of land left outside for grazing purposes.	Sketch-map.
		Occupied.	Unoccupied.			Forest.	Grass.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruvannamalai	15 Pelamaradur	Patta .. Sevaljama .. Total ..	ACS. 150,608 36,276 186,884	ACS. 397,430	ACS. 155,628	ACS. 7,773	ACS. 1,375	ACS. 2,000	1

ENCLOSURE No. 12.—Revised draft notification.

ENCLOSURE No. 13.—Revised sketch-map.

ENCLOSURE No. 14.—Original draft notification.

ENCLOSURE No. 15.—Original area statement.

ENCLOSURE No. 16.—Original map showing Tenmalai, Nallapattu and Pelamaradur blocks roughly.

Endorsement by the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, dated Madras,
24th July 1891, No. 1143.

Copy, together with the papers referred to, submitted to the Board of Revenue in
the Land Revenue Department.

Resolution—dated 23rd March 1892, Forest No. 152.

The papers read above relating to the settlement of the marginally-noted proposed reserved forests in the Tiruvannamalai taluk of the South Arcot district will be submitted for the orders of Government.

1. Tenmalai.
2. Pelamaradur.
3. Nallapattu.

2. The blocks lie in the unsurveyed portion of the taluk and their boundaries are therefore described with reference to natural features and demarcation points; they may be declared reserved from the 1st September next.

3. *Tenmalai block.*—The right of way admitted in claim No. XXXVII is stated to be identical with path No. 6 admitted in claim No. XVIII; if so, a width of 6 yards and not 3 yards should be allowed to it in the decision against that claim. As the latter appears to be a clerical error, the correction has been made in the register by the Board.

4. The Board approves the grant of land for extension of cultivation in the villages enclosed within the reserve and recommends it for the sanction of Government.

5. The block, as finally settled, includes 11 hill villages and they have all been demarcated out.

6. With regard to grazing land proposed to be allowed to the hill villagers, the Board awaits the report promised by the Collector in paragraph 7 of his covering endorsement; meanwhile he will continue to meet their requirements as hitherto.

7. The aggregate area of the three blocks is reported to be nearly 104 square miles.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
for Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with
three revised draft notifications, and three maps (to be returned).

" Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.
" Collector of South Arcot.
Copy to the Examiner of Forest Accounts.

ORDER—dated 12th July 1892, No. 711, Revenue.

Forest; No. 153.

The draft notifications, as amended by
the Board of Revenue, are approved and
will be published in the Fort St. George

and South Arcot District Gazette, November 1892 being entered as the date from which the reservation shall

2. The grant of land for ex-cultivation recommended in paragraph 4 of the above Proceedings is sanctioned.

(Tr. Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue, with three maps.
,, the Superintendent, Government Press, with notifications.

No. 711A.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), that, from 1st November 1892, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification, shall be constituted "reserved forest."

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Number of block.	Situation and boundaries.
South Arcot.	Tiruvannamalai.	Tenmalai.	14	SITUATION.—The Tenmalai spur of the Javadimalai including all the Tenmalainad and the southern portion of the Nadupattinad. BOUNDARIES.—<i>North.</i>—Starting from cairn No. 1 on Karungal Guddai peak, the line runs south-east to cairn No. 2 about one and half furlongs north-west of Vannankuttai village site; thence south-west for about two furlongs to cairn No. 3; thence south for three furlongs to cairn No. 4; thence north-east for about one and half furlongs to the foot of the northern slopes of the Kuppuchimalai; thence south up the hill to cairn No. 6 on the Kuppuchimalai peak; thence a straight line south-east to cairn No. 12 on Karapattumalai; thence in the same direction along the ridge of the hill to cairn No. 13 at Vengamarathu Guddai and thence eastwards to cairn No. 14 on Madhimalai peak; thence along the cleared and demarcated boundary line of the North Arcot district up to cairn No. 15 placed on Bimagonaimalai spur. <i>East.</i>—Thence southwards along the said district boundary line to cairn No. 16 near Kotikal ghat; thence the north and west boundaries of Mudanai reserved forest block No. 10 of South Arcot to cairn No. 17 on Kosavankalmalai. <i>South.</i>—Thence along the demarcated north boundaries of Kuyilam and Pudupat villages and the east and north boundaries of Paramanandal village to the east boundary of Kuppattam village (cairn No. 18). <i>West.</i>—Thence along the eastern limits of Kuppattam, Kallathur, Kelaiyur and Urvavandanur and the east and north limits of Bundirevu villages to the left bank of the Cheyar river; thence along the said bank to the starting point.

I. REMARKS.—The following rights of way are admitted, Nos. 1 to 11 for men, cattle and pack animals, each to a width not exceeding six yards, and No. 12 for men only to a width not exceeding three yards:—

- (1) From Kilvelampuchi to Mel Tuttipattu via Melelampuchi; it enters the reserve at Karapattumalai and runs southwards.
- (2) From Kilvelampuchi to Bundarevu; enters the reserve at Vellaikaluchi (cairn No. 8) runs south-west and north-westwards to a point north-west of Pelakanur and thence again south-west and leaves the block in the Cheyar valley about quarter mile east of Bundarevu village.
- (3) From Vannankuttai to Bundarevu; enters the reserve at cairn No. 4 and runs south-east to Padapanjamarathur. It then turns south-west and joins path No. 2 at a point quarter of a mile north-west of Pelakanur.
- (4) From Kottur to Kil Tuttipattu across the North Arcot frontier; the path runs north-east from Kottur and leaves the reserve close to Erithittoo.
- (5) From Kottur to Mel Tuttipattu; the path runs northwards from the former to the latter for about one and half miles.
- (6) From Kottur to Paramanandal and Chengam; the path runs south-west from Kottur via Nellivay, Attipattu, Piriamattam and Melpattu and thence down the forest ghat path for about 12 miles on and leaves the reserve at the Nishamalai saddle.
- (7) From Kottur to Saradiet on the plains; this path branches from No. 6 at Attipattu and runs south-west via Kilpattu and Sinnakilpattu. It then turns south and goes down the Koraiyar valley to the reserve boundary which it leaves about one mile north-east of Vellai Kalinalai (Trigonometrical station).
- (8) From Nellivay to Padupalaiyam market on the plains; it runs south-east from Nellivay via Pattinurimedu and leaves the eastern boundary of the reserve at about quarter of a mile south-east of Pattinurimedu.
- (9) From Attipattu to Urvavandanur in the Cheyar valley; branches from path No. 6 about half a mile west of Attipattu and runs north-west to Erukampattu; thence it goes westwards about five and half miles in the reserve down to the reserve boundary, which it leaves half a mile south-east of Urvavandanur.

- (10) From Nellivay to Naikanur in the Tirupattur mile south-east of Pelakanur.
- (11) From Mel Tuttipattu to Attiyanur; runs through cairn No. 13 on Vengamarathu Guddai.
- (12) From Sinnakilpattu to Periyamattam; the path

II. Right of way is also admitted to the undermentioned three yards. The temples with a space of ten yards round from reservation for preparing votive offerings by fire:—

- (1) Pillaiyarkoil two miles west of Nellivay; the path free to use the water of Nagakuttai which is a width and open for men only.
- (2) Perumalkoil situated in a building on the Perum valley and crossing the Malpattu ghat path; free to use the water of the Koraiyar which is
- (3) Kalliamankoil situated quarter of a mile south of therefrom.

III. The undermentioned hill villages within the block will be specified opposite to them and treated as enclosures within the block:—

Name of nad.	Name of village.	Extent.
		ACS. CTS.
Nadupattu	Mel Tuttipattu	46 50
Nadupattu	Padapanjan	109 50
	Attipattu	21 0
	Kilpattu	53 50
	Sinnakilpattu	22 75
	Kottur	19 0
	Palaya The	28 0
Tenmalai	Melpattu	51 25
	Perumattam	47 25
	Erudimalai	31 0
	Nellivay	45 5
	Palaiyur	39 50
	Total	514 30

Access to this is by a path branching from right of Pelakanur and running southwards to Erukampattu through

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), that, from 1st November 1892, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification, shall be constituted "reserved forest."

District.	Taluk.	Number of block.	Name of block.
South Arcot.	Tiruvannamalai.	15	Pelamaradur.

SITUATION.—The Pelamaradur spur of the Javadimalai including all the Pelamaradurnad and the southern portion of the Nadupattinad.

BOUNDARIES.—*North.*—Starting from cairn No. 1 on the saddle west of Tiruppathi, the line runs along the North Arcot District boundary cleared in No. 2 near Erudimalai kuddi.

East.—From the last point a straight line south-west to cairn No. 3 near a spot known as Gondranichinnai; thence south-west to Pelamaradur Andy kadu Janda (cairn No. 5); thence south-west to Pillupara kuttai (cairn No. 11); thence south-east to Singanatham kuttai (cairn No. 12); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 13); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 14); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 15); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 16); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 17); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 18); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 19); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 20); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 21); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 22); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 23); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 24); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 25); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 26); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 27); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 28); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 29); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 30); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 31); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 32); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 33); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 34); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 35); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 36); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 37); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 38); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 39); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 40); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 41); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 42); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 43); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 44); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 45); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 46); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 47); thence south to Veliappan kuttai (cairn No. 48); 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REMARKS.—Right of way exceeding six yards:—

- (1) Path from Pelamar one-and-a-half mile
- (2) Path from Velicham south-westwards
- (3) Path from Nelavay and running north

II. Right of way for men yards. The temples themselves for the kindling of fire for votive offerings.

- (1) Kaliammankovil, entering the reserve
- (2) Kaliammankovil, entering the forest
- (3) Kaliammankovil, village entering quarter miles.

His Excellency the Governor of the Madras Forest Act are set forth in the schedule.

District.	Taluk.	Boundaries.
South Arcot.	Tiruvannamalai.	
	Kaliamma about a furlong south-east to cairn No. 1 north-north furlongs in East.—From with stone South.—From Kuttai; thence north-east at Salaima No. 21 at thence north in the same south front to cairn No. 29 at Muppar south-east same direction north bound.	in cairn No. 1 placed at Alamarattu Kuddai; east to cairn No. 2 at Pillaikovil Kuddai; line in the same direction to cairn No. 3 at thence south-south-east to cairn No. 4 at 5 at Elavamarathu Kuddai; thence south for said Kuddai; thence east to cairn No. 7 at the No. 8 at Arikal Kuddai; thence south-east to cairn No. 10 at Kadapamarathuvali; thence thence south-east to cairn No. 12 about two boundary cleared six yards wide and demarcated cairn No. 14 at Mathimalai. cairn No. 13 of block No. 14) on Vengamarathu lai (cairn No. 12 of block No. 14). attapalai Kuttai; thence north to cairn No. 18 half a furlong east of Moliyanur village; thence and, south of Valakadu hamlet; thence to cairn about five furlongs south-east of cairn No. 20; thence west to cairn No. 23 at Palikal; thence of the point where the Kutadanur stream turns No. 25 at Kadayan Kollai; thence south-west village; thence west to cairn No. 27 at a spot at Pakali Kuddai; thence north-east to cairn thence in the same direction to cairn No. 30 31 on Karungal Guddai, about one furlong to cairn No. 32 at Ondikariyanur; thence in the thence north east to the starting point of the

REMARKS.—I. Right

- (1) Path from Puli eastward for
- (2) Path from Melt east for about Open for men

II. Right of way for cultivation. It enters the

The temple itself at reservation and retained

width not exceeding six yards:—

at two furlongs south of cairn No. 22, running men, cattle and pack animals.

a furlong west of cairn No. 15, running north-six and a half furlongs north of cairn No. 14.

Kaliammankovil temple about a mile east of Puder direction for about a mile.

to prepare votive offerings is excluded from

Exd. A. Aubert:

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Original

Gobt. of {1892} Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 12th July 1892,
Nos. 711, 711A.

JULY.

Reserved forests.

Draft notifications under section 16 of Forest Act for constituting the Tenmalai, N. patlu and Pelamaradur blocks, Tiruvannar talukas —, approved and ordered to be published in the Fort St. George and South Arcot District Gazettes.

29-5-19 ✓
13/9/27

FORWARDED

REVENUE

C No 5598.

5598.

and to declare
Act (Vol. 1882)

Dated

189

Forest notifications under S. 16
S. Arcot Dt.

FORWARDED

Order of 12th July 1892, No 711

The draft notifications,
amended by the Board
revised, are approved
to be published in
the Fort St. George and
South Arcot District Gazettes,
on 1st November 1892 being
inserted as the date from
which the reservation shall
take effect.

The grant of land
in extension of cultivation,
recommended in para 4 of
above Progs. is sanctioned.

With
laid
Dec 3. 2. 11

with Govt. of India
revenue Dept.

Curran

Em
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Draft notification

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare
of the Madras Forest Act (No. 1882)
under the provisions of Section 16¹ that from

the area the boundaries of which are set forth
in the schedule appended to this notification shall
be constituted Reserved Forest.

Schedule

District	Taluk	No. of block	Name of block	Boundaries	Remarks
South Arcot	Tiruvannamalai	16	Challapattu	<u>North</u>. Starting from cairn no. 1 placed at Right of way, aflamarathu Kuddai, the line runs south east is admitted for to Cairn no. 2 at Pillai Kovil Kuddai; thence a right line in the same direction to cairn no. 3 at Vallamarathu Kollai; thence south south east to cairn no. 4 at Kaliamman Kovil Kuddai; thence south east to cairn no. 5 at Elavamarathu Kuddai; thence south to cairn no. 6 on the Southern slope of the said Kuddai; thence east to cairn no. 7 at the south east of the same; thence north northeast to cairn no. 8 at Arukel to Atiyani Kuddai; thence south east to cairn no. 9 at Alonlaikal Kuddai; thence east north east to 2 furlongs	new, cattle and pack animal paths over the said for new and pack animal paths over the said block, to a width not exceeding six yards - (1) Path from Pulichakutta reserve above

South Arcot
Tiruvannamalai

16

Thallapattu

Cairn no. 10 at Kadapam aathu valli; thence south of Cairn north-north-east to Cairn no. 11 at Rangankollai parai; thence south-east to Cairn no. 12 about 2 furlongs north-west of the Thallapattu village. East. From the last point along the North Arcot District boundary cleared 6 yards wide and demarcated with stones, via Cairn no. 13 west of Chullipattu village to Cairn no. 14 at Chathimalai.

South - From the last point south-west to Cairn no. 15 (Cairn no. 13 of Block no. 14) on Vengamarattu Kuttai; thence north-west to Cairn no. 16 at Karapattumalai (Cairn no. 12 of block no. 14).

West - From the last point north-east to Cairn no. 17 at Vattai parai Kuttai; thence north to Cairn no. 18 at Salaimaramjanda; thence west to Cairn no. 19 east of Moliyannur village; thence north-east to Cairn no. 20 at a place called Namaimaramjanda south of Valamman temple Kadu hamlet; thence south-east to Cairn no. 21 at the eastern foot of the slope of Moliyannur malai about 5 furlongs south-east of Cairn no. 20. Thence north-east to Cairn no. 22 at Kollanthay Ch. Kadganda; thence west to Cairn no. 19 and thence to Cairn no. 23 at Palikil; thence in the same direction to Cairn no. 24, 70 yards west of the point where the Kuttadannu stream turns south. The temple

South of Cairn no. 22, running eastward for about a mile and leaving at Kotiparai.

2) Path from Chullipattu village to Chingannur, entering the forest half a furlong west of Cairn no. 15, running north-east for about a mile and leaving at Cairn no. 13. It is about 6 1/2 furlongs north of Cairn no. 14.

The right of way for men only is allowed to a width of 3 yards to Kalliparai. It enters the reserve at Cairn no. 21 and runs in an easterly direction for about a mile -

South Arcot

Tiruvannamalai

16

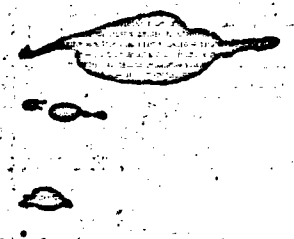
Thallapattu

from its westerly course; thence north-west to Cairn itself and a space of 25 at Kadayan Kollai; thence south-west to Cairn no. 26 north of Kuttadannu village; thence it for kindling west to Cairn no. 27 at a spot called Kollanthay Ch. Kadganda; thence north to Cairn no. 28 at Palikil; thence north-east to Cairn no. 29 at a place called Paikalguddai east of Kamalamandai village; thence in the same direction to Cairn no. 30 and retained at Chuppakkal Kuddai; thence east-north-east about one furlong south of Chinnavavakuttai village, east to Cairn no. 31 on Karungol Kuddai; thence north-west to Cairn no. 32 at Ondi Kariganur; thence in the same direction to Cairn no. 33 at Samimalai Kuddai and thence north-east to the starting point of the north boundary.

Camp, Kalla Kunchi
27th February 1891

At
P.S.

Charysan
Forest Settlement Officer.



Nallapatti.

Revised Draft Notification

16/11/91

16/11/91

16/11/91

Draft Notification.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of Section 16 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) that from 1st Nov. 1891 the area the boundaries of which are set forth in the Schedule appended to this notification shall be constituted Reserved Forest.

Schedule.

District	Taluk	No. of Block	Name of Block	Boundaries.	Remarks
South Arcot.	Tiruvannamalai.	15	Palamaradur.	Situation— On the western slope of the eastern range of the Tiruvannamalai <u>North</u>. Starting from Cairn no. 1 on the saddle west of Tiruppathi medu, the line runs along the North Arcot District boundary, cleared six yards wide and demarcated with stones to Cairn no. 2 near Tiruvannamalai Kuddai, <u>East</u>. From the last point a <u>straight</u> line south west to Cairn no. 3 near a spot known as Gondramichinna-piyakkadu; thence a <u>straight</u> line west	Right of way for men, cattle and pack animals is admitted over the following paths to a width not exceeding six yards. (1) Path from Palamaradur to Kanguyam Sinters the Forest at Cairn no. 7, runs ^{generally} north west for about 1 1/2 miles in the reserve and leaves it at Tiruppathi medu.

to Cavin no. 4 near a spot known as Jim
marimaruthu Arumachalam's Kad; thence
thence south west to Kudukkathankad Kuttai - Enters the
(Cavin no. 5); thence south to Chlamaram
ganda (Cavin no. 6); thence south to
Cherueethathankad ganda (Cavin no. 7) running south west
thence south west to Palamaradu wards for about a
half mile in the Reserve
thence south to Cavin no. 9 at Kuthadi and leaves it about
Kul Kuttai; thence south west to Pil-2 furlongs south
Lupara Kuttai (Cavin no. 10); thence west
to Vadiappan Kuttai (Cavin no. 11); thence
south east to Eniganatham Kuttai, way to Vayakam
(Cavin no. 12); thence south to Cavin no. 13
at a spot called Kavalamanthai ganda, enters the forest
thence south east to Periyapiriyakada a little to the south
ganda (Cavin no. 14); thence south south of Cavin no. 31 and
west to Maruthaimarangaanda (Cavin no. 15); running north
thence south west to Cavin no. 16 about wards for about
1/4 of a mile west of Velichamur village; two miles leaves
thence in the same direction to Cavin no. 17 at Velichamur
Kuppankadjanda; thence south east to Cavin no. 18 at Periyathathankad
janda; thence east north east to Cavin no. 19 near a place
called Periyathala ganda; thence east north east to Gelathamaram
ganda (Cavin no. 20); thence east south east to Cavin no. 21 at the foot of
Kuppaalmalai; exceeding

2) Path from Tali-
chamur to Vamam
thence south west to Kudukkathankad Kuttai - Enters the
forest at Cavin no. 5
one furlong north
east of Cavin no. 17
running south west
wards for about a
half mile in the Reserve
leaves it about
2 furlongs south
of Cavin no. 31.

3) Path from Nalan
way to Vayakam
bra Vamam Kuttai.
enters the forest
of Cavin no. 31 and
running north
wards for about
two miles leaves
it about 1 1/4 miles
north of Cavin no.
33.

II Right of way
for men only is
admitted across the
paths to the
following temple
to a width not
exceeding

thence in the same direction to Cavin
no. 22 at Chanthu foundan Kad; thence
east to Cavin no. 23 about a furlong south
of Kudukkathankad village; thence along
the left bank of the Valamuchi river
to Cavin no. 24 three furlongs north east
of Valamuchi village.

South. From the last point north
west to Cavin no. 25 at Puliyamaram
ganda; thence in the same direction
to Cavin no. 26 at Kavalamanthai Kuttai;
thence west to Chlamaram thittu (Cavin
no. 27); thence west to Cavin no. 28 Kup-
pachimalai peak (Cavin no. 6 of block
no. 14).

West. From the last point north to Cavin
no. 29 at the foot of the northern slope
of Kuppaalmalai (Cavin no. 5 of block no. 14); to the west of Cavin
thence north east to Cavin no. 30 about
3 furlongs south east of the Vamam Kuttai
village; thence north west to Cavin no. 31
about 3 furlongs north east of the said
village; thence south west to Cavin no. 32
(Cavin no. 2 of Block no. 14) at the foot of the
Kavungai Kuttai peak about two furlongs
north west of Vamam Kuttai village; thence
up the slopes to Cavin no. 33 (Cavin no. 1 of
block no. 14) on Kavungai Kuttai peak;
thence along the Salem District bound-village,
entering
along the left bank of the (they are the forest about
river to the starting point of the north a furlong south
boundary.

three yards. The
temples themselves
are admitted
excluded from re-
servation with a
space of 10 yards
round each of them

for the kindling
of fire for votive
offerings.

(1) Kali amman Kovil
half a mile north of
Vamam Kuttai village.
It is approached
by a path from

the village entering
the Reserve a little
to the west of Cavin
no. 31 and running
northwards for
about a furlong

(2) Kali amman Kovil
north east
half a mile east of
Vamam Kuttai village.
It is approached
by a path from the
village, entering
the forest about
a furlong south
of Cavin no. 31

and running north east for about a furlong.

(3) Kaliaumankovil situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west
of ^{Nelamangudi} ~~Nelamangudi~~. It is approached by a path
from the village entering the forest a little
to the south of camp no. 8 and running west-
ward for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Chayn Sartin.

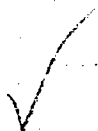
Forest Settlement Officer.

Kallakurichi }
28th Feb. 1891 }

Edh
No



Pelaeus arundinis



Land North of the station

July 1911

1581/91

	Area	Acres
batlu	22.	75 ✓
	19.	0 ✓
Chijur	28.	0 ✓
w	51.	25 ✓
attau	47.	25 ✓
ipattu	31.	0 ✓
ag	45.	5 ✓
ve	39.	50 ✓
Total	574.	30 ✓

ching from Right of way no. 2 at
 to Palakkam and running southwards
 for Chayur
 Forest Settlement Officer

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Dra

His Excellency

is pleased to

of Section 16 of

1882) that for

the area the

set forth in the

notification,

Se

District	Taluk	Name of Block	Village	Bound
South Arcot	Tiruvannamalai	Tirumalai	M.	Situation. The Tirumalai in the Tiruvannamalai in the position of the North - Starting from Kanungul Gadda runs south-east

to the west of Vaman only to a
Thence south west width not ex-
ceeding 3 yards.
go to cavin no 3; thence

to cavin no 4. Thence
1/2 furlongs to cavin
pat. of the northern
chi malai; thence to maluram-
cavin no 6 on the puchi. It

enters the
N. Thence a straight Reserve at
cavin no 12 on Kara = Karapattu
in the same direction Malai
the hill to cavin no 13 runs south
wards.

addai and thence east- 2. From Kil-
Maddurimalai
on Maddurimalai (valampuchi)
the cleared and de- to Bundarevu
any line of the North enters the
to cavin no 15 placed Reserve at
Lai spur. Villai Kaluchai
Cavin no 8)

runs south-
wards along the said west and north
line to cavin 16 near westwards
to a point -
the north and west north west
of Palakam
Reserved and thence
with street its cavin again
no

Sankh anant
Ternavaniam
Ternavani

no. 17. on Kosavank

South. Thence along
north boundaries of
dupat villages and
boundaries of Para
to ~~east~~ the east bank
village (cavim no. 18).

West. Thence also
of Kupp-anattam,
lanyur and urja
the east and north
revu villages to
of the cheyar-reu
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Pattimeri medu.

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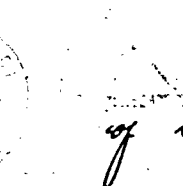
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ing votive offerings
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situated in a
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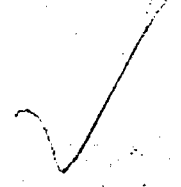
Runs through

leaves it east of

pattur Gunda

12. From S

152
23-3-92



Tennalai

Draft Notification

19/7

7/2018/9/1

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Rev 5598/9/22