Inam Register of the Sarva Inam Village of Pillayan Katte No 31 in the Tinnevelly Taluq Tinnevelly Dt

[illegible] – [illegible]

Reg. No: 6.

Sheet No 273.

Poramboke Particulars

Items	Kotta	Padi
Nattam residence	16-0-	7 1/8
Tiruvarappu Amman & Devils	0-1-	3 1/4
Common Mantapam	0-0-	1
Pillayar temple	0-0-	7
Nallamadasami temple	0-0-	2 1/2
Mandavaicam	1-2-	3 3/8
Ettu or Springs 5	0-1-	3 1/8
Wells 15	0-2-	5
High ground	15-12-	3 3/4
Pattat	3-20-	6 7/8
Channel Water Spread	2-14-	2 1/4
Bank	1-11-	7 3/4
Kalam	3-4-	4
Road	3-13-	5 1/4
Tekka	1-2-	4 1/2
Puttuvasal	1-5-	6 1/4
Palmyra planted	8-2-	5 7/8
Waste	5-19-	0
Channel	0-5-	3
Waste	0-9-	1 7/8
Total	62-6-	1 3/4

This is a Sarva Inam Village.

~~The whole Ayacut is wet, which is irrigated~~

~~by the Tamrapurni Anicut Channel.~~

It appears to have been granted originally as waste land to be rendered fit for cultivation by the Inamdar. The Records show that the Inamdars did not avail themselves of the River irrigation till 1859, the wet cultivation prior to that date having been confined to an extent of 2 or 3 Kotas of land, ~~under~~ which was irrigated by certain wells & springs, formed at the cost of the Inamdar. In 1859, the Inamdars ~~have~~ turned a ~~further~~ part of the Ayacut into wet, by the use of the River Irrigation. The fact of the recent cultivation was placed before the Collr Mr Levinge, & that officer, on report, passed orders directing that the Rule of charging Tope lands brought under Kar cultivation, with the ~~old~~ cess, should be applied to the lands of the village ~~made~~ turned wet by Circar irrigation, prescribing that for running irrigation, 1/4 ~~cess~~ of the ~~[illegible]~~ full assessment, & for Petta [illegible] irrigation to these lands, 1/8 of the assessment should be charged. Since 1859, this course has been followed, & the irrigation charges have been collected. The Ayacut account does not describe the Ayacut as wet, but states ~~that the~~ parts then cultivated as Nanji mel Punji, or wet turned into Dry. There the cultivation was stated to be viz

Brinjal garden	10-13-	7 1/4 Cot
Cotton	2-20-	2
Tekka Tiruttu Chigal	2-16-	3/8
Plantain trees wet	5-	
Vellari or Cucumber	7-	1 3/4
Total	16-16-	2

It describes that the sources of irrigation were 5 springs, ~~or~~ and 15 wells. The Chukkam Jamabandi Accy of Fusli shows the extent of cultivation to be only Kt 15-6- Garden, Barig Punjai 3-2 3/4 & exhibits an Ayacut of 13 Kotas arable land which has been all along waste, or cultivated with dry produce. It is evident therefore that the Inamdar never exercised right of irrigation from channels. up to 1859. ~~Until~~ Even now ~~[illegible]~~ following the Survey, I have recorded the extent. but under what head the land should be ~~charged~~

& classed, whether as Dry, Garden, or wet. Mr Levinge imposed the cess of 1/4 & 1/8 for Circar irrigation, on the ~~ground~~ following ground stated in the wording of the Takid. "This is the Village, of which the entry is made as Pillayan katte Tiruttu Maria Gramam, the Circar water was never used for the village for long time. & now that fresh land having been prepared for wet cultivation & Circar water has been taken for its irrigation, the case should be treated as Tope lands which are charged with Kar irrigation cess at 1/4 of the assessment. The Takid applies both to the extent then under irrigation, & to all such future irrigation in the village. As to case channels, either the water should be allowed free, or the lands should be classed as Dry or garden, & a Tarf jasti should be charged for wet irrigation. But as ordered by Mr Levinge, there seems to exist no similitude or analogy between the Tope lands & the lands of this village. In the Tope case we charge the difference between the garden irrigation & Paddy irrigation. but in the present case, no irrigation right was exercised by the Inamdars. I therefore submit the question of assessment for consideration. XXA

XXA In my opinion, the extent of land cultivated as garden, of Brinjals, or Plantains, or Cucumber should be classed as garden at ~~[illegible]~~ 5 1/4 Rs per Acre; the lands cultivated with Cotton &c & the waste should be treated as Dry; & the lands mentioned in the Survey as Tekka Tiruttu Chigal as Kt 15-3/4 should be treated as wet. It would seem that the garden, & wet were raised there by means of wells & springs. I have accordingly revised the Ayacut.

The Inamdar has not shown or attempted to show that he derived any right to the River irrigation by its virtue of the garden. Under ~~this arrangement~~ I am not therefore ~~[illegible]~~ for allowing water free of the Inamdars ~~[illegible]~~ tenure.

This classification is approved, but this settlement ~~should be~~ must not be understood as conferring any right to river irrigation free of tax conferred on present tenure. WHK

28/7/65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Case Devadayam Inst		Area or Ayacut				Olugu for 1212 the performance of Malikattu Kattu & Ardajama kattle to the temple of Nelliappar at Tinnevely. Same Sannad of the Kind are kept up. Ta					No Sannad. The Inam appears in the Ayacut Olugu of 1212 as Pillayankatte Tiruttu Inam or Inam for having improved the land. It appears also in the Mahratta list of Sarva Inam villages prepared in 1815 & in the Amani Jamabandi Acct of 1814	In F 1212 Ayacut Olugu. Pillayankatta-in-Pekaram Pillayan Katte Tiruttu Mania Gramam Kudi Yenappu & Olugu	In the Mahratta Acct of Sarva Inam villages prepared in 1815 Pillayan Kattu Kudi Tiruttu Palayam in Kudimuni? Pensions Fasli 27-8		Tinnevelly Nelliappar & Kantimati Amman. Godness Trustees Muthaya Pillayan 22 2 Nelliappa Pillayan 51 & his 3 brothers					As explained in the Remarks at the head of this Register, the survey Accts describe the whole as part of the Ayacut as wet turned Dry & garden. & the remaining classed in Poramboke. In 1859 Mr Levinge directed that a cess of 1/4 th should be charged on the village lands which are irrigated by Circar Channels. & I have now proposed that the Ayacut should be framed ~~on~~ in accordance with the particulars of the Survey, & that each description of land should be treated according to its cultivation then as either wet Dry ~~or~~ garden. I have revised the Ayacut & fixed the assessment accordingly. The Revenue authorities might charge the 1/4 & 1/8 cess laid prescribed by Mr Levinge, or a Tarf Jasti might be duly charged. At all events my present proposal does not come in the way of Mr Levinge's order ~~plan~~, ~~as~~ being carried out. The Ayacut ~~Barig~~ is Rs 130-14-0. Only a small portion of the land viz 1 Kota & odd has been cultivated wet recently & charged with 1/4 assessment. To be Confirmed Taxfree. TD in the name of the Deities for the Nelliakattu kattle & Ardajama kattle &c. 6/1/65 Tinnevelly A. W. Cunliffe	ID 381

Total Ayacut Dry Wet Garden 181-5-2 1/2 131.63.

Deduct Poramboke Dry Wet Garden 62-6-1 3/4 100.93.

Remaining Dry Wet Garden 18-20-3/4 30.70

No Sundry Inams.

The particulars of the Ayacut ~~are detailed~~ as below in the Ayacut ~~Olugu of the tract~~

~~Ayacut 81-5-2 1/2~~

~~Deduct poramboke subtracted into particulars Sarve 62-6-1 3/4~~

~~[illegible] 18-20-3/4~~

Revised Ayacut in conformity to my proposals described at the head of the Register

Ayacut	81-5-2 1/2	131.63.	
Deduct Poramboke	62-6-1 3/4	100.93	
Remaining	18-20-3/4	30.70.	

Particulars as follows

Wet	2-16-3/8	4.48	31-5-	at 7 Rs per Acre. Irrigation being from
Garden	11-5-1	18.20	95-4-	at 5 1/4 Rs wells &c per acre & being garden land at the Survey
Dry	4-19-7 3/8	8.02	4-	At 1/2 Rs per Acre.
	18-20-3/4	30.70	130-14.	

Dy

IDC

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