M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages 116

(2) Date of repair 17-11-64

(3) Initials of the Referencer CL

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 680. Press Mis.

Dated 8. 8. 1891.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Sect. II—43—18,005-10-2-15

Revenue 1889 (191) Department.

SERIES.

G.O. No. 681

DATED 8-8-1889.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Iram Coimbatore

Considering the village of Sankaramanallur attaching to ... taluk should have been treated as an entire inam village ... ordering the issue of a single ... for it.

8TH AUGUST 1889, No. 680, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following G.O., dated 11th February 1887, Mis. No. 907, Revenue :—

Read—petition from N. C. SRINIVASA CHARIAR, Manager of the Hindu devasthanam of Sankaramanallur, on behalf of the temple committee of Udamalpet taluk, Coimbatore, dated 4th February 1887.

ABSTRACT.—Praying that certain village be declared an inam village, &c.

Order—dated 11th February 1887, Mis. No. 907, Revenue.

The petitioner should forward an authenticated copy of the Inam Commissioner's order on the subject.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secy. to Government.

To the petitioner.

READ—again the following G.O., dated 23rd August 1887, Mis. No. 4972, Revenue :—

Read—endorsement from the Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, dated 2nd May 1887.

ABSTRACT.—Transfers a petition from N. C. Srinivasa Chari, Manager, Sankaramanallur devasthanam, Coimbatore district, praying for a declaration that Sankaramanallur is an entire devasthanam inam village and order for the cancellation of the title-deeds granted to the village service inams.

Read—petition from ANANTHA RAMIER and others, Udamalpet taluk, Coimbatore district.

ABSTRACT.—Praying to be relieved of their trouble in regard to water-supply.

Read—letter from the Inam Commissioner, dated 16th June 1887, No. 201.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting copies of correspondence that passed between his office and the Collector of Coimbatore showing that the village of Sankaramanallur is an aggregation of minor inams and that it is a Government village.

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 19th July 1887, No. 1311, Routine.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to Government certain papers connected with the petition from Anantha Ramier and others of Kolumum in Udamalpet taluk, Coimbatore district, regarding levy of water-rate.

Order—dated 23rd August 1887, Mis. No. 4972, Revenue.

The two petitions and their accompaniments will be referred to the Collector of Coimbatore for a full and careful report after such further inquiry as he may deem necessary. The allegations made in the petition, dated 4th February 1887, should in particular be carefully examined with reference to the records relied upon by the petitioner. It should also be stated why the inam lands were not separately surveyed and settled.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secy. to Government.

To the Collector of Coimbatore with two petitions and their seven enclosures to be returned.

Copy to the petitioner.

READ—again the following G.O., dated 22nd September 1887, Mis. No. 5704, Revenue :—

Read—petition from ANANTHIER, Landholder, Udamalpet taluk, Coimbatore district, dated 10th September 1887.

ABSTRACT.—Laying claim to the free and exclusive use of the Sankaramanallur channel.

Order—dated 22nd September 1887, Mis. No. 5704, Revenue.

The Government will not receive a petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the petitioner has first applied to the *local* authority, and also to the Board or other controlling authority, where such exists. The petitions addressed to such *local* and controlling authorities, or copies of them, and the answers or orders of those authorities, respectively, if any shall have been passed, must be annexed to the petition addressed to Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secy. to Government.

To the petitioner.

READ—again the following G.O., dated 22nd October 1887, Mis. No. 6385, Revenue:—

Read—again G.O., dated 22nd September 1887, Mis. No. 5704, Revenue.

Read—also petition from ANANTHA RAMIER, Coimbatore district, dated 13th October 1887.

ABSTRACT.—Praying for justice in the matter of the Sankaramanallur channel case.

Order—dated 22nd October 1887, Mis. No. 6385, Revenue.

Referred to the Collector of Coimbatore for report in continuation of G.O., Mis. No. 4972, dated 23rd August 1887.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secy. to Government.

To the Collector of Coimbatore with three petitions and seven enclosures to be returned.

READ—again the following G.O., dated 8th April 1889, Mis. No. 2244, Revenue :—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 19th March 1889, Mis. No. 1659 :—

THE HON. J. GROSE, M.A.

Read—the following letter from J. STURROCK, Esq., Acting Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Board of Revenue), dated Coimbatore, 11th January 1889, No. 21 :—

I have the honor to submit the report called for in G.O., dated 23rd August 1887, No. 4972 (enclosure returned).

2. In this district there were six villages known as "devasthanam villages."

Karúr	Karúr taluk.
Achimangalam	
Yellavanur	
Velambadi	
Perur	Coimbatore taluk.
Sankaramanallur	Udamalpet „

3. At the settlement by the Inam Commissioner the four former were treated as entire inam villages and the latter were not. I can find nothing on record to indicate the grounds for the diversity of treatment, but it may be worth noting that those treated as entire inams were investigated by one officer, and the remaining two by another.

4. When the enfranchisement of the village service inams was in progress in the district, it was decided by the Inam Commissioner * that the service inams in the entire inam villages should not be enfranchised, but that enfranchisement might proceed in Sankaramanallur which was an aggregation of separate inams.

* Letter, dated 27th Sept. 1883, No. 307.

5. After the service inams had been enfranchised, a series of petitions commenced, and on that presented to Government, on the 29th April 1887, a full report has been called for.

6. With these introductory remarks I now proceed as directed to examine the allegations made in the petition, dated 4th February 1887.

7. *Paragraph* 4 *of the petition of the* 4*th February*.—I can find nothing in any inscriptions which throws any light on the matter.

8. *Paragraphs* 5 *to* 28 are narrative. In paragraph 29 is given a list of the documents on which the petitioners base their claim, and the relevant allegations in the narrative can be most conveniently dealt with by an examination of the documents cited in paragraph 29, and of those subsequently produced or brought to notice by the petitioners.

9. The order referred to in (i) does not, as alleged, declare that the village in question is a whole inam village, but the inam lands assigned by the order and enumerated in (ii) are partly in the devasthanam village of Sankaramanallur and partly in Government villages. In the case of the Government villages the measurements of the assessed lands are alone given, while with regard to the devasthanam village the whole ayacut is entered and the extent of the inam calculated by deducting minor inams and poramboke. This is the same form as that adopted in the Inam Commissioner's settlement of whole inam villages, with regard to which the Inam Commissioner

explained in a letter, dated 4th October 1865, that the exclusion of poramboke was in no way intended to bar the right of the inamdars to enjoy the same as part of their village.*

10. In the list of villages (iii) of the Udamalpet taluk prepared in fasli 1211, the taluk is said to contain 18 Government villages and 52 hamlets and one devasthanam village with five hamlets.

11. Document (iv) is the jamabandi account of fasli 1211. The boundaries of the devasthanam village are given, and the irrigation works, &c., are particularized as stated, but it cannot be said that this proves anything more than that the whole village was styled a "devasthanam" village which has been throughout admitted. A similar remark applies to document (v).

12. The inam settlement account of fasli 1214 (document vi) seems to assign as devasthanam tasdik for two temples the whole of the ayacut less minor inams (including resumed inams), though poramboke is deducted in the same way as in document (ii). It is to be noted in connection with the inam settlement that the paimash numbers of the fields shown as resumed inams in the account are the same as those of the only lands which were treated as Sirkar lands at the time of settlement and survey.

13. The kammijasti accounts of fasli 1223 (document vii) show that the Government area remained throughout the same as that resumed, while there were additions from poramboke to cultivated inam lands and *vice versâ*.

14. Documents (viii) and (ix) prove nothing more than (vii).

15. Nothing can be inferred, so far as I can see, in favor of the petitioners' claim from the hukumnama of 1847 (x), which is in general terms based on Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd March 1847. On the 2nd February 1847 a statement was submitted by the Collector to the Board, in which entire and minor inams were separately entered. A copy of the statement is not now forthcoming here, but it will probably be found in the Board's office.

16. With reference to (xi) I am directed to state why the inam lands were not separately surveyed and settled. I can find no explanation of this.

17. Amongst the documents put in by the appellants after the commencement of this inquiry, there is a transcript of cadjan accounts (marked o) which was drawn up and filed before Mr. Cole in 1885. This document shows the amounts spent by the devasthanam on the different irrigation works in the village between the years 1849 and 1862. There is also a memorandum (marked v) drawn up by the karnam in fasli 1235, describing the state of the "devasthanam irrigation works." From this memorandum it appears that the works were then being repaired from devasthanam funds. I have not been able to find any account of monies spent by Government on the irrigation works of the village, and no water-rate seems ever to have been charged by Government on dry inam fields irrigated from them until after the decision of the Inam Commissioner now under appeal.

18. The documents above noted seem to me to tend to support the devasthanam claims; against this I can only point to the fact that all the six devasthanam villages in the district were at one time regarded as Government villages. In the lists drawn up showing the lands made over to the management of the temple committees in 1847 occupied fields and assessed waste were alone shown. The sources of irrigation were entered in the annual lists of Government irrigation works and darkhasts were freely granted from poramboke in all but this one village of Sankaramanallur. The fact that no darkhasts were granted in Sankaramanallur was no doubt due to its remote situation and laxity of administration rather than to any distinction intentionally drawn between it and the other villages.

19. In conclusion I am distinctly of opinion that Sankaramanallur is as much entitled to be regarded as an entire inam as any other inam village in the district.

* *Paragraph* 2.—The exclusion of poramboke from the extent of land entered in the title-deeds issued for whole villages of whatever description is simply on account of the generally uncultivable character of such lands; but the exclusion is in no way intended to bar the right of the inamdars to cultivate such lands when practicable and enjoy the same as part and parcel of their village.

Resolution—dated 19th March 1889, Mis. No. 1659.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Board agree with the Collector in thinking that there has been no good cause for treating Sankaramanallur differently from the other villages referred to which have been settled as entire inam villages.

3. In the list mentioned in paragraph 15 of the letter read above, the inam in question is entered as sarva inam, and, of the other villages settled as entire inams, some are entered as entire villages and some as sarva inams like Sankaramanallur.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with nine enclosures returned and with petition
No. 180 of 1889 to be returned.

Copy to the Collector of Coimbatore.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 19th March 1889, Mis. No. 1666:—

THE HON. J. GROSE, M.A.

Read—the following letter from J. STURROCK, Esq., Acting Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Commissioners of Land Revenue), dated Coimbatore, 11th January 1889, No. 20:—

In reply to G.O., dated 23rd October 1887, No. 6385 (enclosures returned), I have the honor to state that, in my letter, No. 21 of this day's date, I have reported that in my opinion the Sankaramanallur village is as much entitled to be treated as an entire inam village as any other inam village in this district.

2. If this view be accepted, the claim to treat the channel as a Government source of irrigation falls to the ground.

3. It may be mentioned that, since Mr. Leman's letter recorded with Board's Proceedings, dated 25th March 1887, Mis. No. 2200, was written, it has been found that wet assessment on lands irrigated by this channel in the Sankaramanallur village was paid up to fasli 1257, in which year the management of temple affairs was given up by Government, and as the examination of records in connection with the inquiry about the Sankaramanallur village shows that there never was at any time more Government wet land in the village than acres 2·1 of resumed inam land, it is clear that the assessment on the wet land under the channel must have been credited to the devasthanam and the channel treated as a devasthanam channel.

4. If it be now decided that the Sankaramanallur village is an entire inam, the claim to the channel as a Government source of irrigation must be abandoned and the claim of the Kolumum ryots to take water from it, put forward in their petition to the Board, dated 13th October 1887, must be left for settlement with the devasthanam and Ananthier. Our settlement and irrigation registers show that the fields in question are within the ayacut of the Kolumum tank, but in some pattas of fasli 1274 the letter "va" for channel is entered against some of the fields, and as these lie on the other side of the channel from the tank, it is clear that water must either come from the channel or be brought across it. The precise meaning of the entry in the patta must be determined by the civil courts if the Government abandon their claim to the channel. The obligation of Government to the ryots is fulfilled by allowing them to take water from the tank.

ENCLOSURE.

From G. D. LEMAN, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Coimbatore, 1st March 1887, Ref. on No. 901-Bd.

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Reference on Petition Register No. 718 of 31st May 1886 (enclosures returned), I have the honor to report as follows :—

2. The old records show that the affairs of the anicut are somewhat complicated.

3. In 1830, when the devasthanam inams were still under the Collector, the Tahsildar reports in reply to a takid that, by giving over the repairs to Mariappa Asari and Karuppan Asari, the anicut and channel may be put in order and 98¾ cawnies made up of 3½ cawnies patta dry, 31¼ cawnies of grass patta, 29 cawnies assessed waste, 23½ poramboke, and 11½ devasthanam service inam be irrigated, that the benefit to Sirkar would be Rs. 435 against the present assessment of Rs. 9-2-0.

4. After some correspondence in regard to the darkhastdars' solvency, the Collector in November 1830 told the Tahsildar to accept the darkhast, but the irrigable area was in 1834 reduced to 25 cawnies only. The Tahsildar was ordered to give every assistance in repairing the anicut and channel to Mariappa Asari as he agreed to pay 5 rupees wet assessment per cawny and that the names of the pattadars were to remain in the patta lands and the darkhastdars' names to be entered in waste irrigated.

5. This man seems to have done very little, and one Pushpa Reddi came to the front, and, with the Tahsildar's permission, paid the Asari the cost of what he had done (Rs. 140) to get the privilege given to him of repairing the anicut.

6. This did not meet the Collector's approval and he fined the Tahsildar, and takid, dated 27th February 1834, was sent ordering the Tahsildar to inform Mariappa Asari that, as he had not acted up to the terms of his agreement to irrigate 25 cawnies, the anicut would be made over to others to repair.

7. Mariappa Asari and Karuppan Asari objected that there were not 25 cawnies available, but their objection was overruled, and they were told to produce sureties (for the fulfilment of their contract).

8. In 1835, the Tahsildar reported that they were unable to fulfil their contract and that they wanted to make it over to Assan Sahib and Venkatapathi Naidu, which, after a statement by the Collector that Pushpa Reddi must be first consulted and a reply by the Tahsildar that he had refused to take it up, the Collector allowed.

9. The Tahsildar's arzi of 5th August 1833 forwards the darkhast of Assan Sahib and Venkatapathi Naidu. It is recited that Karuppan Asari and Mariappa Asari not being able to repair the anicut and pay assessment as agreed, it is sold to Assan Sahib and Venkatapathi Naidu and they agree to put the anicut in repair and irrigate 25 cawnies at ¼ assessment for 43 and 44 faslis and full assessment of Rs. 5 a cawny in 45, *i.e.*, Rs. 125, which assessment is to be paid whether cultivation is made or not. They gave security for this, and this was accepted by the Collector and a note on the arzi says "no answer."

10. From 1835 the records are silent. In 1864 the petitioner Ananthier purchased from Venkatapathi Naidu by a deed of sale the ruined anicut and channel in question, showing that though the agreement to repair and to irrigate 25 cawnies may have been once carried out, the anicut had been again washed away and irrigation stopped.

11. Since that there is nothing to show that his possession in the channel, &c., was questioned until Anantha Ramier brought it to notice that the channel was a Government channel on which the Collector's order, dated 16th November 1885, was passed to the effect that the channel was a Government source of irrigation.

12. At the time of paimaish this village was almost entirely inam, but it has now been settled as a Government village. The earliest Collector's order does not speak of the anicut as belonging to the devasthanam but as a Sirkar anicut, and the question asked is what profit may occur to Sirkar.

13. It is said that the Collector, who was at that time agent for the Board in the management of temple funds, may have meant to say devasthanam and not Sirkar, but no sufficient reason for such inference is shown, and, I think, as the doubt is raised, that the word Sirkar must be taken in its strict meaning "Government."

14. It is then to me quite clear that the Collector acting for Government and for the benefit of Government in 1835 gave Assan Sahib and Venkatapathi Naidu the permission to repair the anicut on condition of irrigating 25 cawnies and paying yearly, after fasli 45, Rs. 125 to Government; whether such conditions were or were not fulfilled is not material. It is

certain that in 1864 the anicut was again in disrepair and that without any reference to Government and without any condition of watering any land or paying any water-rate the anicut was sold by the son of Venkatapathi Naidu to the present claimant.

15. The wording seems to show that the anicut was washed away as soon as built, and though I cannot from the records show that the 125 rupees promised was ever collected, it is not possible to say it was never done, for the first two years were cowle.

16. It is manifest that Ananthier is not justified in saying that Venkatapathi Naidu ever had such right in the anicut that he could sell it without the original condition of paying Rs. 125 a year for irrigation holding good.

17. It also seems to me that the right that Assan Sahib and Venkatapathi Naidu had was to repair the anicut and so keep it—not to let it be destroyed again and then without reference to Government to sell it to others to repair.

18. The Collector *ab initio* interfered to regulate the arrangements made, and I think the re-making of it by Ananthier was an act he could not do without permission and as a further consequence without permission to irrigate and use Government water.

19. As regards the irrigation of the Kolumum lands they are said to be irrigated by the tank, but the river channel lies between them and the tank and cuts them off from it. Water can only get to them if carried over the channel or into it and then out of it again.

20. There is no evidence of the existence of any such aqueduct, except that of witnesses I do not believe.

21. But the lands were irrigated before 1864 when the channel was in disrepair, and it may safely be said that when this was the case there were no aqueducts but that the water passed into and out of the old line of the channel as convenient.

22. When therefore Ananthier renewed the old channel, the Kolumum people, who had been in the habit of taking their water through it, continued to do so, and as, I believe, they have done so to this day and cannot be interfered with by him.

23. The condition that 25 cawnies were to be irrigated and paid for every year has never been observed by Ananthier, and it should be enforced from this time and could be enforced in arrears.

24. As we cannot tell what extra land has been irrigated and if any has it would not by the present ruined tank rules be charged water-rate; there is no liability on account of this for lands watered in Sankaramanallur, but that the Kolumum lands now watered may continue to be watered without trouble and expense to the ryots, I would make a stipulation that if the Government does not claim the Rs. 125 due by Ananthier year by year since 1864, he should now agree that he will make no further resistance to their taking water from the channel for what land is now irrigated as long as the channel is open.

25. The Board's questions in the above reference may be thus answered :—

No. 1.—There is no evidence that the channel was constructed solely to irrigate devasthanam lands, for there is no evidence of its origin. When repaired in 1830 the Collector stipulated for a payment of Rs. 125 for water to be taken to the then supposed irrigable area (cawnies 25).

No. 2.—The owners, as they call themselves, have not paid anything to Government, because the conditions under which the repair of the anicut and channel were allowed have been always neglected.

No. 3.—The channel has only been in use since 1864 for any length of time together, and the Kolumum lands have always been watered. Petitioner was, by the conditions that bound the person from whom he purchased the anicut, bound to pay Rs. 125 a year which he has never done.

No. 4.—This so far as I know is untrue. Government once interfered, and the devasthanam people have records of clearance as well as Ananthier. The point becomes immaterial.

No. 5.—The matter is treated of already. I do not find the entry to be trustworthy, and I cannot say what channel is meant or whether the entry "channel" is trustworthy and should or should not be "tank."

No. 6.—Is answered in No. 4.

26. I therefore find that the channel and anicut are Government and not private property; that Ananthier must pay Government Rs. 125 a year for the use of it and the channel; that he may not interfere with the usual supply of water to the Kolumum ryots and that if he agrees to these terms, Government should forego the collection of the Rs. 125 which they can claim of him for the use of the anicut, channel and water since 1864.

Resolution—dated 19th March 1889, Mis. No. 1666.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1659, dated 19th March 1889.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with ten enclosures returned and with petition No. 181 of 1889 and petition No. 882 of 1887, in original, to be returned.

Copy to the Collector of Coimbatore.

Read—also petition from N. C. SRINIVASA CHARIAR, Manager, Sankaramanallur devasthanam, Udamalpet taluk, Coimbatore district, dated 18th March 1889.

ABSTRACT.—Prays that, on the strength of the documents referred to within, Sankaramanallur be declared an entire devasthanam inam village and the title-deeds granted to village service inams be cancelled.

Order—dated 8th April 1889, Mis. No. 2244, Revenue.

Referred to the Inam Commissioner for early report.

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

To the Inam Commissioner with current Nos. 2156, 2157 and 2233 and their enclosures, in original, to be returned.

READ—also petition from ANANTHA RAMIER, Coimbatore, dated 27th October 1887.

ABSTRACT.—Praying that Government may confirm their right to the Sankaramanallur channel, &c.

READ—also letter from the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 18th March 1889, No. 234.

ABSTRACT.—Reporting that the report called for by Government in G O., No. 6385, dated 22nd October 1887, regarding the Sankaramanallur channel has already been submitted by Mr. Sturrock in his letters, Nos. 20 and 21, dated 11th January 1889, through the Board of Revenue, Madras.

READ—also letter from the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 26th March 1889, Ref. on No. 85-Govt.

ABSTRACT.—Reporting that the enclosures called for in Assistant Secretary's memorandum of 23rd March 1889 will be submitted on their receipt from C. A. Venkatakrishniah who has been called upon to send them.

READ—also letter from the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 8th April 1889, Ref. on No. 1075-Petn.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding copies of two of the documents called for in memorandum, dated 23rd March 1889, and stating that Venkatakrishniah wants one month's time to produce the other three documents.

Original

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Excl.

G.O., 8th August 1889, No. 680.

29-10-77
20.6.99
24-11-05
26-1-
19-
-77
31-5-15
4/6/20

AUGUST.

Inam, Coimbatore.

Considering that the village of Sankaramanallur attached to certain pagodas in Udumalpet taluk should have been treated as an entire inam village and ordering the issue of a single title-deed for it; declaring the Sankaramanallur channel to be private property; and directing the Inam Commissioner to submit a report with regard to Perur village which is in the same position as the former.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
21 NOV 87
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

To

The right Honorable the Governor in Council
Fort Saint George
Madras.

Most gracious Sir,

Humble petition of Anan- -vamich of ... age of Kozhumam, Ti- -malpet ... Coimbatore District, most respectfully ... eth,

That he ... submitted two petitions to Govt. regar... Sangaramanallore c... one on the 8... one 1887 & the other on the... October 1887

2. That he ... humbly begs to bring to notice of Gov... means of this petition following fa... that the ... belongs only ... & not, either to Dévastan... or to Ananda... man who has now appealed to Govt. against ... decision of the Board of Revenue ... petitioner humbly begs to establish ... by means of records that bear on the ... as follows.

3. That the ch... in question, the Ancient

and the Nanjah lands connected therewith,
were, to begin with, taken possession of by one
Karuppanachari in virtue of his Dharkast
No 78 dated 6th October 1830 on the Condition
that he should cultivate 25 Kanies of land
with an annual payment of Rs 125 to Govt.
as rent. Karuppanachari who had them in
his enjoyment for some years, having seen that
the possession of them had been too heavy a burden
for him, sold his right over them to one Vellore
Venkatapathy Naik & Saiyid Hassin Sahib, a
native of Udumalpet, who took possession of
them in the year [illegible] on the aforesaid Condition
The said Venkatapathy Naik & Saiyid Hassin Sahib
submitted a petition to the sub-collector, entreat-
-ing that Govt. would take the channel &c, into
their possession & dispose of them as they pleased
& that they might be provided by Govt with
some other land in lieu of what they would
surrender. With this petition & Sub-
Urzies, No 231, dated 21st November 1845 & No 3
dated 21st November
Taluk, which Co
said Venkatapat
the Collector in his proceedings No 172 dated 25
November 1845, o d, that, according to the re-
-quest of both, Karimanah for the channel
the Anicut & the Nanjah lands, might be accepted
by Govt & that other lands might be given to them
in return. The petitioner most respectfully
begs to state that there are records, now ready in
the Taluk which testify to the facts that Nazim
from the said Ve patty Naik & Saiyid Ha
Sahib for the ch &c, was accepted by Govt

that other lands were given to them in return, & the the channel, the Sunt & Manjah lands Connected therewith, are Govt. property.

4. That while such is the case the said Ananthiah now appeals to Govt. against the decision of the Board, maintaining that the channel &c, is bought by him from the said Venkatapathy Nai & Saiyid Hassain Sahib in the year 1868 & that therefore, they belong to himself. The Board's decision, referred to above, is that the said Ananthi claims to the property in question, would be valid only on the Condition that was set up for the prior owner thereof, the said Karuppanachari viz an annual payment of Rs 125 to Govt as rent, for 25 Kanies of land. The Board would have not decided in this manner, but quite different has the records, & the Taluk, which declare that Razinamah for the property was accepted by Govt. from the two persons, referred to above, in the year 1845, in virtue of which the property in question, was that of Govt., been sent for & taken notice of by the Board.

5. That the petitioners most respectfully begs to submit for the just Consideration of Government the following two important questions viz (a) What right had the said Venkatapathy Naik & Saiyid Hassain Sahib, to sell the channel the Anicut & Manjah lands, to the said Ananthiah, when in the year 1845, they have formally tendered their Razinamah thereof, & received other lands in return from Govt.
(b) What right had the said Ananthiah

to buy the [illegible]
-haik & Tirupa[illegible] Hussein Sahib, agreed in
tendered their [illegible] inamma thereof. But the
such glaring [illegible]cts, the said Ananthiah
the false pretence that the property in dispu
bought by him in the year 1868, has been for
last 19 years, an unlawful & sole mas
of a property that belongs only to Govt-
-sides, he has subjected, the petitioners & other
have lands under the irrigation of the said
as well as other Govt subjects to various
of unlawful restrictions, which have be
to impose a heavy loss upon them & Ch
upon Government. The petitioners in
most humbly begs to submit that your
-cellency's Foreign Government, may
for all the records which the petitioners
declared above, to be in the Taluq & I
that after a careful scrutiny, the Go
confirm their right to the said ch
Anicut & the Ryaiah lands connect
by invalidating the right of the said
thereto. The petitioners humbly begs to
may ~~send for all the records~~ order
said Ananthiah should return
loss to which he has subjected
& others who hold lands under
the said channel & other Govt
& chiefly the Government.

Coimbatore
27th October 1887

He begs to re
most grac
your Excelle
-dient & hum
[illegible]

NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY.

C No 8889/87

I submitted that consent may be given pending receipt of the collector's report in C.O. No 4972 of 3.8.87. A few days ago a petition was received from the petitioner & it was forwarded, with the reference to the above C.O., to the Collector of Trinidad alone — vide C.O. 6385 of 22-10-87. I do not think necessary to do it this present one also.

Mis C.D. 6385 d. 22-10-87.

(1887.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 8889.

From Anantharamiah
Coimbatore.

Dated 27 Oct.
Received 1 Nov: 1887.
Enclosures —

No. —

SUBJECT. Praying that Govt may confirm their right to the Singara manelloor channel, &c.

No 234

Coimbatore Collector's office
Coimbatore, 18th March 1889

From J. A. A. Ironmonger Esquire,
Offg Collector of Coimbatore

To, C. A. Galton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department, Madras.

Sir,

With reference to your endorse-ment, No 1434 dated 7th March 1889, on the petition (returned) of Anantaraya Aiyar of Kolumam village, holding lands under the Sankaramanallur channel in Udumalpet Taluk of this District, I have the honor to inform you that the report called for by Government in G.O. No 6,385, dated 22nd October 1887, has already been submitted by Mr Garrick, while here, in his letters No 208-21 ", dated

11th January 1889 Through the
Board of Revenue, (Land Revenue).

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant
Alex Cadell Campbell
Dist Collector

A1

Revenue (1887) DEPARTMENT.

From

The Collector

of Coimbatore.

No. 2177

To The Secretary to Government

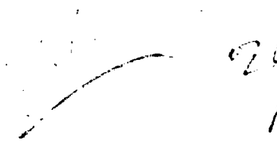
Revenue Department

Madras

Rc. 234 of 1889

Dated 18th March 1889

Received 20



Encl. one

SUBJECT.

Reporting that the report called for by Govt in G.O. No. 1386 dated 22nd October 1887, regarding the Sankaramanadai Chandi has already been submitted by Mr Sturrock in his Letter No 2092 dated 11th January 1887 from the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Refee on 85/Book

Coimbatore Collector's office

Coimbatore 26th March 1889

From

J. H. A. Tremenheere Esquire

Actg. Collector of

Coimbatore

To,

The Secretary to Government

Revenue Department

Madras

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Actg. Assistant Secretary, F. E. K. Wedderburn's Memorandum, dated 23rd March 1889, requesting the transmission to Government, for reference of the five enclosures forwarded to this office with G.O. No. 7622, dated 12th December 1887, I have the honor to inform you that at the request of C. A. Venkatakrishniah (son of Anantiah, who forwarded the enclosures to the Board of Revenue with his appeal petition to them dated 20th February 1887) Mr. Sturrock in his letter Refee on No. 2227 dated 3rd December 1887 asked for their return from Government, and on receipt ordered their return to C. A. Venkatakrishniah, after keeping a copy only of a sale deed (one of the 5 documents referred to) as he had t-

produce them before the District Munsiff of Adamalpet in connection with a suit. I have this day called upon Venkatakrishniah to produce the five enclosures in question and on receipt will forward them to you.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed.t Servant

for Collector

Revenue (1889) DEPARTMENT.

From, No. 2420.

The Collector

of Coimbatore.

To,

The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department,

Madras.

Reference No. 85 South

Dated 26th
Received 28th } March 1889

No.

GOVERNMENT FORT ST. GEORGE
28 MAR 89
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT

Reporting that the Enclosures called for in Chief Secretary's Memo: of 23rd March 1889 will be submitted on their receipt from C. R. ~~Rao~~ Venkata Krishna Iyer who has been called upon to send them.

(தமிழ் மொழி பெயர்ப்பு)

From, No. 2420.

The Collector

of Coimbatore.

To,

The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department,

Madras.

Reference No. 85 South

Dated 26th
Received 28th } March 1889

No.

SUBJECT

Reporting that the Enclosures called for in Chief Secretary's Memo: of 23rd March 1889 will be submitted on their receipt from C. R. ~~Rao~~ Venkata Krishna Iyer who has been called upon to send them.

[illegible]

(ஒப்பம்) [illegible]

(ஒப்பம்) [illegible]

(ஒப்பம்) [illegible]

(ஒப்பம்) [illegible]

(ஒப்பம்) [illegible]

(ஒப்பம்) [illegible]

5/64.

[illegible]

1864 [illegible]

[illegible] 1865 [illegible] 16 [illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

(ஒப்பம்) [illegible]

(seal) [illegible]

ரூ. 17.

[illegible]

1866 [illegible] 16 [illegible]

(seal) [illegible]

(True Copy)

I

Enclosure in a letter

(1887) DEPARTMENT.

From,

The Collector

of Coimbatore.

To,

The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department,

Madras.

Reference No. 1695/Rev

Dated 5th } expired 1887

Received }

No.

Encs.

SUBJECT.

Copy of sale deed executed by Venkatachatha Pradhan to Ananthier.

Statement made by Ananthier's witness Venkatachatha Pradhan, son of Venkatachatha Pradhan, residing in Velur Vagaithalavu, Udamalpettah.

I sold the Sangaramanallur channel and Anicut to Ananthier I made the Anicut and channel, that is to say I repaired them when they were much out of order, I therefore claimed them as my property and sold them. My father bought the channel and Anicut from Karuppanna Achary and Muniappa Achary. There was a deed of sale, but it was lost in a dacoity, so I cannot produce it - I have no other documents or title deeds relating to the channel and Anicut. My father and Syed Hussein Sahib bought the channel and Anicut. I

Rev. 27/25 Sy

repaired the channels to irrigate
the Sangaramanallur Devastanam
Lands. The deed shown me
(H) is the one executed
to Anantha

(Sd/) [illegible]

(Sd/) P. A. Cole
Deputy Collector

Coimbatore
24th June 1885

[illegible]

Vakkalatnama
for Collector
8/4/85

II

Enclosure in a Letter

(1889) DEPARTMENT.

From,

The Collector

of Coimbatore.

To,

The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department,

Madras.

Reference No. 1075 / Rets

Dated 8th } April 1889

Received }

No.

Encs.

SUBJECT.

Copy of Statement made by Venkatachellam Naidu

Reference No. 1075 / Rets Coimbatore Collector's Office
8th April 1889

From,

J. H. S. Frenenheese, Esquire
Ag. Collector of Coimbatore

To,

C. A. Galton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Madras.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter Reference on even No. 85 / Genl, dated 26th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that, in his petition addressed to me, Venkatachellam Chetty states that he has produced the given documents in question in the District Court, Coimbatore, in connection with a Civil suit, that the suit is now pending in the High Court, Madras, and that he is unable to produce them now, and, therefore asks for not less than one month's time to go to Madras and there either

to get back the originals documents or to obtain certified copies thereof and then produces them.

2. I have perused certified copies of the marginally noted two documents (out of the files in question) which form part of the records in this Office in the Sankaranarayanallur channel case.

*
1. Sale deed executed by Venkatarayathi Naidu to Anantiah.
2. Statement made by Venkatapathi Naidu.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant,

Subbarayappa
for Collector.
5/4/89.

Revenue (1889) DEPARTMENT.

From, No. 21/25.

The Collector

of Coimbatore.

To,

The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department,

Madras.

Reference No. 1075/Petn.

Dated 8th April 1889

Received 10th April 1889

MADRAS DE MADRAS
1889 APR 29
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Encs. 2

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copies of two of the documents called for in Memo dt/23/3/89 and stating that Venkata Krishniah wants one month's time to produce the other 3 documents.

Inam Commissioner's Office
Madras, 14th June 1889.

No 216

From W. S. Whiteside Esquire
Inam Commissioner

To The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.

Sir,

Enclosures herewith returned. × With reference to G.O. dated 8th April 1889 No 2244 Mis, I have the honor to report as follows.

2 Petitioner who is the manager of the Pagodas of Thandavesvara Swami & Kalyana Varadarajaswami claims that the village of Sangaramanallur attached to the said Pagodas may be treated as an entire Inam village & that the enfranchisement of Service Inams in it already carried out by the Inam Deputy Collector may be cancelled.

3

3 The six villages noted in the margin are attached to different Devastanams in the District. They were settled originally in the year 1862 by the Inam Deputy Collector T. Kristna Rao & Tholasinga Mudaliar, the villages 1 to 4 by the former & 5 & 6 by the latter. In the 4 villages settled by the former, he with reference to the entries in the old accounts, recognized them as entire Inam villages & entered them in the Registers as such, but the latter in settling the other 2 villages omitted to mention that they were entire Inam villages & hence this lengthy correspondence. During the Settlement of Service Inams in the Coimbatore District in 1881, the Deputy Collector, brought to the notice of the Collector that the Devastanam villages above referred to with the exception of Sangaramanallur (in which only a small portion was surveyed) had been surveyed and

1 Karur
2 Achimangalam
3 Yellavanur
4 Velamadi
5 Sangaramanallur
6 Perur

and settled & requested to be informed whether the Service Inams in the villages should not be enfranchised. The Collector in recommending the enfranchisement of the Service Inams in these villages observed that there was nothing on record to show that they were ever exclusively assigned to the Devastanam. Mr. Horsley the then Inam Commissioner asked the Collector to ascertain & report the opinion of the Trustees on the matter. In his letter dated 20 September 1883 No 488, the Collector reported that the trustees insisted that the villages were entire Inams & objected to the enfranchisement of the Service Inams therein. Mr. Wilson who had succeeded Mr. Horsley, after perusing the correspondence connected with the case & the entries in the Inam Register, decided that the first 4 villages were entire Inams, while the 5 was for the

the most part merely an aggregation of Separate Inams, & that therefore the Service Inams in the former should not, & those in the latter should, be enfranchised. I perused the Inam Registers of all the Devastanam villages & find them all to be aggregations of minor Inams, as in the case of Sangaramanallur. They appear to have at first been granted as entire Inam villages but subsequently the then trustees for the sake of convenience parcelled out the various service Inams out of the entire Inam & assigned them to the several office bearers in the Devastanam to remunerate them for their services in lieu of ready money payment. During the Inam enquiry the Deputy Collector settled these minor Inams & those reserved for the up Keep of Devastanams according to actual enjoyment & hence each village instead of having one Title Deed in the name of the Pagoda to which it is attached had several Title Deeds issued to the several office bearers - all of them rendering service to the Devastanam. It will thus be seen that Sangaramanallur differs in no way from the other villages all of them being aggregation of minor Inams.

4. The village of Sangaramanallur includes 44 acres of ayan which have been surveyed & settled by the Settlement Department. These 44 acres appear from the Collector's letter to have been assigned originally for service in the Devastanam but owing to cessation of service by the holders thereof, they have been resumed by Government and treated as ayan when the Devastanam was under their management. If these 44 acres be assumed

assumed to be Inams as they were once the village becomes an entire Inam. From a perusal of the statement referred to in para 15 of the Collector's letter dated 11th January 1889 No 21, which I consider to be a genuine document, it appears that Sangaramanallur is classed as Sarva Inam which is tantamount to saying that it is entire Inam. I have perused the several documents appended to the petition now under report, & they all go to establish the petitioners' contention that the village is an entire Inam. From the Collectors' letter above referred to it also appears that during the period that the village was under the management of Government, no water rate was ever collected for lands irrigated by means of irrigation works in the village and credited to ayan that the repairs to those works were executed solely at the cost of the Devastanum

Devastanam & that no money appears to have been spent by Government on that account.

5. In these circumstances, I agree with the Collector in his conclusion that the village of Sangaramanallur is an entire Inam like the 4 villages referred to above & that the enfranchisement of the Service Inams in it should be cancelled as requested by the petitioner.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt Servant

W. S. Whitehead

Inam Commissioner

Rev. No 2244 dt 8-4-89.

Forwarded

1889. Revenue Deptt
No 4478.
From The Inam Commissioner
To
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Dated 14th June 1889
Despatched 17 do — Encs 25
Received 19 —

No 216

Enclosures 1 bundle of records

Reporting on the petition of Srinivasachari requesting that the village of Sangarama nallur in Coimbatore District may be treated as an entire Inam.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 4478

From The Inam Commr

Dated 14 June 1889.

FOR ORDERS.

Please see the notes attached to G.O. No 4972, dt 23 Sept August 1887 and G.O. No 2244, dt 8 April 89.

Hks
1 July

The Collector Board of Revenue Proceedings are changed at the Subsidiary. The claim that the village of Sankarapuram should be treated as an entire Inam village is on the ground that it was granted as an Inam by the Nayak Kings of Madura and that the Inam has been enjoyed by the grantee and his descendants in their right for more than 60 years. The claim is resisted by the Collector on the ground that the Inam was granted only for the life of the grantee and that the Inam has been resumed on the death of the grantee. The Collector's contention is supported by the Board of Revenue on the ground that the Inam was granted only for the life of the grantee and that the Inam has been resumed on the death of the grantee. The Collector's contention is supported by the Board of Revenue on the ground that the Inam was granted only for the life of the grantee and that the Inam has been resumed on the death of the grantee.

Dikshitar
Hks
Sept 1917

FOR ORDERS.

G.O. 4478.

The Hon'ble Mr. Smeeton C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes C.S.I.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again the following papers:-

(1) G.O. No. 907 dt. 11-2-87
(2) " " 4972 dt. 23-8-87
(3) " " 5704 dt. 22-9-87
(4) " " 6385 dt. 22-10-87
(5) " " 2244 dt. 8-4-89

Read also
G.O. Nos. 8889 of 1887 and 2177, 2420, 2725, and 4478 of 1889.

Order of Government

The foregoing papers relate to the 2 main claims put forward by the petitioner V.C. Srinivasa Chariar, as manager of the Pagodas of Thandavesvaraswami and Kaliyavaradaraja-swami in the Indulmalpet Tk, Coimbatore Dt. viz. that the village of Gankaramanalur attached to the said pagodas is an entire inam village and that the

6

Channel known as Sankaramanallur channel is the Devasthanam property.

2. ~~The Government, on~~ Upon a careful consideration of the arguments adduced in the petition, Sriman Vasa Chari, ~~of the 4th February~~ and of the full and exhaustive reports submitted by the Collector and the Chairman Commr, the Govt. is of opinion that ~~the first~~ of the claims advanced is well-founded and should be admitted. H.E. the G. in C. is accordingly pleased to direct that the village of Sankaramanallur did have been treated as an entire Inam village. ~~and that the~~ The enfranchisement of the service Inams therein, ~~already carried out~~ under the orders of Mr. Wilson should accordingly in 1883 be cancelled, &

and a single title deed issued for the village as a whole. The which have been resumed by Govt. will of course remain Govt. lands, that they may be placed under the full control of the Devasthanam Authorities.

3. As regards the channel, ~~the~~ it appears from the Collector's report of the 11th January last, that there are no good grounds for treating it as a government work of irrigation, the Govt. accordingly abandons its claim to it and further directs that the water rate may henceforth be levied in consequence of the Board's order of the 25th March, be refunded. As for the claim of the Kolumum ryots it appears to the Govt. that they have no case at all as their lands are for the most part entered in the settlement as irrigation registers as irrigated by

Vote

I don't think anything need be said about the Kolumum ryots. They only petitioned against the request of Ananthier being granted. If any difficulty ~~is~~ arises about their getting water either from or over the channel the matter can be inquired into.

Mr

Kolumnum tank, whence the water must have been brought to their fields by a trough across the channel. These people, therefore, as Anantheer who claims the channel as his own, should settle their claims with the temple authorities.

4. Lastly the Govt. observes, from the papers, that the village of Perur in the Coimbatore taluk, is in exactly the same position as Sankaramanallur and although no claim has been put forward as yet in respect of it, it is probable that, as soon as the decision in this case is known, a similar claim may

3. The channel having been declared a private one, the pet[r] Ananteer is free to establish his claim to rights over it by means of a suit in the Civil courts. The Board cannot admit that

38 P

Commissioner Nov, the
~~requested to~~ enquire a
report on it at an early
date.

Hes
Revs. CC
MS

To the Board of Rev. (R&R)
with 2 Offrs letters
& a file under wrapper
" " Main Court.
" " Accountant-General
" A.C. Srinivasachariar
(paras 1, 2, & 3 of the order)
" Ananthier — do — do — with 8 encs.
" Kolumnum tank — do — do —

Stat Exhibit

C.No. 4478/89 & Mem.

Draft G.O.

From orders.

Print 85

given for copying——
copied——
examined——
signed—— } 191 .

AGAIN G.O. No. 191 . DATED

RRENT No.

URES TO C. No.

OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A

R OF GOVERNMENT.

MENT WITH DITTO.

S NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
ORIGINAL.

E.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.