Register of Dharmasanam Village of Radugasandai [illegible] of the Sichil Taluq & Ramnad Zemindary [illegible]

Register No. 81
Sheet No.

Radugasandai

15/32 Village Dharmasanam Share

No 1 is enjoying	1	100/320
No 2 do	1	100/320
No 3 do	1	100/320
No 4 do	1	160/320
No 5 do	1	190/320
No 6 & 7 do	"	80/320
No 8 do	"	80/320
No 9 do		120/320
No 10 do		120/320
No 11 & 27 do		160/320
No 12 do		160/320
No 13 do		14/320
No 14 do		44/320
No 15 do		84/320
No 16 do		44/320
No 17 do		84/320

		Shares
No 18 is enjoying	1	20/320
No 19-20 & 21 do	1	"
No 22 do	"	80/320
No 23 do		80/320
No 24 do		80/320
No 25 & 26 do		20/320
Total		13

Rd C

1 Thes [illegible] of the Villages in the zemindary of Ramnad Eight & half Viseems of which were granted for the support of a Choultry [illegible] by the name of Muddu Ramalingapuram Sattram & Seven & half Viseems for Brahmins as Darmasanam. In the accounts of F 1211 & of F 1224, 9 Viseems were entered as Chuttram portion & 7 Viseems as Darmasanam portion. This is not right. As 1/2 Viseem belonging to Darmasanam was under attachment of the Zemindar in Fasly 1211, it was entered in the account of that Fasly & of that of F 1224, the latter was deducted from the former, as Chuttram property. There is a Tableed of the Zemindar of 1813 shewing that the said 1/2 Viseem was transferred back to Darmasanam. Hence there is difference between the old accounts & the present accounts. This Village has no Patta. There are Tableeds of the year Sadarana corresponding with A.D. 1790 granted to certain Mahazanams by the then Dewan Mootto Ialappa Pillai & 5 years after the Darmasanam was created. Again this Village is supported by the accounts of 012. Hence this is a valid grant. This Village [illegible] that is Darmasanam portion consists of 13 equal shares. They are enjoyed as shewn in the margin. The lands in the Darmasanam are divided & the Porum is paid on the number of Vettees equally. The Chuttram lands are in distinct from the Darmasanam lands though the Village has only one "Nangal" or boundary. No exchange of lands took place since the last 40 years. The Mahazanams say that there is a practice of exchanging lands once in 6 years or 12 years. The present area of the entire Village exceeds that given in the account of F 1211 & by 89 1/2 Acres. The reason of this is that Porum bottle lands were not added in the account of F 1211 & the Zemindar's Tableed raised no objection to against the boundaries which correspond to those given in the account of F 1246. Hence the area of 1142 Acres is confirmed here for the entire Village. This Village [illegible]

Aut of F 1211 Aut of A.D. 1815

Muddu Ramalingapuram Choultry

Fasly 1211 Radugasandai Nanjo (Varayidi) 282-11 A 330-14 Vinjo (Varayidi) 21-3-5 1/2 (Kurakan) 1913 1/2 A 1722-15 Total 2052-29 Of which 9/16 Village Muddu Ramalingapuram [illegible] (Varayidi) 161-8-3 A 188-67 Vinjo (Varayidi) 12-2-1/4 Kurakan 1092 1/4 A 983-03 Total 1171-89

In A.D. 1815 Muddu Ramalingapuram Choultry 9/16 Radugasandai Village Nanjo (Varayidi) 161-8-3 A 188-67 Vinjo (Varayidi) 12-2-1/4 Kurakan 1092 1/4 A 983-03 Total 1171-89

In A.D. 1815 Dharmasanam Radugasandai alias Muddu Ramalingapuram 7/16 Village Nanjo Varayidi 1-1-5 A 1105-49 Vinjo [illegible]

Radugasandai Muddu Ramalingapuram Choultry Jeeshe

Radugasandai

1 Narayanayangar 30 — Standing Shares [illegible] 1 Wife 1 Step Mother

2 N. Nanganyangar 50 — [illegible] 1 Wife 5 Sons 3 Daughters in law 4 Unmarried Daughter

3 N. Krist nayangar 43 — Do 30 — (3) 3 Sons 2 Unmarried Daughters

4 V. Nanganyangar 60 — Son of the [illegible] 1 Wife 4 Sons 1 Unmarried Daughter young brother

5 S. Krist nayangar 65 — Do — (5) 1 W. 2 Sons 2 Daughters in law 1 Grand Son

6 Venkata Seshayan 98 — Standing Shares Elder — (6) 1 Wife 1 Widow of Elder brother 1 Unmarried Daughter

Alienation Family Devon Land are divided one Patta for Chuttram Daughter for Darmasanam [illegible]

Tableed Rule III of Canon Ten Face Do 87-14-3

Tableed confirm in Rule II Clause 3 of greed & under Rule III Do 75-11-8

2 A/8 = 30 Rupees Thirty Rupees

[illegible] Ramnad 6 6 6 3 9

To the [illegible] 87-14-3 support of Choultry of Muddu Ramalingapuram in the Village of the same name No effectively kept up

Register No. 81
Sheet No. 95 A

400 added [illegible] to the [illegible] of Dharmasanam

Dharmasanam

Cultivated	25	29-19
	92-5-3	107-85
	117-5-3	137-04
[illegible]	260	225
	588 1/4	529-43
	838 1/2	754-43
		891-47
		2052-29

Dharmasanam Jodi Ser Muddu Ramalingapuram Setupati Dato Salvaho nasacan 1707 A.D. 1725

Do Do Son Tableeds of Dewan Mootto Ialappa Pillai 1790 A.D.

1 Narra nayangar
1 Ranganyangar
1 Krist nayangar
1 Rodenda Rama Iyengar
1 Sreevasa [illegible]

Rate of Government Taliqs

	Maximum	Minimum
Dry	3 9 7	1 7
Wet	10 13 3	5 7

Average rates of Government Taliqs per Acre

Dry	1 5 6	
Wet	4 6 1	

Details of average income of the last 15 years of Zemindary on wet land in the Tichel Taliq of Ramnad

A

on Fasli 1190	Cultivated area in Acres	Gross Pattas	Public Zemindar's Share at 10 per cent	Average prices of Grains	Value of the quantity of Grains given in Kists	Rates per Acre
(Varaqu) R. A. P.	A. C.	R. R. A. P.	R. R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1750 11 —	37069 —	15847 — —	61838 — 12	2 — 10 — 6	1532621 —	4 — 6 — 2

Dry rates prevailing in Zemindary Taliqs

Maximum	Minimum
— 13 6	— 4 — 6

(Continued from 15 page) The Grand Father of the person No 1 — 2 — 3 of 16 purchased lands some of the lands in AD 1704 1706 1718 1719 1729 1736 1733 1752 1847 & 1848 for Pgs 933 on 11 occasions. 3 Bills are on Stamped paper & 8 on plain paper —

1 The Father of the person No 4 of 16 purchased lands in AD 1823 1828 1832 & 1835 for Pgs 6 Two Bills are on plain paper

1 The person No 5 of 16 purchased lands in AD 1827 1829 1832 1840 1845 1848 1849 1842 1839 & 1862 for Pgs 356 One Bill is on Stamped paper 12 are on plain paper

1 The Grand Father of the person No 6 & 7 of 16 purchased some of the lands when & where it is not known as the Bill is lost Tenure is Rent free enjoyment proved

1 The person No 8 of 16 purchased lands in AD 1880 for Pgs 84 One Bill of sale is on Stamped paper

1 The Father & Brother of the persons No 9 & 10 of 16 purchased lands in AD 1804 & 1806 for Pgs 172 Two Bills are on plain paper

1 persons No 13 14 15 & 16 of 16 Their Grand Father purchased [illegible] in AD 1819 1824 18[illegible] & 1832 for Pgs 33 [illegible] Two Bills are [illegible]

	Kaiyan	52	Father	1 Son
9	Kadugasandai Sami Ayan	53	Son of the person No 2 of 13	(9) 1 Wife 1 Son 1 Married Daughter 1 Daughter in law
10	Kristnayan Ramnad	42	Son of the person No 3 of 30	(10) 1 Wife 1 Son
11	Tati Ayan Ancrindal	63	Son of the person No 3 of 30	(11) 1 Young brother 1 Wife of the person No 3 of 30 1 Son of the person No 3 of 30 1 Married Daughter
12	Sivaniyan Ayangar Kadugasandal	40	Son of the person No 3 of 30	(12) 4 Son 2 Unmarried sons 1 Grandson
13	Rangasami Ayangar	33	Grand Son of the person No 2 of 13	(13) 1 Wife 1 Younger brother
14	Sivamalo Ayangar	13	Son of the person No 2 of 13	(14) 1 Wife 1 Son 1 Son in law 1 Married Daughter
15	Sivathanga Ayangar	35	Grand Son of the person No 2 of 13	(15) 1 Wife 1 Brother
16	Vedanta Mayangar	44	Son of the person No 2 of 13	(16) 1 Wife 1 Son 1 Married Daughter 1 Unmarried Daughter
	Sarakkatta			
17	Sivaniyan Sayangar	22	Ab	(17) 1 Wife
	Ramnad			
18	Kadando Ramayangar	25	Nephew	(18) 1 Wife 2 Young brothers
	Kadugasandai		Father	1 Brother
19	Sivasami Ayan	68	Father	(19) 1 Wife 2 Sons 1 Daughter in law
20	Pattu Sami Ayan	22	Son	(20) 1 Wife 1 Brother 1 Young brother 1 Wife of the [illegible]
21	Kalan dai Samy Ayan	46	Son	(21) 1 Wife 3 Son 1 Daughter in law
22	Sivamiyan Ayangar	18	Son	(22) 1 Wife 2 Son 1 Unmarried [illegible]

D 52

Vide the preceding one

R. D.

The person of Nº 22 purchased lands in A.D. 1857 for 8 Pagodas 80 fanams on the Thandalai Nair the Agreed Bill of sale on plain Palmyra paper.

1 The person Nº 22 of 016 purchased some lands long ago. But no Bills they all lost. Transaction proved to be Bona fide.

1 The person Nº 24 of 016 purchased lands. But Bill of sale was lost. Transaction of sale proved to be Bona fide.

1 The father of the person Nº 24 of 016 gave the lands in question opposite to the names Nº 25 & 26 in eight 30 years ago to the person Nº 25 of 016. No Deed. Donor admits the transaction. Enjoyment proved. Transaction is Bona fide.

1 The father of the person Nº 16 of 016 acquired on the lands in A.D. 1839 as bequest from his younger Sister's Husband. Will is on plain Palmyra paper. The General rules were performed by the father of the person Nº 16 of 016. Transaction is Bona fide. Enjoyment proved.

23 Kuppan = 80	60	Son of Thoyal Chetter	(23) Mon
Pudukkalai			
24 Pangayan = 80	32	Al	(24) 1 Wife
Alandanur			
25 Parayano younger	40	Al	(25) 1 Wife & Mother
26 Sivan Koo			
26 Ayanger	35	Al	(26) 1 Wife & Mother 1 Sister
27 Paramasivan Annual	35	Son of younger brother of the person Nº 16 of 016	(27) 2 Women Daughter Mother Son is unbridled person with family

Wet lands consist of 4 Tanks. Three are small & one is large. They are fed by Temple Streams. The Malabarians state that 2 small Tanks & one large Tank breached in A.D. 1845 from the floods of the river Vaigai & that one small Tank is in repair. They again say that an estimate has been formed by the Government people 6 years ago for 500 Pagodas to restore the 3 Tanks but nothing was done & that they are very anxious to restore the Tanks. Since the Government has offered to give the same for Short term portions [illegible] 300 Pagodas have been advanced both by the Malabarians & the Rajah of Ramnad & the remaining work completed. The Malabarians also state that since four years ago the Rajah repaired the Tanks partly & left the remaining work unfinished. The Malabarians also state that out of two Pallams only 30 kuli of Wet are cultivated annually & the rest is 256 waste from want of water. They admit that [illegible] will be cultivated if the Tanks are restored. There are 8 breaches in the large Tank. Not a single drop of water is allowed to remain. In fact the Malabarians [illegible] the influence of the present Head of the Government, who cares very little about the interests of Pallivasal Village & keeps aloof without [illegible] the Tanks at a [illegible] annual loss. There are strict Government measures [illegible] to restore the Tanks at once at the expense of Poondi Jamas & Dasiya [illegible] Hence I must calculate the value of the Village on the average net profits that may be derived when the Tanks are restored. Nanjah lands are not of a very superior [illegible] Some of the lands used to be fallowed 2 times when the Tanks were in repair. They again say that the Dry lands are fallowed annually to 225 Acres and the rest are [illegible] years waste. It is true that the country people have no much anxiety to fallow Dry lands & none of them live on Dry grain. They admit that all the Dry lands are [illegible] fallowed. Some of the Dry Sandy lands are growing with Jungle trees. Pulse is raised in 4 or 5 Acres annually. No Paruppu or Pyru crops are raised after the Rice [illegible]

The average net profits of the Malabarians as per their own statement are 35 Pagodas. They failed to produce to me the accounts from which they prepared the said net profits. Hence their statement is not trustworthy. According to their own statement the following calculation stands thus.

Say 29 Acres are fallowed annually. Inferior soil produces at 4 Rollen of grain per Acre. The gross produce of 29 Acres is 116 Rollen. The Malabarians say 58 Rollen. The value of this at 2 Pagodas per Rollen after is below the average price of 13 years given in the statement marked A in the preceding [illegible] is 116 Pagodas. "Nelavari" "Vaikkal" Vary at 10 [illegible] per Rollen of seed land. For 25 Rollen on 29 Acres, is 16 Pagodas. Hence the gross income is 132 Pagodas. To this add the income from Pulse of 225 Acres fallowed land at 4 Rs per Acre (this is very liberal) is 56 Pagodas. Say for other arable lands of 529 Acres of Short & Tree Arams per Acre is 33 Pagodas. The gross income comes to 221 Pagodas. To this be added the income that may be derived from 107 Acres of Wet lands that may be brought under plough if the Tanks are repaired at 18 per Acre after deducting Maramaruthi Varam. The total income then comes to 328 Pagodas even if the calculation is made liberally. Hence the Malabarians say that their income is 38 Pagodas. Thus their statement is false. Again the value of the Village therefore is 328 Pagodas.

Now I prove the accounts of the Malabarians to be false. It is true that the average of the Crop as well as Government Sale prices are very high. But the deductions [illegible] I admit 16 Pagodas the value & reduce the value to 312 Pagodas at the request of the Malabarians. They cheerfully agree to the 2 Rs 30 [illegible]

[illegible]