in the Taluk of in the District of

Relationship of Original Grantee and of subsequent and present Holders :—Length of possession.							
	Particulars regarding present Owner. If the Inam has been sub-divided, the name, etc., of each sharer should be entered in these columns.					REMARKS.	
Name entered in the survey, or in any subsequent accounts, and relationship to predecessors.	Name and age.	Place of residence.	Relation to original grantee or subsequent Registered holders.	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.	If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year.	An abstract of the Government order in every case of lapse already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's opinion and recommendation.	Decision of the Inam Commissioner o his Assistants.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Please see original Sheet in ~~the~~ Below the Bundle

Sheet No. 383 (Extract)

Tiruppalagudi Dharmasanam village

Ramnad Zamindari

Madura District.

XIII-5- 6-12.

Encl 152 . is in No 760/27 + 806/27

Sheet No. 383 (Extract)

Register (No. 372)

Register of Inams in the Village of Tiruppalakudi (No.), in the Taluk of Rajasingamangalam Ramnad Zemindary in the District of Madura.

Sheet No. 383 (Extract)

3

Class, Extent and Value of Inam.							Description, Tenure and Documents in support of the Inam.					Name and Relationship of Original Grantee and of subsequent and present Holders:—Length of possession.								Remarks.	
			Extent					Tenure.			Written Instruments in support of the claim.				Particulars regarding present Owner. If the Inam has been sub-divided, the name, etc., of each sharer should be entered in these columns.						
Number of Case or entire holding under one grant in this village.	General class to which the Inam belongs.	Survey number and name of field or fields comprised in the grant. Dry, Wet, or Garden.	Local Measure. Even where the local measure is in Acres, Goontas and Annas, it is to be entered in this column.	Acres & Decimals. English measure.	Survey Assessment. Where no Survey has been made, and no Assessment fixed by Government, the sum paid by the ryot to the Inamdar, or the average Assessment of similar Government land should be entered in column 7.	Revised or present Assessment.	Description of Inam. If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, etc., whether they are efficiently kept up.	Whether free of tax, i.e., sarva, dumbala, etc., or liable to quit-rent, i.e., jodi, kattubadi, bodiga, etc. Amount of latter to be entered.	Hereditary unconditional for life only, or for two or more lives.	By whom granted and in what year.	Original sanad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced or lost, etc., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced, should be given.	Name of original grantee.	Name entered in the register prepared according to Reg. XXXI of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts; and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee.	Name entered in the survey, or in any subsequent accounts, and relationship to predecessors.	Name and age.	Place of residence.	Relation to original grantee or subsequent Registered holders.	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.	If unconnected with the original holders, possessor how obtained, and in what year.	An abstract of the Government order in every case of lapse already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's opinion and recommendation.	Decision of the Inam Commissioner or his Assistants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

1/2 village Dharmasanam.

No 1 is enjoying —	1 3/32
No 2 Do —	1 3/32
No 3 Do —	1 1/16
No 4 Do —	0 15/16
Nos 5 + 6 are Do —	4 7/16
No 7 is Do —	0 7/16
No 8 Do Do —	0 11/16
No 9 Do Do —	0 11/16
No 10 Do Do —	1 15/16
Nos 11 + 12 are Do —	0 21/32
No 13 is Do	0 43/64
Nos 14 + 15 are Do	0 43/64
No 16 is Do	10 49/64
No 17 Do Do	4 5/6
No 18 Do Do	1 1/32
No 19 Do Do	1 1/32
No 20 Do Do	1 29/32
No 21 Do Do	1 13/16
No 22 Do Do	2 1/32
Nos 23 + 24 are Do	1 3/64
No 25 is Do	0 7/32
Nos 26 + 27 Do Do	1 - 0
No 28 is Do	1 1/16
No 29 Do Do	0 1/2
No 30 Do Do	2 7/32
No 31 Do Do	1 29/6 sic
No 32 Do Do	1 59/64
No 33 Do Do	0 5/16
	48 - 0

I. This is one of the villages in the Zemindary of Ramnadpuram. 5/16 of the village is an endowment made to the temple of Sri Nandra Nada Swami in Tiruppalakudy, 3/16 of the village is granted for the support of the choultry of Sundara Doss in Tiruppalakudy and the remaining half village is Dharmasanam granted for the support of Tirumala Sastry and Parameswara Bhattar etc. The two former are permanent and the latter is a hereditary grant. This village has no pattas. It was lost. The village is supported by the accounts of F. 1211 etc. The temple is efficiently kept up. The chattram building is a thatched one and not tiled one. Daily four ~~brahmins~~ brahmins are fed in the choultry. The area of the entire village corresponds to that given in the account of F. 1211 etc., No takarar about the area nor about the boundaries on the part of Rany's Vakil. Hence the area of 849 1/2 acres is confirmed here. There are recognized boundaries for Devastanam, Chattram and Dharmasanam lands. The Devadayam portion of the village is in possession or under management of the Rany. The chattram portion is under management of the trustee. As the choultry portion of the village was under management of the Zemindar or Government Officers who had charge of the Zemindary in A.D. 1815 or about that year, the said chattaram portion of the village was not entered in the account of A.D. 1815. It is said that the chattram was placed under ×

× attachment as the holders thereof failed to make good of the arrear of porupu or jodi.

The Dharmasanam portion consists of 48 equal vritties. They are enjoyed as shown in the margin. Lands are divided. Exchange of lands are to be made once in 16 years according to the practice of the village. But the lands were not exchanged since the last 26 years from want of ~~unanity~~ unanimity in the Mahajanams. Formerly the Dharmasanam portion was consisting 36 vritties. Now they are raised to 48. Porupu is paid on the number of vritties equally and permanently. There is much takarars about the pangus or vritties. They will be detailed below.

I The persons Nos 5, 6, 7, 16, 17, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 in Col 16 say that they acquired their lands partly by purchase and partly by gift in A.D. 1772 1792 - 1794 - 1812 - 1819 - 1820 - 1823 - 1824 - 1825 - 1826 - 1827 - 1833 - 1834 - 1835 - 1836 - 1842 - 1845 - 1848 - 1850 - 1856 and 1857 for Rs. 2441-3-7. Bills of sales are 43 on plain cadjan leaves and thirteen are on stamped cadjan leaves.

I The persons Nos 8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-18-19-20-22-23-24-25-33 say that they are standing share holders in the village or in other words co-partners of the descendants of the original grantee. The Mahajanams say that ~~this~~ this is true, but there is no documentary evidence.

I The Mahajanams admit the right of all the persons in Col 16 (and the validity of the transactions and genuineness of the documents) except in a few instances. The details of which are given below.

II The persons Nos 21 + 16 pleaded that half vritty out of the lands entered opposite to the person No 17 is the property of one Ramavadani, that the said Ramavadani has a daughter's son named Venkataramaier at Manar Kovils in Tanjore District, that the heirs of the said Ramavadani was not seen in the village since the last half century and that the said Ramavadani mortgaged the said half vritty to the grandfather of the person No 17 sixty (60) years ago and that they are now 55 years and 25 years old, and that they are born 5 and 30 years after the lands have

AIII-5. 6-13. Sheet No. 383 (Extract)

Register (No. Register of Inams in the Village of Tirupalakudi (No.),

Class, Extent and Value of Inam.							Description, Tenure and Documents in support of the Inam.						Name and
			Extent					Tenure.					
Number of Cose or entire holding where one grant in this village.	General class to which the Inam belongs.	Survey number and name of field or fields comprised in the grant. Dry, Wet, or Garden.	Local Measure. Even where the local measure is in Acres, Cents and Annas, it is to be entered in this column	Acres & Decimals English measure.	Survey Assessment. Where no Survey has been made, and no Assessment fixed by Government, the sum paid by the ryot to the Inamdar, or the average Assessment of similar Government land should be entered in column 7.	Revised or present Assessment.	Description of Inam. If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, etc., whether they are efficiently kept up.	Whether free of tax, i.e., sarva, dumbala, etc., or liable to quit-rent, i.e., jodi, kattubadi, bediga, etc. Amount of latter to be entered.	Hereditary unconditional for life only, or for two or more lives.	By whom granted and in what year.	Written Instruments in support of the claim. Original sanad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced or lost, etc., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced, should be given.	Name of original grantee.	Name entered in the register prepared according to Reg. XXXI of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts; and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

have been mortgaged. They admit that the half writty is in possession of the family of the person No. 17 since the last 60 years. The defendant No. 17 pleaded that it was sold to his grandfather in the year Sukla or A.D. 1809 for Rs. 152/- and produced the documents concerning it. The bill of sale shews that the seller borrowed some money from the grandfather of the person in Col. 16. No. 17, and that if the sellers is not to pay the money back or clear the debt within a period of 9 years, the land is to become the sole property of the grandfather of the person No. 17. The money was not paid though the stipulated period to clear the debt expired 45 years ago. Though there are no witnesses naturally to prove the genuineness of the document, I see no reason to doubt its genuineness in the absence of evidences to that effect. I gave due notice to the heirs of the seller Ramavadani but none of them appeared before me though three months have classed. Three statements are produced to me by the person in Col. 16 are contradicting another from ill feeling ~~with~~ existing among themselves. As the person No. 17 proved to be rightful owner of the property (half writty) the land is registered in his name.

I one Ganapathi aiyan claims to 1 3/16 of a writty from the persons Nos. 31 and 32 in Col. 16 on the ground that the latter (No. 31 and 32) are enjoying the lands improperly in his absence since the last 40 or 5 years on the ground that Lakshmi ammal his fathers elder brother's widow who died 4 years ago without issue sold this and the some extent of lands in Kottiga Kottai Dharmasanam to them for Rs. 201-4-0 and that as she performed her funeral rites, the lands must revert to him. He again says that he was absent on the day the widow died, at Madura and that her sister's son removed the corpse. Enquiring the witnesses who attested the documents or bill of sales, it is proved that the

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Sheet No. 383 (Extract)

in the Taluk of Rajasingamangalam, Ramnad Dy in the District of Madura. 52

Relationship of Original Grantee and of subsequent and present Holders:—Length of possession.							
	Particulars regarding present Owner. If the Inam has been sub-divided, the name, etc., of each sharer should be entered in these columns.						
Name entered in the survey, or in any subsequent accounts, and relationship to predecessors.	Name and age.	Place of residence.	Relation to original grantee or subsequent Registered holders.	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.	If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year.	REMARKS. An abstract of the Government order in every case of lapse already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's opinion and recommendation.	Decision of the Inam Commissioner or his Assistants.
16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

transaction is bonafide and that ~~She~~ and the claimant are divided members. Hence the sale is confirmed and the parties are referred to Civil Court. The lands are in possession of the purchasers. Bills of sales are on plain cadjan papers. The persons Nos. 31 and 32 in Col. 16 plead that the defendant has no claim to the lands.

I The person No. 20 in Column 16 claims to 1/4 writty from the person No. 5 in Col. 16 on the ground that he executed a bill of sale on a plain cadjan leaf as having sold the said 1/4 writty to the person No. 5 for 31 Rs. and that the seller never paid the money to him, and that the lands now are under the superintendence of the person No. 5 in Col. 16. It is proved that the transaction did take place actually as admitted by the person No. 20 (claimant) the lands are in possession of the purchaser. Hence the claim is rejected and the lands are registered in the name of the purchaser.

I The person No. 21 in Col. 16 pleaded that the person No. 30 in Col. 16 is enjoying 14/16 writti belonging to certain deserted parties. It is proved by documents and witnesses satisfactorily that, of these lands, his father's elder brothers acquired 6/16 of a writty in A.D. 1824 in gift and 1 1/2 writty by purchase for 315 Rs. in A.D. 1857 from the legal owners thereof. Deed of gift is on plain cadjan paper and bills of sales are on stamped cadjan paper. Transactions are bonafide. Enjoyment proved. Hence the claim is rejected.

I The person No. 29 in Col. 16 claimed to 1/2 writty out of the lands entered opposite to the name of the person No. 21 in Col. 16 on the ground that his father mortgaged the lands when he does not know to the father of the person No. 21 in Col. 16 who died 25 years ago for an unlimited periods and in proof of which he produced a bill of sales dated 1772 A.D. showing that their ancestors purchased one writty in that year. It is proved

XXII-5-6-13.

Sheet No. 383 (Extract)

Register (No.   Register of Inams in the Village of Tirupakudi (No.   ),

Sheet No. 383 (Extract)

in the Taluk of Rajasingamangalam, Ramnad Zy in the District of Madura

Class, Extent and Value of Inam.							Description, Tenure and Documents in support of the Inam.					Name and Relationship of Original Grantee and of subsequent and present Holders:—Length of possession.									
			Extent					Tenure.							Particulars regarding present Owner. If the Inam has been sub-divided, the name, etc., of each sharer should be entered in these columns.						
Number of Case or entire holding under one grant in this village.	General class to which the Inam belongs.	Survey number and name of field or fields comprised in the grant. Dry, Wet, or Garden.	Local Measure. Even where the local measure is in Acres, Goontas and Annas, it is to be entered in this column.	Acres & Decimals. English measure.	Survey Assessment. Where no Survey has been made, and no Assessment fixed by Government, the cess paid by the ryot to the Inamdar, or the average Assessment of similar Government land should be entered in column 7.	Revised or present Assessment.	Description of Inam. If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, etc, whether they are efficiently kept up.	Whether free of tax, i.e., sarva, dumbala, etc., or liable to quit-rent, i.e., jodi, kattubadi, bediga, etc. Amount of latter to be entered.	Hereditary unconditional for life only, or for two or more lives.	By whom granted and in what year.	Written Instruments in support of the claim. Original sanad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced or lost, etc., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced, should be given.	Name of original grantee.	Name entered in the register prepared according to Reg. XXXI of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts; and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee.	Name entered in the survey, or in any subsequent accounts, and relationship to predecessors.	Name and age.	Place of residence.	Relation to original grantee or subsequent Registered holders.	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.	If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year.	REMARKS. An abstract of the Government order in every case of lapse already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's opinion and recommendation.	Decision of the Inam Commissioner or his Assistants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

proud that ~~Co-partners~~ the claim is false and the lands are in possession of the
person No. 30 in Col. 16 from time immemorial. Hence the claim is rejected.
One Rampur Subbaiyen claims ~~to~~ 6/16 of a writty from the persons Nos. 22,
and 23 in Col. 16. Vide remark in the village of Kottaiyur Kottai.
1. One Porgam Sami aiyangar pleads that his ancestors had 7 writties in
this village 70 years ago, and that they were usurped by the villagers -
50 years ago when they left this village for Chola Desam. The villagers deny
every knowledge of the ~~transaction~~ matter. The Claimant produces 7 documents
dated Krody, Vishvavasu and Parabhava or A.D. 1784, 1785, + 1786 for Rs 875.
It is true that the Claimant had lands in this village but they fell
in possession of others half century ago in possession either legally or
illegally. Hence I rejected the claim and referred the party to Civil Court.
Valuation of Dharmasanam portions 1. Wet lands depend upon a tank. It is
large in size. It is fed by jungle stream and by the two large channels
which carry the water of the tanks in the ayan villages. The Mahajanams
say that the lands classed as poramboke are not fit for cultivation
though they are very extensive. Wet and dry lands classed as
waste are not mettukad or lands cultivated occasionally. The results
of my enquiry go to prove that small extent of wet and dry are
left waste but not to such an extent as reported to be by the
Mahajanams. The statements of the Mahajanams are not uniform.
Some say that there are no waste lands and others say that there
are some waste lands. The tank is sound and the supplying
channels are an influential ones. Wet lands are cultivated 2nd
time annually to 1/8 of the wet area. The Mahajanams say
that the wet lands are not cultivated 2nd time in
some

Some years except. Scarcity of water is felt occasionally as it is
usual in this district. Vanhire is not raised in this Dharmasanam
portion. The Devadayam and ~~is~~ Chattram portions of the villages are
not fit to be compared with the Dharmasanam portion, because -
the former are in ruin from want of proper care and management.
There are no accounts to show the average income of those portions.
I have tried to procure the average rates of wet assessment of the
adjacent villages as directed by the acting Commissioner's dated
23rd July 1863; but in vain as there are no materials to deduce the
said details. I have entered therefore, the statement A on the third
side which shews the quantity produced in an acre of land
during the last 15 years in the Taluk in which the Dharmasanam
is situated. It is true that it is not a proper criterion to judge the
fairness of any valuation, but it will shows what are the capa-
-bilities of soil etc. Average profits of the Dharmasanam portion are
238 Rs. as per statement of the Mahajanams. Of this if the jodi of Rs. 181.
is deducted, the net profits are 57 Rs. This is quite false and unfair.
The statement A will shew that during the last 15 years an acre
of wet land produced at 5 Kalams of grain and that grain was
sold during that period in the Taluk in which the Dharmasanam
is situated at 2-13-0 per Kallam. The punja rates of the neighbour-
-ing villages are at 8 as per acres and the average rates of the
taluk in which the Dharmasanam is situated varies from
2-4-1 to 9 ~~Rs~~ as. per acre. The soil is of a medium character generally.

The

8 A.III-5- 6-11. Sheet No. 383 (Extract)

Register (No.) Register of Inams in the Village of Tirupakudi (No.),

Sheet No. 383 (Extract) 9/4

in the Taluk of Rajasingamangalam } Ramnad Zy in the District of Madura.

Class, Extent and Value of Inam.							Description, Tenure and Documents in support of the Inam.					- .	Name and
Number of Case or entire holding under one grant in this village.	General class to which the Inam belongs	Survey number and names of field or fields comprised in the grant. Dry, Wet, or Garden.	Extent: Local Measure. Even where the local measure is in Acres, Goontas and Annas, it is to be entered in this column.	Extent: Acres & Decimals. English measure.	Survey Assessment. Where no Survey has been made, and no Assessment fixed by Government, the cess paid by the ryot to the Inamdar, or the average Assessment of similar Government land should be entered in column 7.	Revised or present Assessment.	Description of Inam. If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, etc, whether they are efficiently kept up.	Tenure: Whether free of tax, i.e., sarva, dumbala, etc., or liable to quit-rent, i.e., jodi, kattubadi, bediga, etc. Amount of latter to be entered.	Hereditary unconditional for life only, or for two or more lives.	By whom granted and in what year.	Written Instruments in support of the claim. Original sanad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced or lost, etc., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced, should be given.	Name of original grantee.	Name entered in the register prepared according to Reg. XXXI of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts; and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Relationship of Original Grantee and of subsequent and present Holders:—Length of possession.						Remarks.	
	Particulars regarding present Owner. If the Inam has been sub-divided, the name, etc., of each sharer should be entered in these columns.						
Name entered in the survey, or in any subsequent accounts, and relationship to predecessors.	Name and age.	Place of residence.	Relation to original grantee or subsequent Registered holders.	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.	If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year.	An abstract of the Government order in every case of lapse already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's opinion and recommendation.	Decision of the Inam Commissioner or his Assistants.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

The Dry lands generally are Sandy. After entering much into detail about the state of the Dharmasanam portion, I frame the valuation of the same as follows with the aid of the Mahajanams. The wet and Dry lands are of Superior quality.

(Wet Cultivated) 97 acres at Rs 5 per acre 485-0-0
(Waste nominal) 43 acres at 3 Do Do —— 129-0-0
614-0-0
Dry lands 100 acres at 1/2 Re per acre —— 50-0-0
" Do 116 acres at 1/4 Do Do —— 29-0-0
79-0-0
693-0-0

Ramnadpuram } Sd/- A. Sudarsana Row
30-7-63. } D.C.

Rates of Government Taluks per acre
Maximum Minimum
Dry 3-9-9 —— 0-1-7
Wet 10-13-3 —— 0-5-9

Average rates of Government Taluks
per acre
Dry 1-5-6
Wet 4-6-1

Details of average income of the last 15 years of the zemindar on wet land in the Taluk of Rajasingamangalam of Ramnad.

From F. 1256 to F. 1270	Cultivated area in acre	Gross outturn	Of which Zemindar's share at 40 per cent.	Average prices of grains	Value of the quantity of grains given in Col. 4	Rates per acre
K. M. P.	A. C.	K. M. P.	K. M. P.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.
48085-4-4	56139-50	282485-3-0	112994-0-0	2-13-0	317785-10-0	5-10-0.

Dry rates prevailing in zemindary Taluk of Rajasingamangalam
Maximum 2-4-1 Minimum 0-9-0.

Salwar Cultivation of
F. 1256-7910
F. 1257-26716
F. 1258-10859
F. 1259-15798
F. 1260-22695
F. 1261-22647
F. 1262-26824
F. 1263-14059
Fasli 1264-22367
Do 1265-17742
Do 1266-21157
Do 1267-12561
F. 1268-14855
F. 1269-12357
F. 1270-23930

As per account of F. 1211.

Nanja (Virayadi)	357-9-3/4	417.55
Punja (Kurukam)	480-0-0	432.00
		849.55
Deduct Poramboke		
Temple site Virayadi	2-0-0	2.33
Village site Do	10-0-0	11.68
Bed of tank Do	30-0-0	35.04
Tank Do	8-0-0	9.30
Arable lands Do	67-9-3/4	79.00
	117-9-3/4	137.35
Remainder		712-20
5/16 village Devadayam		
Deduct Devadayam in Devastanam portion		
Nanja Virayadi	36-8-0	42.69
Punja Kurukam	4-0-0	3.60
		46.29
Remainder		665.91
Nanja Virayadi Cultivated	36-0-0	42.05
Not waste	7-6-0	8.65
	43-6-0	50.70
Punja Kurukam Cultivated	5-0-0	4.50
Not waste	151-0-0	135.90
	156-0-0	140.40
		191.10

Deduced from the statement etc., produced by the Mahajanams.

433-2-0

For the Support of Pagoda of Stri Mandra-nada Swami in Tirupalakudi. Now efficiently kept up.

Jodi 119-13-3

Permanent.

Tribhuvana Chakravarty

Account of F. 1211 Account of A.D. 1815. Account of F. 1244.

Stri Mandra Nada Swami

In F. 1211. Mandranada Swami Kovil Tirupalakudi 5/16 village Nanja Virayadi 119-3-1/4. A.C. 139.18. Punja Virayadi 1-11-4 Kurukam 160-0 A.C. 144.00. Total 283.18.

In A.D. 1815 Mandranada Swami Kovil Tirupalakudi 5/16 village Nanja Virayadi 119-3-1/4. A.C. 139.18. Punja 1-11-4 Kurukam 160-0-0. A.C. 144.00. Total 283.18.

Tirupalakudi
Stri Mandra nada Swami
Trustee
Stree Parvata-Vardani Nachiar avergal
Rany of the Zemindary of Ramnad
46.

Separate patta is recommended.

To be Confirmed under Rule III cl. one
Taxfree
Jodi 119-13-3.
Sd/- A. Sudarsana Rao
Deputy Collector
29-7-63.

Confirmed as recommended.
Sd/ W.T. Blair
Ag. Inam Commr.
3-9-63
T.D. No. 195

10

AIII-5. 6-11.

Sheet No. 383 (Extract)

Register (No.) Register of Inams in the Village of Tirupakudi (No.), in the Taluk of Rajasingamangalam Ramnad Zy in the District of Madura.

11

Class, Extent and Value of Inam.							Description, Tenure and Documents in support of the Inam					Name and Relationship of Original Grantee and of subsequent and present Holders;—Length of possession.								Remarks.	
			Extent					Tenure.							Particulars regarding present Owner. If the Inam has been sub-divided, the name, etc., of each sharer should be entered in these columns.						
Number of Case or entire holding under one grant in this village.	General class to which the Inam belongs	Survey number and name of field or fields comprised in the grant. Dry, Wet, or Garden.	Local Measure. Even where the local measure is in Acres, Goontas and Annas, it is to be entered in this column.	Acres & Decimals English measure.	Survey Assessment. Where no Survey has been made, and no Assessment fixed by Government, the cess paid by the ryot to the Inamdar, or the average Assessment of similar Government land should be entered in column 7.	Revised or present Assessment.	Description of Inam. If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, etc, whether they are efficiently kept up.	Whether free of tax, i.e., sarva, dumbala, etc., or liable to quit-rent, i.e., jodi, kattubadi, bediga, etc. Amount of latter to be entered.	Hereditary unconditional for life only, or for two or more lives.	By whom granted and in what year.	Written Instruments in support of the claim. Original sanad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced or lost, etc., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced, should be given.	Name of original grantee.	Name entered in the register prepared according to Reg. XXXI of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts, and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee.	Name entered in the survey, or in any subsequent accounts, and relationship to predecessors.	Name and age.	Place of residence.	Relation to original grantee or subsequent Registered holders.	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.	If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year.	An abstract of the Government order in every case of lapse already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's opinion and recommendation.	Decision of the Inam Commissioner or his Assistants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		3/16 village choultry Nanja Varayadi cultivated Not waste — Punja Kurukam cultivated Not waste	18-0-0 22-0-0 40-0-0 4-0-0 76-0-0 80-0-0	21.03 25.68 46.71 3.60 68.40 72.00 118.71		259-14-0	For the support of Sundara Doss choultry in Tirupalakudi. Now efficiently kept up.	Jodi 29-15-4 Resumed	Permanent.	Tiruthuvana Chakkravarthi.	Account of F. 1211. Taken of the Dewan of Hukkim Kalappa Pillai of Paralikam on A.D. 1785.	Sundara Doss Choultry.	In F. 1211. Sundaradoss choultry 3/16 village Nanja Varayadi 59-8-3 1/8. A.C. 69.58 Punja Varayadi 0-13-2 Kurukam 80.0.0 A.C. 72.0.0 Total 141.58.	Not entered.	Tirupalakudi Sundara Doss Choultry Trustee 1. Sundaramaiyan 50 2. Gopalaiyan 28		Separate patta is recommended. Resumed as per B.P. No 1653/misc dated 14-5-02 (Vide Collector's order on C. No 3815 of 02 dated 15-5-02). Sd/- A. Uppandara Pai Treasury Deputy Collector 29-5-02			To be Confirmed under Rule VII clause one. Tax free, jodi 29-15-4 Sd/- A. Sudarsana Rao Deputy Collector 29-7-63	Confirmed as recommended. Sd/- W.T. Blair, Ag. Inam Commr. 3-9-63 T.D. No 196.
		1/2 village Dharmasanam Nanja Varayadi Cultivated Waste — Punja Kurukam Cultivated Waste —	83-7-1½ 36-6-4½ 120-0-0 20-0-0 220-0-0 240-0-0	97.49 42.61 140.10 18.00 198.00 216.00 356.10 665.91		693-0-0	Dharmasanam.	Jodi 181-0-2	Hereditary.	Tirumala Raghunatha Sethupathy dated Salivahana Sakam 1590 A.D. 1668.	Account of F. 1211. Account of A.D. 1815. Account of F. 1246.	1. Tirumala Sastri 2. Parameswara Bhattar	In F. 1211 Dharmasanam Tirupalakudi 1/2 village Nanja Varayadi 178-11-3 6/16 A.C. 208.75 Punja Varayadi 2-10-0 A.C. 216.00. Kurukam 240-0-0 Total 424.75. In F. 1244 Tirupalakudi Area none. In F. 1246 Tirupalakudi Nanja Varayadi 357-6-3/4 A.C. 417.55. Punja Varayadi 5-5-0 Kurukam 480-0-0 A.C. —	In A.D. 1815 Dharmasanam Tirupalakudi Kattaiachari 1/2 village Nanja Varayadi 178-11-6/16. A.C. 208.73. Punja Varayadi 2-10-0 Kurukam 240-0-0 A.C. 216.00. Total 424.73. 1 Kailasam aiyan, 2. Subramaniaiyan etc.	Tirupalakudi 1. Venkatarama aiyan 28		Grandson of the person No 2 in Col. 15	(1) 1 Wife 2 Sons.	Alienation. Jodi is divided. Inams are also divided. One patta is recommended.	To be Confirmed under Rule V clause 3 Agreed to and under Rule VII for alienees. Zemindar's jodi 181-0-2 Government Quit Rent 1/8 = 64-0-0 Sd/- A. Sudarsana Rao 29-7-63 Deputy Collector	Confirmed. The Deputy Collector's disposal of the different claims mentioned in his remarks is approved of. Sd/- W.T. Blair Ag. Inam Commr. 3-9-63 T.D. No 197
															Kattumannarkudi in South Arcot District 2. Mahalingam aiyan 70		Son of the person No 2 in Col. 15.	(2) 1 Wife, 1 Son 1 Married daughter			
															Kurapuli 3. Naganada aiyan 4		Great grandson of ~~grand~~ the person No 2 in Col. 15	(3) 1 Mother			
															Madura 4. Parameswara aiyan 70		Son of younger brother of the person No 2 in Col. 15	(4) 1 Son, 1 Daughter-in-law 1 grandson 1 Married grand daughter-in-law 1 Widowed daughter-in-law.			
															5. Vira Raghava aiyan 58		Do.	(5) 1 Wife, 1 Son 1 Daughter-in-law 1 Married daughter.			
															6. Kristnaiyan 25		Grandson of younger brother of the person No 2 in Col 15	(6) 1 Wife 1 Son			
															7. Sundaramaiyan 28		Do.	(7) 1 Mother			
															Rameswaram 8. Brihateswara aiyan 48		Alienee	(8) 1 Wife, 2 Sons 2 Married daughters			
															× × × 9. Venkataramaiyan 15		Alienee	(9) 1 Mother			
															Puckulam 10. Appataraiyan alias Naganadhaiyan 50		Do.	(10) 1 Wife, 1 Son, 1 Daughter-in-law 1 Unmarried daughter			
															11. Muttusami aiyan		Do.	(11) 1 Wife, 1 Son, 1 Unmarried daughter			
															12. Ramaiyan 35		Do.	(12) 1 Wife			
															13. Ramaswami aiyan 30		Do.	(13) 1 Wife, 2 Sons.			
															14. Virasami aiyan 25		Do.	(14) 1 Mother, 1 Wife			
															15. Naganaiyan 23		Do.	(15) 1 Wife			
															16. Sundararajaiyangar 27		Do.	(16) 1 Wife 1 Son			
															Ramnad 17. Sundaramaiyan 50		Do.	(17) 1 Wife, 1 Son, 1 Daughter-in-law 2 Married daughter			

× × ×

AIII-5- 6-12.

Sheet No. 383 (Extract)

Register (No.) Register of Inams in the Village of Tirupakudi (No.),

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
14 OCT 1927
RAMNAD

Class, Extent and Value of Inam.							Description, Tenure and Documents in support of the Inam.					Name and	
			Extent		Survey Assessment.	Revised or present Assessment.		Tenure.			Written Instruments in support of the claim.		
Number of Case or entire holding under one grant in this village.	General class to which the Inam belongs.	Survey number and name of field or fields comprised in the grant. Dry, Wet, or Garden.	Local Measure. Even where the local measure is in Acres, Goonta and Annas, it is to be entered in this column.	Acres & Decimals English measure.	Where no Survey has been made, and no Assessment fixed by Government, the cess paid by the ryot to the Inamdar, or the average Assessment of similar Government land should be entered in column 7.		Description of Inam. If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, etc, whether they are efficiently kept up.	Whether free of tax, i.e., sarva, dumbala, etc., or liable to quit-rent, i.e., jodi, kattubadi, bediga, etc. Amount of latter to be entered.	Hereditary unconditional for life only, or for two or more lives.	By whom granted and in what year.	Original sanad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced or lost, etc., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced, should be given.	Name of original grantee.	Name entered in the register prepared according to Reg. XXXI of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts; and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Tinnevelly.		
18. Ramakritnaiyan 6	Alienee	(18) 1 Mother
19. Sitaramaiyan 18	Do.	(19) 1 Wife 1 Mother
Ramnad.		
20. Gopalasami aiyan 28	Do.	(20) 1 Wife 1 Son
Tirupalakudi		
21. Nannaiyan 55	Do.	(21) 1 Married daughter
Strivilliputtur in Tinnevelly Dt.		
22. Annavaiyan 60	Do.	(22) 4 Sons 2 daughters-in-law 2 grandsons
Audikodu in Tanjore		
23. Ramaswami aiyan 11	Do.	(23) 1 Mother
24. Kristnaiyan 6	Do.	(24) 1 Elder brother
Kalayar Koil		
25. Sami aiyan alias Subramania Iyer 40	Do.	(25) 1 Wife
Kuravayal		
26. Pichchaiyangar alias Strinivasa aiyangar 22	Do.	(26) 1 Wife 1 Mother
27. Seshaiyangar 15	Do.	(27) 1 Elder brother
Ramnad		
28. Ramaswami aiyan 60	Do.	(28) 1 Wife. 3 Sons.
Kayalangudi		
29. Muthuvaiyan 58	Alienee	(29) None
Tirupalakudi		
30. Sundaramaiyan 40	Do.	(30) Adopted son 1 daughter in law
31. Ganapathi Vadiyar 40	Do.	(31) 1 Son 1 daughter in law 2 granddaughters
32. Raghava Vadiyar 40	Do.	(32) 1 Wife
Mannar Koil in Tanjore District.		
33. Venkataramaiyan 28	Do.	(33) 1 Wife 3 younger brothers

(True Copy)

27.x.27

for Collector

27.x.27. 21/10/27.

966 (A)
27/10/27

3rd sheet

4

I have entered therefore the Statement A on the 2nd side of the first sheet which shews the quantity produced on an acre of land during the last 15 years in the Taluq in which the Darmasanam is situated. It is true that it is not a proper criterion to judge the fairness of any valuation but it will shew what are the capabilities of soil in

Average profits of the Darmasanam portion are 238 Pags a year as per statement of the Mahazanama. After the Rent of Pags 181 is deducted the net profits are 57 Pags

This is quite false & unfair. The Statement A will shew that during the last 15 years an acre of wet land produced at 5 Pullers of grain & that grain was sold during that period in the Taluq in which the Darmasanam is situated at 2.1.3 per Puller — The Punjab rates of the neighbouring Villages are at 8 Rs per acre — ~~[illegible]~~ the average rates of the Taluq in which the Darmasanam is situated varies from 2-4-1 to 9 Rs per acre. The Soil is of a medium character generally. ~~The wet~~ Dry lands generally are sandy. After entering much into detail about the state of the Darmasanam portion, I fix the valuation of the same as follows with the aid of the Mahazanama

The wet & dry lands are of superior quality —

Wet (Cultivated) 97 Acres at 5 Rs per acre	485		
" (Waste nominal) 43 Acres at 3 0 0 0	129	614-0-0	
Dry lands 100 Acres at ½ Rs per acre	50		
" 116 Acres at ¼ 0 0 0	29		
		79	
		Total — 693-0-0	

Register No 372

Sheet No 385

Ramnadapuram
30-7-63

Lakshmana Rao