

Register of Choultry Village of Adittanindal in the Taluk of Marudai of Sivaganga zamindari

Register No. 1150

Year	Patnam	Choultry	Adittanindal	Other	Total
1801	51-35	95-20	31-15-0	29	
1802	50	80	7-10		
1803	50	70	6-10		
Total	51-35	95-20	31-15-0		

Sheet No. 1294

267-43

276-13

As per acct of 1211

Wanga (Vijayadri)	51-35	95-20	31-15-0
Punya - (Choultry)	50	80	7-10
Adittanindal	50	70	6-10
Remainder	296	10	
Total	151-35	245-20	74-25

Wanga (Vijayadri)	50	35
Partly waste (do)	25-7	17-85
Punya (Choultry)	120	67-20
Partly waste (do)	50	28
Total	345	130

Charamanand	50	35
Partly waste (do)	25-7	17-85
Punya (Choultry)	120	67-20
Partly waste (do)	50	28
Total	345	130

Register No. 1150 Adittanindal

This is one of the villages in the pinnerary of Sivaganga - From the Patta of 1721 & from the Tamil account of 1721 & English account of 1723.

In 1815, it appears that, the entire village was endowed to the institution of Narikudi. In the Maratha account of 1723, half of the village is entered in the name of the Institution & no mention is made of the rest - The Patta also appeared for the settlement of all the villages state that half of the village which was Damassanand a century ago was purchased by Marudai Pannaiyar, Dewdar of the predecessor of the Patnam Pannaiyar, & was endowed to the Institution in A.D. 1785, that the said Marudai Pannaiyar - Some time after that, received half of the village & made over the same to his daughter as pin money about 70 years ago & that the half village was purchased for the institution from the funds of the same in A.D. 1848 & 1849 & 1850 for Rs. 333 1/2 from one Venkata Kuppaswami, Velayamma & Co., Gyanaswami Pannaiyar, Pannaiyar & Pannaiyar. Five bills of sale are existences relating to this transaction.

Of these 5 bills, 3 are on stamped paper leaves & two are on plain paper leaves -

For the Iodi Patta of 1211

Support	Patta	Marudai	Choultry	Narikudi
Adittanindal	Vijaya	of 1723	Adittanindal	Choultry
Choultry	Adittanindal	Boundary	Adittanindal	Choultry
Adittanindal	Adittanindal	Adittanindal	Adittanindal	Adittanindal

Dated Board 1815

1785 - 1848

1848 - 1850

1211

1223

1225

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As per Patta of 1211

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1298

1299

1300

May 1799
 1799-1800
 1800-1801
 Average Rates of Government Salugs per acre
 By 1-8-5
 Net 4-6-1

Chattram
 in Narik
 = Kudi-
 2 Patta
 Ramayya
 45
 1 Wife
 2 sons
 1 daughter
 1 daughter
 1 mother
 3 Venkata
 Kuppayya
 60
 1 Wife
 2 sons
 1 daughter
 1 daughter
 1 mother

Vice presiding
 N. S.

Average Value of grain of Meluarum on wet land in Gopalipana Kudi
 Mahanar consisting of Ayas Villages in the Talug of Marnad
 for a period of 15 years

From 1254 to 1270	Cultivated area in Acres	Gross out turn	Of which zamindar's share at 45 per cent	Average prices of grain	Value of quantity of grain given in Col 4.	Ratio per acre.
R. M. P.	A. C.	R. M. P.	R. M. P.	R. S. A. C.	R. S. A. C.	R. S. A. C.
1254-5	7094-54	74186-82	28090-6	1-8-3	41715-13-4	5-14-9

II. The grand father of the person N 2 of 1816 purchased the lands entered opposite to his name in A.D. 1795 from one Sankaravengal Purvai. Deed of gift is on a plain paper leaf.

III. The person N 3 of 1816 acquired his lands in gift in A.D. 1817 from one Namaswamy Taven with some other lands. Deed of gift is on a plain paper leaf. The said Namaswamy Taven purchased the lands previously in A.D. 1824 for Rs. 70 from one Namaswamy Taven. The bills of sale of 1817 & 1824 are on stamped paper leaves.

IV. All the above transactions proved to be bonafide. Enjoined proved.

V. Though the entire Village is entered in the Account of 1211 & of A.D. 1815 as the full revenue endowment, still as it is proved from the foregoing circumstances that half of the Village is held as a personal grant from time immemorial, half of the Village is treated under Rule III & the remaining half under Rule I. The former is an endowment of the full revenue & the latter is a personal grant purchased by the Trustees of the full revenue.

VI. No talk was about the area or about the boundaries on the part of the Rang's Vakeel. The boundaries now inserted in the remanular statement correspond to those in the Account of 1244. Hence the boundaries are confirmed here & the 329 acres & 70 cents entered therein are registered here. No boundaries are given in the Police.

VII. The full revenue is apparently kept up. The Off of full revenue is at Nariduse & a branch full revenue was opened about 30 years ago at Muthamirai under the orders of the then Collector Mr. Blackburne. The full revenue & the Villages appertaining thereto are under the management of the full revenue since the last 30 years as the full revenue misappropriated considerable revenues & involved the Institution into debts. As requested by the Collector, Her Majesty's Govt is entered as trustee of the Institution in 1816 of the preceding side.

(Zamindar)

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Voluntion

IX. Wet. Lands in the Village depend upon one large Tank - It is in repair - It is fed by a Single Stream by the waste of
- Villages - The Tank is filled annually - Scarcity of Water is not felt generally for the lands that are cultivated annually -
The Hall son who appeared for the settlement, showed 70 acres of Wet, 1340 Acres of Dry as ^{uncultivated} land -
The Court says that the cultivated lands are not measured annually - or periodically

The Hakkor who appeared for the settlement, claimed 70 acres of land, & stated that the full water lands are not measured accurately - or precisely
of 70 fathoms of dry waste - He asserts that the full water lands are not measured accurately - or precisely
for the full water & accounts as they think proper. The Hakkor says that the dry water lands claimed as waste are of 3
acres & that they are fit to be brought under plough if the Land is improved & the ryots are encouraged & collected - to take up
the vacant & unoccupied lands are of a medium for action.

Cows & that they are fit to be brought under plough if the Famine is removed & the reports are correct -
 Some of the best lands are cultivated annually 2 times - Kharif & Rabi lands are of a medium character generally
 The Hall says that no portion of dry lands are fit to be converted into wet in future - Vulture is raised in one or two
 With all these, the average income of this Village as per statement of the Hall is 222 Rupees per annum - There is a
 balance from the Galas accounts produced by the Hall

Just mention here that the entries in the settlers accounts that are prepared from the Galas accounts for the work done are settled on sharing system. The H.M. cars are superintended the harvest &c of the produce. No remuneration is given to the H.M. cars.

The average income stated for by the Americans is not equal $5\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of that of the Negroes who
that are under the management of the Americans. I chose my remarks with an apprehension whether I may be considered as a man exceed

- proper limits - The contiguous Ayer Villages are Vour Puliyengolam & Mairair - The average Wet amount of these Villages is 67 1/4" - ^{or} ~~per~~ ^{regarding} ~~are~~ ^{calculations} an average of 15 years intervening the 1256 & 1270 - The Dry ratio of annual rains from 1256 to 1270 is 67 1/2" per ann. - The Book says that the soil of this Village may be placed with that of Vour Puliyengolam - whose average Wet is 67 1/4" per ann. - I charge full extent Wet & Dry lands of this Village with the average ratio of the Village of Vour Puliyengolam

I frame the valuation of the Village as follows -

Wt-70. In fullness at 6 Refers p. 420

Wet 35 An 70 fms Warts at 1 Rf — 3572 — 4572 —

Day 13th here followed at 10 days -

became the highest rate of day work is lowered } - 8372 -
lowered in the village

on furles which are not grown in the village

Days 5 1/2 from West to 4 As per case - 14-2-0

18
(Hainch)

J. P. Thompson