Register of Darmasanam Village of Avarendal in Seravagampatti Talug of Sivagangai Zamindary in Madura District

Register No. 125

Sheet No. 131

Avarendal அவரந்தல்

No. 1 is enjoying — 2 – 72/216
No. 2 — do — 1 – 24/216
No. 3 & 4 — do — 4 – 114/216
No. 5 to 7 — do — 2 – 99/135
total — 8

I This is one of the Darmasanam inams in the Zemindary of Sevagangai. It was granted by the Zemindar of 11 to the persons 13 for subsistence. It is a hereditary grant. It is in uninterrupted possession of its holders since the date of the grant. It has no Potta. It was lost. The Village is supported by all the accounts of 1212. This Village consists of 8 equal Vetties. They are enjoyed as shown in the margin. The lands are undivided. Poruppu is paid on the number of Vetties equally & permanently. No Takarar about the area or about the boundaries on the part of the Zemindar's Vakeel. The boundaries now inserted in the vernacular registers correspond to those in the accounts of F 1223 & 1244. Hence the area of 67 acres & 20 cents is confirmed here.

II The persons of col 6 are not any way related to the Original Grantee. They are Alienees. The present holders of the Village say that one Manavarappa Pillai purchased the entire Village in AD 1752-1769-1770 & 1773 for 152 Rupees from the Original Grantee & from his descendants; that in AD 1818 or about that time half of the Village was sold to one Romanguru Pandaram, that Romanguru Pandaram sold 3 Vetties & the rest to Subba Iyengar, the father of the persons No 1 & 2 of col 6 — by Manavarappa Pillai above alluded to; that the persons of col 6 acquired the shares entered opposite to their names by purchase in AD 1811 - 1858 - 1860 & 1862 and of four belonging to him in AD 1818 & that the persons of col 6 acquired the shares entered opposite to their names by purchase in AD 1811 – The bill of sales of the lands purchased by them for Rupees 1157 11 11. The above circumstances proved both by tradition & by the documents. Of col 6 five are on plain cadjan leaves & one is on Stamped paper.

Dharavagoitter sanan as per Acct of Settlement	Sandhi Acct of	Arasil & F 1211	In F 1223	Varasar			
Dharvagaritter sanan as per Acct of date from 30-6-3 Ijaga 6-9 Total 3013	Selupo to Favor Date is unknown F 1211 Hindwi … F 1223 Boundary Acct of F 1244 Boards Register of AD 1815 No Potta	Bhatter Darmasanam Avarendal Nanjo Varayadi 35 A 24 50 In Hindwi Acct Do Do Do	Darmasanam Avarendal Nanjo Varayadi 35 A 24 50 Subbo Chariyar	1 Tirto Chari 30	Sons of do per Col 5	(1) 1 Wife 1 Unmarried Daughter	To be confirmed under Rule III
In F 1244 Darmasanam Avarendal Nanjo Varayadi 35 A 24 50	Archakam … nam in Register of AD 1815	2 Venganna Chargar 50	do	(2) 7 Sons 3 Daughters-in-law 1 Wife 1 Grand Daughter			Zemindari Dt 3013
	Subbo Chari	3 Samavo yangar 35	Al	(3) 1 Wife 1 Unmarried Daughter			
		4 Sannarayo narayana iyengar 33	Al	(4) 1 Wife 1 Unmarried Daughter 1 Married Daughter	Members of the Family derived Lands are also divided. Con Potta is recommended		Govt 2 1/8 — 21 Rupees Twenty two Rupees
	Subbo Chari	5 Srinivaso sayangar 43	Al	(5) 1 Wife 1 Son 1 Unmarried Daughter 1 Married Daughter 1 Father			Kandhavai 24283
		6 Gopalayan gar 28	Al	(6) 1 Wife			
		7 Ranga Chargar 24	Al	(7) 1 Wife			

As per Acct of F 1211
Nanjo Varayadi 35 – 24 50
Punjai do — 61 – 42 70
96 – 67 20

Deduct Poramboke
Bed of tank Varayadi 20 – 14 –
Tanks do 4 – 2 80
Unassessed Waste 1 – 70
Village site do 4 – 35
Threshing ground do 7 – 35
26 – 18 20

Remainder 49 –

Nanjo Varayadi cultivable 35 – 24 50
Cocoanut do do 10 – 7 –
Total do Waste 25 – 17 50
Total 35 – 24 50

Grand Total 70 – 49 –

210

To be seized from the Village & … by the Zemindar

Confirmed as recommended in one … 2 R No 22 – See remarks on Reg No 126 – W.H.B. 8/3/64

T.R. 1119

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

Average rate of Government Teerva per Acre

Dry	1-5-6
Wet	4-6-5

Average Value of grain of Melwaram on wet land in Amjakarai Maganam consisting 11 Ayan Villages in Tiruvegampet Taluq for a period of 15 years.

A

om Fasli 1256 to 1270	Cultivated area in Acre	Gross outturn	Of which Zemindar's share at 45 per cent	Average price of grain	Value of the quantity of grain given in col. 4	Rates per Acre
K M M	A C	K M M	K M M	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
11-1	2983-26	2400-1-4	11359-3-2	1-7-4	16603-5-11	5-9-..

1. One Chelambara Pondaram claims one Vritty of the lands entered opposite to the persons No 3 to 7 of Col. 16 on the ground that he sold nominally the lands in AD 1858 to one Chokalinga Pondaram, the Husband of his Daughter's Daughter & that he sold it illegally to the persons No 3 to 5/7 in AD 1862 & that 1/4 of the Vritty is still in his possession. It is proved that Chelambara Pondaram sold the lands in AD 1858 to Chokalinga Pondaram who sold them in AD 1862 to the persons No 3 to 5/7 of Col. 16 for Rupees 192 & [illegible] Bill of sale is on stamped paper. Hence the claim is rejected & the party is referred to Civil Court.

1. In AD 18[illegible] one Ramaswamy a [illegible] usurped the Village & enjoyed it for 7 years. After this in AD 1858 complained to the Head of Police of Tiruvembut Taluq that the persons of Col. 16 are interfering with his Village. Ultimately he produced a Razeenamah ~~[illegible]~~ of the to the effect that he has not any right in this Village, with an apprehension; it appears that the documents produced by him in the matter are likely to be proved to be forged ones. The entire Village is ever since in possession of the persons of Col. 16.

1. There is a serious Tallarar between the persons No 3-4-5-6 & 7 of Col. 16 regarding shares in the Village. Vide my remark in the Village of Vellalkudy regarding these persons who are numbered there 32 to 36 of Col. 16. Though the lands in ~~this~~ Village are undivided, still as ~~[illegible]~~ of their lands in other Villages have been divided, the family became a divided one.

Valuation

1. Wet lands in this Village depend upon one large tank. It is in repair. It is fed by the tank of the Ayan Village of Rádhánur &c. The Tank is filled generally in ordinary seasons. The persons of Col. 16 say that 17½ Acres claimed as waste are 15 years waste from want of ryots. This is not to be ~~[illegible]~~ believed to its full extent. There may be some waste as it appears by the ryots of the neighbouring Villages. Around this Village, there are important Ayan Villages. Hence there cannot be no scarcity of ~~the~~ Ryots. Wet lands are not cultivated at all in any year 2nd time. Soil is of a ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] character generally. It is called Pottal. In the District Pottal is considered to be well suited to Wet cultivation. The Village is in good state. The lands that are waste will be brought under plough soon. I have no materials to enter here the average assessment of the adjacent Ayan lands. The average assessment of the Maganam in which the Village is situated is given in the margin. I think that the average assessment of the Maganam is better criterion than that of one or two Villages, Because the former consists of a vast portion of good & bad lands. The average income of the Village is 90 Rupees as per statement of the Makayanams. This is not true. On consideration of the fertility of soil &c I frame the valuation of the Village as follows with the aid of the Col. 16.

1 Wet 32 Acres at 5½ Rupees per acre — 176
1 Wet 17 Acres Waste at 2 Rupees per acre — 34
Total — 210