Register of claims in the Village of Kilasoorikolam in the Taluq of Mayaveram of Tanjore District

Register No 325

Register No. 325

Kilasoorikolam

Sivagunga Zamindary Collectorate

Sheet No. 1946

1 Reserab Wet (Virayadi) 20 — 14 — 00
Excess 2 - 3 — 2 — 25
22 - 3 — 16 — 25

Vivitam Jodi as per Settlement accounts 24 - 5 — 00

Per Fasli the name of the Grantee and the date of grant not known

As at A of Fasli 1211 Zamindar account of Fasli 1212 From Fasli 1224 to Fasli 1256

As per Zamindar account of A.D. 1806 Fasli 1224 Villagers

Div. of Fasli 1211 Sorikkolam 1 Village 1/2 Village Remain under Atyan 1/2 Village of which deduct Dharmasanam 10 — remain 1/2 Village Vulkadai 10 — Vivitam Inam land Fasli 1229 Cultivation 2 Acres 14 — 00 Inam land from Fasli 1256 to Fasli 1270 Zamindar Atyan Inam Vivitam and Kolapramanam account of Fasli 1212 Inam Kolam 1 Villagers Inam (Virayadi) 20 — A 6 14 — 00

In Inamdar account Fasli 1229 Sivagunga Thee 1 Kattamanai Chiyar Durgai Rani of the Zamindari 40 All

1 Son 1 Daughter under 2 do Widows All

Sivagunga Rule Fasli

Inamdari Lost Now.

Lost 2 1/2 - 33 Rupees

This is an Enquiry into the Atyan portion of half of the Village of Kilasoorikolam. It is not known from any of the Accounts when & whose for what purpose this Vivitam was granted. In an account forwarded to the Collector in A.D. 1806, it is said that this was granted to Villagers for tending the Sivagunga Pooja but this was resumed & incorporated with Atyan Lands as the income derived was insufficient to cover the Pooja & the wages of the Poojari. It is not stated when this was resumed. The above remark is unworthy of credence & it is written indiscriminately. For all the Vivitams &c as there is no proof that the Vivitam was granted to the Inamdar legally & no one to claim & this came to Fasli 1229. In the Jamabundy Account of Fasli 1229 the Vivitam is entered in the name of Villagers - of Grantee & a remark is written in the same account that the Inam was resumed in that year. The family of the Grantee is in existence. As there is no proof of the Inam being given & resumed legally about 40 years ago, I would recommend to Confirm the Vivitam & the Rayi on the assessment under Rule XVII Class III. The excess ground in the Atyan portion of half Village is distributed both on the Vivitam & Atyan portion. Hence there is an excess of 2 Acres & 25 Cents on the Vivitam. The Rayi's Vakeel claims the Pooja - in the Settlement Account from the Jamabundy Accounts dated previous to Fasli 1229, it does not appear that the Pooja was ever collected - Hence I cannot comply with the request of the Rayi's Vakeel. The entries in the Account of Fasli 911 are not correct -

A Sivasubramania Pillai
25/11/64

The average Settlement of the Atyan portion of the Village of Kilasoorikolam is 6 - 4 - 3 per acre - The average income of the Vivitam as per statement of the Rayi's Vakeel is 60 Anjeri per annum — 6 Acres of the Vivitam are said to be West of a few years standing & fit to be cultivated -

I gave the valuation of the Inam as follows

Wet 10 Acres at 6 Anjeri 60
Wet 6 1/4 Acres Waste at Rupee per Acre 6 — 4 — 66 — 4 — Sold is good -

25 11 64

A Sivasubramania Pillai

Sivagunga Rule

Inamdari Lost Now.

Lost 2 1/2 - 33 Rupees

A Sivasubramania Pillai

Sivagunga
26 11 64

Confirmed as per assessment. 2 Rs 21. The original sum of Rs 24-5. Cite be taken as the Jo
23/5/65 Wms

Fair copied

8/12/64 Jo

1774

Register of Dharmasanam Village of Kilachori Rotlam in the Taluq of Tirumal R Sivaganga Zamindari Estate in Madura District

Kilachori Rotlam

1. This is one of the Dharmasanams in the Zamindary of Sivaganga. The same granted by the Rajahs of the Zamindary. The same is a hereditary grant. The same is in uninterrupted possession of the holders since the date of the grant. The total Extent of land granted as Dharmasanam is entered in all the accounts same that of Fd 1815, viz. of which is surrendered to the Board of Revenue. Half of the Village is given to the Dharmasanam or in other words half of the Village is deducted from the assets upon which the Peishcush settlement was based & the rest is included therein. Hence half of the Village is alone brought under the settlement. The Village consists of Ryotwar lands & Pannei lands. They are enjoyed as shewn in the margin. No Talkumanam about the area or about the boundaries on the part of the Zemindars Vakeel. The boundaries now inserted in the vernacular Register correspond to those in the Account of Fd 1246 & the Area of 196 Acres 13 Cents is confirmed here. The Melvaramdars claimed 67 3/4 Acres as Poramboke & pleaded that they are not charged since the last 45 years — Poruppu is paid on the number of Kulies equally & permanently. (Vide next page)

Register No. 234

Sheet No. 284

	Shares
No 1 is enjoying	1/2
No 2 Do	3/8
No 3 Do	3/8
No 4 and 5 are Do	1 1/8
No 6 Do	1
No 7 Do	3/4
No 8 Do	1 1/8
No 9 Do	1 1/8
No 10 Do	4 7/8
No 11 Do	5/16
No 12 Do	1 9/16
No 13 Do	1/8
No 14 Do	1/2
No 15 and 16 are Do	1/2
No 17 Do	1
No 18 Do	1
No 19 Do	1
No 20 Do	1

Total 20

Aspect of Fd 1211.

Tanja (Viraypdi)	155-5-2	107-27
Exceptn (Do)	30	21	11
	185-5-2	128-37
Punja Exceptn (Kurisam)	121	67-76
	Total	196-13

Deduct for unproductive

Temple site (Kurisam)	2	1	12
Village site (Do)	10	5	60
Threshing floor (Do)	4	2	24
Bed of Tanks (Do)	100	56	
Pond (Do)	3	1	88
Burial Ground (Do)	2	1	12
		67	76

Remainder 128-37

Deduct

1/2 Village Ayan			64-19
Tanja (Viraypdi)	28-9-4		
Remainder Dry	Do		28-00
			92-19
1/2 Village Dharmasanam			
Tanja (Viraypdi)	55	38	50
Cultivation			
Exceptn Do (Do)	15	10	50
Total	70	49	
No Waste (Do)	21-9-4	15	19
Grand Total	91-9-4	64	19

Add the lower Rama as Bed of a Tank & which is omitted to be mentioned particularly by the Melvaramdar at the time of Survey

Grand Total 92-19 412

Dharmasanam as per Jatimarasacct Fd 1211. Jodi Mara Tirumalai pay Dalti is entitled

Jagiratta acct of Fd 1223. Boundary acct of Fd 1246. Board Regr of A D 1815. Do Patta

Venkata = nayaka Pay

Acres			
Wet	128-37		
Dry	67-76		
Total	196-13		
Deduct Poramboke	11-76		
Remainder	184-37		
Deduct 1/2 Village Ayan	92-18		
Wet	64-18		
Dry	28-00		
	92-18		
Remaining Inam	92-19		

Particulars	Valuation	
Wet	64-19	384 rah 6 Pas per acre
Dry	28-00	28 rah 1 Pas do
	92-19	412

M Main
Asst Inam Commissioner

Dw Fd 1211. Dharmasanam Kilacheri Rotlam ½ of the Village Tanja (Viraypdi) 76-9-4 A-C 53-69

Dw Fd 1223. Sorl Rotlam

1 Subbaraya Chetty 55	Grand Concern	(1)	1 Son 1 Daughter-in-law
2 Ragunatha Chetty 52	do	(2)	1 Wife 2 Daughters
3 Sundara Rao 45	do	(3)	1 Wife 1 Son 1 Daughter
4 Srinivasa Chetty 22	Share holder	(4)	1 Wife
5 Sunder Rajayyan 18	do	(5)	1 Elder Brother
6 Srinivasa Rayar 22	do	(6)	1 Wife 1 Mother
7 Nidaiyan = mal 55	do	(7)	2 Daughters married 2 do Sons
8 Seshammal alias Lakshmi Animal 55	do	(8)	2 Daughters married 2 do Sons
9 Venkata Ramana Chetty 32	do	(9)	1 Wife 1 Mother

Dw Fd 1246 Dharmasanam Kilacheri Rotlam Tanja (Viraypdi) 158-4-3 A-C 110-83

Dw Register of A D 1815 Dharmasanam Kilacheri Rotlam Tanja (Viraypdi) 76-9-4 A-C 53-69

Dw Mara ttaub of Fd 1211 do do 1 Kuppa ayya

4 Srinivasa Chariyar 22 Share holder

Dw Fd 1246 Dharmasanam Kilacheri Rotlam Tanja (Viraypdi) 158-4-3 A-C 110-83

5 Sunder Rajayyan 18 do

6 Srinivasa Rayar 22 do

7 Nidaiyan = mal 55 do

8 Seshammal alias Lakshmi Animal 55 do

9 Venkata Ramana Chariyar 32 do

Dw Fd 1211. Dharmasanam Kilacheri Rotlam ½ of the Village Tanja (Viraypdi) 76-9-4 A-C 53-69

Dw Mara ttaub of Fd 1211 do do 1 Kuppa ayya

Dw Fd 1246 Dharmasanam Kilacheri Rotlam Tanja (Viraypdi) 158-4-3 A-C 110-83

Dw Register of A D 1815 Dharmasanam Kilacheri Rotlam Tanja (Viraypdi) 76-9-4 A-C 53-69

Dw Patta

Venkata = nayaka Pay

Dw Fd 1223. Sorl Rotlam

1 Subbaraya Chetty 55 Grand Concern (1) 1 Son 1 Daughter-in-law

2 Ragunatha Chetty 52 do (2) 1 Wife 2 Daughters

3 Sundara Rao 45 do (3) 1 Wife 1 Son 1 Daughter

4 Srinivasa Chariyar 22 Share holder (4) 1 Wife

5 Sunder Rajayyan 18 do (5) 1 Elder Brother

6 Srinivasa Rayar 22 do (6) 1 Wife 1 Mother

7 Nidaiyan = mal 55 do (7) 2 Daughters married 2 do Sons

8 Seshammal alias Lakshmi Animal 55 do (8) 2 Daughters married 2 do Sons

9 Venkata Ramana Chariyar 32 do (9) 1 Wife 1 Mother

The conjoined Pole of ½ of the Village Ryotwar Pannei Lands Total 66 11

Govt 27-43

Confirmed as recommended in our 78 to 2 Pls 63. The claims recorded on the other side of the Regr have been perused & the parties referred to the Civil Court. 2/11/64

J Sivasubramania Pillai Karkuni 27 64

Fdw 899

Rates of [illegible] per Acre

[illegible]

Average [illegible] per Acre

[illegible] 6-1

Average Value of grain of Mailvāram on wet land in [illegible] Sivil Mahanam consisting of [illegible] Villages in [illegible] Taluq from period of 15 years

From Fs 1256 to Fs 1270	Cultivated area in Acre	Gross out turn	Of which gov. Sarkar share at 45 per cent	Average price of grains	Value of the quantity of grain given in Col 4	Rate per Acre
K M P	A C	K M P	K M P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
8099-3-5	5669-49	66842-6-1	23990-10-4	1-7-7	35412-12-4	6-3-11

II ...... Some of the persons are descendants of the Orig. Grantee & others are of more recent descendants. The persons No 5-10-12-17-19 & 20 purchased lands in AD 1846-1847-1849-1855-1856-1857 & 1860-1861 & 1862 for rupees 3641-[illegible] from the shareholders in the Agrahar. Four Bills are on Stamped paper. Four Bills are on Stamped Cadjan leaves & two are on plain Cadjan leaves. Transactions proved to be [illegible]. The person No 9 of 16 acquired some of his lands in gift in AD 1853 December 16th from [illegible] Ammal & Seetammal, [illegible] widows. The person No 18 of 16 acquired her lands [illegible] in AD 1865 from the Brother of her Mother. Deed of gift is on Stamped paper - - - - -

III Cone Sashagery Rao, the person No 10 of 16, pleads that his Grand Father mortgaged 1/16th of a Vritty forty years ago to Tirumala Ammal who alienated the lands to the person No 9 of 16 & failed to prove the same. He has no enjoyment of the lands. Hence the claim is rejected & the party is referred to Civil Court - - - - -

IV --- The person No 10 claims 1/16 Vritty from the person No 8 of 16 on the ground that the latter sold the lands to him in AD 1866 for rupees 105 & produced Bill of sale said to have been executed to him on a stamped Cadjan leaf by the seller. The seller pleaded that the transaction is not bonafide; that she is enjoying the lands up to this day; that she never received a pie from the alleged purchaser. This is admitted by the claimant No 10 of 16. Hence the claim is rejected; the lands are registered in the name of the person No 8 of 16 & the party (No 10) is referred to Civil Court - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

V --- The person No 14 of 16 & the person No 15 of 16 claim 1½/16 of a Vritty from the person No 1 & 2 of 16 on the ground that the Villagers mortgaged 2½ Vritties jointly about forty or fifty years ago & [illegible] received their respective shares in the mortgaged joint property. [illegible] that the Mahazanams [illegible] the person No 1 & 2 of 16; that AKL all the other Mahazanams save themselves, [illegible] was not restored to them. This proved to be quite false by the Mahazanams [illegible]. It is true that long ago 2½ Vritties were mortgaged long ago & redeemed [illegible] from [illegible] the joint property, which comes to 1½/16 Vritty & distributed the lands among the Mahazanams in proportion of their shares long ago. Hence the claim is rejected & the party is referred to Civil Court.

(This is correct [illegible])

AKL

10 Seshagiri Rao — 46	Do	(10)	1 Wife, 1 Daughter, 1 Do son, 3 Do Daughters
11 Alagirisāmi Achariyar 48	Do	(11)	1 Wife, 4 sons, 2 Daughters
12 Srinivasaiyar 37	Do	(12)	1 Wife, 1 son, 2 Daughters
13 Venkatalakshmi Ammal 55	Do	(13)	3 Daughters, 4 Do sons
Madura 14 Venkata narasimma chari alias Sainachari 67	Do	(14)	1 Wife, 2 sons, 2 Daughters
Mana Madura 15 Parikalla Narasimma chari 50	Do	(15)	1 Wife, 2 sons, 2 Daughters
Raja Mahindram 16 Kristnaiyar — 45	Do	(16)	1 Wife
Madura 17. Ananta chariyar 60	AC	(17)	1 Wife, 8 sons, 2 Daughters
18 Sangaravedai Ammal 30	Do	(18)	3 sons, 1 Husband
Trippachetti 19 Sokkapillai 60	Do	(19)	1 Wife, 4 Daughters, 1 Do son
20 Muttusāmi yapillai 56	Do	(20)	1 Wife, 4 sons, 1 Daughter

Vide preceding [illegible]

9184 —

AKL

2nd sheet of Mahasthalkudi Damasanam in Bamundi -

VI — One Krishnasamy claims one Putty from the persons of 14 & 15 & 16 on the ground that it is one of his divided ancestral property - It appears that the land in dispute was formerly enjoyed by one of the preceding Dewans in 1825 & enjoyed the lands by the persons of 14 & 15 & 16, who are the sons & heirs & younger brothers of the said Sangaiah Mudaliar & that the persons of 14 & 15 & 16 are enjoying the lands ever since - The Moonsiff finds Decree of Swayanyai in favour of 14 & 15 & 16 & dismisses the claim is rejected & the party is appealed against -

VII — Sd lands depend upon one South & Easterly - It is irrigated by one of the branches of Vaigai - Wet lands of the Agrm & Damasanam portion are cultivated jointly annually by the Melvaram & the Melvaram is shared between the Melvaramdars & the Jenmam in the proportion of 12 parts Jenmam & 7 parts Melvaram - Per is not "Kudi Mamyam" - The Melvaramdars have right to the Damasanam portion lands - But as they are "Kudi Kanachy" or Kudiwaram right in the whole Village, they cultivate Nattam lands & divided Melvaram between the Jenmam & Agrm - The Melvaramdars divided the lands of the Nattam Village into 2 shares - Every alternate Village is paying half of the Melvaram of his entire share to the Jenmam retaining the remainder for his share of Melvaram in the Damasanam portion of the Village - The Melvaramdars planted 75 Acres of Wet as waste & said that they cultivated 50 Acres of Dry as the Bed of the Tank & represented that time of the time settlement. But these 50 Acres are cultivated once in 2 or 3 years when the Tank is Dry - I asked them how is it possible to cultivate the bed of the Tank - entirely - They failed to give satisfactory explanation - Thus, half of the 50 Acres is shown as Dry cultivated lands & added it to the Damasanam portion - Similar deficiency made also to the Agrm portion of the Village - It is evident from this that the Melvaramdars have concealed some more lands - without bringing to account - I closed the enquiry - There is no much waste even in Wet - The pernicious effects I hope may not be enjoyed by me - I knew all the circumstances above detailed - I gathered the above particulars from the very Melvaramdars by questioning them on various minute points - 1/4 or 1/5 of the Wet Area is cultivated 2nd time - 1/4 of Wet Area - No Kambus is raised - 28 Acres of Dry are cultivated annually - The Jenmam has no accounts to show the extent of the Village & the cultivated area therein - In the Jenmam Agrm half of the Melvaram is added to & the rest is brought to the Jenmam Account - Wet & Dry soil is of a superior quality generally - No scarcity of water is felt - The Village is in a flourishing state - The Jenmam's account shew that the amount of the Melvaram calculated on an average of 10 years for which the accounts are available consists of 10 years per annum - These 10 years inclusive Fasli 1256 to 63 & 67 & 68 - Most of these are good favourable seasons & in which high prices ruled - The average income of the Village as per statement of the Melvaramdars is 362 to 2 per annum - The Jenmam's Account shows that the Agrm portion of the Village yielded during Fasli 60 years from 364 to 814 - This is quite false Account - I mean the entries are quite false - The Melvaramdars also cried Pas - Punjah rates vary from 2-4 - to 0 13 3 per acre in Agrm Village situated in the vicinity of the Village mentioned Sd -

Wet 64 Acres cultivated annually at 6 rupees per acre 384 —

Dry 28 Acres at 1-8 0 per acre — 28 —

These are not very good lands —

Total — 412 — 0 — 0

Register No. 234

Sheet No. 285

Kanakasabai Pillai

(Fair copies)