

Konjani

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Register No 473

Sheet No 623

1 This is one of the villages in the Zamindari of Srirangapatna - From the Maratta account of 1722 & the English account of 1815 copy of which is forwarded to the Board of Revenue it appears that this was granted by the Zamindar Thiruv. Raghunatha (Pariya) to one Raghunatha for subsistence, this is a hereditary grant. This is in uninterrupted possession of its holders since the date of the grant. This has a Patta on two plain papers. From the English account of 1815 it appears that this Patta is a registered one. It is dated as far back as 1798. In the account of 1722 & of 1815 this village is entered as Dharmasaram. But in the account of 1811 furnished by the collector & in the account of the said party which is in possession of the Zamindar, the village is entered as Ayer. The Patta of Raghunatha places that he has no reminiscence of the right in the village. In the account of 1812 of the Zamindar, the village is entered as Dharmasaram. In the account of 1813, it is said that this village which was not placed as Dharmasaram in July 1811, was placed as Dharmasaram in the said July 1813 & that this is an old Dharmasaram village. The person of 1813 again produced the under mentioned documents - (These must read)

As per acct of 1813

Kanya (Vijayadi) 45-00-00
Panyar (Kachan) 45-00-00
50-00

Bed of Panyar (Kachan) 45-00-00
Village site (do) 1-00-00
Purifying ground (do) 3-00-00
Pond (do) 1-00-00
25-00

Remainder 37-00-00

Kanya (Vijayadi) -
Cultivation 35-00-00
Partly waste (do) 10-00-00
Total 45-00-00

Subscribed from the statement for papers produced by the Zamindar

Dharma Didi Kachan As per In 1811 In 1813
sonam 1784 acct of 1811 acct of 1813
1813 In 1813
Vijaya of 1813 Krishna Konjani sonam
Ragha Board Right yonger Konjani
naha p. 1810 As per 1813
Pariya Boundary Patta 45-00-00
Vudaya acct of 1813 31-00-00
Siver 1813
Sated 1 Patta is 1 Krishna
p. 1813 on Panyar yonger
1798 leaf 2 Ragha yonger
As per 1813
Patta In 1813
Do do 1813
Sharmas
Konjani
area is
none
In Regr
p. 1813
1813
Konjani
Dharma sonam
Krishna
yonger
p. 1813

Ramadasapuram
Vangiruvannig Grand
yonger 70
son of 2 sons
perami 2 daughters
col 13 2 grand daughters
1 daughter

To be referred to the Board of Revenue
Agreed
Zamindar 1813
Under the explanation
given by the Board
the village is
Confirmed as
Dharmasaram
in one of the
2 R. 1813
7/5/1813
1813

Good 2 1/2 = 140 cups
K. Subash and Rao
K. Subash
12 1/2 1813

1813

1813-1815
1813-1815
1813-1815

Mar 3-9-9
 Feb 10-10-9
 Average of Government Landings per Acre
 Aug 1-5-0
 Oct 4-6-1

Average Value of grain of Milnamam on wet land in Tiripathi
 Mahanam consisting of 49 Villages in the Taluk of Lakshmi
 for a period of 15 years

From 1250 to 1270	Cultivated area in Acres	Gross output	Produce of zamindar's share at 45 percent	Average Value of price of grain in Col 4	Value of quantity of grain in Col 4	Ratio per Acre
No. 1-2	No. 3-4	No. 5-6	No. 7-8	No. 9-10	No. 11-12	No. 13-14
14588-7-2	10196-97	95536-1-4	43748-9-5	1-7-6	64372-10-3	6-5-0

No. 1 taken about the area or about the boundaries on the
 of the Range's Taluk. The boundaries correspond to those
 in the account of 1264. Hence the area of 56 acres
 & 70 cents is confirmed here. The Patta contains no
 boundaries of the Village.

There is no ground to doubt the genuineness of the documents above alluded to. The Range's Taluk is proper the same
 opinion. I cannot but arrive at the conclusion that the Village was deducted from the assets upon which the permanent
 settlement was based & that God have every right for reversionary right. Hence, because the Village is entered as Darma
 in the Sherat account of 1223 & in the English account of 1815 & of which is forwarded to the Board of Revenue,
 because the Patta is dated previous to the Permanent Settlement, because the Patta is a registered one, because it is entered
 in the zemindar's account of 1212 & 1213 that the Village is Darma as entered & placed as such in the account of 1264.
 & because the account of 1281 in which the Village is entered as Darma is not correct one.
 The entire Village is in possession of the person 13. The present holder is a descendant of the Ogl Grantee. The person 11 of 1016
 had a divided brother. He has no enjoyment in the Village. He is enjoying his share in Tanjore District.

Valuation

III Wet lands depend upon one Tank of moderate size. It is in repair. It is fed by a single stream & by the water working the dykes of Tirbogi. The Tank is filled
 annually. No scarcity of water is felt much. The son of the person 16 who appeared for the settlement says that 25 acres are cultivated annually & that 6 1/2 acres are of 4 or 5 years
 waste left to be cultivated as soon as the Tank is improved. Some of the wet lands are cultivated annually 2 times. I do not think that there is much waste in the Village.
 Mangala lands are of a medium bonnet generally. No garden crops are raised. Harvest is moderate. The average income of the Village as per statement of the settlement of 1866
 is 70 Rupees per annum. It is not true. The contiguous Ryot villages are Kolluruzhy & Nilai Malai. The average wet assessment of these villages is calculated
 for a period of 15 years previous to 1270 comes to 4 Rupees & 5 1/2 paise respectively. The average wet assessment of these villages comes to 5 Rupees per acre
 in the Village no dry lands. The Ryot Village of "Tirbogi" is contiguous to the Darma as entered. The average wet assessment of this Village comes to 6 Rupees per
 acre. (This need check)

