

Register Nos 908, 909, 910, 911, 912

செய்யுள்

151



2546-33/178-13

1574-7/8 881-93

Exp 5-u-36-40

15-4-7 8-4d

10 2 21

5-11-2-80

-40-22-40

153-a-a85-08

100

2-u-1-12

ms. A. 9. 73. 26

75-13-23, 53-17

-113-u-u 79-10

05 249/45-04

2542 1/2 111

132-7/8 74-41

980-44 548-80

you - 3-92

7419-1/8 199-13

1904

[The page contains several handwritten notes and lists of names, likely related to genealogy or land records. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat faded. There are also some printed fragments visible at the bottom.]

(This must suit)

To be confirmed every year at the head of the
the house the agreed & under
Rule till for alms -
Remains in doc. 58-68-

For 2d/8 = 233 - Two Hundred &
Twenty three papers
that is the number of
the 282 -
WMS
10/2/65
Zdm
1694
104-2
1924-12-9
282-14-96
75-15-96
12257
282
2-4

Government Salage per acre

Mo x Min

July 3-9-9 at 7

Oct 10-13-3 at 5-9

Average rate of Government Salage per acre

July 1-5-6

Oct 4-6-1

Average Value of grain of Kelosam on wet land in Jayangambadaganam consisting of 8 villages in Sakis Salage for the period of 15 years - 1

From 1856 to 1870	Cultivated area in acres	Grass paltan	Of which Government's share at 45 per cent	Average prices of grains	Value of the quantity of grains given in Rs	Rates per acre
1871-82	5034-02	44709-9-4	21293-9-11	1-7-9	31607-2-8	6-4-5

33-28 Kurukum 8 1/2 Salage 134 7/8 8 Salage 48
 169 6/16 75-53 9 Viswanth 48
 94-85 1 Salage 94-85 1 Salage 70
 128-13 10 Salage 100
 5 Gendals 11 Atmanth
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 2 Kurukum 6 Villages 11 Atmanth
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Vide preceding side

I. Since the boundaries are confirmed here the 106086 paltis situated there are registered here.
 II. The one is a marked one. but it is situated within the proper limits of the Village.
 III. Of the 5 Villages brought on the Register, Pongupatty is considered the Mother Village.
 IV. In the account of 1711 & 1723, certain lands are dedicated as Pongupatty.
 V. Roy's Marjiam - This person of 17016 is the son of the said Pongupatty.
 VI. Land was granted in AD 1792 - This person was married with the Pongupatty.
 VII. about 60 or 70 years ago. The persons of 17016 who are brothers had none of them.
 VIII. in these Villages.

These Villages consist of 63 equal Villages. They are enjoyed as shown in the margin of the preceding side. The lands are divided. Of the Pongupatty Pongupatty 75758 -
 - levied originally on the 6 Villages mentioned above in the first para, 75758 is paid on
 56 Villages & 2 Pongupatty are paid for 7 Villages held by the persons of 17016.
 It appears that originally favourable Pongupatty was on Pongupatty Pongupatty was forced
 on the 7 Villages as the burden there, who were the ancestors of the persons of 17016 & they are paying
 were holding them the office of Pongupatty. The persons of 17016 are paying
 Pongupatty Pongupatty only for Dry lands belonging to them & that Wet lands are free from
 - all taxes - (Pongupatty Pongupatty)

From No 908
to No 912

VI. According to the Zamindar Account as there are no Dry lands in the 5 Villages of Pikkalad which is brought in a separate Register, it is to be said that the persons No 1 & 2 of 016 are paying 2 Rupees out of the Pongu of Rupees 58 & 8. Levied on the 5 Villages under settlement; in the English Register of AD 1815 & treat the matter as such - In other Words - 58 & 8 is the Pongu on 50 Thuttes in these 5 Villages & 2 Rupees are the Pongu on Pikkalad - In the Village of Pikkalad I shall make the 7 Thuttes as free from the 6th Pongu - The sum of Rupees 58 & 8 is paid equally on the 5 & 7 Thuttes in the 5 Villages under settlement.

VII. The family of Baridari who is said in the Account of 17223 as having acquired originally most part of these Villages in gift in AD 1756 from Palapa - Simba Rajah is extinct - Of the persons ~~17223~~ in 016, No 1 & 2 of 016 are descendants of the person No 2 of 013 who acquired a portion of these Villages in AD 1792 & others are alienees who acquired lands as follows -

I The persons No 1 & 2 of 016 ~~are descendants of the person No 2 of 013~~ are descendants of the Cof. Guardee No 2 of 013.

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II The person No 4 of 016 is an undivided younger brother of the person No 3 of 016 - The person No 5 is the son of father's younger brother of the person No 3 of 016 - The person No 6 is the grand son of father's younger brother of the person No 3 of 016 - The persons No 3-4-5 & 6 of 016 live together, but ~~the persons are divided separately~~ & the family is ~~not~~ divided on - The lands in the Village entered of records their names were purchased by them jointly for the support of a ponding established by them in Kandanur in Anuravaty Taluk in Ponganga zemindary.

Sheet No 1052

AI - - - In AD 1855, the person No 3 of 016 purchased 7 Thuttes from the joint stock for Rupees 1225 from one Bapuvayal - Two bills are on stamped paper leaves - The ancestors of Bapuvayal purchased 5 Thuttes out of the said 7 in AD 1786-1793-1797-1808 & 1815 from one Narayana Narayana, Pongacha Pandita, Bafana Pandita, Subbaya, & Narayana - for Rupees 105 - Five bills are on plain paper leaves - The other two Pongos, are said to be the Patrimony of the said Bapuvayal.

A II The person No 3 of 016 purchased 5 Thuttes in AD 1855 for Rupees 875 ^{from joint stock} from Kasintheena Ravatun & Velloga Ravatun alias theena Ravatun & Ravatun - Two bills are on stamped paper leaves - Of these 5 Thuttes, 3 1/2 Thuttes were purchased previously in AD 1840 & 1854 for Rupees 395 from one Ravatun - Subbaya, Ananta Narayan, Doraswamy Eyer & Kumbaly Annal - under 8 bills of sales which are on plain paper leaves - It is said that the sellers purchased the other 1 1/2 Thuttes from certain shareholders in the Village - as there are no bills of sales, the details of purchase are not known.

B The person No 3 of 016 purchased 10 Thuttes in AD 1855 for Rupees 175 from one Sundaramayal - One bill of sale is on a stamped paper leaf - The said Sundaramayal purchased the Thuttes previously in AD 1840 for Rupees 64 from one Venkate Subbaya under one bill of sale on a plain paper leaf.

C The person No 3 of 016 purchased in AD 1855 from 7 Thuttes for Rupees 800 from the joint stock from Subbramayal & Prabhavayal & Annal - Two bills are on stamped paper leaves - The late father of the person said Subbramayal, who was the father in-law of Prabhavayal & Annal purchased the four Thuttes previously in AD 1796-1804 & 1805 for Rupees 67 from one Pania Vayal & Subbaya - Three bills are on plain paper leaves -

D The person No 3 of 016 purchased from the joint stock in AD 1857 for Rupees 1225 - Seven Thuttes from one Rangappa - One bill of sale is on a stamped paper leaf - The sellers father purchased the 7 Thuttes previously in AD 1839-1840-1841 & 1843 for Rupees 448 from one Subbaya, Subbaya & Subbaya & Gopala Sanyal Eyer - One bill of sale is on a stamped paper leaf & 4 bills are on plain paper leaves. (Vide next sheet)

E The person N° 3 of 1816 purchased 3 1/2 Vultus in AD 1857 for Rupees 612 from the joint stock from one Gaddara Achary - One bill of sale is on a stamped paper leaf - The seller purchased the 3 1/2 Vultus previously in AD 1853 for Rupees 680 from one Bapuvayen - abas Ramesh Lingayen - One bill of sale is on a plain paper leaf.

F The person N° 3 purchased 8 Vultus in AD 1858 for Rupees 1400 from the joint stock from one Kylesamyan - One bill of sale is on a stamped paper leaf - The ancestor of the said Kylesamyan purchased the lands in AD 1772 & 1823-1831-1837-1848-1849 - for Rupees 330 from one Nalla Perumalayan; Lathay; Narasamyan; Perumalayan; Kuthayan; Sellaapattambayan - Nana Sanyayan; Sadasara Batten & Rameshvara Raman - Eight bills are on plain paper leaves.

G The person N° 3 of 1816 purchased one Vultus in AD 1859 for Rupees 175 from one Subbanga Sany - ^{the joint stock} One bill of sale is on a plain paper leaf - The said Subbanga says that he acquired the Vultus previously from his Mother's Father - This is not true vide para XII.

H The person N° 3 of 1816 purchased one Vultus in AD 1864 for Rupees 175 from one Ponnayan - One bill of sale is on a stamped paper - The ancestor of Ponnayan acquired the said Vultus partly by purchase & partly by gift in AD 1768 - One document is on a plain paper leaf.

I The ancestor of the person N° 7 of 1816 purchased 3 1/2 Vultus in AD 1774-1775-1783-1805-1842 - for Rupees 91 from one Subbavardhan; Subbayan; Venkata Narayayan & Ruffayan - Four bills are on plain paper leaves - He says that his ancestor purchased also - The other 1/2 Vultus & that bill of sale is lost.

J The lands entered opposite to the persons N° 8 & 10 of 1816 are said to have been acquired partly by purchase & partly by gift by their ancestors - No documents are produced before me.

K - The four Vultus entered opposite to the Temple N° 11 of 1816 were ^{by certain shareholders in the village} made an endowment to the Institution long ago. The Vultus of the Trustees of the Temple produced two documents dated 1816 & 1847 - These were executed by Lathay, Narasamyan & Kylesamyan - The Vultus of the Trustees are ^{the temple} not in possession of the temple & the trustees say that they became ^{the temple} the property of the temple, not the property of the trustees.

LX One Rameshayan of Talangembay in Tanjore District claims to own Vultus from out of the lands entered opposite to the persons N° 3-4-5 & 6 of 1816 - by reason that his late father ^{the late} Rameshayan who died about 30 years ago, gave one Meerakany Raman about 40 years ago that the one Vultus was sold by one Arumthang Rangachary to the person N° 3 of 1816 & that as Rangachary had no right to sell the lands, they should be registered in his name now - The Vultus of the complainant produced before me a deed of mortgage said to have been executed by Meerakany Raman to his father Rangachary in AD 1815 - This is on a plain slip of paper - ^{the document} It shows that some lands were mortgaged by the complainant's father to the person N° 3 who appeared on behalf of the person 4-5 & 6 of 1816 - It is proved that the complainant is not well founded & that he purchased the lands from the said Rangachary under the bill of sale marked D, which is on a stamped paper leaf - It is proved satisfactory only from the documents that Rangachary had 7 Vultus who sold them to the person N° 3 of 1816 in AD 1857 & that the seller is enjoying the lands ever since without interruption. The fact of the father of the complainant having mortgaged one Vultus to Meerakany Raman is not proved - nor the genuineness of the alleged mortgage bond is proved - being a document dated as far back as half a century - The complainant pleads that his father mortgaged the lands 40 years ago while the mortgage bond produced by his father shows that it was mortgaged 50 years ago - The complainant is the Record Keeper of Nagapattinam Civil Court. He is rich man in addition to his natural abilities. If the Vultus were really in mortgage, he would not have kept himself silent. Hence the claim is rejected & the party is referred to the Civil Court. It is proved by the very document produced by the Vultus of the person N° 3 of 1816 that Rangachary who sold 7 Vultus to the person N° 3 of 1816 is alive - He says that he sold his own lands - (vide next sheet)

• Mother two
• Stumps who are
most troublesome
fellows who gave
rise to the settling
of the delay of the
Village for
long, by reason
that the person
No 3 of 1866 gave
no fee or =
"Kattakaniya

Disappointed
 as I have
 written to
 Pittman & Co.

The person N^o 3 Col 6 further states that, Subbaroyan the younger brother of the complainant sold the Treaty to him in A.D. 1859 for Rupees 175 and enclosed the

The plea is of 6 pieces an interpleader mortgagor bond executed by the Waroganyan, the late
in 1835 mortgaging the title. This document is on a plain paper leaf. Subaroy, younger of Waroganyan & of the complainant says he cannot say
better or not this mortgage bond bears the signature of his late Elder Brother & that he cannot recognize his handwriting. The said Subaroy also says that
the name of Peter de, the late husband of the complainant, is marked down thereon & that he cannot say whether it is the signature of Peter de or not.
It is proved that Peter de was never married any wife & therefore of no legal consequence.

Compliment lost her late Husband before she attained her ~~major~~ age & in
it is ~~now~~ proved that the late Husband of the Complam and transferred his Trety to his father in Law - & that Subbaroy, the son of
her son 1134 of 16 - Since the Claim is rejected & the party is referred to the civil Court - ~~Therefore~~
these Complamts as the persons no 356 of 16 failed to pay them what they owed
2860 years ago &c

III The above complaints are following - The person N° 8 & 9 of 016 gave -
 The person N° 9 of 016 desired the person N° 3 of 016 to bear the expenses of the marriage of his son -
 The person N° 3 of 016 refused to do so - The person N° 3 of 016 shared in the Village on the ground that his Grand Father just left 016 in possession of
 The person N° 3 of 016 refused to do so - The person N° 3 of 016 shared in the Village on the ground that his Grand Father just left 016 in possession of
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[illegible]

With Testes - The genuineness of the documents
first found -

[Signature] (Vice next sheet)

4. The Deeds of the persons N^o 1 & 2 & the person N^o 3 5 6 of 06 produced a Petition presented by them to the Court on the 5th July 1855 stating that the deed is a collusive one & that the persons N^o 8 9 & 10 of 06 have ~~no~~ neither 18 Villages ~~in~~ in the Village nor the Village consists of 64 Villages as inserted in the Plaintiff's reply & by them the Court issued a decree on the 31st July 1855 that the Razinama does not affect the interests of the Plaintiff & Petitioner - & that the Razinama is applicable only to such property as is in possession of the Plaintiff & Defendants. The Court also informed that the Petitioner Razagadram had 7 Villages in the Village. The Court also to the persons N^o 3 of 06 - ~~in~~ in A.D. 1857 ~~the~~ inserted bill of sale of D. The persons N^o 3 5 6 of 06 ~~are~~ are enjoying them -

Salveston

Valuation

XVIII - Wet lands in these villages depend upon Ten Tanks - Of these 7 are large & 3 are small - They are in repair - they are fed by Pungle Streams.

The Tanks are filled annually - Scarcity of Water is not felt generally - Mr. Mahayanaams says that 682 Acres of Dry land is cultivated - Dry again say that the Water is not sufficient for the purpose of irrigation -

& 46 Acres of Wet & 168 Acres of Dry as waste - & say that the Wet Waste lands are of 5 or 6 years old - & Dry Waste lands may be brought under plough within the next 3 or 4 years - There is some exaggeration in the number of years required to bring them under cultivation -

Sowings of the Wet lands are cultivated annually 2 times to a small extent - The Mahayanaams say that 28 or 30 Acres of Dry land is cultivated with grain crops - These are about 28 or 30 Acres of Dry land which are generally of a superior quality -

improving the Tanks &c This conversion may be expected to be made within the next 10 years - Four Acres are cultivated with grain crops - These are about 28 or 30 Acres of Dry land which are generally of a superior quality -

30 or 40 of Mangrove trees & 1000 Palmyra trees - This is a Meerarambame Village & most Kaviramu lands - Narajah & Rengah B. ss are generally of a superior quality -

The soil is of red clay - The Village is in flourishing state - Harvest is good - The average income of these Villages as per statement of the Mahayanaams - one is 650 Rupees per annum - This is real true - The contiguous Agave Village is Pattaguray - The average Wet assessment of this Village is calculated for a period of 15 years previous to 1870 -

- Comes to 8-12-00 per acre - The average Dry assessment of the Agave Village varies from 22- to 50-14- per acre - The Mahayanaams say that the Dry lands of these Villages may be placed on par with those of the Agave Village & that the soil is of an inferior quality to some extent - This seems to be true - The highest rate of Dry assessment is -

charged for Cotton - This, the Mahayanaams say, is not grown in this Village - I consider that the Wet rate of assessment of the Contiguous Agave Village is somewhat high -

In consideration of the fertility of soil &c I frame the valuation of the Villages as follows -

(P. 137) Area cultivated with paddy once in full & partly 2 times at 7 1/2 Rs per acre = 990 -
at 3 Rs per acre = 138 -
1128-0-0

The instructions of the Village as follows:-

Lot 132 Acres full water pasture once in full & partly 2 ^d . times at 7½ paise per acre.	990—
Lot 66 Acres Waste, Muttutukad No. all get to be full water every at 3 paise per acre —	138—
Dry 622 Acres full water at 1 paise —	622—
This rate is changed in the Nyer Village for more than the Gingsyoh sect —	69912—
Dry 170 Acres Waste all Muttutukad mal' paise per acre —	85—
	784-12-0
	1912-12-0

J. S. S. Rao J.
Vandana Sept. 1890

1912 12-10 1924-1925
 1912 12-10 1924-1925
 1912 12-10 1924-1925