Register of Dharmasanam Village of Peyipakanjān in the Taluq of Mangalam of Sivaganga Zamindari Estate in Madura District

	Acquired by purchase &ca supported by documents	unsupported by documents	Total shares
and 2 are enjoying	2½	0	2½
3 to 6 Do — Do.	0	1½	1½
Total	2½	1½	4

Pēyipakanjān

பெயிப்பகஞ்சான்

Register No 470

Sheet No 619

1 This is one of the Villages in the Zemindary of Sivagunga. This was granted by Muttu Vaduganada Tevar of 48 to the father of 13 for subsistence — This is a hereditary grant. This is in uninterrupted possession of its holders since the date of the grant. There is some [illegible] about the tenure of this Village — In the Accounts of F 1211 furnished by the Collector, the Village is entered as Ayen — In the Maratta Account of F 1223 & in the English account of A D 1815, the Village is entered as Darmasanam — In the boundary account of F 1244 the Village is entered as Darmasanam — This Village has a Patta dated 1753 & 1754 corresponding with the year "Sreemukha" this seems to be a registered one as stated in the English Account of A D 1815 — This Patta is on two plain Palmyra leaves — The holders of this Village plead that this Village was deducted from the assets upon which permanent settlement was based — The Raja's Vakeel pleads that as this Village is entered as Ayen in the Accounts of F 1211 — furnished from the Collector's Office, Govt has no reversionary right therein — In examining all the zemindary ~~[illegible]~~ old 1st Accounts that are in possession of the Raja's Vakeel, I find that this Village is entered as Darmasanam in one of the "Dittazada" Accounts of F 1211. This Dittazada is a list of Villages without Poruppu & without the Area of ~~the~~ several Villages. There is another Dittazada Account of F 1211 old with the Poruppu & Area of the several Darmasanam Villages. In this, the Darmasanam Village is omitted — In the Account of F 1212, the Village is entered as Darmasanam — As it is clear from the above that the Village is entered in the Accounts of F 1211 & 1212 of the Zemindar, & in the Patta, which proved to be genuine one, & in the account of F 1223 & in the English Account of A D 1815 as Darmasanam, I cannot but think that the Village is a Darmasanam deducted from the assets of the Permanent Settlement. Hence I brought this under this settlement. It is a known fact that the Accounts of F 1211 are not the Orgl Accounts of that year — Under the above circumstances, the arguments of the Zemindar's Vakeel that Govt have no reversionary right in this Village are not admissible —

Dharmasadēi nam — 21-0-3	Her	As per acct of F 1223 Muttu vaduganada Tever Dated S S 1676 A D 1754 √ As per Patta Do Do	Acct of F 1211 Marattaacct of F 1223 Boundary acct of F 1244 Board Regr of A D 1815 1 Patta is on Palmira leaf.	As per acct of F 1223 Seshayengār As per Patta Do Do	In Mara ta acct of F 1211 Ayen Kēpaganjān area none In Tamil account of F 1211 Do D D	Dharbasanam In F 1223 Dharmasanam Pēpaganjān Nanja (Virayādi) 25 — A 6 17 — 50 1 Savunmiya nārāyana Ayengār &ca 2 Rāmalingava dāni In F 1244 Dharmasanam Peyikkanjān area none In Regr of A D 1815 Dharmasanam Pēpakanjān Savunmiyanārāyanayengār	1 Jagannāda Vādhiyār 24	Sons of No 2 in col 15	(1) 1 Wife
							2 Sēshiyammāl 26	Daughter in law of No 2 in col 15	(2) None
							3 Nalladevi Āsari 30	Do	(3) 1 Wife
							4 Annaziri Āsari — 60	Do —	(4) 1 Wife 3 sons 1 Daughter &c
							5 Shanmuga Āsari 22	Do —	(5) —
							6 Namasivayam Āsari 18	Do —	(6) 1 younger brother 1 mother

To be confirmed under Rule VII

Zemindar's Do — 28 71 3

Govt Do 1/4 — 21 Rupees —

A Sudarshana Rao

Naiakudi 11-4-64

As per acct of F 1223.

nja — (Virayadi)	25	17	50
cess — (Do)	6	4	20
	31	21	70
a (Kurkam) } Excess	30	16	80
		38	50
duct Porampoke —			
d of Tank — (Kurkam)	15	8	40
lage site — (Do)	2	1	12
shing ground (Do)	1		56
ial ground (Do)	1		56
		10	64
mainder		27	86
ave			
— (Virayadi) — cultivation	20	14	
(Do)	5	3	50
p waste (Do)	6	4	20
	31	21	70
nja (Kurkam) } waste	11	6	16
Total		27	86

Deduced from the statement &ca papers produced by the Inamdars.

105-12-0

Under the explanation given by the Dy Colr the village is confirmed as recommended on 1/4th assessment in the T D 2R Rs 21 —

2/6/64

S Coll
680

Rates of Government Taluqs per ...

	Max	Min
Dry	3 — 9 — 9	— 1 — 7
Wet	10 — 13 — 3	— 5 — 9

Average Rates of Government Taluqs per Acre

Dry 1 — 5 — 5
Wet 4 — 6 — 1

Average Value of crams of Melwaram on wet land in Payamangalam Mahanam Consisting of Ayan Villages in the Taluq of Mangalam for a Period of 15 years

From Fs 1256 to Fs 1270	Cultivated area in Acre	Gross out turn	Of which Melwaram share at 45 per cent	Average prices of grains	Value of quantity of grain given in Col 4	Rates per Acre
G M P	A — C	G M P	G M P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21579 — 6 — 5	1 — 8 — 1	32480 — 2 — 4	5 — 6 — 11

II. No Dispute about the Area or about the boundaries on the part of Rangi Vellal. The boundaries correspond to those in the Account of Fs 1244. The boundaries in the Patta differ from those in the Account of Fs 1244 to some extent. The Mirasdars say that they are one & the same and that if any difference is found in them, they will guide by the one of the two boundaries which may be selected for them by the Commissioner. Hence the Area of 38 Acres & 50 cents is accepted here.

III. The Village consisting of 4 equal Vritties. They are enjoyed as shown in the margin of the preceding sheet. The lands are divided permanently. Porupu is paid on the remaining Vritties equally & permanently.

III —— The adopted father of the person No 1 of 016, who was the father in law of the Widow No 2 of 016, purchased 1 1/2 Vritties in A D 1818 & 1836 Fasli year 296 from one Ponnaya Narayana Iyengar & Ananta Narana Iyengar descendants of the Orig. Grantee. One bill of sale is on a plain & another is on a stamped cadjan leaf. Transaction proved to be bonafide. Enjoyment proved. The Mother of the father in law of the Widow No 2 of 016 acquired one Vritty in A D 1806 as "Stridanam" or pin money from her Elder brothers house whose ancestors, it is said acquired lands by purchase long ago. Transactions proved to be bonafide. Enjoyment proved. Deed is on a plain cadjan leaf.

IV .... The persons No 3 to 5 & 6 of 016 plead that their ancestors purchased 1 1/2 Vritties half a century ... The persons No 1 & 2 of 016. ... bill of sale was lost.

ago from the descendants of the Orig. Grantee [illegible] No 3 to 5 & 6 of 016 — Enjoyment proved [illegible] support the argument of the person No [illegible] their Elder Brother

V —— The person No 1 of 016 was taken in adoption by ~~pa~~ parents who were alive at the time of the adoption. The person No 1 of 016 is performed the funeral rites of his adopted ... The person No 1 of 016 was taken in adoption after the demise of the ~~[illegible]~~ Husband of the Widow No 2 of 016 who is the Daughter in law of the adopted father of the person No 1 of 016. The person No 2 gave some lands in one Neerungilam for her maintenance. The adoption is not lawful one though ... took place actually. ~~[illegible]~~ As this is a single Settlement, the defects in the adoption are of no use. However I recommend to confirm the Village upon the persons of 016 on 1/8 of assessment, because the adoption of the person No 1 of 016, which took place in or about 1846, is not a lawful one; because the Widow No 2 has no issue, & because the persons No 4 to 6 have no documents. The persons No 1 & 2 of 016 are ... & that the ancestors of the person No 3 & 6 of 016 acquired their lands half a century ago.

The average Wet assessment of the Village calculated for a period of 15 years previous to Fs 1270 comes to 5 — 6 — 11 per acre. In consideration of the fertility of soil &c. I propose the valuation of the Village as follows:

Valuation

	R A P
18 acres Wet cultivated annually at 5 1/2 Rupees per acre	99 — —
3 1/2 acres Wet waste at 1 Rupee per acre	3 — 12 — 0
	102 — 12 — 0
6 acres of Dry Waste at 1/2 Rupee per acre	3 — —
Total	105 — 12 — 0

A Subramania Row

VI .... Wet lands depend upon one Tank of moderate size. It is in repair. It is fed by a Jungle Stream & by ~~the~~ one of the branch channels of Nattar Canal. The Tank is filled annually. Scarcity of Water is not felt much generally. The Mirasdars say that 18 Acres of Wet are cultivated annually & the remaining 3 1/2 acres of Wet ... The Mirasdars again say that the dry lands are of Long Waste & that half of them are fit to be cultivated with Wet crops within a short time by improving the Tank. This, the Mirasdars say, may be done within 10 years, may be converted into Wet in future & the rest may be cultivated with Dry crops at the same time. Only the Wet lands are cultivated annually 2d time. Nanjah & Punjah lands are of a medium character generally. No Tanbri is raised in the Village. The Village is in pretty good state. The contiguous Ayan Village is Kalathur. The ... as per statement of the Mirasdars is 60 Rs per annum. This is not true. It is very low.