





Register No 157

8 Sasekan  
Daw { Day } 3-62-49  
(Kiyap)

Incomes  
as per  
Inamdar's  
statement  
For the Free Post Phenams  
Support  
of Sanga  
chi am  
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Varuni  
in Padur  
It is in  
repair. The  
pond is a  
useful one

Grantor  
and the  
Satis  
unknown

Acct of S. Sanga  
124. Annam  
Virum Sanga  
Chidam  
man  
Varuni  
in Padur  
Pungu  
Virayadi  
A.C.  
3-49.

Padur  
1 Sanga  
Annam  
Virum  
Trustee  
Govuri Vallab  
Rama chandra  
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ya hakker  
Paligai of  
Varapuri  
Palipat

To be paid in 1000 of one  
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Drs None  
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7 to Day 3-42-18  
(Kiyap)

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Support  
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It is in repair.  
The pond is a  
useful one

Manu In 124.  
Mudai Vanna  
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Varuni Ayana  
Varuni  
in Padur  
Pungu  
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Padur  
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Ayana  
Varuni  
Trustee  
Govuri Vallab  
Rama chandra  
Velle Panna  
ya hakker  
Paligai of  
Varapuri  
Palipat

9-222  
Drs None  
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Completed  
J. S. S.

Stamp

157

Supplemental Register to the Register No. 157 of Siam in the Valley of Pudukkottai  
 Sivaganga zamindari Estate in Madras District

Register No. 157

Pudukkottai

Ayaz Village

44 2/3

Personal Mt

1 Kalayam  
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 1 Kalayam

Chir - 12 13 3/4 9-08  
 Receipt - 1-3-3-87

14-3-3/4 9-95

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 Receipt - 1-3-3-87

14-3-3/4 9-95

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1 This is one of the Villages in the jurisdiction of Paraganga. The existence of this Potte is not mentioned in any of the Accounts genuine ones. In the early part of the Potte it is said that at Paramagury, which is known by the name of Tandari are Agreber which is a forest in the vicinity of the <sup>St. Chatterjee</sup> Agreber. In the concluding part of the same Potte, where he mentions by white ants, the visible portion of a passage etc. is the remaining to the Agreber. The term of the Agreber is a personal grant. It is said also in the concluding part of the Potte that the village is a very large one.

[illegible]

The letter was received at 10<sup>15</sup> AM  
L. A. F. J. In F. In F. Parambagudi  
10.11. 12.13.

Copy of the Report is placed with the Res for the 5 179

For the Free-Press  
support  
of Chatta  
saw in  
Paramba  
gudi Mt  
~~appppppp~~  
7

Extract granted  
by Paramba gudi  
Valgudi Ppina-mandi  
on the 4. day of 1886.

|           |               |               |               |               |              |            |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| Asper     | acc f of 1220 | acc f of 1225 | Pudir         | Parumala      | Subharaya    | 1 wife     |
| Muttara   | Maratta       | Tandana       | Village guide | Ayyew - 18    | Asper        | 1 wife     |
| dugani    | acc f of 1223 | Rajaput       | Nanga         | Tandana       | Asper        | in Col 13  |
| La River  |               | lai Chatram   | Rajaput       | Rajaput       |              |            |
| Sati is   | Boundary      | 116           | Pillai        | 2 Rainaswami  | Co -         | 1 wife     |
| not known | acc f of 1244 | 1 Karasa      | of which      | Chitram       | Ayyew - 30   | 1 son      |
| Asper     |               | vadani        | Seduct        | Pudir         |              | 1 daughter |
| Patta     | Board Right   | Asper         | Sharnava      | 1/2 Village   |              | 1 mother   |
| Muttara   | f A B 1815    | Patta         | man 1/2       | Nanga         |              |            |
| dugani    |               | 1 Patta is ow | Co - Co -     | f the Village | Nanga        |            |
| La Peri   |               | Partly        | Vinayodi      | 3             | Subbramani   |            |
| ya Vida   | Palmina leaf  | for that      | Nanga         | 58            | ya Ayyew     | 22         |
| ya River  |               | stream        | Vinayodi      | 58            | A 6          |            |
| Sated     |               | and partly    | Remain        | 40            | 4 Pitaramayy | 25         |
|           |               |               |               |               | Co -         | 1 wife     |
|           |               |               |               |               |              | 1 mother   |

information of the same. (Value must arise)  
To be confirmed on half assize  
under Rule IV -  
(Chatterman portion of half village)  
Gerrison Esq. Novr  
The Saunders claim the  
whole of Baitam half  
the village as parcel  
the same produced  
dear that half of the  
village of Baitam

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 6  
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 64  
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Deduced from the statement for papers  
 produced by the Maharama

Sheet No.

385-58.

Charma Iodi  
 sanaw- asher  
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[illegible][illegible]

Para IV.

Register No. 1373

A----- Taken from the collector to the permission of Sivapunga dated 29 January/33 -  
 At Collector to the Head Sanson of Sivapunga

B - - - Taken from ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~man~~ <sup>man</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~man~~ <sup>man</sup> - date 12 March / 33.

C----- Talked issued by Mr. Drury, Commissioner, to the Manager of Sevaganga Devasthanams - Dated 18 February /43-

XX The village, said to have  
been belonged to the  
Christians —

1 The document A shows that the holders of the buttrum portion of this village complained to the collector that, one of the Amirs demanding them for the accounts showing the receipts & disbursements of the villages of Pind<sup>r</sup> & Pattany contrary to Mamood & that the collector directed the zemindar to inquire into the matter & report the results of the same.

The document B shows that the person reported to the Collector on the 28 February /33 that it was not customary with him to demand  
the Halkars & the Guttrum for the <sup>of Calicut</sup> account <sup>in the</sup> villages attached to this Guttrum, but to look after the charity they conduct-  
ed in the Guttrum & make them to conduct the charity regularly. & that the Collector upon this directed the Head Taxdars to enjoin upon them  
not to interfere with the Halkars.

1 The document C shows that the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Dnary, released from attachment the villages appertaining to the Court of Justice & made them over to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Dnary with the sum that was in deposit & directed them to repair the Court room building which was out of repair & conduct the Charity of Annadivaram therein.

The Hallows or holders of the Chattram pargana of Talaga Villages of Pindur (key) & Lattany (center) plead that it is not usual with them to conduct the charity of Annadinane & that the Value of the Dargah is founded on the incorrect reports of the zemindars & their Agents - This is most assumable to its full extent - Though the holder of Lattany is the Hallows of Late Chattram produced a Patta alleged to purporting to be the one granted by the zemindar Nizish Raghunatha Prinja Todaya Sinner to Krestna Subba Dikshator, one of their ancestors - The Patta shows that the village of Lattany was granted to the said Dikshator as a personal grant - In the Bonatti's Royal English Register of A.D. 1815, it is said that the Village of Lattany has no Patta - The former Valuel of the Dargah said that this Patta is a genuine one. & the present Valuel says that the document is not a genuine one because the writing differs with that of the other Pattas & because the honorary mark of the zemindar such as "A'ruon akha Tabirjam" is at the foot of the Patta while it is written in the middle of them.

is at the foot of the Pottah while it is immemorially ancient while such marks are found in other Pottahs in the morning of  
my experience induces me to pronounce that the Pottah is ~~not~~ a genuine one because - The Village of Sattang is entered in all the  
Accounts in the name of the Chattram - The <sup>\*</sup> $\frac{1}{2}$  Villages entered in the name of the Chattram are free from all tax or Larva Mangano.  
Even if the Commissioner or Govt arrive at the conclusion that half of this Village & the entire Village of Sattang do belong to the Chattram  
of Sandawaroy Pillai & that the proceeds thereof should be appropriated to the use of the Institution, there are serious difficulties in the way, because the  
Habitans of the Chattram who were permitted to live in the Chattram building from time immemorial plead that it is their private house -  
Though these Villagers were really granted for the support of the Chattram in question, still, the Charity was not conducted or in other words the object of the  
grant is frustrated since long - I see no necessity or possibility to restoring the Chattram - To the best of my judgement, I recommend that  
(This matter)

X. Barry Village  
of Proctor  
under Patrol  
Entire Village  
of Settlement

half to confirm half of the village of Pavin & the entire Village of Tathani belonging to the Chetturam on the holder's side  
upon the Station of the Chetturam on half assessment. The bills of sales produced by the Melayarams show that half of the Village of Pavin belong to the Chetturam

VI No Takam about the boundaries on the part of the Nany's Village. The boundaries now inserted in the vernacular statement correspond to those  
in the Account of 1824. The boundaries of the entire Village are given also in the Potta - There is some difference in the boundaries recorded in these  
two documents. The holders of the Village say that they are one & the same on the spot & that they correspond to the recognized boundaries of

the Village. Hence the boundaries are confirmed here & the 333 Acres & 20 furlots situated therein are registered here -

VII ----- The Chetturam portion consists of 4 equal Villages & while the Dammaraman portion consists of 14 equal Villages. These Villages are enjoyed as shown  
in the margin of the first side of the first sheet of this register. The lands <sup>were</sup> divided permanently 65 years ago - No purchase. The Chetturam four Pongos are  
distinct from the Dammaraman 14 Pongos.

VIII ----- The Chetturam four Pongos are enjoyed by the persons N<sup>o</sup> 1-2-3-4 5 & 6 of 016 who are descendants of the person of 013 -  
A portion of the Dammaraman is enjoyed by the descendants of the person of 013 & the rest by aliens.

IX The persons N<sup>o</sup> 7-8-9-10 of 016 & their ancestors are said to have <sup>or acquired the</sup> purchased the lands entered opposite to their names in A.D. 1766-1781-1784-1792  
1836-1846-1852-1853-1857 & 1859 - for Rs. 250 - from one Narasimma Dikshataram; Thakuramangar; Gyappa Narayana Somaswamy Gyendur,  
Anantaramayana Gyenger; Ramaswamy; Ramalingam; Rangarayan & Sektarama Dikshataram

Some bills are on plain paper leaf & the deed of gift dated 1836 is on a plain paper leaf.  
The persons N<sup>o</sup> 1-2-3-4 5 & 6 of 016 say that <sup>or acquired the</sup> the Dammaraman shares entered opposite their names were acquired partly in gift from the  
of Grantor of the Village by their ancestors & partly by purchase recently & that bills of sales were lost.

The persons N<sup>o</sup> 7-8-9-10 of 016 are enjoying some of the lands by purchase in the Dammaraman. They say that they acquired them by purchase & that bills of sales were lost.  
The person N<sup>o</sup> 11 never appeared through summons, notices &c. were served upon him repeatedly. The Melayarams say that they heard that the person N<sup>o</sup> 11 of 016  
purchased the 1 1/2 Villages entered opposite to his name five years ago from one Kali Muttu Pillai who purchased them previously about 12 years ago  
from the person father of the person N<sup>o</sup> 11 of 016 & the persons N<sup>o</sup> 2 & 3 of 016. The Melayarams admit that the person N<sup>o</sup> 11 of 016 is enjoying the 1 1/2 Villages  
since the last 5 years -

X ----- One Suvengadamayengar claims to 1/2 Village <sup>or acquired the</sup> from the persons N<sup>o</sup> 4 & 5 of 016 by reason that he purchased it in A.D. 1847 & 1848 for Rs. 72  
from one Ramaswamy Gyenger; Sundara Rangarayan & Thakuramangar on 3 occasions of 1/4 Village from Ramaswamy Gyenger in A.D. 1847;  
1/8 Village from Suvengadamayengar in A.D. 1847 & 1/8 Village from Thakuramangar in A.D. 1848 - & that bills of sales are on plain paper leaf.  
That he is enjoying the 1/2 Village uninterruptedly from the date of the sale.

Again, the complainant produced two bills of sales which are on two stamped paper leaves dated 1836 - showing that the persons who sold to him the 1/2 Village purchased  
it with another 1/2 Village in the Dammaraman portion from one Latchmy Narasimmayana - (Valid deed) (Fair copy)

The persons N<sup>o</sup> 7 & 8 of 16 deny every knowledge of the transaction & plead that the bills of sale produced by the complainant Terunungadamayengar are forged ones -

1. The said Terunungadamayengar produced a Vakalatnamah from one Gopulayengar, his natural brother, & claimed to be thirty -  
- from the persons N<sup>o</sup> 7 & 8 of 16 by reason that the father Gopulayengar purchased it in A.D. 1847 & 1848 for Rs. 738 -  
- from one Ramaswamy Iyengar, Sundara Ranganatha, & Venkatesa Ramayengar who purchased it previously in A.D. 1836 from one Narasimmayengar - that his client is enjoying the half thirty - He produced the bills of sale which are on 3 plain paper leaves -

The persons N<sup>o</sup> 7 & 8 of 16 plead that these bills of sale are forged ones & that the lands are in their own enjoyment & deny every knowledge of the transaction of the sale -

1 - The said Terunungadamayengar produced another Vakalatnamah from one Terunulayengar, one of his relatives & claimed to be thirty -  
- from the persons N<sup>o</sup> 1 56 of 16 by reason in the Darmaasnam portion for the same in behalf of his client by reason that it was acquired by gift by his client -  
- from his (client's) father in law. viz. A.D. 1838; that the donor purchased it previously in A.D. 1773 from one Krishna Subbarayana & that the half thirty is not in possession of his client since the date of the gift, in consequence of the same having been mortgaged to the said persons N<sup>o</sup> 1 56 of 16 -

The persons N<sup>o</sup> 1 56 of 16 deny every knowledge of the transaction & state that the manner the father of the person N<sup>o</sup> 1 56 was Teetaramayengar & not Ramaswamy Dikkathar - as stated above by the Vakalat -  
- that the documents produced by the father Terunungadamayengar are not genuine -

They plead for several things regarding the foregoing claim & arrived at the conclusion that the bills of sale produced by the complainant are not genuine & that the claim is fraudulent -  
- one - The bills of sale are not in enjoyment of the lands - One of the bills of sale produced by the complainant is found to be very going on the date on which the bill of sale is said to have been executed - The second connected with the claim of the complainant N<sup>o</sup> 7 & 8 is placed with the Revenue Officer for the information of the Revenue Officer -

200

# Valuation

Wells in this village depend upon two Tanks of large size. They are in repair. They are fed by one of the branch channels of Veiyayan, one of the influential rivers in the District. These Tanks are filled annually. Scarcity of water is not felt generally. The holders of this village showed 77 1/2 acres of Well & 89 acres of open land as full water lands & 28 acres of Well & 69 acres of Dry as waste & stated that the Well waste lands are not of long waste lands, but they have ridges in the shape of ridges & that they will be cultivated in the ensuing year. My friend stated that the Dry lands are of 10 years waste & that they are also fit to be cultivated early though not with the well waste lands. From this it is evident that there is some exaggeration in the matter of waste. In any case the holders of the village themselves do not state that the Well as well as Dry waste lands are not of long uncultivated lands. Some of the lands are cultivated annually 2 times. Garden crops are raised in one or two. Acres. Mangala & Panjola lands are of a superior quality generally. The village is in a flourishing state. Some of the Dry lands, the Mahabaramans say, may be converted into Well if the tanks are improved & enlarged. There is no possibility of undertaking the work at an early date. The average income of this village as per statement of the Mahabaramans is Rupees 4000 per annum. The contiguous Agan Village is 8th of the Ansa Kudi. The average Well assessment of this village calculated for a period of 15 years from 1825 to 1870 comes to 8-15-0 per acre. The Dry rates vary from 1 to 12 per acre. The Mahabaramans say that the soil of this village may be cleared some what inferior to the contiguous Agan lands because the former is mostly consist of pure sugar, while the latter consists of several ingredients. I do not think this argument is reasonable. However the average well assessment of the contiguous Agan Village is high. In consideration of the fertility of soil & I give the valuation of the Village as follows.

|                                                             |        |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Well 90 acres full water at 7 Rupees per acre               | 630    |          |
| Well 15 1/2 acres waste of a few years fit to be cultivated | 31     | 661      |
| at one-half Rupees per acre                                 | 100    |          |
|                                                             | 9-11-0 | 109-11-0 |
|                                                             |        | 770-11-0 |

H. Subramanian  
22-9-84