Register of Inams in the village of Sembanur in Arai Nattagai Palug of Sivaganga Zemindary in Madura District

Register No. 408

Sembanur

Sembanur Village

Sheet No. 2026

[illegible]ndagan Naija Varayai [illegible]mal Kolai [illegible]kkangam[illegible]nayakke Subramanya[illegible]chai Tellimadai	3-1-3 2-18 3-a-½ 2-11 6 1 4½ 4 29	35	For the Godr Ver support of Temple of Kandeswarar Madayowar in Sembanur [illegible] lapsed	The name of the original grantor & date is unknown	Stal of F 1211	Kandeswarar Madayowar	Stal 1211 Kandeswarar Madayowar Naiyar in Sembanur Naija Varayai 6-1-4½ A 6 4 29	Now	Sembanur Kandeswarar Madayowar Worshipper Vaduganatha Gurukal 55	To be confirmed Tax free Quit rent Rs 11 19 12 64	T.D. No 1335 Confirmed 14 Jan 65
[illegible] Naija Varayai [illegible]anchai Seyadi[illegible]nayakam Naija [illegible]ponnanayakkal Kara[illegible]chai Ancha[illegible]lli Kolai [illegible]anchai	2-7-a-6-75 1-7-1-65 -11-a-a-55 -13-66 -11-a-a-55 -3-½-19 Total 6 10 4½ 4 74	38	For the Padi Ver support 7-8-0 of Iyanar Kuttikadi Kadanar, Sevaga Perumal Iyanar, Ammangal Iyanar & Nivettavaram Kutta Natchi Amman [illegible] lapsed	Do	Do	1 Iyanar Kuttikadi Kadanar 2 Sevaga Perumal Iyanar 3 Ammangal Iyanar 4 Nivettavaram Kutta Natchi Amman	Stal 1211 1 Iyanar Kuttikadi Kadanar 2 Sevaga Perumal Iyanar 3 Ammangal Iyanar 4 Nivettavaram Kutta Natchi Amman Manyam in Sembanur Naija Varayai 6 10 4½ A 6 4 7[illegible]		Sembanur 1 Iyanar Kuttikadi Kadanar 2 Sevagaperumal Iyanar 3 Ammangal Iyanar 4 Nivettavaram Kutta Natchi Amman Worshipper Sadayaman yo Velan 60	D° D° D° Quit rent Rs 7 19 12 64	T.D. No 1336 Confirmed

Completed

6

11 of Darmasanam Village of Sembanur in Natarisankotai of Sevaganga Zemindary in Madura district

799
799

Sembanur செம்பனூர்

	Patrimony	Shares acquired by purchase &c supported by documents	Unsupported by documents	Total
No 1 & 2 are enjoying	"	31 1/2	"	31 1/2
No 3 do	1 1/2	5	"	6 1/2
No 4 to 6 do	"	2	"	2
No 7 do	"	2	"	2
No 8 do	"	1/2	"	1/2
No 9 & 10 do	1	"	"	1
No 11 do	1/2	"	"	1/2
	3	41	"	44

I This is one of the Dharmasanams in the Zemindary of Sevagangai. This was granted by Muttu Vaduga Natha Tever to Varada Chariyar & others. This is a hereditary grant. This is in uninterrupted possession of its holders since the date of the grant. There was no Potta. It was lost. The Village is entered in all the accounts as Dharmasanam. No Takarar about the area or about the boundaries on the part of the Ranjo Vakeel. The boundaries now inserted in the vernacular statement correspond to those in the account of F1244. Hence the boundaries are registered here & the 742 acres & 57 cents situated therein are registered here.

The Village consists of 44 equal Virtties. They are enjoyed as shown in the margin. The lands were divided forty years ago. They are not exchanged periodically. Poruppu is paid on the number of Virtties equally & permanently.

II Of the persons of 016, the persons No 9 10 & 11 of 016 are descendants of the copartners of the Orgl Grantee of 013 & others are alienees.

III Of the lands entered opposite to the persons No 1 & 2 of 016 who are undivided Brothers, 7 1/4 Virtties were acquired as gift from the father of the Ex-Zemindar in AD 1845 & 24 1/4 Virtties by purchase in AD 1847-1848-1850 & 1854 for Rupees 1580. Deed of gift is on a plain cadjan leaf & 6 bills are on stamped cadjan leaves & 16 bills are on plain cadjan leaves. The 24 1/4 Virtties were purchased from Narasimmyen; Subbaroya Iyer; Senthamayen; Muttu Venkatachala Iyengar; Rangaiyengar; Vodayar Servai; Periya Karuppan Servai; Venkatageery Ammal; Gopala Krishnachary; Muthuswamy Iyer; Mongala Myer; Padmanjala Dikshator ~~Veera~~ Ragava Dikshator; Suppiah Servai Garu, sharers in the village.

(Vide next roll)

As per acct of F1211
Ranjo Varayidi – 249 .. 174-30
Excess – 38-11-1/2 27-17
287-11-1/2 201-47
Ranjo Karakanu Excess } 966 1/4 541-10
742-57
Deduct Poramboke
...ed of Tank Karuka 130 .. 84
Tank do 11 .. 6-16
Village site do 30 .. 16-80
Temple site do 4 .. 2-24
Threshing ground do 4 .. 2-24
Pasture land do 4 .. 2-24
Paths do 15 .. 8-40
Channel do 10 .. 5-60
Burial ground do 2 .. 1-12
128-80
Remainder 613-77
Deduct Service Inam Ranjo Varayidi } 8-3-4 5-79
Remainder 607-98
Nanjo Varayidi cultivated } 123-4-4 86-34
do Waste 117-5-4 82-17
Excess do do 38-11-1/2 27-17
Total 279-7-3 1/2 195-68
Punjo Karakanu cultivated } 258 1/32 144-50
do Waste 478 7/32 267-80
Total 736 1/4 412-30
Grand Total 607-..

Deduced from the Statement & the papers produced by the Mahajanams.

Darmasanam

Jodi as per Istemar Acct 215-13-10 Ijafa .. 2-2 Total 216 ..

Des

As per Acct of F1223 Muttu Vaduga Natha Tever date is unknown

Acct of F1211 Hindwi Acct of F1223 Boundary Acct of F1244 Board's Register of AD 1815 No Potta

As per Acct of F1223 Varadacharyar &c Navagottram

In F1211 Dharmasanam Sembanur Nanjo Varayidi 249 .. & 174-30
In Hindwi Acct of do Area do

In F1223 Dharmasanam Sembanur Nanjo Varayidi 249 .. & 174-30 Padmanabha Iyen &c Naina gotram
In F1244 Dharmasanam Sembanur Area none
In Regtr of AD 1815 Dharmasanam Sembanur Padmanabha Iyen &c

Sivaganga
1 Dorasawmi Iyengar alias Ananta Narayana Iyengar 32 } Al
2 Ramaswamy Iyengar 24 } do
3 Ramaswami Iyer 70 } Al & son of the Gr in 1845
Sembanur 4 Narasinga Row 30 } Al
5 Sami chari 27 } Al
6 Subba chari 18 } Al
Komandikadi 7 Apponaiyen 61 } Al

(1) 1 Wife 1 Son 1 Mother
(2) 1 Wife 2 Married Daughters
(3) 1 Wife 2 Sons 2 Daughters in law 4 Grand Daughters 4 Married Daughters
(4) 1 Mother 1 Wife 3 Daughters minute 1 Son
(5) 1 Wife
(6) 1 Wife
(7) 1 Wife 1 Married Daughter

Alienated Family & lands as shown on Potta is income

To be confirmed under Rule III & subject under Rule VIII for alienees.

Zemindari Jodi 216 —

Govt 2 4/8 = 102 Rupees

A Sudarshana Row Dy [illegible]
21-6-64

Confirmed as recommended in the TD in a 2R of Rs 102. [illegible]
16/3/65

T.D. 1690-

Sheet No. 954

Register No. 799

(Fair copied)

1030

Kd

Rates of Government Paleys per Acre

Max Min

Dry 3-9-9 " -1-7

Wet 10-13-3 " 5-9

Average rates of Government Paleys per Acre

Dry 1-5-6

Wet 4-6-1

Average value of grain of Melwaram on wet land in [illegible] consisting of Ayen Villages in the Paley of Natorisenkatoo for the period of 15 years.

A

From F1256 to F1270	Cultivated area in Acre	Gross outturn	Of which Zemindar's Share at 45 per cent	Average prices of grain	Value of the quantity of grains given in Col. 4	Rate per Acre
R M O	A C	R M O	R M O	R A P	R A P	R A P
6795-11-3	4757-09	51679-4-"	22986-5-1	1-7-11	35301-"-3	7-6-9

Ayttiyarendal

8 Raghava yougar 35	Al	(8) 1 Wife 5 Sons.
9 Srinivasa murti Achari 12	Share holder	(9) 1 Wife 2 Sons 2 Daughters married 2 Younger brother's sons.
10 Rangana yoka Ammal 40	Do	(10) 1 Son
11 Seshagiri Achari 40	Share holders	(11) 1 Wife 1 Daughter 1 Mother

IV ... The persons No 1 & 2 of 16 hold bills of sales for 24½ Vutties in addition to 7¼ acquired ~~as~~ as gift.
They say that only 24½ Vutties out of 24½ entered in the bills of sales in addition to the 7¼ acquired as gift
~~are~~ making a total of 31½ Vutties are in their possession & that they ~~are~~ cannot account how the
remaining ½ Vutty was lost. Again they state that they have no claim to the missing ½ Vutty —

V ---- The Rany's Vakeel claims to 7¼ Vutties granted as gift to the father of the persons No 1 & 2 of 16.
in A D 1845, by reason that they were granted by the father of the Ex-zemindar, who pronounced to be by a
recent decision of the Privy Council as an unlawful holder of the Estate — From a statement forwarded
the 7¼ Vutties in this Village & the
to the Board of Revenue by Mr Parker on the 24 September /50, it appears that ~~[illegible]~~ & other Villages were granted
to the father of the persons No 1 & 2 of 16 by the father of the Ex-zemindar, that the Grantee was Saringam Pishear,
the lands
& that these ~~Villages~~ were attached in A D 1849 when the Estate was taken under management & that that Gentleman
recommended the restoration of these ~~Villages~~ lands to the person No 1 of 16 who claimed to them under deeds of gift &
these lands to the person No 1 of 16
that held
he ~~had~~ for them — Again it appears that the Board sanctioned the restoration of
in their Proceedings dated 8 April 1857 — Mr Parker in his statement above alluded to entered the ~~[illegible]~~ area of the
lands ~~[illegible]~~ granted in this Village to the father of the person No 1 of 16 as 16 & odd [illegible]. These 16 & odd [illegible] come to 7¼ Vutties
calculated on the [illegible] area — As the right ~~[illegible]~~ of the persons No 1 & 2 of 16 to the 7¼ Vutties in this Village is thus established —
I rejected the claim of the Rany to the same & referred her to the Civil Court — The 7½ Vutties are registered in the names of the
persons No 1 & 2 of 16 ————

(Vide next ~~[illegible]~~ Sheet)

(Fair copied)

2d sheet of Sambanur Dammanam of Sevagunga Zemindary continued —

Sheet No. 955

(X) & the above - Vide para XI for these details - N.B.

VI. Of the lands entered opposite the person N° 3 of 016, 1 1/2 Vullies ~~of~~ were acquired ~~by~~ in gift long ago & 3/2 Vullies were acquired by purchase in A.D. 1820 1842-1853 & 1855 for Rupees 250 from one Narasingyen [illegible] on plain cadjan leaves. No deed of gift for the 1 1/2 Vullies - [illegible] 1/4 Vullies in [illegible]

VII. The persons N° 4-5 & 6 of 016 are undivided brothers. They acquired the lands entered opposite their names in A.D. 1842 as bequest from their mother's mother in the said year 1842. Deed of bequest is on a plain cadjan leaf. Transaction proved to be bona fide. Enjoyment proved.

It appears that these two Vullies entered opposite the persons N° 4-5 & 6 were their ancestral property & that they were sold to their mother's mother & received them back as bequest as above alluded to.

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VIII. The ancestors of the person N° 7 of 016 purchased 2 1/8 Vullies in A.D. 1775-1814 & 1818 for Rupees 205 from certain shareholders in the Village. Three bills are on plain cadjan leaves. This individual is now enjoying only 2 Vullies. He says that 1/8 Vully is missing since long. He cannot account for it nor does he claim now to it.

Sheet No. 955

IX. The person N° 8 of 016 pleads that his father purchased 1/2 Vully in A.D. 1831 for Rupees 25 from one Sattiya Bama Ammal. The bill of sale is on a plain cadjan leaf. He again pleads that his father purchased ~~[illegible]~~ another 1 1/2 Vullies about 25 years ago from one Vella Veerapa Servai & that bill of sale was lost. Vide para XI regarding the 1 1/2 Vully unsupported by documents.

X. The persons N° 9-10 & 11 of 016 are descendants of the Copartners of the Original Grantee ——

XI. ..... The person N° 3 of 016 claims to 1 3/4 Vullies from the person N° 8 of 016 on the ground that he mortgaged them about 20 years ago ~~to~~ one Muttu Vullatachalam father of the said person N° 8 of 016. In proof of this he produced 3 bills of sales said to have been executed to him in A.D. 1806, 1828, & 1832 from one Muttammal & Vella Veerapa Servai on plain cadjan leaves selling the 1 3/4 Vullies to his father for Rupees 90. The person N° 8 of 016 says that he does not know whether these 1 3/4 Vullies are in his possession either by sale or mortgage. From the tenure of the argument of the person N° 8 of 016 it appears that the person N° 3 of 016 did mortgage the lands to his father. The person N° 3 of 016 produced again several extinguished mortgage bonds for having mortgaged the 1 3/4 Vullies to several persons periodically. I see no ground to suspect the genuineness of the bills of sales of 1806-1828 & 1832 produced by the person N° 3 of 016. These bills of sales contain the names of the Narais to which the 1 3/4 Vullies do belong. The person N° 8 of 016 says that he has no bills of sales for the 1 1/2 Vullies & that he has bill of sale of 1831 only for half Vully. This above goes to prove that the claim of the person N° 3 of 016 is well founded one. The persons N° 1 & 2 of 016 deputed a Vakeel. He is unable to give any evidence in this point. The other Mahajanam who attended for settlement speak vaguely. On the whole it is proved that the person N° 3 of 016 did mortgage the 1 3/4 Vullies to the father of the person N° 8 of 016. But as the person N° 8 of 016 is holding a bill of sale for half Vully, which is a genuine deed, I register half Vully in the name of the person N° 8 of 016 & 1 1/4 Vullies in the name of the person N° 3 of 016 out of 2 Vullies to which the person N° 8 of 016 produced a statement. Again, the persons N° 3 & 8 of 016 are referred to the Civil Court. The former for 1/4 Vully & the latter for 1 1/2 Vullies.

(Vide next side)

(Fair copied)

XIV One Ramu Ammal claims 6 1/2 Vully from the person No 1 & 2 of 016 by the reason that her -
Grand father mortgaged the lands about 30 years ago to one Aradayappa Pillai, by whom -
it was mortgaged to the ancestor of the person No 1 & 2 of 016 - The Claimant failed to prove the same -
The said Aradayappa Pillai is not alive - Hence the claim is rejected & the party is referred to the Civil Court -

21-8-54

XII ... The person No 8 of 016 claims to 2 Vullies from the person No 3 of 016 by reason that one Muttu Kumara Pillai had in the Village four
Vullies; that he (Pillai) mortgaged them to the person No 3 of 016, when he does not know; that he (Pillai) sold the two Vullies to his ~~father~~ (No 8 of 016) father in
A D 1842 for Rupees 11 5 8; that the person No 8 of 016 refused to receive the sum due ~~[illegible]~~ by these two Vullies & ~~[illegible]~~ restore them another to his father or to himself -
& that the seller died about 4 or 5 years ago. The person No 8 of 016 produced the alleged bill of sale -
The person No 3 of 016 pleads that he purchased these 2 Vullies in A D 1842 for Rupees 122 8 from the said Muttu Kumara Pillai & that the father of the
person No 1 & 2 of 016 attested the bill of sale produced by the person No 8 of 016 from the said Pillai who informed this to every one when he was alive -
1/ The genuineness of the bill of sale produced by the person No 3 of 016 is proved by the person No 4 of 016 who says that it bears the signature of his father or that father -
& younger brother son who died 4 years ago, & 2 months ago respectively - ~~[illegible]~~ The person No 3 of 016 was enjoying of the lands - while the person No 8 of 016 -
admits that he has no enjoyment of the lands since the date of their purchase - Hence the claim of the person No 8 of 016 is rejected & he is referred to Civil Court -

XIII The person No 6 of 016 claims to 1 1/2 Vullies from the person No 3 of 016 by reason that Narasinga Murty Iyen, son of younger brother of ~~[illegible]~~ Mother
~~[illegible]~~ of his father, mortgaged the Vullies about 20 years ago to the person No 3 of 016, that the said Narasinga Murty Iyen died about 15 years ago -
The person No 3 of 016 pleads that his ~~[illegible]~~ father purchased one Vully in A D 1820 for Rupees 85 10 5 from the said Narasinga Murty Iyen -
& ~~is~~ produced the bill of sale relating to this transaction - This bill of sale shows that the seller had only one Vully in this Village - No Witnesses to prove the
genuineness of the document - being an old one - However it appears from its very face that this is a genuine one from the nature of the Cadjan leaf & the nature of
writing &c - Again the Claimant is 30 years old - while the Defendant is 70 years old - The former is a distant relation of Narasinga Murty Iyen
It is not possible for the Claimant to know that his said distant relation, who died 15 years ago mortgaged these lands to the person No 3 of 016
The person No 3 of 016 took very serious oath that the bill of sale is a genuine one - On the whole as the Claimant failed to prove his claim,
the claim is rejected & the party is referred to Civil Court - Again the person No 6 of 016 had a father of 75 years old so far back as 4 years - He never claimed to the
lands any time -

Valuation

XV ... This is one of the extensive Darmasanams in the Zemindary of Sevagungai - But it does not seem to be in such a state as it ought to be from the
negligence of the holders thereof - Wet lands in this Village depend upon 4 Tanks - One of these is large & 3 are small - They are in partial repair - They are fed by Jungle Stream
These Tanks are also fed by the Water of the Tank of Mellan Iyen Village - The Tanks are filled annually - Scarcity of Water is not felt for the lands that are
~~[illegible]~~ ordinarily cultivated - The Mahajanams first produced Register with the following entries -

	ca Culi	
Nunjah	174-30 -	
Punjah	224-00	398 30 -
Deduct Poromboke	134-59 -	
Remainder	263-71 -	

Particulars - Nunjah Cultivation	58-86 -		
do Waste	109-55 -	168-51 -	
Punjah Cultivation	56-00 -		
do do	39-20 -	9[illegible]	263-71 -

[illegible]

(Fair copied)

3rd class Lumboonee continued in Natoresunkota Talug of Sivagunga Zemindary in Madura District

As I had reason to doubt much the accuracy of the above account &c. I always try to keep Mahajanams stimulus, I got the lands measured, the results of which are as follows —

	Acres	Cents	
Nanjah	201	47	
Punjah	541	10	
			742-57

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Of which deduct Poramboke	136-59	
Remainder	607-98	

Sheet No. 956

Particulars

Nanjah Cultivation	86-34		
Do. Waste	109-34		
		195-68	
Punjah Cultivation	144-50		
Do. Waste	267-80		
		412-30	
			607-98

(Fair copied)

From the above ~~the~~ it would appear that, the measurement brought to light considerable extent of arable lands — though a vast extent of which is found to be Waste lands yet to be cultivated in future — The Mahajanams admitted the ~~f~~ ~~[illegible]~~ correctness of the measurement & signed the measurement sheet &c —

Since I wrote the above the Mahajanams stated that 15 Acres of Dry should be deducted from the ~~Dry area~~ Dry measurement agreeable [illegible] as they do not belong to their Village — & that 10 Acres of ~~Dry~~ Wet, out of Waste, should be classed as Poramboke as they are ~~un~~ unfit for cultivation — The 15 Acres of Dry are not deducted from the Agreement as they are below for footage on the lands ~~found~~ OK and to be of within the proper limits of the Village — Ten Acres of Wet will be classed as Poramboke, ~~&~~ or will be omitted from the valuation that will be framed below — The Gumastahs who measured the Village, report that 86 Acres of Wet are actually now under Cultivation; that out of the remaining Wet lands ~~here~~ are that Wet waste of 109 Acres, 54 Acres are ridges around the fields; that these 54 Acres are of 2 or 3 years uncultivated lands & that the remaining 268 Acres are yet to be to be formed into fields hereafter — They again report that 144 Acres of Dry are actually under Cultivation now ~~&~~ that the remaining 268 Acres are yet to be cultivated, that they are grown up with small bushes; & that they saw that the ryots are engaged in clearing the Dry Waste from Jungle &c — The persons N 1 & 2 of 016.

The Mahajanams ~~say~~ approve this report — On the whole the Waste is attributable to the negligence of the holders thereof — [illegible] in their possession most of the Village are unfit to do any thing ~~them to spend~~ waste the wealth collected by their father —

[illegible] cultivation [illegible] of time annually — Nanjah & Punjah ~~lands~~ are of a superior quality generally — (Vide next side)

The colour of soil is of red clay - No garden crops are raised - If the Village is improved, it will become a valuable property - It appears that "Nattambadies" an industrious class of ryots settled in the Village about 2 years ago - They will of course devour the whole Punjah Waste lands in a short time - The adjacent Ayen Villages are in a flourishing state - The average income of the Village is 400 Rupees per annum as per statement of the Mahajanams this is not true - The contiguous Ayen Village is Malel & Alpatta Viridy - The average wet assessment of these Ayen Villages calculated for a period of 15 years previous to F 1270 comes to R A P 9 7 9 & 6 10 3 per acre - The aggregate average of these Villages comes to 7 14 - per acre - The average Dry assessment varies from 0 13 6 to 0 9 - per acre - The Mahajanams say that the soil of this Village may be classed on par with that of the Alpatta Viridy - & that the soil of Mallel is of a superior quality - The average wet assessment of Mallel seems to be somewhat high - In consideration of the fertility of soil &c I frame the valuation of the Village as follows -

	R A P	
Wet 86 Acres cultivated at 7 Rupees per acre -	602 -	
Wet 54 Acres of 2 or 3 years Waste having ridges around the fields at 3½ R per acre These lands will be cultivated this or in next year -	189 -	
Wet 65 Acres Waste having no ridges at 1 Rupee per acre	55 -	846-0-0
Dry 144 Acres cultivated at 13 As per acre	117 -	
Dry 288 Acres Waste fit to be cultivated at ¼ rupee per acre	67 -	184-0-0
	Total	1030-0-0

Recd
21 6 64

J. Sreenivasa Rao

(Fair copied)

Register of Inam in the Village of Sembanur in the Pallipat of the Same name in the Taluq of Arivattagei of Sivaganga Zamindari [illegible] in Madura District

செம்பனூர்

	Patrimony Wet A C	Dry A C	Acquired by purchase &c supported by documents Wet A C	Dry A C	unsupported by documents Wet A C	Dry A C	Total Wet A C	Dry A C	Sembanur Jodi Rs A P
No 1 is enjoying	299-50	409-36	"	"	"	"	299-50	409-36	635-13-8
Nos 2 to 4 are enjoying	"	"	20-14	34-72	"	"	20-14	34-72	33-7-"
Nos 5 and 6 Do Do	"	"	1-30	"	-88	"	2-18	"	2-10-"
No 7 is Do	"	"	7	1-40	"	"	7	1-40	8-12-"
Nos 8 and 9 are Do	"	"	7	1-40	"	"	7	1-40	8-12-"
Nos 10 and 11 Do Do	"	"	42	28	"	"	42	28	47-"-6
No 12 is Do	"	"	5-25	"	"	"	5-25	"	8-12-"
No 13 Do Do	"	"	"	"	5-25	"	5-25	"	8-12-"
No 14 Do Do	"	"	1-75	"	"	"	1-75	"	3-15-6
Total	299-50	409-36	84-45	65-52	6-13	"	390-07	474-88	757-14-8

1 This is one of the Devitans in the Zemindary of Sevagangai - It is not known from public Accounts by whom to whom and for what purpose the Village was granted - It appears from the Zemindari record Accounts that the Village was granted originally to one Sinnaya Puvana Linga Tever for subsistence - From a Rozeynamah furnished by the Agent of the Rany of Sivaganga it appears that the Village was granted in AD 1761 to one Nayaka Tever [illegible] Sinnaya Puvanalinga Tever (?13- by the Zemindar Muttu Vaduganatha Periya Udaya Tever; that the original Grantee had 4 sons & one Daughter vizt - Muttu Veerah Tever (1), Muttu Vaduga Tever (2), Puvanalinga Tever, Raccaya Tever (4) & Daughter Vellayathaul; that the four sons died without male issue; that the 1st son Muttu Vaduga Tever had a Daughter who was given in marriage to one Tavana Tever; that the 3d son Puvanalinga Tever in AD 1812 transferred his real & personal property inclusive of the Village to the said Tavana Tever under a written Will on a palmyra Cadjan leaf. ~~[illegible]~~; the said Tavana Tever ~~also~~ being destitute of male issue adopted his Elder [illegible] Sinnacha Sinna Tamby Tever in AD 1837 - [illegible] & transferred all his property to him on the said date; that the Will was confirmed in Suit No 39 of 1837 on the file of the Zillah Court of Madura & in [illegible] No 23 of 1844 on the file of the late Provincial Court [illegible] said Sinnacha Sinna Tamby Tever died 8 years [illegible] leaving a Widow & ~~son~~ & two Daughters, that [illegible] is Rattana Nachiyar, the Rany of Sivaganga [illegible] the person No 1 who is the son of the [illegible] the party & the Rany & her son are enjoying the Village [illegible] as also [illegible]

Deduct Inam Ayacut 194-14-9

As per acct of F 1241

Nanja (Viraypadi)	463-3-4	324-28
Punja [illegible] (Do)	106-12-1	74-81
	570-1-5	399-09
Punja [illegible] (Kurkam)	500 "	830 "
		1229-09

Deduct Poramboke

[illegible] (Kurkam)	450 "	252 "
[illegible] (Do)	30 "	16-80
[illegible] (Do)	44 "	24-64
[illegible] (Do)	10 "	5-60
[illegible] (Do)	15 "	8-40
[illegible] ground (Do)	3 "	1-68
[illegible] (Do)	50 "	28 "
[illegible] waste (Do)	50 "	28 "
		365-12
Remainder		873-97

Deduct Devadayam		
Nanja (Viraypadi)	12-12-3	9-02
Remainder		864-95
Nanja (Viraypadi) Cultivation	450-5-1	315-26
Poramboke waste (Do)	106-12-1	74-81
	557-3-2	390-07
Punja (Kurkam) Cultivation	520 "	291-20
[illegible] Do (Do)	15 "	8-40
Waste (Do)	313 "	175-28
Total	848 "	474-88
Grand Total		864-95

3332-16

Inam Jodi as per Istimrar acct 562-15-9

Inafa 194-14-9

757-14-6

Deduct Inafa 194-14-9

Remainder 562-15-9

Register No 502

Fair Copied

Sheet No 665

Year

The name of grantor and the date is unknown

Acct of F 1241 Nyacut acct of F 1245 Boundary acct of F 1246

Board Regr of AD 1815

Inam Patta

Sinnaya Puvanalinga Tever

In F 1241	In F 1263
Devitam	Devitam
Sembanur	Sembanur
Nanja Viraypadi	Nanja Viraypadi 2
463-3-4	477-9-2
A C	A C
324-28	33-86
In Mara [illegible] to acct of F 1241	In Regr of AD 1815
	none
Do Do	In F 1246

Sembanur - 1 [illegible] Raganatha Muttu Vaduga Tever [illegible] Sivaganga	Son of Daughter's Son of Elder brother of person in col 13	(1) 1 mother
2 Strinivasa Iyengar 38	Ab	(2) 1 Wife, 4 sons, 1 Daughter md, 1 Do unmd
3 Sundara Raja Iyengar - 30	Do	(3) 1 Wife
4 Venkatakrishnayyengar 20	Do	(4) 1 Wife
Sembanur arrear none 5 Samiyengar 45	Do	(5) 1 Wife, 1 son
6 Samiyengar 12	Do	(6) "
Tirumbapatti 7 Venkatachelamayen - 61	Do	(7) 1 Wife, 5 sons, 1 Daughter md
8 Venkateswarayen - 35	Do	(8) 1 Wife, 1 mother, 1 son, 2 Daughters md
9 Dorasani Ammal 26	Do	(9) " 1 Elder Brother of the husband [illegible]

Either of several other Villages [illegible] Grantee for subsistence, being Royal [illegible]

Members [illegible] Family Derived [illegible] [illegible] One Patta [illegible]

To be confirmed under Rule [illegible]

Cl 3 Agreed & under Rule VII for Allenation

Confirmed [illegible] in [illegible]

Jumma Jodi 562-15-9

13/3/[illegible]

[illegible]/1624

Govt Rs 3/8 = 346 Rupees [illegible]

J Sundaram [illegible]

Received 25-4-[illegible]

5

R[illegible] of Government Talug per Acre

Ind

Dry [illegible] 9 . — 1 — 7

Wet 10 — 13 . 3 . — 5 — 9

Average Rates of Government Talugs per Acre

Dry 1 — 5 — 6

Wet 4 — 6 — 1

Average Value of grain of Melwaram on wet land in Kilakottai Mahanam Consisting of Ayen Villages in the Talug of Aruvattagai for a period of 15 years.

From Fasli 1256 to Fasli 1270	Cultivated area in Acre	Gross out turn	Of which zamindars share at 45 per Cent	Average prices of grains	Value of grains in Col 4	Rates per Acre
[illegible] P	A C	K M P	K M P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
[illegible] 13 — 1	130 — 46	53398 — — 4	25457 — 9 — 2	1 — 8 — 10	39565 — 7 — 9	9 — 3 — 2

II From the Decree in suit No 39 of 1837 on the file of the Zillah Court of Madura & from the appeal Decree in suit No 23 of 1842 of the late Sudder Court it appears that, Taivana [illegible] adopted son Sinniah Sinnah Tamby Tever above alluded to, & Vailoo Nachiyar, Vijiah Latchmy Nachiyar, Daughter of his adopted [illegible] out of the Houses of his adopted father, & property belonging to the said Taivana Tever & the [illegible] fought for these ~~property~~ & other Sinniah Sinnah Tamby Taivana Tever. & decisions of the Courts were in favour of The adoption of Sinniah Sinniah Tamby Tever was ~~[illegible]~~ legalized by the Courts. Rattama Nachiyar, Ranny of the ~~Sivaganga~~ Sivaganga is the Widow of the said Sinniah Sinnah Tamby Tever & the ~~[illegible]~~ gentleman No 1 is her son.

From the marginally noted orders of the Collectors of the Collectors of the District it appears that the ~~[illegible]~~ Ex-zemindars father father's younger brother & others tried all they ~~but~~ to deprive the Husband & Father-in-law of Rattama Nachiyar from these & other Villages belonging to them ~~[illegible]~~ on the ground that they were granted on service tenure & that these individuals are not doing service. The Collectors of the District made several enquiries & [illegible] established the right of the Father in law & the Husband of Rattama Nachiyar to these Villages. Sinniah is a title derived by the Husband of Rattama Nachiyar from his adopted father. This & other Vill[illegible] held by the ~~[illegible]~~ Husband of Rattama Nachiyar is called "Sinniah Poligar" for the sake of respect.

Collectors order 19 August 1832.
Do Do Do Do 23 Novr 1833.
Do Do Do Do 12 December 1833.
Do Do Do Do 27 December 1833.
Do Do Do Do [illegible] February 1834.
Do Do Do Do 7 [illegible] November 1834.

III ------ No Tukrar about the area or about the boundaries on the part of the Ranny's Vakeel. This Village being a Ranny's Village, we cannot expect any dispute regarding the boundaries, even if there were any encroachments. The boundaries [illegible] permanent marks [illegible] the Account [illegible]

Teruakottai
10 Alagappa Setti 46 } Do — (10) 1 Wife 1 son 1 Daughter [illegible]

11 Sennugansetti 42 } Do — (11) 1 Wife 2 sons

Sivagangai
12 Stree Visalakshi Viswanada swami } Do — (12) —
Trustee Viswanadayen 14

Madura
13 Minakshi Sundareswara } Do — (13) —
Trustee
1 Sangarayen 35 }
2 Sivaramayen 30 }

Sembanur
14 Madam & Tannir Pandal } Do — (14) —
Trustee Nachiyappa Setti 50 }

Vide preceding side

5th Sheet of Sembanur continued - Sevagunga Zemindary -

The excess is a [illegible] - But it is situated within the proper limits of the Village - As the Rany was a bitterest enemy of the ex zemindar there would have been no opportunity on the part of the Rany or her Late Husband to encroach upon the contiguous Ayen lands -

IV --- The Village consists of no Pongoos - The lands are enjoyed as shewn in the margin of the first side of the first sheet of this Register - The amount of Poruppu paid by ~~the~~ several shareholders in the Village are also given in the said margin - The lands were divided permanently - They are not liable to periodical exchange -

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V Mr Fischer, the Agent of Rany Kattama Nachiyar pleads that the Ex zemindars increased the Poruppu of this Village from Rupees 562-15-9 to 757-14-6 arbitrarily about 30 years ago - & that it should be reduced now to 562-15-9 the sum of Poruppu entered in the Istemrar Account - The Rany seems to have ~~much~~ the better confidence upon the Village than her zemindary - Hence she is anxious to ~~-~~ have the Poruppu reduced which was raised at the instance of her enemies while presiding over this zemindary - I consider that the request may be complied with - if the Reviewing Officers see no objection to it - Now I adopt for settlement, the sum of Rupees 562-15-9 which is entered in the Istemrar Account at the request of the Rany -

VI This Village has a few Hamlets or Yendels, the number of which is 10 - The lands held by the persons No 1-2-3 & 4 of 16 ~~No [illegible]~~ compose the Hamlet of Kombukattan Yendel; Malayalum Vayel & Parakkalai Yendel

VII The lands held by the persons No 7-8-9-12 & 13 of 16 compose the Hamlet of Yeppal Kanmoy -

VIII The persons No 10 & 11 of 16 enjoy the lands of the Hamlet of Yeru Velem Kanmoy - The lands held by others belong to the Mother Village of Sembanur -

IX The forefather of the persons No 2-3 & 4 of 16 & they themselves acquired 1/3 of their lands in gift in AD 1832-1834 & 1835, from the father & grand father of the gentleman No 1 of 16 - Three deeds of gifts are on plain cadjan leaves - They purchased the remaining lands in AD 1862 & 1863 for Rupees 1600 from Sawmyen, Ragavyen, Veerasawmy Iyer, Appavoyen & Soondara Iyer, who acquired lands in gift previously from the father of the gentleman No 1 of 16 - The bills of sale are on stamped papers - All these transactions are admitted to be bona fide - by the Vakeel of the individual No 1 of 16 -

X The persons No 5 & 6 are undivided cousins of one family. The person No 5 of 16 ~~[illegible]~~ and of the acquired their lands in gift in AD 1852 from one Seenivasa Semma Tamby Tevar - Deed of gift is on a stamped cadjan leaf - ~~[illegible]~~ proved to be bonafide. Enjoyment proved. Donor was the father of the No 1 of 16

XI The person No 7 of 16 ~~purchased~~ acquired his lands in AD 1833 from the grand father of the person No 1 of 16 in gift - One deed of gift is on a plain cadjan leaf - Transaction proved to be bonafide - Enjoyment proved -

XII The persons No 8 & 9 of 16 belong to one family. The person No 8 of 16 purchased his lands in AD 1862 for Rupees 335 from one Vencatachella Pillayan who acquired the lands previously from the Grand Father of the person No 1 of 16 - Two bills are on stamped papers - Enjoyment proved. Transaction proved to be bonafide

XIII The persons No 10 & 11 of 16 purchased the lands in AD 1864 2d April for Rupees 2650 from one Arunachellum Setty, who purchased them previously in AD 1861 from one Ramy Iyer. The latter purchased them previously from the father of the person No 1 of 16 in AD 1858. ~~[illegible]~~ One bill of sale is ~~[illegible]~~ on a stamped paper & one is on a stamped cadjan leaf. The transaction proved to be bonafide. Enjoyment proved. The bill of sale of 1861 is on a stamped paper which ~~was~~ was registered ~~[illegible]~~ Sub Court of Madura - [illegible] of 1858 is also a registered one -

(Vide next sheet)

XIV — The Mother of the Trustee of the Temple No 12 of ol6 acquired the lands in AD 1833 gratuitously to defray the charges of Tirukalakalasi or ~~[illegible]~~ forenoon Poojah of the Swamy in the Temple from the Father in law of the Ranee of Sivagunga. Deed of gift is on a plain Cadjan leaf. Transaction proved to be bona fide— Enjoyment proved—

XV. The grand father of the person No 6 of ol6 granted the lands entered opposite to the Temple No 13 of ol6 to the Trustees of it in AD 1833 for making "Bilwarchanai" daily every evening. The Trustees are to worship the Swamy & enjoy the lands— When the service ceases, the lands will be deprived from his possession—

XVI. The person No 14 of ol6 acquired the lands entered opposite to his name in AD 1843 from the father of the person No 1 of ol6 for keeping a "Tannir Pandal" & distribute water to the people— He is to enjoy them as long as she continues keeping Tannir Pandal— Deed of gift is on a plain Cadjan leaf. Transaction proved to be bona fide— Enjoyment proved—

Valuation

XVII— — — Wet lands depend upon 11 Tanks— Of these one is large & others are of a moderate size— They are in repair— They are fed by one of the [illegible] channels "[illegible]" & by Jungle Streams— The tanks are filled annually— Scarcity of Water is not felt generally— The Vakeel of the person No 1 of ol6 & other shareholders say that 320 Acres of Wet & 300 Acres of Dry in addition to 8½ Acres of garden lands are cultivated and that 70 Acres of Wet & 170 Acres of Dry are lying waste fit to be cultivated within 5 or 6 years by improving Tanks— but the Vakeel of the Zemindar says that the Dry lands are left waste purposely for the pasturage of Cattle— The holders of this Village say that lands classed as Poramboke are not at all fit for cultivation— I presume that there ~~is~~ is some exaggeration in the matter of Waste. The accounts of the Village were prepared by the Zemindari servants— I do not think they will prepare Accounts honestly. Some of the Wet lands are cultivated annually 2 times— The persons says that this year 75 Acres of them were ~~—~~ cultivated with double crop— Nunjah & Punjah lands are of a superior quality generally though they ~~—~~ contain several ingredients— such as Karisal, Uppal, Vandal, C[illegible] &c— In garden lands chillies &c are raised in this Village ~~—~~ under ~~Tanks~~— Some of the Dry lands are cultivated with cotton— No gingily oil seeds are grown in the lands. The Village is in flourishing state— The contiguous Ayan Villages are Nilakottai & Pajjanur. The average Wet amount of these Villages calculated for a period of 15 years from F 1256 to 1270 comes to 9-0-10 & 9-5-1 respectively— The average Dry assessment of Punjah lands varies from 0-13-0 to 2-3-0 per acre— The persons & others ~~say~~ who have concern in this Village say that the soil of this Village may be classed with that of Nilakottai— The average income of this Village as per statement of the party ol6 is 1495 Rupees per ~~acre~~ annum— This is not true at all— ~~[illegible]~~ The fact of that the account of the average income is not true may be ~~[illegible]~~ well seen from the extent of Dry lands said to be under plough in this Village— The Ranee who holds most of the lands in this Village does not know what accounts her Vakeel produced— The Vakeel & others try their best to screen matters from the notice of the settlement officer— The Vakeel himself admits that the lands of this Village may be placed with those of the contiguous Ayan Villages & [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ shew at least half of the Village ~~[illegible]~~ income out. I cannot but mention here that the Zemindari servants reduced the income [illegible] will be shown to the Zemindar in framing valuation—

3 sheet of [illegible] — Continued

As the Rany had this Village in her own possession, there are no Account ~~book~~ in the Zemindary Cutchery to shew the annual settlement of this Village— It appears that this Village was redeemed from mortgage a few months ago after the Zemindary was put in possession of the Rany— This Village was mortgaged for 40,000 Rupees— On the whole the Village has good lands with several Tanks & influential supplying channels— I don't know what more is required for a good Village— In consideration of the fertility of soil &c I frame the valuation of the Village as follows— I consider that the average Wet amount of the Agen Villages is somewhat high— Hence I reduce it & adopt it—

Kurnam states that no portion of these lands are devoid of ridges—

Wet 320 Acres cultivated annually once in full & partly 2d time at 8 Rupees per acre	2560-0-0	
Wet 70 Acres Mattakad, Waste &c at 3 Rupees per acre	210 —	
		2770-0-0
Dry 300 Acres cultivated at 1½ Rupees per acre	450-0-0	
Dry 166 Acres Waste &c at ½ Rupees per acre	83 —	
		5330-0
Garden 8½ Acres at 3½ Rupees per acre	29-12 —	
		29-12 —
	Total	562-12-0
	Total —	3332-12-0

Register No. 502

Ramnad
25.4.64

A. Sudarshana Rao

Sheet No. 667

A. G.