

Agunga Geranday in Madura District
D N N 60 M A N

Sheet No. 950

To the Godi Var Kiranya Sal of support as per
of Kogappa
No letter account
Chattram of the
in Baran 5/9/10
gudi
Now of the godi Nangra
kept as is not
Daily collected
12 men dressing
are paid the last
in the half yearling
Chattram

Guruba F 1291
yaji
Bendur
Saler's
Kana
Lekam Boundary
1608
C.D.
1836

Sent of
F 1223
Sackin
alto
Board's
Refd of
A D 1815-
Neratta

Paramagudi
Lu F 211 Lu F 213
No letter Parama Parama
Gudi - Kogappa
Chattram Morkigudi
Chattram Kogappa Sitter Chattram
Velaya Sitter
= naming nendal Chattram Trustee
Nanja Vagera
Varayidi koram Rainy
42"- " Mangun Rattama
or Velaya
29-40 nendal Nachiyar
Lu Kurumi Nanja Arungul-
aut of Varayidi 40
D or 42-23
80 or
29-52
Kogappa

Wie met uoe,

To be paid in full the 11th of Nov

Love None

Approved as received
-inserted in present
issue. WMB

Separate Patta
ci recomand Jun
Laf. Henge 1792

Handwritten: 27-2-89
Handwritten: R. L. L.

1873/85-
of 1703

412-6-

(61)
 ⑥ Pulloyen- } 11. 10. 11.
 14. }
 7. Tengunjan } 171
 56 } 10. 11. 12.
 30. 11.
 8. Pettamayan } (81)
 also Pulloyen } 10. 11. 12.
 22. } 10. 11. 12.
 9. Pettamayan } 191
 61. } 10. 11. 12.
 10. Ramaswamy } 10. 11. 12.
 22. } 10. 11. 12.
 11. Latchumy } 11. 12. 13.
 52. } 10. 11. 12.

2 Venka tatham Setti	1 Saranayana Samiyan	Thendal (1)	1 Wife
Lu S 1244 nrao	alias Subbayan 42		1 son 1 married daughter
Lu S 1244 Go S D 1315	2 Pina Keshi Vadthayan	De	(2) 1 Wife
3 Sodeyan	38		
4 the Chhaga Go Nagappa Setti Chattam	3 Manasawa ni Syan	De	(3) 1 Wife
	35		
	4 Kullappa alias. Perikata Naranayan	De	(4) 1 Wife 1 his the
	25		
	5 Subbayan	De	

To be kept and held till
 the day of the
 General Election

Confirmed to the Regt =
= paramours on
Eggs and a 2 R of Rs 52
as although the whole
village is entered in
the accounts as being
of the Chattram

Goulds 510-511

There is sufficient
evidence to show that
this person has been
enjoyed as owner
from the date of the
grant. LMS

Kinnison
 Kinnison
 27464

157/65
702
= 230

(Hair copied)

3-9-6

Net. 10-13-3 " 59

Insurance rate of Government Bonds per Annum

July 1 - 5 - 6.

Net 4-6-1

Average value of grain of the worm on cut land in Germaneswora
Magdalen consisting of 2400 Acres in the Parish of same name for
the period of 15 years:- A

From S. 1256 to S. 1270	Cultivated area in Acres	Gross Southern Yield	Of which Zinnibar's share at 45 per cent	Average Prices of grains	Value of the quantity of grain given in 1804	Ratio per Acres
9398-8-5	6579-14	56317-5	23668-4	1-8-6 1/2	56298-8-5	5-8-3

The persons No 1-2-3-4-5-6 in proof of their argument that the half of this Village is in possession of their family as Darmasawan or personal grant during the last 75 years, produced the following documents.

A. Panchayet decision dated 1803 - which shows that the grand father of the person No 1 of 185-
mortgaged the ~~land~~ of the village to one Subramanyam & that the Panchayet decision was passed
to settle a dispute between the mortgagor & the mortgagee regarding the mortgage ^{the transaction of}
This is one four plain paper leaves - The fourth leaf bears the signature of a gentleman in this -
"Garish & full" This is written with an Iron pen - The persons No 1-2-3-4-5 & this
say that this is the signature of the collector of 1803 of this District & that this Panchayet decision
was passed under the orders of the collector to whom a complaint was preferred regarding the
dispute between the mortgagor & mortgagee -

B. A Panchayet decision passed in 1832 regarding a dispute ~~land~~ among certain shareholders of the half of the village now in question - This document is on one Bengali leaf. It bears these letters in English written with our Iron Pen - "H K" The person of 1 & thus says that this is the signature of the collector in 1832, under whose order the Panchayet-decision was passed - & to whose ^{of} ^{at} ^{the} Complaint was referred first regarding the dispute -

II - On perusing these decisions it appears that the decisions were passed under the orders of the Collectors who were presiding over the District in A.D. 1808 & 1832. These Panchayat ~~decisions~~ ^{old families of the old} decisions show that the families M^r & others of old were enjoying always a certain portion of the Village (the exact portion is ^{not clear} genuine revenue) as Appahar or Darmasaraman. I do not think that the entries in the old accounts are so correct as long established enjoyment. There is ^{no} doubt that the above Panchayet manches are genuine ones. From these documents it is satisfied only proved that the families of M^r & others are enjoying since the last 60 years a portion of the Village as Darmasaraman or personal grant with full power of disposing their lands ^{in the village} as they thought proper. It is true it is not genuine these Panchayet decisions what portions ^{of the} Village is Darmasaraman. This doubt is cleared by the Rang's Taluk who says that the proceeds of the half of the Village are not appropriated for the use of the Shettimann. This Shettimann has two Villages in Annamalai & minorising village. Pettanur & Kattu Parambhagur. ^{It has} the only Village in Perungudi & minorising. This Shettimann is under the direct management of the zemindar with its villages. The zemindar's annual entry accounts contain the details of only two villages in Annamalai & of the half of the Village. If the persons M^r & others the holders of the Darmasaraman portion of the half Village were enjoying it improperly during the last 20 years, as said by the Rang's Taluk - would the zemindar keep quiet ^{all leaving all} without intervention? Under these circumstances, half of the Village ^{is}

In the former
 Account of 1869
 of the Village
 deducted as.

under her own management & ^{and} the Embury Accounts of the hutten & Devasthanam Village are prepared annually ^{and} ~~excluding~~ ^{including} the hutten Village.

Hence the argument of the Pany's Taluk that the entire Village should be registered in the name of the hutten is, I think, not a
 reasonable one. It is high time to correct the error ~~of~~ the old Accounts & alter the terms of the Village or arrange it into ^{old & new} proper heads.

Jameson's account - In the account of 1725. It is distinctly said that the village belongs both to the Cutrum & the Jirahon - but it is

The pen N 7411 of 16 purchased some of the lands in A.D. 1857-1858 & 861 for Rupees 600 from one Anammay, Shiba Devayya, Rajanur Subbarayan &c. Three bills of sales are on ^{the} plain paper leaves - Trans actions proved to be Bonafide - Enjoyed proved.

II. The Darmasawan portion of half Village consists of $6\frac{1}{2}$ Tultun of our equal extent. The lands are underwood in the hands of the Darmasawan of half Village are divided members of one family. They are absolute owners of the half Village.

Valentine of half the size of the Darmstadtian paper

IV. Wet lands depend upon two Tanks. Of these one is large & another is small - They are in repair - They are fed by one of the branch channels of Vayalar - The Tanks are filled annually - Scarcity of Water is not felt generally - The Melayanams say that 9 acres of wet land flowered as well as 91 acres of dry land as waste are situated near there is no doubt from the numerous Tank and account of 1869 it appears that most of the land in this Village are cultivated & that a small extent is now left waste Some of the wet lands are cultivated annually & some - Soil is of a superior quality generally - It is of Rizer description - It is not inferior Rizer - The Village is in Flourishing state & I have no doubts to find out the value of the Cultivable portion of this Village as the Tankbundry Account of 1869 shows with me - In the Landbundry Account of 1869 the Area of the Village is given as 71 Acres of wet & 32½ acres of dry - The average income of the Cultivable portion of the Dammaran part of this Village is 225 Rupees per annum There is no tax - The contiguous Ayer Village is Yammamwaran - The average income of this Village calculated for a period of 15 years previous to 1870 amounts 6 Rupees per acre - The Dry average annual varies from 2½ to 13½ per acre - The highest rate is charged for Cotton which the Zamindar & the Melayanams say are not grown in this Village - In consideration of the fertility of soil & I frame the valuation of the Dammaran part as follows.

Wet 28 Acres valued at 6 Rupees per acre	168—
Wet 6 Acres valued at 10 Rupees per acre	60—
Dry 151 Acres valued at 1½ Rupee per acre	225—
Total	234—
Less 10% for taxes	23—40
Total	210—60

(Fair copy)

VI On Karama Selly & Paramagay flaxins to the Dammassum parting of half Village on the ground that he is a directant of the Agil Grantee Rajappa Selly & that the entire Village belongs to the Puthuram & not to the Mahayamams who are enjoying half Village for surenty. He produced the following document -

A. Betty's sale was said to have been executed in 1786 by a person named Agre. The name of the zemindar was Agre Agre Agre Agre Agre. From this it appears that the Agre Agre Agre Agre Agre had only really one "Maricary" village & that the zemindar granted this in exchange of it receiving also some ready money from Agre Agre Agre Agre Agre. In this document it is clearly said that the said money was granted Agre Agre Agre Agre Agre & for the Agre Agre Agre Agre Agre in Agre Agre Agre Agre Agre & that the village is intended for the same object of Agre Agre Agre Agre Agre & for the Agre Agre Agre Agre Agre.

B. An order of the Governor dated 1846 showing that certain Pomps was freed for some time on the Village in that it was
remitted in 1846 just alluded to.

C & D "Astachies" or agreements executed by the agents of the Village & by a forwarding the Malaga Passes of the Banamasee for them to
 Nagasensett, descended by the Ogl Grantee binding themselves that they will be always submissive to him & that they will be liable to
 certain penalties if they do any thing without his knowledge or consent - The document does not show whether the whole of portion of the Village
 belongs to the Smiths or not. These agreements are dated 1806 - They are on paper & are sealed like those of A & B.
 All of this dated on the 18th August 1806.

The charge presented by the Justice of the Peace, the Plaintiff, Narasappa, claiming to be the owner of the property, and complaining that the defendants are interfering with the process of law of the Village, that the Village is his purchased property. The Plaintiff, Mr. Blackburne, said an amendment on the 5th of October 1836 to the effect that the Plaintiff should prove that his ancestors purchased the Village, by telling the Plaintiff that this was not done up to this day -

The Village, by better evidence. Petitioner says that this was not done.
 The above documents are genuine ones. The documents produced by the Complainant strengthens the proof that is already entered above to show that
 half of the Village is in held as an Agrahar or Darnasaniar from times immemorial. It is said in the document A that the Village is intended
 both for the Agrahar & the Shutternee. The document C shows that previous to A.D. 1836, which passed 28 years ago, the entire Village was
 in possession of the Shutternee. Hence the claim of Narain Sethy is rejected & he is referred to the final Court.

Kaiserslautern

J. L. Lushbaugh R. 207.

0 (Hair copied)

- 1. Pinnagudi
yendal
- 2. Kollingudi
yendal
- 3. Kollingudi
yendal
- 4. Kollingudi
yendal
- 5. Kollingudi
yendal
- 6. Kollingudi
yendal
- 7. Kollingudi
yendal
- 8. Kollingudi
yendal
- 9. Kollingudi
yendal
- 10. Kollingudi
yendal
- 11. Kollingudi
yendal
- 12. Kollingudi
yendal
- 13. Kollingudi
yendal
- 14. Kollingudi
yendal
- 15. Kollingudi
yendal

II No Talk now about the area or about the boundaries or the part of the
 Range. The recognized boundaries of the 15 Hamlets are inserted in the vernacular
 statement - One boundary line is drawn including them the limits of the 15 Hamlets as they
 are at present contiguous to each other - The names of the 15 Hamlets are entered in the
 English Account of A.D. 1815 - The boundaries are copied here & the 23rd of the present year are
 regulated here

III The Temple is under the management of the Rany - with its Villages -
 IV The average income of these 15 Hamlets is 1500 Rupees per annum as per statement of
 the Suram - This is not true - I raise it to 2000 Rupees with reference to the
 fertility of soil &c. This is one of the most ancient & important Temples in the peninsula
 of Travancore

[Signature]
 30-14

- 10. Paraypu
gundayendal
- 11. Kollangun
daryendal
- 12. Pinnagudi
yendal
- 13. Kollingudi
yendal
- 14. Kollingudi
yendal
- 15. Kollingudi
yendal
- Total -
15 are the
Hamlets of
Pattanam
galam -
To defray
the charges
of Suram
- miya
Kollingudi
Pinnagudi
in
Lur Kollingudi
Pinnagudi