Sheet No 1484

Average rates of Government Charge per Acre

£ s d
1 5 6

1 4 6

Average Value of the grain on the Land in unwounded Camageanam containing 100 Jan Villages in the Pakoram Valley for the period of 15 years.

A

£1256	Cultivated acres	Years of culture	Which Zemindars share at 45 per cent	Average prices of Grain	Value of the quantity of Grain in Cash	Rate per Acre
£1270						
R a p	A	C	R a p	£ s p	R a p	R a p
3 8	5669	49	66842 6 1	23990 10 4	3 7 7	6 3 11

11 Chinnadeen dersmayan 50 } do — (11) 1 Wife 3 Sons 2 Daughters

12 Subramanyan Sastry 45 } do — (12) 1 Wife 1 Son 1 Daughter 1 Grand Daughter

Kato Desai Subramonian 9 — (13) 8

Sellappen 11 Nagamayan 42 } do — (14) 1 Younger brother

15 Narayanayan 38 } do — (15) 1 Elder brother

16 Mangada Mayen 60 } do — (16) 1 Wife 1 Son 1 Daughter

17 Chinna Sabb ayan 20 } do — (17) 1 Wife 1 Mother

18 The Sabbayan 25 } do — (18) 1 Wife 1 Mother

19 Ramasamy mayer 40 Reduro } do — (19) 1 Wife 1 Son

20 Kaliyan Sunderayan 52 } do — (20) 1 Son 1 Daughter-in-law

21 Ratta Vin Ketrayan 32 } do — (21) 2 Wives 2 Sons 1 Daughter 1 Sister

22 do Ricotta yan 27 } do — (22) 1 Wife (Son) 2 Daughters

23 Venkatta mayan 50 } do — (23) 1 Wife 3 Sons 2 Daughters (wife)

II The Rangy Vellaysapit as these Villages are entered as upon the account of 11 they should be treated as such & that Govt have no reversion in any interest persons — Re accounts the "genuineness of the "Nuzzeen" or cowle of the Jemmah of AD 1802 - With his letter dated 17 February 1838, Mr Blackburn forwarded a list of Dumasanam in Villages alleged to have been alienated by the Zemindar since FY 11 or subsequent to the Permanent Settlement. In the list the Villages are entered as those granted in FY 12 - The Board remarked upon the list as follows "x x x" But although, as already stated, the resumption of these invalid grants generally is required, with reference to the present depressed condition of the Estate, the Board observe that to entrust you with a liberal discretion in attaching & resuming the lands, which they trust will be done with due consideration to the circumstances of the present possessors, to their means of support, & to the nature & usefulness of the institutions for the encouragement of which the alienations have been made" - These Villages were not attached in AD 1838 — or at any time within a period of 62 years - The Mahayanams pattas for the — These Villages were granted some 250 or 300 years ago by their ancestors & that the Peishwas — [illegible] these Villages on the attachment any reports for a new grant to the

Two pieces wide

Ryd

Re Ingoradoo [illegible] in the Parish of [illegible]

III [illegible] Nos 1297, 1298

[illegible] alleged discrepancy of ₹1211 and the Nos. are Nos Villages and one ₹1212 in all the accounts as Dasmasam. The Numbers in the [illegible] of the 1803 of the Peishwa Jemmabandy Sheet are ancient Dasmasam Villages & that they were restored to [illegible] in AD 1802 - But the Peishwa Sheet these Villages as none deducted from the whole the Remainder was [illegible] headed Sheet then as such subject to Peishwa

No 1485 The Revenue Office

II [illegible] Copy of the Jemmabandy Sheet of the Villages [illegible] alleged alienations proved by the Pattadars ₹1212 ₹1213 None of such the list of [illegible] are two hamlets formed by the [illegible]

[illegible] Pattadars [illegible] these hamlets cultivate [illegible] account of ₹1212 [illegible] Jemmabandy Sheet Nos 1 & 2 - [illegible] Sheet Nos 1 & 2 - The lands [illegible] Villages were divided into 77 Pukkas & 5/8 for Unity - The lands [illegible] are classified [illegible] Pattadar was not done since the last 14 years - Powls are paid on the number of Ploughs actually - The Votes are equivalent.

I [illegible] Nos 1 to 4 are both the boundaries on the part of the Ryots Village boundaries now existing on the new authorized with reference to the Company's proved this correctness by the personal inspection of one of the Amins of the Revenue which was conducted [illegible] under the request of the Ryots Village boundaries are confirmed here & the 4 Sketches ₹98 Pukkas are signed - In the boundary account of ₹1266 furnished from the Collector's Office correct boundaries of only the Village of Pillaperumbedu - In the boundary account ₹1266 in possession of the Jemindar, the boundary of the Villages of Pillaperumbedu were entered - These boundaries proved to be incorrect as they exclude the lands of the hamlets - Hence the Ryots Village got the boundaries entered in the new authorized Register by the Mahazamam examined - In this examination the boundaries proved to be correct -

II - The persons Nos 2 & 3 of 16 are descendants of the Original Grantee - The persons 20 are descendants of the Partners of the Original Grantee & others are aliences - The person [illegible] to whom the Patimar Jemindar [illegible] Lands in the Village and his shares to descendants two are shown now in the Village

III The persons Nos 21 & 22 of 16 purchased their lands in AD 1853, ₹1855 for ₹398-4 - from Venkatapathy Muppanar Diary, shareholders in the Village - Sworn bills are on stamped Surjambeen - Transactions proved to be bona fide Enjoyment proved -

IV The persons Nos 23-24-25-₹26 of 16 are brothers - The lands alone appointed persons were assigned in gift in AD 1846 from one Venkatesa Nayakan a descendant of the Original Grantee - Deed of gift is on a plain [illegible] - Transactions proved to be bonafide - Enjoyment proved -

IX The persons Nos 1-2-4-7-8 of 16 purchased 28 Pukkas & 10 Unity in AD 1818-1839-1860-1848-1862-1863-1864-1866-1867-1868-₹1857 for Rupees 2600 - from one Ramayyan, Lenapa Rayiengar, Chenna [illegible] Pillai [illegible] Naicker, Venkatayya, Peraya

Sketch

[illegible] 24 Pradigas Kisworayan alias Pothma Nayanar 46 } A [illegible] (24) 10 Nos 3 Sons 1 Daughter in law

[illegible] 25 Nadars Nayanar 42 } A [illegible] (25) 11 Nos 2 Sons 1 Daughter in law

[illegible] 26 Nadars Nayanar 25 } A [illegible] (26) 13 Nos 3 Sons

Vide page 29

[illegible] Albumin in AD 1836 -

It is clear that Gentleman never inspected the Numbers or even of the Jemmabandy of 1802 which shows that these are old Dasmasam Villages & that they were restored to Ananta Subbayan one of the shareholders in the Village - No 29

Two Mills are employed stamping for our Mines & 30 Mills more for Contractors persons [illegible]

X. One Water Diviner Claim 1/3 of the Gross Reserve Ground for it was mortgaged by the late Proprietor Valley about 45 years ago by his father Edward Baker. It is proved that the Mortgage Claimed and one Valley interest [illegible] for Years 70 to expire [illegible] Bill good in opening the Claim and the Genuineness of the signature of his father Edward Baker appears to be Genuine.

XI. Water is dependent for [illegible] Valuation [illegible] Scarcity of Water is not felt generally. The Nursery is one of the most [illegible] The Almighty provides [illegible] following entries.

Nanjah		152-85
Punjah		195-38
Deduct Boundaries		0-
[illegible]		[illegible]
Ch. Collection		5-
Wards		50
		55
Dry Collection		28-
		28-03

The Inspection of the Nanjah was deputed to examine the boundary Embargo of the Nanjah Valley, found the following Land within the limits of the Valley by measurement.

Nanjah	12-	
Dry	38-	489-38
		85
Deduct Boundaries		116
		372-69-
Nanjah Collection		166-90-
	31-52-	198-42-

[illegible]

Extent of Villagers and Village records

Register Nos 1297, 1298

XII The Mahajanams admitted the jeerings of the Rayar Dasildars measurements. Hence the results of the same are adopted in this settlement.

The Mahajanams say that 31½ Kuttus of Wet of land as wet are situated in the bed of the Tank of a Ayen Village of Kadamandel & that they are allowed occasionally water both & often with Dry grain. The 13½ Kuttus of Dry Land as waste are "Mattukad". Some of the Wet lands are cultivated annually 2d time. ⅛ or 1/9 of the total area is said to be thus cultivated 2d time on an average. Nanjah & Punjah lands are of a superior quality generally. Most of them are of alluvial soil. It is said that no portion of the Dry lands is yet converted into Wet cultivation. The Mahajanams say that there are 500 Cocoanut trees in the Village & that some are in the shape of a Tope & others are scattered trees. The site of the Tope is said to be 1½ Acres. The site is not cultivated nor the land is irrigated. Hence these 1½ Acres are classed as Dry.

Two or three Kuttus of Dry lands are said to be cultivated with Garden Crops such as Ragi, Varagu, Kollu &c. These are Nirarambam lands & not Kadarambam.

On the whole the Village is in flourishing state. The average income of the Village is 7230 Rupees per annum. This is not true. Most of the Cocoanut trees are said to be in backyards. The Fourteen Ayen Villages are Kandavarinool, & Kadamandel. The average Wet assessment of these Villages calculated for a period of 15 years previous to F. 1270 comes to 6-31 & 8-24 per acre respectively. The average of these two Villages comes to 7-0 Rupees per acre. Kandavarandel consists of most of Dry lands while Kadamandel consists of most of Wet lands. The Mahajanams say that the soil of this Village may be classed on par with that of the adjacent Villages. The average Dry assessment comes from 1-4 to 1-12 per acre. Palur is charged with the highest rate of Dry assessment. Some of the lands are even worth Rupee one per Kuttu. In consideration of the fertility of soil &c I propose the valuation of the Village as follows.

Wet 170 Acres cultivated annually once & partly 2d time at 7 Rs per acre. 1190—

Wet 285/8 Acres cultivated with Wet as crops occasionally & Dry Kolu & Ragi at 3 Rs per acre. 85-8-0

1275-8-0

Dry 160 Acres cultivated at 1½ Rs per acre. 240—

Dry 14 Acres Waste &c at ½ Rupee per acre. 7—

247—

Total 1522-8-0

Sheet No 1486

Kandukur
11-6-64

A Lakshmana Rao Dy