

**ESTATES LAND ACT
COMMITTEE**

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS

PART III



**MADRAS
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1938

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1	Memorandum by Zamindar of Sillathur	1
2	Proprietor of Avanam	1
3	Proprietor of Manakkal village	2
4	Zamindar of Periyakulam, Salem district	3
5	Proprietor of Karaikottai, etc.	4
6	Mittadar of Rayakot, etc.	5
7	Pleader, East Main Street, Tanjore	6
8	Mittadar of Bynapally	9
9	Mittadar of Selur	10
10	Zamindar of Kannankurichi, etc.	11
11	Zamindar of Kattuputhur	12
12	Zamindar of Udaiyarpalayam	14
13	Zamindar of Palayavanam	29
14	Mittadar of Khambajallur	32
15	Poligar of Samathur and Kottampatti	35
16	Zamindar of Salem	38
17	Zamindar of Kadavur	40
18	Poligar of Uttukuli	48
19	Zamindar of Sevvalpatti	56
20	Mittadar of Perakuruchi	63
21	Zamindar of Kallakottai	63
22	Poligar of Myandi	67
23	Zamindar of Perayur	69
24	Zamindar of Devakottai	76
25	Mittadar of Elayirampennai	82
26	the Agent of Arikalvadi Mitta	83
27	Zamindar of Vettavalam	85
28	Proprietor of Konurnadu	98
29	Zamindar of Pillur	99
30	Zamindar of Sandaiyur	100
31	Zemin Manager, Ammayanayakanur	102
32	Dewan of Bodinayakanur	105
33	Proprietor of Chatrapatti	112
34	Diwan of Ettiyapuram	113
35	Zamindarini of Melamandi	127
36	Mittadar of Veerarippu	129
37	Mittadar of Malleswarapuram	129
38	Zamindar of Doddappanayakanur	131
39	Mittadar of Vairavankulam (Mitta)	140
40	Lessee, Gandamanayakanur Zamindari	144
41	Zamindar of Singavanam	149
42	Zamindarini of Erasakkanayakanur	151
43	Zamindar of Sivagiri	154
44	Zamindar of Melakottai	168
45	Diwan of Sivaganga	173
46	Mittadar of Thirumalainaiickenpudukudi	187
47	Zamindar of Jothilnayakanur	189
48	Zamindar of Idaiyakottai	192
49	Zamindar of Saptur	201

	PAGE
50 Memorandum by Zamindar of Kannivedi	236
51 " Zamindar of Manjanayakanpatti	246
52 " Executive Officer, Madura	248
53 " Zamindar of Ayakudi	254
54 " Zamindar of Attangarai	263
55 " Zamindar of Sembarambakkam	268
56 " Zamindar of Kovilampundi	269
57 " Seithur Zamin	273
58 " Zamindar of Kakalur	283
59 Letter from Egaboga Mirasidar, Nerumbur	283
60 Memorandum by Zamindar of Yelumalai	286
61 " Uthumalai Estate	289
62 " Zamindar of Palavaraiyadu	307
63 " Muttadar of Mahendramangalam	311
64 " Zamindar of Elimbedu	312
65 " Zamindar of Chinna Vepambattu	318
66 " Zamindar of Natham	320
67 " Singampatti Zamin	321
68 " Arni Jaghir	326
69 " Pappanad Estate	337
70 " Kadambur Estate	339
71 " Ramnad Estate	344
72 " Marungapuri Estate	361
73 " Bagalur Estate	368
74 " Peraiyur Zamin	372
75 " Zamindar of Turaiyur	374

Confidential
No. 74/37-G.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th December 1937.

DEAR SIR,

The Parliamentary Committee elected by the Madras Legislature to enquire into the conditions, prevailing in zamindari and proprietary areas, after having called for memoranda from the interested parties and the public, began its deliberations on the 6th December 1937. During the course of its deliberations, the Committee has found that information on the following points is required for its consideration of the various problems raised in the memoranda received by it:—

(1) The rates of rent prevailing in villages in the estates with particular reference to crops grown and the quality of the soil and facilities for irrigation. In cases where rent is paid in kind, the share of the produce to which the zamindars or proprietors are entitled and how the share is computed; the date since which the existing rates of rent have been in force and their prior history.

(2) Any customary levies or cesses collected by the zamindars or proprietors.

(3) The number of tanks and other water-sources in the estates and their condition, the amount spent by the zamindars or proprietors on the maintenance of such sources; the extent of tank-beds which have been assigned for cultivation.

(4) The extent of waste land that has been assigned for cultivation since 1908.

(5) The accounts which are kept for revenue administration and the system of accounting.

(6) The total demand and collection from each village in the estates.

(7) Whether and if so how many of the pattadars sublet their patta lands and the rate or amount the pattadars realize by such sub-letting.

(8) The prevailing rates of rent in Mokhasas, Inams, Agraharams or Shrotriyams within the estates.

(9) The nature of the forest, the extent of the reserved and unreserved area and the rate of forest fees which are in force.

(10) The extent of "Private land"; whether it is old or of a recent origin and if so the nature of the acquisition.

(11) Whether survey has been done in the estates and if survey was made, whether it is a private or a Government survey.

The Committee, therefore, desires you to give a concise statement on the above points in so far as your estate is concerned and make it available for the Committee, before the 7th January 1938 on which date the Committee will begin to take oral evidence at particular centres in this Presidency.

You are also requested to send to the Committee authentic copies of the sanads and other historical documents in your possession showing the origin of the estate, your title and enjoyment thereof.

As the points raised are of great importance, I trust you will pay urgent and careful attention to the matter.

Yours faithfully,

T. VISWANATHAM,
Secretary.

ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART III

**Memorandum by Zamindar of Sillathur, Pattukottal taluk, Tanjore district,
dated 8th January 1938.**

1. There is no cropwar rent fixed. Different rates of rent are payable for wet and dry lands. Separate rent is payable in respect of trees in some cases, not all. The tenure of the zamin is amani, specifically declared by the Civil Courts. Rent is payable in kind one-third of the produce for the dry lands and half for the wet lands. But, for the convenience of the landholder and his ryots, rent is being collected in cash at different rates for different villages. It ranges from Rs. 3 per acre to Rs. 7 per acre for dry lands according to the quality of the soil and the nature of the crop that is raised. In cases of wet the rate ranges from Rs. 5 per acre to Rs. 12 per acre according to the soil. These rates have been in vogue for at least 20 years.

2. Except road-cess, education-cess and kaval fees; nothing else is collected.

3.

Name of the village.	Tanks.	Condition.	Cost of repairs.	Tank bed let for cultivation.
Sillathur Vattam	4	Satisfactory.	2 per cent of the income.	Nil.
Vengarai Vattam	5	Do.	Do.	Do.
Puvalur Vattam	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
Periyalur Vattam	3	Do.	Do.	Do.

4. The ryots have been allowed to cultivate the waste lands as much as possible. The extent is not easily ascertainable.

5. *Accounts*.—Daybooks, Ledgers, Register of holdings, Revenue Accounts Nos. 10 and 14 and printed counterfoil receipts for collections.

6. Total demand for fasli 1345 :—

	Sillathur.			Vengarai.			Puvalur.			Periyalur.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Demand	4,706	9	7	7,278	7	0	4,821	4	10	6,627	6	9
Collection	2,046	7	11	6,776	7	11	4,643	9	11	5,570	11	7

N.B.—75 per cent the total demand may be collected in cases of cash rent while the whole can be collected in cases of rent in kind.

7. No cases of sub-letting of patta land in my zamin.

8. There is only one shrotriyam iruvaram village for which rent is payable in kind. For other inam villages, jodi alone is being collected.

9. No reserved forest, what is called forest in this zamin is uncultivable land overgrown with rambles. No forest fees.

	ACS.					
10. The total area of the zamin	10,713.30
The extent of private land	1,700.00

No new acquisition of private lands.

11. The zamin villages have all been surveyed at the cost of Government and the Regular Record of Rights Register is being maintained.

I would very much like that my agent Mr. S. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., who has enough experience may be examined as witness by the Committee.

S. RM. AR. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR,
Zamindar.

**Memorandum by M.R.Ry. S. M. Sheik Meera Sevai Rowther, Proprietor of Avanam,
Peravurni, P.O., Tanjore district, dated 5th January 1938.**

1. In Avanam, there are both dry and wet lands. For the latter there are two irrigation tanks. For the wet lands under their ayacut the landholder is entitled to 5½ marakals out of a kalam (= 12 marakals) of gross yield (i.e.), out of every 12 marakals of gross yield 2 marakals are taken by the ryot for coolie, ¼ marakal is taken by the landholder for "kulavettu" and the balance is divided into two halves are for the landholder and one for the ryot. For dry lands the landholder is entitled to ½ of

the gross produce. Rent is payable in kind. These rates are in force from time immemorial and they have also been recognized by decrees of courts confirmed by the High Court in S.A. Nos. 1188 to 1200 of 1921. The share of the crop due to the landholder is computed by actual harvest and division or by appraisement of the standing crops. In Perianayagipuram a shrotriem village, I am a co-sharer with others and for wet lands $\frac{1}{3}$ varam is collected and $\frac{1}{3}$ for dry lands. In some cases Rs. 6 per acre for wet lands and Rs. 4-8-0 per acre for dry lands are being collected as rent under term lease with ryots. Separate tree tax is collected for village common trees.

2. Only road-cess and education-cess are collected in accordance with law. Kraval fees are payable by the ryot at the rate of 6 pies per mah for wet and 3 pies per mah for dry.

3. There are two tanks in Avanam. They are maintained well at the common expense of both the landholder and ryot by the landholder collecting $\frac{1}{4}$ marakal for every kalam of gross yield of wet lands and utilizing it for repairs. The collection is called "kulavettu" and it is a contribution by both since it is deducted from the gross yield before division of the produce. No portion of the tank-bed has been assigned for cultivation.

4. No waste land has been assigned for cultivation since 1908. About 50 acres of dry lands are lying waste and are in the possession of the proprietors.

5. The Revenue Department are maintaining cultivation accounts for collection of Cauvey-Mettur Project water-cess. The proprietors are maintaining register of holdings, appraisement accounts, harvest and division accounts and collection accounts.

6. The total demand for the village cannot be stated as rent is payable in kind and varies with the nature, value and yield of the crop. A majority of the ryots have sometimes past joined together and resolved not to pay any rent to the landholder and we have to sue for arrears of rent. A very few of the ryots pay whatever they like or choose. Even they do not pay all their landholders.

7. No cases of sub-letting of ryoti land by pattadars.

8. There are no inam within Avanam zamin.

9. There is a forest, not reserved under the Act, but solely belonging to and in the possession of the landholders and used by them for hunting and shooting as also for timber, fuel, etc. The extent of the forest will be about 100 acres. No fees are charged. But leaves for green manure are used for home farm lands and sold also.

10. About 40 acres for the whole village are private lands. About 20 acres are old private lands and the rest acquired by purchase for cash of kudikkani right by the landholder. All pannai lands are under the direct cultivation of the proprietors.

11. The village has been surveyed at the cost of Government.

12. The village was purchased in court auction by our ancestors long ago and we are not in possession of the sannad. A copy is available with the Collector of Tanjore. The village was part of Palayavanam zamin formerly and there will be a common sannad and muchalikka.

S. M. SHEIK MEERA LEVAI ROWTHER.

Memoranda by Messrs. (1) S. M. Sultan Mohideen, (2) S. V. Syed Khader, (3) Syed Batcha Rowther and (4) Khader Meera Rowther, Proprietors of Avanam zamin, dated 6th January 1938.

[Same as above.]

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. V. R. Rajagopalachariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., proprietor, Manakkal village, Ariyalur, dated Tanjore, the 6th January 1938

1. In my village the rent varies according to the nature of the crop raised on the land and the nature of the soil, viz., black soil or sandy soil.

Dry land—Dry crop.—For 1 kani or 1.33 acres, the rate varies from Rs. 2-0-3 to Rs. 4-13-0 according to the nature of the soil.

Garden crop.—The rate varies from Rs. 4-0-9 to Rs. 5-6-8 per kani (1.33 acres).

Wet land.—The rate varies from Rs. 3-0-6 to Rs. 9-9-2 per kani, according to the nature of the crop raised, viz., dry crops, garden crops or paddy.

For certain dry lands the rate is low ranging from Re. 0-8-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 per kani based upon contract between the original zamindar and the tenants, which is fixed for all time to come.

These rates are the customary rates prevailing in the village, according to which the actual amount of rent is calculated every year, based on the nature of the crop raised on the particular soil. These rates seem to be very fair and equitable, as they are based

upon the nature of the crops raised and the nature of the soil. There has not been any complaint about the rates in my village, since I purchased it 11 years ago. Nor has there been any complaint, to my knowledge, about these rates in the adjoining villages of the Ariyalur zamindari, Trichinopoly district. These rates seem to have been fixed long ago when the price of paddy and other foodstuffs was very low, even compared with the present low level, and hence they do not call for any change.

My village is purely a dry village mostly rainfed, except for about 15 acres which are irrigated by two ponds and which alone are called nanja lands. There is no other source of irrigation in my village.

2. There is no customary levy collected by the proprietor in my village, except half the amount of the local-cess levied by the Government from the proprietor.

3. Except the two small tanks (ponds) mentioned above, there are no irrigation sources in my village. These two ponds are in a fairly good condition. No tank-bed lands have been assigned for cultivation in my village.

4. Except small bits of poramboke lands here and there adjoining patta lands, no substantial poramboke lands have been assigned for cultivation since I purchased the village in 1926.

5. The accounts kept in the village for purposes of revenue administration are the usual ones, kept in the ryotwari villages, viz., the A & B registers, adangal, chitta, cultivation account and harvest account.

6. The total average demand in my village is about Rs. 1,700 per year.

7. Most of the tenants in my village cultivate the lands themselves except about 25 of them (out of a total of about 300 pattadars) who alone sublet them.

8. There are no shrotriyam or inam lands in my village.

9. There is no forest in my village.

10. Except the poramboke lands which are owned by the proprietor there are no Private lands in my village.

11. My village has not been surveyed.

I am not in possession of any sannad or any other historical documents showing the origin of my estate. I have with me only the sale deed under which I purchased the village in 1926.

V. R. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR.

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. PS. AK. AR. Arunachalam Chettiar, Zamindar of Periyakulam, Salem district, dated 6th January 1938.

1. For dry lands the assessment varies from Re. 0-10-0 to Re. 1-4-6 per acre and for paimash garden lands from Rs. 5-4-0 to Rs. 5-12-0 and for wet lands from Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 10 according to the different tarams. The above rates are ancient and do not appear to have been altered within living memory.

2. Nil.

3. There are two tanks of which water from one irrigates the wet lands in this estate. There are three (3) ponds or kuttais and three (3) anicuts over jungle streams. All the sources are in good condition. The periodical repairs to irrigation sources cost the zamindar on an average Rs. 200 per annum. Only 0.6 acre of the tank-bed has been assigned in the tank irrigating wet lands and 3.39 acres of another tank irrigating lands in another village has been assigned. The ryots have unauthorizedly encroached upon portions of tank-beds.

4. Acres 5-55.

5. The system of accounts maintained in this estate is exactly as in ryotwari villages except the village accounts Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 16, 17 and 19 are not maintained. The village accounts do not contain expenses incurred for the estate and they find a place only in personal accounts.

6. The total beriz demand is Rs. 4,440-14-7 and the amount collected is Rs. 4,410-12-8. The figures do not include cesses.

7. There are 368 pattadars in all. About 255 pattadars cultivate their lands in person or through hired labour.

Ninety-four pattadars have sub-let their holdings on varam tenure and they get half share of the produce and contribute an equal share of expenses.

Nineteen pattadars lease out annually. According to the prevailing rates an acre of wet land will fetch annually as lease 2 to 2½ pothis of grain valued from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45; an acre of garden land fetches annually Rs. 20 to Rs. 30; an acre of dry land fetches Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per annum.

8. Nil.
9. Nil.
10. Nil.
11. The village has been surveyed by the Government Survey Party.

I have not got in my possession any sannad or original grant as I am only a recent purchaser. I trust the information given above will be found useful for your investigation.

—————

**Memorandum by M.R.Ry. VE. R.M. N. R. Somasundaram Chettiyar Avargal,
Proprietor of Karaikottai, Omakkanvayal etc., Arantangi taluk. dated 5th January 1938.**

I have been enjoying Karaikottai, Kamberkovil and Omakkanvayal villages purchasing the same from the Official Assignee on 9th January 1933. Isthimrar sannad to the above villages has already been given to the Zamindar of Singavanam, by the Collector of Tanjore. I shall produce public copy of the same at the time of the hearing in Trichinopoly centre.

1. It has been the practice in the villages in this estate, to take half waram in nanja produce and one-third waram in punja produce for the proprietor. It is learnt from the pattadars and the old servants of estates, that this had been the practice during the time of the proprietor in title before me and the Zamindars of Singavanam.

2. Half the cesses are collected from the ryots, in proportion to the holdings possessed by them with occupancy rights for the amount of road-cess and educational-cess, paid by the proprietor to the Government.

3. There are two big tanks (eri) and 38 small tanks, in addition to the 2 endals and 4 tanks in tank-beds in Karaikottai village. Thus, the village of Karaikottai owns 4 eris and 42 tanks.

There are 4 tanks and 1 eri in Kamberkovil village.

There are one eri and one tank in Omakkanvayal village.

There are three channels, viz., Vellathoo vathalai, Vellaikottai vathalai and Amara-vathi vathalai for Karaikottai eri. There are two channels to Kamberkovil eri, viz., one from Narasingacauvery and another from Koombalam Vellathumangalam, etc., villages. Water will flow in these channels only during rainy seasons. The channel coming from Vellar is under repairs.

The proprietor is spending about Rs. 1,000 annually for the repairs of these tanks, etc., and also spends in addition for the calingula repairs in the discharge of water and for special repairs when breaches occur.

4. No land has been assigned for cultivation since 1908 from waste lands.

5. The accounts kept for Revenue administration are:—

- (a) Accounts showing the lands in the holding of pattadars with names of lands, the extent, and description as nanja or punja;
- (b) cultivation accounts with reference to the crops raised;
- (c) accounts appraising the crops (pulli accounts);
- (d) obbady accounts kept at the time of harvest; and
- (e) jamabandi goshpara, etc.

6. Details of average demand or income of the villages in the estate for each fasli:—

- (a) Karaikottai village about 2,500 kalamas.
- (b) Kamberkovil village about 300 kalamas.
- (c) Omakkanvayal village about 200 kalamas.

Regarding collections; the ryots in general do not pay properly the cesses and the warams in kind due to the proprietors. This is the main reason, for the decrease in the usual annual income of the zamindar or the proprietor. This way of behaviour on the part of the ryots causes the proprietor to go to summary or civil courts for collection at enormous expenses in filing suits for recovery of arrears of rents. Even after the decree, the ryots do not pay the decree amounts. Again the proprietor, has to execute the decrees with additional expenses. In the majority of cases, the execution proceedings prove futile and infructuous. The above facts will be made *plain and true* by a reference to the suits filed and execution proceedings taken in summary and civil courts. The above acts of the ryots' population in general causes much worry and loss both to the ryots and the proprietors.

7. In Kamberkovil village, the lands are both warams lands of the proprietor. The lands are let for cultivation to ryots on muchalickas executed by the ryots. The proprietor gets half-waram and swamibogam in kind from the cultivating ryots. No pattadars sublet their lands. There are both waram nanja and punja lands in other villages also. Waram and swamibogam are taken for the proprietor in the same way as above.

8. There are no mukhasa, inams, agraharams, or shrotriams in the estate under the proprietor.

9. The forest to the extent of 150 acres is under the supervision of the proprietor. There are palai, usilai, kurunthoo, naval, vela, kanjirankasa, etc., trees. No forest fees are levied. The forest is not reserved.

10. There are no private lands in the estate under the proprietor.

11. Survey has not been made in the estates.

(Signed in Tamil as VE. RM. N. R. Somasundaram Chettiar, in Tamil statement submitted herewith.)

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. T. D. Thiruvengada Mudaliyar Avargal, Mittadar of Rayakot and Nammandahalli, Salem, dated 2nd January 1938.

1. The rates of rent fixed at the paimash time with reference to soil, irrigation sources, etc., are in force since then. There are no cases in my estate where rent is fixed in kind.

2. Pasturage fees, Land and Education cesses are in force.

3. There are five small tanks and two streamlets which are maintained with minor help of tenants. Zamindar undertakes repairs, etc., whenever necessary. No tank beds have been assigned for cultivation.

	ACS.
4. Fasli 1346	2,011·85
„ 1318	1,627·25

354·60 acres have been assigned for cultivation out of waste land in Nammandahalli Mitta since 1908.

Fasli 1346	2,341·13
„ 1318	1,788·26

552·87 acres have been assigned for cultivation out of waste land in Royakota Mitta since 1908.

5. No. 3 account—This Register shows increase and decrease (Jasthi and Kammi) in cultivation and Pathavi and relinquishment.

No. 10.—Jamabandy Chitta—Copy of this is being sent to Taluk office yearly.

No. 13.—Rent recovery or Collection Register.

No. 14.—Averja or Demand Collection and Balance account.

6.—

Nammandahalli Mitta.

	RS.	A.	P.	
Nammandahalli	700	9	7	} Under-tenure villages.
Gummanur	658	5	7	
Chennamanahalli	127	10	11	
Beraimahalli	92	0	9	
Bodavahalli	207	9	1	
Neclanchinahalli	112	13	2	
Pasigam	252	8	11	
Ekkandahalli	337	5	1	
Ayitandahalli	267	5	1	
Koothandahalli	354	2	6	
Sathanahalli	59	6	5	} Un-inhabited villages.
Karthamaranahalli	94	10	11	
Thandekuppam .. .. .	..	..	..
Avengoundanahalli .. .. .	..	..	..
Chenroyadurgam .. .. .	..	..	..
	3,264	8	0	

Royakota Mitta.

Royakota	474	8	0
Pikkilipalampatti	52	3	0
Gunthahalli	312	5	4
Bodinayakampatti	543	11	4
Thinuchalli	268	2	9
Kalapanaikampatti	196	2	8
Yechanahalli	135	3	0
Kurubarahalli	118	1	5
Morasthimmanahalli	40	1	3
Odayandahalli	231	0	5

Royakota Mitta—cont.

	RS.	A.	P.
Collahalli	65	12	1
Ethirkotai	36	0	4
Sathegoundanahalli	246	7	2
Chimpanahalli	70	6	11
	<u>2,786</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>
Kadusaauthiram	207	8	7
Choodanur	367	7	11
Gooliganur	268	11	6
Naganur	66	3	7
Chettipatti	92	9	6
Total	<u>3,789</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

7. There may be about 20 pattadars who sublet their patta lands and realize one fourth the produce and half the assessment.

8. The paimash rate of rent in inam villages—

	RS.	A.	P.
Palopanahalli	0	9	5
Chinnegoundanahalli	1	1	5

9. No forest area is reserved. The extent is 2,670 acres 38 cents in Nammandahalli and 2,085 acres 58 cents in Royakota mitta. Pasturage fee of four annas per head of cattle and plough-rate of one rupee per pattadar per year.

10. There are about 40 acres of lands.

11. No survey was done.

The old sannads and records relating to the history of my estate are not readily available. My ancestors and myself have been enjoying them for about 130 years.

T. D. THIRUVENGADA MUDALIYAR.

Memorandum by Mr. T. S. Sarangapani Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Pleader, East Main Street, Tanjore.

Under instructions from my client, Rao Bahadur Maharaj Sethuramji Saheb Puar of Dhar, proprietor of Wallajanagaram, Venkataramanapuram, Allinagaram and Mangalam in Trichinopoly district, South India, I am furnishing the available information, called for by you in your C.L. No. 74/37-G, dated 8th December 1937:—

Schedule I.—Contains the information regarding the villages of Allinagaram and Mangalam.

Schedule II.—Contains the information regarding Wallajanagaram.

Schedule III.—Contains the information regarding Venkataramanapuram.

Exact information regarding the total demand for the several faslis are contained in the rental statements submitted each year to the Tahsildar concerned. It is submitted that those statements may be sent for further particulars.

Regarding actual collection, the villages have been leased out for the past nine faslis and the information is not available.

In addition to the information contained in the schedules no other cesses and levies are collected.

The proprietor has no information if pattadars have sublet their patta lands and, if so, at what rate.

No tanks are maintained by the proprietor.

There are not much of forests in the villages and no forest fees are levied.

Private land also is limited to a small extent. Some being of very old origin and some being those taken in auction and which are from time to time so taken and let into possession of tenants after granting them patta.

No survey had done in the estates.

Regarding sanads to show the origin of title, the proprietor has title to the properties under the decree in O.S. No. 36 of 1895, Sub-Court, Tanjore, as would appear from the registers maintained by the District Collector, Trichinopoly. The lands originally belonged to Raja Sakaram Saheb and the present proprietor is the legatee under his registered will. The said right has been affirmed and confirmed in the decree in O.S. No. 36 of 1895 on the file of the Sub-Court at Tanjore.

T. S. SARANGAPANY.

SCHEDULE II.

வாலாஜாநகரம் கிராமத்தில் காணி 1-க்கு ஏற்படும் பயிர்வாரி தீர்வை ரேட்டு லிபரம்.

கு.அ.பை.	கு.அ.பை.	கு.அ.பை.	கு.அ.பை.	கு.அ.பை.	கு.அ.பை.	கு.அ.பை.	கு.அ.பை.	கு.அ.பை.	கு.அ.பை.
9 9 2	7 3 6	6 5 6	5 6 6	4 13 0	4 0 9	3 9 9	3 0 6	2 11 3	2 0 3
தோட்டம் பி. படி நெல்.	புஞ்சை பி. படி கரு. முளகா, நஞ்சை பி. படி கம்பு கவு. படி நெல்.	புஞ்சை பி. படி கருமபு, ராதி.	நஞ்சை பி. படி, வரகு, சோளம், க. படி கம்பு, புஞ்சை பி. படி மணல் முளகா க. படி கரு. முளகா.	புஞ்சை க. படி கரு. வரகு, கம்பு, க. படி கருமபு, கம்பு.	நஞ்சை பி. படி கொள்ளூ, க. படி கிறகு, புஞ்சை க. படி மணல் முளகா.	பி. படி கரு. கொள்ளூ, பி. படி மணல் வரகு, சோளம், க. படி கரு. வா. க. படி மணல் கம்பு.	நஞ்சை க. படி கொள்ளூ.	புஞ்சை க. படி கருமபு, கொள்ளூ, பி. படி மணல் கொள்ளூ, க. படி மணல் வரகு, சோளம்.	புஞ்சை க. படி மணல் கொள்ளூ.

ஊரா.

மிளகாய், நெல், வெங்காயம், புகையிலை, ஒரே தீர்வை. கம்பு, ராதி, கடலை ஒரே தீர்வை. வரகு, சோளம், எள்ளு ஒரே தீர்வை.

எந்தப் பயிர் சாகுபடி ஆனாலும் நிலையாக காணி 1-க்கு விதிக்கப்படும் கவுல் ரேட்டு.

குடி.	தரம்.	தீர்வை.	குடி.	தரம்.	தீர்வை.
கவுல்	..	கு.அ.பை.	கவுல்	..	கு.அ.பை.
கரு	..	5 0 0	கரு	..	12 0 0
கவுல்	..	4 0 9	கவுல்	..	5 0 0
கவுல்	..	4 12 0	கவுல்	..	4 9 6
கவுல்	..	4 9 6	கவுல்	..	4 0 9
கவுல்	..	4 0 0	கவுல்	..	4 0 9
கவுல்	..	3 8 0	கவுல்	..	3 8 0
கவுல்	..	3 0 0	கவுல்	..	3 0 0
கவுல்	..	2 12 0	கவுல்	..	2 12 0
கவுல்	..	2 4 0	கவுல்	..	2 4 0
கவுல்	..	2 0 0	கவுல்	..	2 0 0
கவுல்	..	1 0 0	கவுல்	..	1 0 0
கவுல்	..	0 14 0	கவுல்	..	0 14 0
கவுல்	..	0 8 0	கவுல்	..	0 8 0

- (1) பிரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.
 - (2) சாசுவதம் பயிரின் பேரில் மாறுமே தவிர விலை மாறுதலால் தீர்வை மாறாது. வெகு நீண்ட காலமாக ஜமீன் ஏற்பட்ட முதல் இந்த ரேட்டு இருந்து வருகிறது.
 - (3) ரூபாய்க்கு ரோட் செஸ் 10% பைசா வீதம் குடிசுரிடம் வசூல் ஆகிறதே தவிர வேறு கட்டளை செஸ் கிடையாது.
 - (4) சிட்டா 1, அடக்கல் 2, ஜாஸ்தி கம்பி 3, பட்டா போஸ்து 4, ஒத்தையேடு 5.
 - (5) இனாம், மான்யம் ஏக்கர் 6 செண்டு 14-க்கு தீர்வை ரூ. 13-15-0.
 - (6) காடு கிடையாது;
 - (7) சுவான்தார் பட்டா காணி 1-14-0-க்கு ரூ. 7-4-3.
 - (8) சர்வே ஆகவில்லை.
- ஸ்தல மான்யம்—
- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|----|---|
| மான்யம் வகையறு— | குடித்தண்ணீர் குளம் | .. | 3 |
| பிள்ளையார் | .. | .. | 6 |
| மாரியம்மன் | .. | .. | 9 |
| ஏறுப்படி | .. | .. | — |
| நந்தவனம் | .. | .. | — |
| பஞ்சாங்கம் | .. | .. | — |
- சுவான்தாருக்குப் பாத்தியம்.

SCHEDULE I.

பொப்பலூர் தாலுகா அல்லி நகரம் கிராமம் } கிராமத்தில் தீர்வை சட்டம் விபரம்.
மங்காலகிராமம் }

கிரணி.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	பிக்செட். (13)	பிக்செட். (14)	(15)
நஞ்சை, தோட்டம், உள்சூடி, புதை யிலை, நெல்லு.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.	ரு.அ.பை.
தோட்டம், உள்சூடி, கம்பு, யிருமுடி நெல்லு, உள்சூடி கருமுளகா.	1 காணி அல்லது 1 ஏ. 32 செண்டு—												5 0 0	4 0 0	அல்லிநகரம்
புஞ்சை, உள்சூடி, கருப்பு கம்பு, ராகி.	12 12 0	9 9 2	7 15 9	7 3 6	6 5 6	5 6 7½	4 13 0	4 0 9	3 9 9	3 0 6	2 11 3	2 0 3	4 0 0	3 9 9	தீர்வை.
புஞ்சை யிசிட், கரு. முளகா, உள் மண் முளகா, நஞ்சை, பி. படி கம்பு, க. படி நெல், உள்சூடி வரகு.													3 12 0	3 8 0	65 15 6
புஞ்சை, உள் மணல், கம்பு, பி. படி கருப்பு, ராகி, உள் கரு. வரகு.													3 8 0	3 0 0	
நஞ்சை, உள் கொள்ளூர், பி. படி வரகு, சோளம், க. படி கம்பு, புஞ்சை, பி. படி மணல் முளகா, க. பிடி கருப்பு, மிளகா.													2 10 0	2 8 0	
புஞ்சை, பி. படி கரு. வரு. பி. படி மணல், கம்பு உள். கரு. கொள்ளூர், க. பிடி கரு. கம்பு, உள் மணல், வரகு.													2 6 0	2 0 0	மங்கலம்
நஞ்சை உள் மணல், கொள்ளூர், க. படி வரு. புஞ்சை, க. படி மணல் முளகா.													1 12 0	1 0 0	11 12 0
புஞ்சை உள் மணல் கொள்ளூர், பி. படி கரு. கொள்ளூர், பி. படி மணல் வரகு, கொள்ளூர், க. பிடி கரு. வரகு, க. பிடி மணல் கம்பு.													1 8 8	0 14 0	
நஞ்சை க. படி, கொள்ளூர்.													1 0 0	0 8 0	
புஞ்சை க. படி கரு. கொள்ளூர், க. படி மணல் வரகு, பு. படி மணல், கொள்ளூர்.													0 8 0		
புஞ்சை க. படி மணல் கொள்ளூர்.															
அல்லிநகரம். கவுல் ரேட்டுகள் காணி 1-க்கு ரேட்டு.															
மங்கலம் கவுல் ரேட்டு கள்காணி 1க்கு ரேட்டு.															
அல்லிநகரம். ஸ்தல மான்யம். காணி 17-11-0. குடித்தண்ணீர் குளம் 4 பானம் 4½.															
மங்கலம் ஸ்தலமான்யப்படி. ஏ. 5, செ. 36. குடித்தண்ணீர் குளம் 1. பானம் 1.															

SCHEDULE III.

Venkataramanapuram village, Udayarpalayam taluk, Jayankondasolapuram.

ஸ்தல மான்யம், மான்ய வகையறு.

கவுல் ரேட்டு. காணி 1-க்கு தரப்படி.

ரு.அ.பை.

4 7 3
3 8 0
4 0 9
4 13 0
2 0 3
1 12 0
4 0 0
2 0 0
2 11 6
3 0 0

- (1) கவான்னார் பட்டா கிடையாது. காடு காணி 6-5-6 இருக்கிறது. இது தலை புறம்போக்கு இருக்கிறது.
- (2) ஸ்தல மான்யம்—மாரி யம்மன், காமாக்கி அம்மன், வண்ணன், நாவிதன், சுத்தாடி, பஞ்சாங்கம், கருப்பனார் இவைகளுக்கு ஏக்கர் 5 செண்டு 92-க்கு தீர்வை ரூ. 12-5-0.
- (3) இது கிராமத்தில் நஞ்சை, புஞ்சை, தோட்டம் இவைகளுக்கு உள்சூடி ரேட்டு தீர்வை கிடையாது. நஞ்சை, தோட்டம் இவைகளில் டவுவாருபேரேர் தடவிபுடு வலக்கா இல்லை.

Memorandum by Mr. Md. Abdul Azeez, Mittadar of Bynapally estate, Krishnagiri, Salem district, dated 16th December 1937.

1. The rates of rent prevailing in the proprietary estates in this part of the country are in accordance with the paimash accounts prepared by the East India Company and fixed for ever for specified lands according to the nature of the soil as shown in the paimash and jareeb accounts which are also available in the District Collector's office, Salem. Right has been granted by the said company at the time of permanent settlement that only certain fixed rates should be levied over waste lands, if they come under cultivation, and not more. So also in my estate of Byanapalle Rs. 1-9-0 per acre is levied for further assignment on old waste, and no more.

2. No customary levies are collected in my estate. Only legal cesses such as railway-cess, road-cess and educational-cess are collected and remitted to the Government, along with the paishcush.

3. There are two tanks in my estate, one is bigger than the other. They are in good condition as they are promptly repaired whenever necessary. A sum of Rs. 50 at an average is spent per year for the upkeep of the tanks. Nearly ten acres in the outskirts of the tank-beds have been assigned to tenants for cultivation.

4. Nearly 20 acres of waste land have been assigned for cultivation since the year 1908.

5. Generally two accounts are being kept—one jamabandi account, i.e., the record of rights, and the other avarga chitah, i.e., day-book for the purpose of collection. These two accounts are kept for the purpose of revenue administration and system of accounting and collection.

6. There are other three hamlets attached to my village of Byanapalle. All the lands in the estate belong to Byanapalle village only. No separate lands are accounted for different hamlets.

7. The number of pattadars who sublet their lands is nearly ten. They sublet their lands to tenants on waram rates, by which half of the produce goes to the pattadar and the other half goes to the tenant after deducting the expenses incurred in the process of cultivating the land. And sometimes they sublet the lands on kandacharam rates, according to which one-quarter of the whole produce goes to the pattadar and the rest goes to the tenant and no charges are incurred by the pattadar. In addition to this one-quarter of the rent has to be paid by the tenant and the rest of it has to be paid by the pattadar.

8. There are no mokhasas, aghaharams or shrotriyams in my estate. There are inam lands in my estate. The Government collects its rent directly in respect of those inam lands.

9. There is a forest to the extent of 300 acres in my estate which is the sole property of the proprietor. Grazing fees are charged as follows: annas four is charged for each head of cattle, annas three per each goat; annas two per each sheep. Pies three is charged per each head-load of green manure and pies three is charged per each head-load of dry wood. There is no such distinction made in my forest as reserved and unreserved. The whole forest is thrown open for the above purposes.

10. I own nearly 45 acres of dry lands containing mango trees and three acres of wet lands producing paddy. All this property I inherited from my mother along with the estate after her demise.

11. My estate has been surveyed. My survey is private.

I have not got copies of original sanads of the estate. As a matter of fact this estate was part and parcel of the bigger estate of Kundarapalle. This estate was separated from the Kundarapalle mittah and sold in auction for arrears of paishcush of the whole mittah of which this formed a part. Afterwards, on application this was declared to be a mittah and registered in the Collector's office as such some seventy years ago.

MD. ABDUL AZEEZ.

Memorandum by M.E.Ry. M. D. Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal, Mittadar of Selur, dated Pilikalpalayam, the 19th December 1937.

1. The rates of rent prevailing in my estate are as follows :—
 - (a) Dry lands depending on rain are rented at sums varying between Re. 1 and Rs. 1-10-0 per acre.
 - (b) Garden lands having well between Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per acre.
 - (c) Garden lands with right to bale out channel water vary between Rs. 6 to Rs. 9.

(d) Nanja lands with gravity flow Rs. 9 to Rs. 16 per acre.

In addition to these rents paid to the proprietor by the ryots the Government levy a water-rate for all garden lands which by the ryots labour have been deepened to facilitate gravity of flow, rendering the ryot to pay rent twice over. Protests have been made to Government in regard to this hardship and the matter is still pending. No rent is paid in kind in my estate. The rates that are now prevailing can be traced to paimash, i.e., the original settlement of 1780.

2. No customary levies or cesses are collected by the proprietor in this estate.

3. There are no tanks, but the Rajavayakal channel flows into this estate on the western and southern border of the estate.

4. The extent of waste land assigned for cultivation may be about 10 or 15 acres in the whole estate.

5. The accounts kept for revenue administration are as follows :—
 - (a) Chittahs showing the manner in serial numbers, the names of pattadars, the extent of holding and the rent thereon together with cess.
 - (b) Thandal—collection account kept by the village officers.
 - (c) Printed receipts books given to village officers for collections.
 - (d) Irusal—remittance to mitta office.
 - (e) Collections noted.
 - (f) No. 14 account showing how much was collected for particular fasli and how much remained to be collected.

The system of accounting is : The village officers make out a list from the chitta as to what amount they have to collect just before November. Take printed receipt book with foil or counterfoil supplied by the office. As they collect they enter in the thandal form and grant receipts and remit the collections on about 14th or 15th to the office. The proprietor or his clerk check the collections with the help of the receipt book and on finding it correct, signs the irusalnama foil. At the end of the collection season the village musifs prepare a bakkipatti or outstanding balance and hand it over to mitta office and thereupon the proprietor collects through the office or by attachment proceedings or by suits.

6. The total demand and collection from each village is shown below :—

Name of village.	Rent fixed.			Remission.			Demand and collection.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Anangur	2,532	3	4	144	7	1	2,387	12	3
Kunathur	2,907	5	9	245	7	2	2,661	14	7
Pilikalpalayam	2,328	13	4	105	3	7	2,223	9	9
Selur East	2,291	4	8	61	14	9	2,229	5	11
				Grand total ..			9,572	10	6

7. Subletting is not in vogue here.

8. Agraharams, shrotriems, or similar inams do not form part of the estate.

9. There are no forests.

10. The extent of private land is about 30 acres, 15 of which are padugai lands bordering the river used for grazing and 8 acres forming tope and 7 acres 50 cents of dry cultivation and grazing land which were purchased outright at a price very much above the prevailing rate, viz., for Rs. 3,400. The last item of 7½ acres is a rent origin.

11. No Government survey has been made, but a private survey of two villages were made and I have commenced third.

I have no copies of sanads or any historical documents and when I applied to Government for a copy I was informed it was not available.

I trust this will meet the requirements of the Committee.

M. D. SUBBAROYA AYYAR.

Memorandum by Messrs. K. Sivasankara Mudaliar, Zamindar of Kannankurichi, and M. D. Subbaraya Ayyar, Zamindar of Selur, Salem.

We the undersigned proprietors of Estates in the Salem district desire to place before the Parliamentary Committee Certain aspects of the peculiar circumstances prevailing in this district for their mature consideration. In origin and history the estates in this district with the exception of two or three Palayapets, form a class by themselves and are not comparable to the estates in the north of the Presidency. Salem district was acquired by the British Government from the Mysore War by a treaty about the year 1778. Soon after the acquisition an extensive survey was made each holding was very carefully measured, classified and assessed. Even the unoccupied and uncultivated lands were included in the survey and settlement. It was on the basis of this settlement that groups of villages were tacked on and peshkash payable to Government was fixed and auctioned to the highest bidders. The assessment fixed at the time of settlement of 1782 was unalterable. The persons who bid at the auction were none but farmers of Revenue. The present holders of the estates are their successors in title by purchase and the purchase price has been increased from time to time according to the market increase of rates of interest on investment. Whatever may be the appellation and whatever dignified titles and privileges may be conferred on these owners of estates, they are no more than farmers of revenue contracting with the Government that they would collect the assessment at the rates fixed by Government and not increase it except for special or extra-ordinary reasons of improvement effected at their cost and pay the fixed peshkash permanently. Sanads or titles were granted and Kabuliats were taken in exchange.

Regulation XXV of 1802 does not mention anything about the quantum of rent or assessment payable by the ryots although it insists on the grant of pattas and issue of receipts for the money collected. This is likely to give rise to the notion that the assessment payable by the ryots was fixed and varied arbitrarily by the Estates holders. Perhaps in some other districts they were so done and relief is legitimately sought. Those conditions do not apply to this District as Colonel Read an able Officer very carefully conducted an elaborate survey land by land, classified the lands according to the tharam and fixed the assessment payable by the ryots for their occupation. These circumstances we wish to make a special mention of, because there is and there can be no case for reduction of rent or assessment payable by the ryots or any remedial measures based on same, in the face of such careful settlement.

The peshkash payable to Government was very high and several of the original owners had to surrender or sell the estates having been unable to shoulder the burden. This a long tale of woe experienced by estate owners peculiarly in this district and it is described in graphic language by the late La Fanu in his historic Manual of the Salem district. We pay 60 per cent and even much more of the Collections to Government by way of pashkash and cess. The margin left is very little after paying establishment charges, etc. It is but meet that our case should be properly understood by the Committee.

In these circumstances, Salem deserves a special and separate treatment in the matters of reduction of rent, if that is in contemplation. If nevertheless, the rent is reduced to any extent, to so much extent the pashkash also has to be reduced in fairness.

Another aspect we wish to place before the committee is this. Despite the grim fact that Government have entered into a solemn agreement with the estate owners that

the pashkash would never be increased under any circumstances, indirectly the estate owners are made to bear a portion of the different cesses levied by Government from time to time on the basis of land assessment. This levy is wrong, unfair and illegal. Again with reference to the estates the aforesaid conception of unfair terms of revenue of estate ryots as compared with ryots holding direct on which as might be seen from paragraph 12 of the statement of objects and reasons given whilst introducing the Bill No. 2 of 1870, and which opinion of the aforesaid incidence in rates of revenue of zamin and Government ryots constituting the very basis of requiring the tenants to pay a moiety of the rates only and the proprietors the balance, is clearly wrong, and untrue, as, as had been already pointed out, all these lands had been carefully surveyed and assessed and hence there is here absolutely no question of any incidence in taxation or unfairness of same, etc. It was ultravires of the Legislature to pass an Act in contravention of the solemn agreement. Nevertheless the proprietors have been silently bearing this burden and now before a popular Government they pray for relief. It is wrong to call this a taxation. The cess is based on land assessment and the proprietor by reasons of his being so called is made to pay. This is virtually an enhancement of pashkash though in a different form. In fairness to the proprietors this illegal and improper burden should be removed.

**Memorandum by Zamindar of Kattuputhur M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Saptharishi Reddiyar
Avl., M.L.A., dated 18th February 1938.**

The Kattuputhur mitta originally formed part of Salem district. It was transferred to Trichinopoly district from fasli 1261 owing to considerations connected with the irrigation from the river Cauvery (vide Le. Fanus Manual of the Salem district, page 419). It was created by British Government in 1802. The Estate consists of 5 villages and is a little over 11 square miles in extent.

2. The sanad issued in 1802 is not available. I could not get a copy from Government even though I applied for it some years ago. I inherited the estate partly through my ancestors and partly by purchase.

3. The answers to the several points are as follows :—

Point 1.—The rents prevailing in this estate are not fixed with reference to the crops grown. They are fixed with reference to the quantity of soil and facilities for irrigation. The rent is not collected in kind in this estate. The rates are those fixed by the Government before the creation of this estate 135 years ago and they have not been enhanced since by the proprietors. The prevailing rates per acre are as follows :—

Name of the village.	Baling wet.		Direct flow.		Dry.		Garden.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1 Kattuputhur	11	2 0	16	4 0	0	7 0	2	6 0
	to		to		to		to	
	16	7 0	21	2 1	2	4 0	5	9 3
2 Kaduvetti	10	3 0	11	14 9	0	6 10	4	4 3
	to		to		to		to	
	16	4 0	29	8 1	3	2 0	7	12 0
3 Unniyur	9	4 0	..		0	8 0	6	0 0
	to				to			
	17	0 0			2	8 0		
4 Periapallipalayam	6	4 0	20	12 3	0	3 9	2	0 0
	to				to		to	
	16	14 0			2	0 0	5	14 9
5 Chinnapallipalayam	10	7 10	20	12 3	0	4 6	5	6 10
	to				to		to	
	19	12 8			1	2 9	8	3 2

As Kattuputhur mitta was originally in Salem district, I note below the prevailing rates in Mohanur Government village which is about 3 miles from the western boundary of this estate and which is about a mile and a half from the head of the Kattuputhur channel :—

Wet direct flow Rs. 9-15-0 to Rs. 20-11-0.

Dry Rs. 1-4-0 to 2-4-0.

Besides the above rates of assessment, the land owners have to pay Rs. 3 per acre towards irrigation cess fund. No such cess is collected in this estate. The amount collected from the land owner under the Cauvery channel in Mohanur Government village will thus be seen to be higher than that collected in this estate. It must be noted here that water is available for irrigation in Kattuputhur channel throughout the year and the channel is not closed for any period as is done in Government villages where no irrigation cess is levied.

Point 2.—No customary levies or cesses are collected by the zamindar in this estate except land and education cess at 10½ pies as against As. 1-9½ per rupee paid by him to the Government.

Point 3.—There is no tank in this estate. The only irrigation channel is what is known as Kattuputhur channel about 9 miles long branching off the river Cauvery in Oravandur adjoining this estate in Salem district. The channel is maintained at an average cost of Rs. 6,087 per annum.

Point 4.—It is not possible to furnish the information on this point from 1908. In fasli 1324, the total extent under occupation was 4,796.44 acres and that under occupation at the end of fasli 1346 is 4,854.03 acres. The extent assigned for cultivation from fasli 1324 to 1346 is 57.59 acres.

Point 5.—Cultivation and adangal accounts are maintained by the karnam for Government purposes.

Pattukattu or chitta, Register of changes, *Landal* (daily collection register), *Virasu* (individual posting register), Beriz account and D.C.B. statement for estate purposes. The D.C.B. statements are checked once in a month and the accounts are checked and verified at the time of jamabandi.

Point 6.—

Name of the village.	Fasli 1345.			Fasli 1346.			
	Demand.	Collection up to 30th November 1937.		Demand.	Collection up to 30th November 1937.		
	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)		
(1)	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1 Kattuputhur	24,636	5	8	23,962	4	8	
2 Kaduvetti	5,707	2	0	5,186	2	0	
3 Unaiyur	2,093	13	8	2,015	7	6	
4 Periapallipalayam	2,547	0	9	2,506	7	9	
5 Chinnapallipalayam	1,026	12	4	1,023	0	11	
Total	36,019	2	5	34,693	6	8	
				36,355	11	11	
					19,688	7	11

Point 7.—On a fairly rough estimate, it can be said that about 60 per cent of the pattadars sublet their patta lands. In normal times, the pattadars can realise about Rs. 100 to 225 per annum, per acre in the case of wet lands, according to the nature of crops grown such as paddy, sugarcane, plantains and betel-leaves.

In the case of dry lands Rs. 5 to 10 may be realised.

Point 8.—There are no morkasas, inama, agraharam or shreerayas in this estate.

Point 9.—There are about 100 acres of padugailands on the right margin of the Kattuputhur channel and on the left margin of the river Cauvery. They are reserved and no forest fees are levied. The trees and the nanal grown on it and the leaves of trees, brush wood, the trees and the nanal are required for Korambu purposes and for the maintenance of channel banks.

Point 10.—The extent of private lands is 470·98 acres. It is of very old origin and it is not possible to say at this distance of time when and how it came to be acquired.

Point 11.—The Government have surveyed the irrigable area in this estate at their cost, although it has not come into force.

4. *Remarks.*—All the figures given above as regards extent are only approximate.

K. C. SATHARISHI REDDIYAR,
Zamindar.

Memorandum by the Zamindar of Udayarpalayam, dated 27th December 1937.

Herewith annexed, marked A is a copy of the sanad-i-milkeat istimidar of my estate. The history of the estate is fully set out in the Udayarpalayam case, I.L.R. 24 Madras, 562 and in 28 Madras, 508 (the same case decided by the Privy Council). I have the printed books in which are the documents referred to in the above decisions, but I am not swelling the bulk of this reply with them, because the origin of my estate, my title and enjoyment thereof and the historical documents relating to my Raj are exhaustively dealt with in the judgment of the High Court in the first of the two cases above referred to.

1. Three factors determine the rates of rent prevailing in the villages in my estate.

The first is the nature of the original occupation of the soil by the ryot or of his admission into it for cultivation from time to time. The terms *ulkudi*, *pirakkudi*, *kowl-pirakkudi* and *piravadai mahajanam*, carry sufficient connotation regarding the nature of the occupation or admission. The *ulkudi* rates are the highest; the *kowl-pirakkudi*, the lowest. The lands classed as *ulkudi* are hardly 32 per cent of the whole extent of the ryots' holdings in all my sixty-five villages. The majority of the holdings are *kowl-pirakkudi*.

The second is the nature of the soil: sand, clay or loam.

The third is the kind of crop raised. There is no division as wet and dry for the determination of the rate of rent: indeed hardly 370 cawnies are shown in the whole zamindari as *nanja* (wet) in the *adangal*.

The table of rates herewith annexed (marked B) sets out the fixed money-rents prevailing in the villages having regard to the three factors above set out.

These rates have been prevailing according to the records now available for over sixty years. The present table was prepared at the instance of the Collector of Trichinopoly and the Board of Revenue in 1887 from records then available.

The facilities for irrigation do not determine the rate of rent: it depends on the kind of crop raised. No water-cess is collected for irrigation from any source.

The unit of extent is given as a *cawny*: it is equal to 1 acre and 32 cents. The rates therefore will have to be taken as three-fourths of them for each acre. I may add that *pirakkudi* is three-fourths of *ulkudi* and *kowl-pirakkudi* is three-fourths of *pirakkudi*. *Piravadai mahajanam* is a concession rate.

In fifteen villages for about 64 cawnies, what is called *kattukuttagai*, without reference to crop is charged. This has been in vogue from the time of the "*tirvai-chattam*" (table of rates) for over sixty years.

In the village of Kalumangalam a fixed money rent not varying with the crop has been prevailing for the same period.

2. The only customary levy in my estate is what is called "kattalai". It covers the charges of collection through "pattamaniyaams". There are 101 of them and the annual amount levied is Rs. 1-8-0 per Rs. 100 of the collected rent. This fee has been levied for more than sixty years and its legality has been upheld by the District Court, Trichinopoly, even after the Estates Land Act of 1908 was passed.

3. There are more than three hundred drinking-water ponds and tanks. But the more important of them are 12 in number. From 1926 more than Rs. 10,000 have been spent in their repair through a qualified overseer employed by the estate. As already pointed out, there is no "wet" *ayakut* and no water-cess. If with the aid of water available a wet crop is raised, then the corresponding rate of rent is levied. If on even land classed as *wet* a dry crop is raised the rate is that determined by that crop according to the table of fixed money-rents adverted to above. There are a few cases in which the foreshore of tanks was occupied and cultivated by ryots and the occupations were recognized and pattas issued. There are no other cases of assignment of tank-beds for cultivation in my estate.

4. The extent of waste land assigned after the Estates Land Act came into force is negligible. But as indicated in my original memorandum the ryot adds to his holding the fields adjoining it. For this, patta is issued when the extent encroached is discovered. In that way C. 3,403-13-3 have come into the pattas. That is to say the excess extent after measurement of the holding as it stood originally is included in the patta tendered and rent is collected on the kind of crop raised.

5. The following registers and accounts are maintained in my estate. I have had always a retired Tahsildar or Deputy Collector as my Diwan and they have seen to the maintenance of these registers and accounts in due form :—

The adangal—which shows the holdings and their extents.

The cultivation account—which shows the kind of crop raised on each holding.

The chitta—the account shows the rent payable on each holding on the cultivated, and the crop raised.

Patta beristh.

Pattas.

Demand, collection and balance.

Day-book.

Rent receipt book.

Cash chitta.

Deposits register.

The pattas show the holding and the rent for the fasli relating to them : in order to determine the extent and the crop, the cultivation and chitta accounts are maintained. They are prepared with the aid of the karnam. The "day-book" and the "rent receipt book" and "the cash deposit registers" are maintained for the purposes indicated by their names. The expenses incurred in instituting suits, execution of decrees, in distress proceedings and other things incidental to the administration of the estate and Collectors of the revenue are set out in the accounts. The office is controlled by the Diwan appointed by me and he holds a power-of-attorney authorizing him to appear and act for me in courts and public offices.

6. The demand, collection and balance for faslis 1344 and 1345 are herewith appended (marked C). I have to pay the land-cess for the melvaram and kudivaram in advance and collect the portion leviable on the kudivaram along with the rent. Thus when the rent falls in arrear, the amount already paid by me as land-cess has also to be paid by the ryot. The amount of money spent for each fasli for the recovery of decrees, and execution proceedings has also to come from him. This will not be shown in the statement above referred to.

7. As far as I know there are no cases of sub-tenancy, they have not come to the notice of my Diwan or his office.

8. There are no such cases in my estate.

9. The total extent of land reserved in 1916 as forest by notification duly promulgated in the district gazette is 8,441 acres and 88 cents. It consists for the most part of

scrub jungle and some cassia and other trees. There is no unreserved forest. Only with reference to these lands are fees levied according to the list herewith annexed (marked D). This has nothing to do with the large extent porambokes and unoccupied land belonging to the zamindar which are available for pasture and other purposes set out in my proclamation in 1931 in the presence of the Collector of Trichinopoly and assembled ryots when I gave up decrees of the value of Rs. 31,000 and explained to them the nature and extent of their privileges and the way in which things should be managed so as to cause no loss to them or to me. That notification is herewith annexed (marked E).

10. The extent of private land is small, but has been enjoyed from generation to generation from as far as I can ascertain before the permanent settlement. The total extent is about 250 acres and the land is situated in eight villages.

11. I have had nineteen villages in my estates surveyed at a cost of Rs. 28,666-4-8. Two more villages are being surveyed. The rest of the villages have still to be surveyed. This is a private survey. I have referred to this in my answer to the original list of questions, when I had to point out that the cost was enormous and it was difficult to get through the survey of the remaining 44 villages without the co-operation of the ryots.

If any further information bearing on the above points be required, I shall be ready to have them furnished. I note the dates on which the evidence of witnesses regarding my estate will be taken in Trichinopoly.

Kachi Chinna Nallappa Kalakka Thola Udayar,
Zamindar of Udaiyarpalaiyam

Conditional Sannu-di-Milkeat Istimirar or Deed of Permanent Property granted by the Right Honourable Hugh Elliot, Governor in Council of Fort St. George subject to the confirmation of the Honourable Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies to Kutchy Rengappa Kalakka Tolah Woodiar, Zamindar of Udaiyarpalaiyam, in lieu of all former privileges.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George subject to the confirmation of the Honourable Court of Directors having resolved in lieu of all your former privileges to confer upon you the rights of a Zamindar under Regulation XXV of 1802 in certain lands hereafter specified has been pleased to grant you this Sannud in explanation of the rights confirmed upon you.

First—The assessment of your Zamindari composed of sixty-five villages hereinafter named situated in the district of Trichinopoly and of the computed annual value of Star Pagodas seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, fanams four, and cash eighteen has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1227 at the annual sum of Star Pagodas (175) one hundred and seventy-five, which said sum of Star Pagodas (175) one hundred and seventy-five shall be fixed, and is hereby accordingly declared by this Sannud to be the permanent annual Jummah of your zamindari payable in current coin of the province, on the 1st of September of each year.

Second—The following are the names of the villages abovementioned included in zamindari of Udaiyarpalaiyam.

1 Kasba Udaiyarpalaiyam including 5 majarahas.	கஸ்பா உடையார்பாளையம் மஜரா 5 உள்பட.
2 Yaindal.	ஏந்தல்.
3 Kalimangalam.	களிமங்கலம்.
4 Ediar.	இடையார்.
5 Tungam.	துங்கம்.
6 Catchiperumal.	கச்சிபெருமான்.
7 Toolauranguruchy.	தொலாரங்குருச்சி.
8 Kasba Vandarampatanam including 1 majarah.	கஸ்பா வாண்டாரம்பட்டணம் மஜரா 1 உள்பட.
9 Wothiarkudy.	உத்திரகூடி.
10 Pelichakudy.	பிளிச்சக்குடி.

11 Anagarayanellore.	அனங்கராயநல்லூர்.
12 Davaumangalam.	தேவாமங்கலம்.
13 Kasba Thuttanur.	கஸ்பா தத்தனூர்.
14 Yoackanutham.	யொக்கநத்தம்.
15 Menagere including 1 majarah.	மனுசிரி மஜரா 1 உள்பட.
16 Noyagumperian.	நாயகம்பிரியான்.
17 Nallanam.	நல்லணம்.
18 Kangian Kuruchy.	காங்கயன்குருச்சி.
19 Sholagankurichy.	சோழங்குருச்சி.
20 Caduvittanguruchy.	காடுவெட்டான்குருச்சி.
21 Hoonjisini including 1 majarah.	உஞ்சினி மஜரா 1 உள்பட.
22 Pauliackudy including 1 majarah.	பாளயக்குடி மஜரா 1 உள்பட.
23 Vinnamgurichy.	வின்னம்குருச்சி.
24 Eroomalgurichy.	இரூம்பல்குருச்சி.
25 Palagurichy.	பலாகுருச்சி.
26 Sadalvadi.	சாதல்வாடி.
27 Veeraakan.	வீராக்கன்.
28 Paranam Koomiliam including 2 majarahs.	பறநம்குமிளியம் மஜரா 2 உள்பட.
29 Kasba Eliore.	கஸ்பா எலையூர்.
30 Collattor.	கொளத்தூர்.
31 Elamuncalam.	இலமங்கலம்.
32 Wariankaval.	வாரியன்காவல்.
33 Naugulkuly.	நாகல்குழி.
34 Puduckudy.	புதுக்குடி.
35 Kelimungalam.	கிளிமங்கலம்.
36 Solunguruchy.	சோளம்குரிச்சி.
37 Anundavady including 1 majarah.	ஆனந்தவாடி மஜரா 1 உள்பட.
38 Keelaroyembalum.	கீழராயம்பலம்.
39 Anackuttam.	அனக்குட்டம்.
40 Porpadanjanellore.	பொர்பதிஞ்சநல்லூர்.
41 Kodumgudy.	கொடங்குடி.
42 Chintamany including 1 majarah.	சிந்தாமணி மஜரா 1 உள்பட.
43 Murtian.	மூர்த்தியன்.
44 Cusba Suttamully.	கஸ்பா சுத்தமல்லி.
45 Audichanur.	ஆதிச்சனூர்.
46 Alisegudy.	அளிசிகுடி.
47 Nadavalur.	நடவலூர்.
48 Caurakattangurichy.	காரக்காட்டான்குரிச்சி.
49 Anackurichy.	அனுகுரிச்சி.
50 Cauragudy.	காரைக்குடி.
51 Wanavangoandan.	வாணவான்கொண்டான்.
52 Vadagadul.	வடகடல்.
53 Parukal.	பருக்கால்.
54 Suriamanul.	சூரியமணல்.
55 Caradickulam.	கரடிக்குளம்.
56 Malur.	மலூர்.
57 Nachiarpettah including 1 majarah.	நாச்சியார் பெட்டை மஜரா 1 உள்பட.
58 Vannarakurichy.	வண்ணாற்குரிச்சி.
59 Cusba Kuvattur including 3 majarahs.	கஸ்பா கூவத்தூர் மஜரா 3 உள்பட.
60 Cauttathur.	காட்டத்தூர்.
61 Davanur.	தவனூர்.
62 Vallum.	வல்லம்.
63 Coovagum.	கூவாகம்.
64 Mardur.	மருதூர்.
65 Keelamaligay	கீழமாளிகை.

Third—This permanent assessment of the land-tax on your Zemindary is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt, and saltpetre, exclusive of the Sayer or duties of every description the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself exclusive of the Abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors, and intoxicating drugs exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption, exclusive of all taxes personal and professional as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars exclusive of Lakhiraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by you is included in the assets of your Zemindary) and exclusive of all lands and Rusums heretofore appropriated to the support of police establishments.

Fourth—You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment as now fixed. The remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought inundation or other calamity of the season, shall now cease and never be revived, and of which (God forbid) you should fail to discharge your engagements, your Zemindary and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure in the manner provided in the regulations.

Fifth—The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of the police of the country will defray the entire expense of that establishment, you shall aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions, and you shall enquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace; who may be found or who may seek refuge in your Zemindary.

Sixth—Sensible of the benefits conferred on you by this Sannud and the Regulations of Government and confident of enjoying the fruits of your good management of your zamindari you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government, you shall conduct yourself with good faith towards your ryots whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own, you shall treat them with tenderness, encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land and lay the foundations of your own happiness in the permanent prosperity of your Zemindary.

Seventh—Continuing to perform the above stipulations and to perform the duties of allegiance to the British Government its Laws and Regulations, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the Zemindary of Woodiarpalayam.

Given in Fort St. George, this 23rd day of December 1817 by and in the name of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) H. ELLIOTT

(Signed) [Illegible]

(, ,) [Illegible]

Entered in the Secretary's office.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) D. HILL,
Secretary to Government.

Delivered on the 2nd October 1818 to Kutchy Rungappah Kalakka Tolah Woodiar Zemindar.

(Signed) [Illegible]

True copy produced as the original Sanad is an old document. Plaintiffs undertake to produce the original on the hearing whenever ordered.

30th November 1929.

Plaintiffs, Authorized Agent.

[Mamin]
Conditional sannadi milkeat or deed or (sic) permanent property granted by the Right Honourable Hugh Elliot, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable Court of Directors of the United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies to Vijaya Oppilatha Malavaraya Nainar, zamindar of Ariyalur, in lieu of all former privileges The Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George subject to the confirmation of the Honourable Court of Directors having resolved in lieu of all your former privileges to confer on you the rights of a zamindar under Regulation XXV of 1802 in certain lands hereafter specified, has been pleased to grant you this sannad in explanation of the right conferred upon you.

I. The assessment of your zamindari composed of 57 villages hereinafter named situated in the district of Trichinopoly and of the computed annual value of star pagodas seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (Rs. 7,883) and cash thirty has been fixed from the commencement of *fasli* 1227 at the annual sum of star pagodas two hundred (200) which said the star pagodas two hundred shall be fixed and is hereby accordingly declared by this sannad to be the permanent annual jumma of your zamindari payable in the current coin of the province on the 1st day of September of each year.

II. The following are the names of the villages above mentioned included in the zamindari of Ariyalur:—

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (1) Kasba Ariyalur including two muzarals. | (29) Venkatakrishnapuram. |
| (2) Usainagaram. | (30) Krishnapuram. |
| (3) Thondappadi. | (31) Subbarayapuram. |
| (4) Elandanguli. | (32) Ammakulam. |
| (5) Seranatham. | (33) Thirumalairayapuram. |
| (6) Alagiripalayam. | (34) Thavuthakulam. |
| (7) Seetharamapuram. | (35) Maravanur including mazara. |
| (8) Allinagaram. | (36) Ramalingapuram. |
| (9) Mahalingapuram. | (37) Rasulabad. |
| (10) Kollapuram. | (38) Makkaikulam. |
| (11) Jairampuram. | (39) Patharkudi. |
| (12) Govindapuram. | (40) Arunagirimangalam. |
| (13) Manakkal. | (41) Peraiyur. |
| (14) Kurumbanchavadi. | (42) Bujangarayanallur. |
| (15) Thamaraikulam. | (43) Nochikulam. |
| (16) Ravuthanpatti. | (44) Ramanathapuram. |
| (17) Venkataramapuram. | (45) Melasubbarayapuram. |
| (18) Asabad. | (46) Mukunthapuram. |
| (19) Muthunayakanpatti. | (47) Puthu Venkataramapuram. |
| (20) Srinivasapuram. | (48) Athur. |
| (21) Hanumanthapuram. | (49) Pappanacheri. |
| (22) Konerirayapuram. | (50) Varanayasi. |
| (23) Hasthinapuram. | (51) Nallakkapalayam. |
| (24) Kallankuruchi. | (52) Mallur. |
| (25) Manakkudi. | (53) Kasba Melamathur. |
| (26) Usainabad. | (54) Kilamathur. |
| (27) Valajanagar. | (55) Mangalam. |
| (28) Velur. | (56) Kairilabad. |
| | (57) Eruthukaranpatti. |

III. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your zamindari is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpre exclusive of the sayer or duties of every description the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors, intoxicating drugs, exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption, exclusive of all taxes personal and professional as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars, exclusive of Lakkiraj (lands exempt from the payment of

public revenue) and all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent, (which quit-rent unchargeable by you is included in the assets of your zamindari) and exclusive of all lands and possessions heresofar appropriated to the support of police establishments.

IV. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment as now fixed, the remission which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of draughts, inundation or other calamity of the season shall now cease and never be revived and if (which God forbid) you shall fail to discharge your engagements your zamindari and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure in the manner provided in the regulations.

V. The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of the police of the country will defray the entire expense of that establishment, you shall aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all description and you shall enquire and give notice to the magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in your zamindari.

VI. Sensible of the benefits conferred on you by this sannad and the regulations of the Government and confident of enjoying the fruits of your management of your zamindari you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government, you shall conduct yourself with good faith towards your ryots whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own. You shall treat them with tenderness, encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land and lay the foundation of your own happiness in the permanent prosperity of your zamindari.

VII. Counting to perform the above stipulations and to perform the duties of allegiance to the British Government, its laws and regulations, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the zamindari of Ariyalur.

Given in Fort St. George this 23rd day of December 1817 by and in the name of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Sd.) A. D. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

Entered in the Secretary's Office by order of the Right Honourable Governor in Council.

(Sd.) WRAMPTON.
(,,) HILLIOT.
(,,) RT. ALLIOT.
(,,) ROFALLAND.

Delivered by order on the 28th day of July 1818 to Vijaya Oppilatha Malavaraya Nainar.

(Sd.) D. HILL,
Secretary to Government.

ம-ந-ந-புரீ திருச்சினாப்பள்ளி ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் அவர்களால் 1931-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 17-
ஜெயங்கொண்டத்தில் கூட்டப்பட்ட உடையார்பாளையம் சமஸ்தான ரயத்துகளின் கூட்டத்தில் ம-ந-ந-புரீ
சமஸ்தானாதிபதி அவர்களால் வெளியிடப்பட்ட கன்செஷன்களின் விபரம்.

1. கால ஸ்திதியையும் குடிகளுடைய வேண்டுகோளையும் அனுசரித்து குடிகள்பேரில் தற்போது
ரற்பட்டிருக்கும் டிகிரி துகைகளில் ரூ. 31,000 தயாள குணமாய் வஜா செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.
டிகிரிகளின் விவரம் ஜெயங்கொண்டம் தாலுகா ஆபீசில் ஒப்பப்படும்.

2. கர்ணங்களின் கணக்குகளை அப்போதைக்கப்போது சரிவர தணிக்கை செய்யவும் வசூல்
சிப்பந்திகளின் வேலைகளை தணிக்கை செய்யவும் அதிகப்படி தணிக்கை ஆபீசர்களை ஏற்படுத்தப்படும்.
டெயார்களிடம் அவர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்கு வரும்போது குடிகள் தங்கள் குறைகளை தெரிவித்துக்
கொண்டால் அவர்கள் அவைகளை கவனிப்பார்கள்.

3. இஸ்திமிரு கிராமங்களை கவர்ன்மெண்டாரால் சர்வே செய்துவைக்க அதற்கு ஏற்படக்கூடிய
சிலவில் குடிகள் பேர்பாதி செலுத்த சம்மதித்தால் ஜெமீன்தார் மற்ற பேர்பாதி சிலவைக் கொடுத்து
சர்வே செய்துவைக்கத்தயாராயிருக்கிறார்.

4. சர்வேயில் ஏற்படும் ஜாஸ்தி விஸ்தீர்ணத்துக்கு எந்த நிலத்தில் ஜாஸ்தி ஏற்படுகிறதோ அந்த நிலத்தின் வீதமே தீர்வை விதிக்கப்படும். ஆனால் இந்த விதி சிவாய்ஜமா சாகுபடிகளுக்கு ஏற்படாது. சிவாய்ஜமா கேஸ்களில் அந்தந்த கேசுகளில் சபாவத்துக்குத் தக்கபடி தீர்வை விதிக்கப்படும்.

5. குடிசை பண்ணை அல்லது சிவாய்ஜமா நிலங்களை சாகுபடி செய்திருப்பதாக கர்ணம் சாகுபடி கணக்கில் தாக்கல் செய்திருந்தால் அவைகள் குடிகளுக்குத் தெரியும்பொருட்டு சாகுபடி பயிர் விஸ்தீர்ணம் தீர்வை இவைகளை விபரமாய்க் கண்டு ஒவ்வொரு கேசுக்கும் சாகுபடிதாருக்கு நோட்டீஸ் கொடுக்கப்படும். அவைகளில் ஏதாகிலும் வித்தியாசமிருந்தால் குடிகள் உடனே சமஸ்தானம் திவான் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டால் அதற்குத் தகுந்த பரிகாரம் செய்யப்படும். தவிர குடிகள் வேண்டுமபோது அவர்களுக்கு சாகுபடி கணக்குகளை காண்பிக்கும்படி கர்ணங்களுக்கும் உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்கப்படும்.

6. பட்டா நிலங்களில் 1908-ம் வருஷத்துக்கு முன்னால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் எல்லாவித மரங்களும் ஜெமீந்தாருக்குச் சொந்தமானது. அவைகளின் சென்ஸஸ் கணக்கு ஒன்று ஜெமீன் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களால் தயாரிக்கப்படும். அப்படி தயாரிப்பதில் குடிகள் ஒத்தாசை செய்யவேண்டும். அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட மரங்களில் பின்னிட்டு குடிகள் எவ்வித பாத்தியமும் கொண்டாடக்கூடாது. 1908-ம் வருஷத்துக்குப் பின்னிட்டுப் பட்டா நிலங்களில் ஏற்பட்ட மரங்களை குடிகள் இஷ்டப்படி அனுபவிக்கவும் அவைகளை வெட்டி அப்புரப்படுத்தவும் செய்யலாம். இதற்கு சமஸ்தான அனுமதி பெறவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை.

7. பட்டாவில் சேர்ந்த நிலங்களில் ஏதாகிலும் சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக்கில்லாமல் அதிக காலம் தரிசு போடவேண்டியிருந்தால் அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட நிலங்களுக்கு காலாகாலத்தில் சட்டப் பிரகாரம் ராஜிநாமா கொடுத்தால் அதை அங்கீகாரம் செய்து தீர்வை கம்மி செய்யப்படும்.

8. பண்ணை கேசுகளின் சங்கியை குறைக்க இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் கேசுகளில் ரயத்துகளின் அனுபோகத்தில் துடர்ச்சியாக இரண்டு வருஷத்துக்கு மேற்பட்டிருக்கும் பழய பண்ணை கேசுகளை பணம் ஒன்றும் வாங்காமலே குடிகள் அனுபோகப்படி பட்டா செய்து கொடுக்கப்படும்.

9. இஸ்திமிரா கிராமங்களில் ஜெமீந்தார் அவர்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான ஏரி குட்டைகளிலுள்ள பாசியை வருஷா வருஷம் குத்தகைக்கு லடுவதை எலத்தில் எடுப்பதில் கிராம சமுதாயத்தார்களுக்கு முதல் பாத்நியம் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

10. ஜெமீந்தாரவர்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான சம்பந்தம் பண்ணை நிலங்களிலுள்ள ஏரிகளைத் தவிர மற்ற ஏரிகளிலிருக்கும் பொருக்கு மண்ணை ஏரிக்கு ஒரு வித கெடுதலும் செய்யாமல் குடிகள் தங்களுடைய பட்டா நிலங்களுக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

11. ஏரி உள்வாய்களிலும் புறம்போக்கிலும் குடிகள் தங்களுடைய கால்நடைகளை மேய்த்துக் கொள்வதில் ஜெமீந்தாரவர்களுக்கு ஆகேஷ்பிணமில்லை.

12. இஸ்திமிராவிலுள்ள பாய்ச்சலாதாரங்களாகிய ஏரிகளை தகுந்த சிப்பந்திகளை ஏற்படுத்தி ஒவ்வொன்றும் துருஸ்து செய்யப்படும். தவிரவும் கிராமங்களில் கிரமண குடித்தண்ணீர் வசதியும் செய்யப்படும்.

13. குடிகள் அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை மா-மா-ஸ்ரீ சமஸ்தானாதிபதி அவர்களிடம் நேரில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள பிரியப்பட்டால் அவ்விதமாக தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள தகுந்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும். சாதாரணமாய் எவ்வித குறைகளையும் நேரிலே அல்லது மனு மூலியமாகவோ சமஸ்தான திவான்வர்களுக்கு எந்த காலத்திலும் குடிகள் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அவர்கள் அவைகளை உடனே விசாரித்து தகுந்த பரிகாரம் செய்வார்.

14. வருஷா வருஷம் வழக்கம்போல் ஜமாபந்தி நடத்தப்படும். அப்பொழுது குடிகள் நேரில் வந்து அவர்கள் சந்தேகங்களை நிவர்த்தி செய்துகொள்ளவோ அல்லது குறைகளைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளவோ செய்யலாம். ஜமாபந்தி நடக்கும் 30 தி தண்டரா மூலமாய் கிராமங்களுக்கு தெரிவிக்கப்படும்.

என். சி. சேஷயங்கார்,
திவான்.

Rates for cattle grazing, etc., in reserve forests of the Udayarpalayam Zamindari.

	RS.	A.	P.
Each buffalo	0	8	0
Each cow or bull	0	4	0
Each sheep	0	2	0
Gravel (per cart-load)	0	0	6
Latterite stones. (Per cart-load containing 5 yards of stones)	0	6	0
Leaves	0	7	0
Lime (per cart-load)	0	3	0
Scrub (do.)	0	8	0
Fuel (do.)	1	0	0

உடையார்பாளையம் சமஸ்தானம் கிராமங்களின் 1344-ம் பசலி கிராமவாரி பேரீஜ் வசூல் பாக்கி ஸ்டேட்மென்ட்—

நெம்புகும், கிராமமும்.	பேரீஜ்.			வசூல்.			பாக்கி.			ஏரா.
	ரூ.	அ.	பை.	ரூ.	அ.	பை.	ரூ.	அ.	பை.	
1 உடையார்பாளையம்	8,518	14	6	7,378	2	7	1,140	11	11	
2 இடையார்	3,306	6	7	2,340	11	8	965	10	11	
3 இளமங்கலம்	2,530	3	10	2,029	6	10	500	13	0	
4 ஏந்தல்	1,112	13	10	1,020	3	6	92	10	4	
5 துங்கரன்	176	13	0	175	10	3	1	2	9	
6 கச்சிப்பெருமாள்	1,698	6	8	1,500	14	4	197	8	4	
7 துளாரங்குரிச்சி	935	8	11	741	6	2	194	2	9	
8 சூரியமணல்	1,923	3	2	1,214	15	8	708	3	6	
9 கரடிஞாள்	2,848	6	10	2,210	13	0	637	9	10	
10 பரளம்	6,413	11	3	4,504	11	3	1,909	0	0	
11 செதல்வாடி	1,456	3	11	1,158	10	1	297	9	10	
12 வீராக்கன்	2,421	11	11	2,176	8	2	245	3	9	
13 பெலாக்குரிச்சி	2,775	14	4	2,320	2	1	455	12	3	
14 வானநிரயன்பட்டணம்	6,353	4	9	5,833	3	1	520	1	8	
15 அங்கராயநல்லூர்	2,210	14	7	1,970	1	1	240	13	6	
16 உத்குரக்குடி	2,063	9	3	1,904	0	0	159	9	3	
17 தேவாமங்கலம்	5,824	1	1	4,209	5	5	1,614	11	8	
18 பொர்பகுஞ்சநல்லூர்	2,729	12	11	2,511	8	9	218	4	2	
19 அனக்குடம்	1,995	14	0	1,619	0	4	376	13	8	
20 கோடக்குடி	2,563	7	2	2,317	7	3	245	15	11	
21 மூர்த்தியான்	752	15	8	723	12	2	29	3	3	
22 சிந்தாமணி	1,700	9	2	1,671	9	5	28	15	9	
23 சுத்தமல்லி	4,453	5	6	3,460	14	11	992	6	7	
24 அணுகுரிச்சி	2,105	14	0	1,914	14	2	190	15	10	
25 நடுவலூர்	2,032	7	10	1,997	9	11	34	13	11	
26 அழிசுக்குடி	2,116	15	2	1,903	7	3	213	7	11	
27 பருக்கல்	2,044	13	1	1,997	4	10	67	8	3	
28 வடகடல்	1,933	14	7	1,667	13	5	266	0	11	
29 ஆகுச்சலூர்	1,102	7	11	958	14	0	143	9	11	
30 நாச்சியார்பேட்டை	1,131	11	3	1,008	6	7	123	4	8	
31 காரக்குடி	3,188	3	0	2,903	5	9	284	13	3	
32 காரைக்காட்டான்குரிச்சி	2,679	11	10	2,654	11	10	25	0	0	
33 தத்தலூர்	9,775	14	4	8,254	11	9	1,521	2	7	
34 மனகெதி	1,790	12	10	1,574	7	1	214	5	9	
35 வெண்மாங்குண்டான்	3,265	13	2	3,224	7	3	41	5	11	
36 த. சோழங்குரிச்சி	4,425	5	0	3,668	1	4	757	3	8	
37 நல்லணம்	1,021	12	10	873	13	5	147	15	5	
38 நாயகனைப்பிரியான்	6,029	13	4	5,621	3	3	408	10	1	
39 காடுவெட்டாங்குரிச்சி	2,520	9	6	2,189	3	6	331	6	0	
40 பிலிச்சிக்குழி	1,475	3	2	1,392	1	9	83	1	5	
41 காங்கயங்குரிச்சி	1,476	8	11	1,364	9	7	111	15	4	
42 ஒக்கந்தம்	855	6	9	799	7	4	55	15	5	
43 ஆனந்தவாடி	3,475	11	2	3,210	7	8	265	3	6	
44 உஞ்சினி	3,946	0	8	3,599	12	4	346	4	4	
45 சிளிமங்கலம்	1,528	14	10	1,346	15	10	181	15	0	
46 வானரக்குரிச்சி	1,273	8	10	1,116	5	2	157	3	8	
47 பாகையைக்குடி	1,895	15	5	1,734	9	4	161	6	1	
48 கீழாயம்புரம்	1,928	12	2	1,570	3	1	138	9	1	
49 விண்ணக்குரிச்சி	340	14	9	301	6	11	39	7	3	
50 இரும்பிலிக்குறிச்சி	4,273	15	9	3,739	5	2	534	10	7	
51 ஆ. கோழங்குரிச்சி	862	14	8	711	1	1	151	13	7	
52 இகயூர்	4,302	5	9	3,309	10	2	992	11	7	
53 வாரியங்கரவல்	3,519	7	6	2,993	10	10	525	12	8	
54 புதுக்குடி	2,972	9	6	2,558	8	6	384	1	0	
55 தேவலூர்	3,656	7	6	3,106	6	7	550	0	11	
56 மேலூர்	5,164	0	8	3,902	6	11	1,261	9	9	
57 கழுமங்கலம்	2,338	7	1	1,378	8	5	959	14	8	
58 நாகல்குழி	2,296	10	6	1,657	6	2	639	4	4	
59 கூவத்தூர்	9,045	1	9	8,109	7	0	935	10	9	
60 காட்டாத்தூர்	3,479	5	4	3,293	7	9	1,805	13	7	
61 குளத்தூர்	3,277	4	8	2,575	5	5	697	15	3	
62 குவாகல்	4,474	6	6	3,655	5	8	819	0	10	
63 வல்லம்	1,820	11	2	1,656	6	9	164	4	5	
64 மருதூர்	4,641	9	5	3,885	13	11	855	11	6	
65 கீழாளிகை	4,586	3	10	4,481	6	7	104	13	3	
மொத்தம் ..	1,92,841	1	9	1,64,869	13	4	27,971	4	6	

உடையார்பாளையம் சமஸ்தானம் கிராமங்களின் 1345-ம் பசலி கிராமவாரி பேரீஜ வசூல் பாக்கி ஸ்டேட்மென்ட்—

நெம்பரும், கிராமமும்.	பேரீஜ.			வசூல்.			பாக்கி.		
	ரூ.	அ.	பை.	ரூ.	அ.	பை.	ரூ.	அ.	பை.
1 உடையார்பாளையம்	8,261	4	4	7,396	0	0	365	4	4
2 இடையார்	3,389	14	6	2,733	2	8	656	11	10
3 இளமங்கலம்	2,680	6	2	1,931	3	7	782	2	7
4 எந்தல்	1,114	10	8	848	0	1	266	10	7
5 தூங்கான்	* 187	12	11	175	0	3	12	12	8
6 கச்சிப்பெருமாள்	1,776	0	8	1,503	12	7	272	4	1
7 துளாரக்குரிச்சி	920	0	5	730	14	1	189	2	4
8 சூரியமணல்	2,003	8	5	1,153	9	6	849	14	11
9 கரடிக்குளம்	2,793	4	0	2,155	9	1	637	10	11
10 பரளம்	6,414	7	8	5,066	1	0	1,418	6	8
11 செதலவாடி	1,421	5	1	1,213	10	8	207	10	5
* 12 வீராக்கன்	2,212	9	6	2,354	4	7	2,258	4	11
13 பெலாக்குரிச்சி	2,686	6	8	2,320	12	6	365	10	2
14 வாணக்குரியன்பட்டணம்	6,339	9	0	5,615	5	7	724	3	5
15 அங்கராயநல்லூர்	2,501	15	11	2,212	0	4	289	15	7
16 தேவாமங்கலம்	5,905	10	5	3,788	8	1	2,177	2	4
17 பெர்ப்பகுஞ்சநல்லூர்	2,906	15	3	2,646	2	1	260	13	2
18 அணக்குடம்	1,980	5	4	1,594	5	1	386	0	3
19 கோடங்குடி	2,738	13	5	2,574	5	7	164	7	10
20 மூர்த்தியான்	751	4	11	703	1	1	48	3	10
21 சிந்தாமணி	1,728	12	7	1,676	1	4	52	11	3
22 சுத்தமல்லி	4,416	8	2	3,570	12	5	845	11	9
23 அணுகுறிச்சி	2,198	3	7	1,976	2	3	222	1	4
24 நடுவலூர்	2,067	6	2	2,006	10	8	60	11	6
25 உத்திரக்குடி	2,259	10	0	2,006	9	2	253	0	10
26 அழிசுக்குடி	2,097	5	9	1,851	7	8	245	14	1
27 பருக்கல்	2,068	8	0	1,938	10	7	179	13	5
28 வடகடல்	2,097	4	9	1,941	2	8	156	2	1
29 ஆகுச்சூர்	1,229	14	2	1,038	14	9	190	15	5
30 நாச்சியார்பேட்டை	1,174	7	1	1,059	12	4	114	10	9
31 காரக்குடி	3,187	3	9	2,774	10	1	192	9	8
32 காரைக்காட்டான்றூரிச்சி	2,624	9	3	2,616	0	6	48	8	9
33 தத்தலூர்	9,785	6	11	8,631	9	10	1,553	13	1
34 மனகடு	1,881	1	11	1,740	10	4	140	7	7
35 வென்பாங்குண்டான்	3,463	5	4	3,386	1	1	77	4	3
36 த. சோழங்குரிச்சி	4,572	1	5	3,666	7	4	905	10	1
37 நல்லணம்	1,032	0	4	967	9	8	64	6	8
38 நாயகணப்பிரியான்	6,041	14	4	5,077	14	11	963	15	5
39 காடுவெட்டான்றூரிச்சி	2,592	4	6	2,174	13	0	417	7	6
40 பிலிச்சக்குழி	1,496	14	3	1,425	2	5	71	11	10
41 காங்கயக்குரிச்சி	1,468	14	3	1,333	14	3	135	0	0
42 ஒக்கநத்தம்	889	14	11	807	0	5	72	14	6
43 ஆனந்தவாடி	3,376	9	4	3,028	10	0	347	15	4
44 உஞ்சினி	4,226	0	5	3,741	8	5	484	8	0
45 திளிமங்கலம்	1,593	8	4	1,389	10	4	203	14	0
46 வாவாக்குரிச்சி	1,259	4	7	1,139	14	4	119	6	3
47 பாகையக்குடி	1,893	0	11	1,692	15	4	200	1	7
48 தீழாயபுரம்	1,950	9	11	1,227	8	4	223	1	7
49 விண்ணங்குரிச்சி	369	6	6	340	12	7	28	9	11
50 இரும்பிலிக்குரிச்சி	4,215	15	8	3,697	2	3	518	13	5
51 ஆ. சோழங்குரிச்சி	842	10	8	697	1	0	145	9	8
52 இசையூர்	4,563	4	10	3,384	15	0	1,178	5	10
53 வாரியங்காவல்	3,565	13	5	2,915	11	9	650	1	8
54 புதுக்குடி	3,059	14	0	2,542	4	10	517	9	2
55 தேவலூர்	3,769	12	2	2,991	1	5	805	10	9
56 மேலூர்	5,015	13	0	4,370	1	8	645	11	4
57 கழுமங்கலம்	2,399	0	1	1,852	11	2	546	4	11
58 நாகல்குழி	2,504	5	1	1,775	11	5	728	9	8
59 கூவத்தூர்	9,234	1	9	8,318	3	8	915	14	1
60 காட்டாத்தூர்	3,666	6	11	3,480	3	5	186	3	6
61 குளத்தூர்	3,191	4	6	2,445	14	11	745	5	7
62 குவாகம்	4,722	14	6	4,331	10	5	391	4	1
63 வல்லம்	2,048	13	0	1,879	1	5	169	11	7
64 மருதூர்	4,949	14	7	4,268	9	7	691	5	0
65 தீழாவிடை	4,908	14	2	4,625	11	10	283	2	4
மொத்தம்	1,97,257	7	0	1,69,011	1	2	28,246	6	10

TABLE OF RATES PREVAILING IN THE UDAYARPALAYAM ZAMINDARI.

உடையார்பாளையம் கிராமத்தின் தீர்வை.

	ரூ. அ.ப.
உள்குடி, மணல், நெல்லு, வங்காயம், மல்லி காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்	6 9 0
உள்குடி, மணல், கம்பு முதல் கொள்ளு வரைக்கும் காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்	3 6 3
பிறக்குடி, மணல், நெல்லு, வங்காயம், மல்லி காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்	5 5 0
பிறக்குடி, மணல், கம்பு முதல் கொள்ளு வரை காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்	2 12 7½
கவுல், மணல், நெல்லு, வங்காயம், மல்லி காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்	4 0 0
கவுல், மணல், கம்பு முதல் கொள்ளு வரை காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்	2 3 0
பிறவிடை மகாஜனம் நெல்லு காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்	4 0 0
வாழை, புகையிலை, சுத்தரி, மிளகாய் மற்ற கிராமங்கள் ஒப்பந்தம் தீர்வை தாக்கல் செய்துகொள்ளுகிறது.	

கழுமங்கலம் கிராமம்

உள்குடி, மணல், வாழை, புகையிலை, முதல் கொள்ளு வரைக்கும் காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்	4 13 0
பிறக்குடி, மணல், வாழை, புகையிலை முதல் கொள்ளு வரைக்கும் காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்	3 9 9
மூர்த்தியான் கிராமத்தின் சுமார் 10 காணிக்குட்பட்ட வில்தீர்வைத்தொகுமட்டும்—	
அரை தீர்வை நெல்லு காணி 1-க்கு	3 15 5
அரை தீர்வை கம்பு, ராசி வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்	3 2 9
அரை தீர்வை வரகு, சோளம் வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்	2 6 1
அரை தீர்வை வரகு, சோளம் வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்	1 9 4½
கால் தீர்வை மகாஜனம் கட்டு குத்தகை காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்	0 14 0

மேல்கண்ட வில்தீர்வைத்தைத் தவிர மற்ற நிலங்களுக்கு மற்ற கிராமங்கள் விதிப்படி ரேட்—

மற்ற 62 கிராமங்களின் தீர்வை விபரம்.

உள்குடி கரிசல், கரும்பு காணி 1-க்கு	14 4 5
உள்குடி, மணல், கரும்பு காணி 1-க்கு	11 14 4
உள்குடி, கரிசல், கரும்பு காணி 1-க்கு	10 11 11
பிறக்குடி மணல், கரும்பு காணி 1-க்கு	8 15 1
கவுல் கரிசல், கரும்பு காணி 1-க்கு	8 0 8
கவுல் மணல், கரும்பு காணி 1-க்கு	6 11 8
உள்குடி கரிசல், மணல், வாழை, புகையிலை பூண்டு, சர்க்கரைவெள்ளி, கரீணை, மஞ்சள், இஞ்சி, காணி 1-க்கு	12 11 0
உள்குடி கரிசல் மணல், சுத்தரி, மிளகாய், உள்குடி கரிசல் நெல்லு, வெங்காயம், கொத்தமல்லி வகையறு, பிறக்குடி கரிசல் மணல், வாழை, புகையிலை வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு	9 8 3
உள்குடி மணல், நெல்லு, வெங்காயம், கொத்தமல்லி, உள்குடி கரிசல் கம்பு, ராசி, ஆடி எள்ளு, அவுரி, காணி 1-க்கு	7 14 10½
கவுல் கரிசல் மணல், வாழை, புகையிலை, பூண்டு வகையறு, பிறக்குடி கரிசல் மணல், சுத்தரி, மிளகாய், பிறக்குடி கரிசல், நெல்லு, வெங்காயம், மல்லி; வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு	7 2 7½
உள்குடி மணல், கம்பு, ராசி, ஆடி எள்ளு, நிலக்கடலை, அவுரி வகையறு, உள்குடி கரிசல் வரகு, சோளம், பேர் எள்ளு, பருத்தி, ஆமணக்கு, சாமை வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு	6 5 6
பிறக்குடி கரிசல் கம்பு, ராசி வகையறு, பிறக்குடி மணல் நெல்லு, வெங்காயம் வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு	5 15 4½
கவுல் கரிசல் மணல், சுத்தரி, மிளகாய், கவுல் கரிசல் நெல்லு, வெங்காயம் வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு	5 5 9
உள்குடி மணல், வரகு, சோளம் வகையறு, கரிசல் வரகு, சோளம் வகையறு, மணல், கம்பு, ராசி, ஆடி எள்ளு வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு	4 12 1½
கவுல் கரிசல், கம்பு, ராசி வகையறு, கவுல் மணல், நெல்லு, வெங்காயம் வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு	4 7 9
கவுல் கரிசல் வரகு, சோளம் வகையறு, மணல், வரகு, சோளம் வகையறு, கவுல் மணல் கம்பு, ராசி வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு	3 9 9
உள்குடி கரிசல் மணல், கொள்ளு, பயறு, படர்பயறு, காராமணி வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு	3 2 9
கவுல் மணல், வரகு, சோளம் வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு	2 11 9
பிறக்குடி கரிசல், மணல், கொள்ளு, பயறு வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு	2 6 6
கவுல் கரிசல் மணல், கொள்ளு, பயறு வகையறு, காணி 1-க்கு	1 12 10½

உடையார்பாளையம் இடையார், பிலாக்குரிச்சி, மூர்த்தியான், சிந்தாமணி, சுத்தமல்லி, அழிக்குடி, பருக்கல், நாச்சியார் பேட்டை, தத்தனூர், த. சோழங்குரிச்சி, பிலிச்சிக்குழி, ஒக்கந்தம், ஆனந்தவாடி, உஞ்சினி, கிளிமங்கலம், இலயூர், கழுமங்கலம் இந்த கிராமங்களில் சொற்ப பாக நிலங்களுக்கு காணி 1-க்கு ரூ. 4-8-0, ரூ. 3-8-0, ரூ. 3, ரூ. 2-13-0, ரூ. 2-10-6, ரூ. 2, ரூ. 1-14-4, ரூ. 1-10-0, ரூ. 1-9-0, ரூ. 1-8-0, ரூ. 0-14-0 வீதம் எந்த பயிரிட்டாலும் கட்டுக்குத்தகையாக தீர்வை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பெரும்பாலும் ஜமீனில் காணி 1-க்கு ரூ. 4-7-9, ரூ. 3-9-9, ரூ. 2-11-9 தீர்வை ஏற்பட்டுள்ள கவுல் மணல், நெல்லு, கடலை, வரகு, பயிர்கள் ஏராளமாக சாகுபடியாகி வருகிறது. அதற்குமேல் ஜாஸ்தி தீர்வையுள்ள சாகுபடிகள் ரொம்பவும் சொற்பம். ஜமீன் பூரா சாகுபடி வில்தீர்வைத்துக்கு ஆவரேஜ் தீர்வை விதிதம் பார்த்தால் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரூ. 2-11-0.

Supplemental.

I have purchased on 12th May 1923, the entire Isthimira village of Ariyalur with all its appurtenances, and with the sole proprietary zamin rights of all kinds including easements, etc., and absolute powers of alienation. I have similarly purchased on October 1925 the village of Thowthayekulam and Ramalingapuram and on 26th August 1936 Seetharamapuram. All these villages were comprised in the Ariyalur zamin.

I may state in all confidence that Ariyalur is also one of the oldest zamindaris co-existent with my estate of Udayarpalayam about which I have dealt with sufficiently and separately in my answers to the general questionnaire and particularly in reply to your confidential communication quoted above.

1. The following factors have been taken into account, as far as I am able to gather, in determining the rates of rent in the four villages cited above:—

The first—is the nature of occupation of the soil by the ryot or of his admission thereto for cultivation. The terms *Ulkudi*, *Pirakkudi*, *Kowl Pirakkudi*, *Pannaikudi*, *Pannaikowl* and *Kawal* have been adopted regarding the nature of occupation or admission by the landholder. While all the above classifications obtain in Ariyalur village, Ramalingapuram has the first three classifications only and Thowthayeekulam and Seetharamapuram have only the *Pirakkudi* and *Cowlepirakkudi* classifications. A statement to illustrate the above with the occupied extent under each classification is annexed for reference. The dry lands in each of the villages above mentioned are again classified under each major item as *Blackloam* and *Sand*.

Pannaikudi, *Pannaikowl* and *Kawal* classifications prevail only in respect of nanja (wet) lands in Ariyalur village and their corresponding extents are only 29—14, 11—3—6 and 3—6—6 cawnies. The major extent of lands in Ariyalur, Ramalingapuram and Thowthayeekulam villages comes under *Pirakkudi*, while that of the lands of Seetharamapuram comes under *Cowlepirakkudi*. *Ulkudi* rates are the highest; but they are of so negligible an extent that requires no special notice. The percentage of lands in Ariyalur under *Pirakkudi* is 25 and under "Fixed rate" which is described below 61.5 per cent. The extent under other classifications is very small with *Ulkudi* estimated as only 6 per cent. Similarly in Ramalingapuram, *Pirakkudi* 48 per cent, "Fixed rate" 38 per cent; in Thowthayeekulam, *Pirakkudi* 32 per cent and "Fixed rate" 63.5 per cent; and in Seetharamapuram, *Cowlepirakkudi* 60 per cent and "Fixed rate" 31 per cent. The majority of holdings under these heads works out an average rate of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4—8—0 per cawnie.

The second—the nature of the soil.—Dry lands in all the villages are again classified as "*Blackloam*" and "*Sand*." *Sand* variety assessed at a lower rate than *Blackloam*.

The third—the classification of land again as "wet" and "dry." Wet lands are very small in extent being only 49—4—0 cawnies in Ariyalur and 6—4—0 cawnies in Ramalingapuram. There are no wet lands in the other two villages.

The fourth—besides these what is called "*kattukuthagai*" or "*fixed rates*" of assessment are obtainable in the majority of holdings in Ariyalur village. These rates depend neither on the major classifications above referred to nor on the kinds of crops raised, though they vary from 8 annas to Rs. 12 according as the lands are wet or dry, *blackloam* or *sand*.

The unit of extent is given as *cawnie* which is equivalent to 1.32 cents.

The rent is not being paid in kind and the existing money rate appear to have been in vogue for a very long time.

Tables of rates—general for all villages—and also in respect of each village under different rates are appended.

2. No additional levy of any kind.

3. Ariyalur has 36 tanks, Thowthayeekulam one tank and Ramalingapuram one tank. There are no tanks in Seetharamapuram. The irrigation tanks in Ariyalur are—(1) *Arasunilayittan*, (2) *Kurunjan eri* and (3) *Sitheri*.

The first two tanks are in good condition and I have spent a sum of Rs. 2,181—2—3 on them from time to time since my purchase. The main drinking water-supply tank for Ariyalur is "*Settikulam*" for the repairs of which and for its maintenance, I have spent Rs. 3,835—2—7 so far. I am also incurring a recurring expenditure of Rs. 155 annually for its upkeep. I have an idea of constructing an outlet to the tank and I am having necessary data and estimates prepared by my overseer.

The irrigation tank, *Sitheri*, in Ariyalur is out of repair, now, having been silted up, long before my purchase. I have spent Rs. 555—8—0 on it and would have attended to its repairs had not the repairs of *Chettikulam*—the main source of drinking water—

supply—claimed my attention in 1935-36 with the result that I had to incur an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 nearly to put it in order. I am however taking steps to restore the Sitheri tank also as early as possible.

A sum of Rs. 694-5-0 has been spent on other tanks in Ariyalur which are in good condition.

The tanks in Thowthayeekulam and Ramalingapuram are rain-fed tanks and are in order. The Samudram eri, the Thamaraiikulam and the Vijayasamudram, having been silted with no hope of restoration, the beds have been thrown open for cultivation by my predecessors-in-title. The beds of Thamaraiikulam and Vijayasamudram measuring about 5 cawnies were assigned for cultivation and included in the holdings. The Samudram eri bed measuring about 32 cawnies are let out annually for temporary cultivation. The conditions of these tanks were such when I purchased the village in 1923.

4. About 5 cawnies in Ariyalur village have been assigned on patta in Ariyalur village and about 2½ cawnies in Thowthayeekulam village since I have purchased the villages.

5. The following registers and accounts are maintained. I have had from 1926 a retired Deputy Tahsildar as my manager whose duty it has been to look to the proper maintenance of these registers and accounts :—

The Adangal—showing the holdings, their extents and their assessments.

The cultivation accounts—indicating the different kinds of crops raised on each holding.

The chittah—showing the holding with the description of crops raised and their computed rent.

Pattaberish—showing the excess or deficiency of extents in holdings.

Pattas and muchilikas—showing the holdings and rent for the fasli.

Demand, collection and balance.

Day-book.

Rent receipt books.

Cash chittah.

Deposit register.

(Nos. 1 to 5 prepared with the aid of karnam and the rest are prepared and maintained in office.)

The expenses incurred in instituting suits, execution of decrees, in distress proceedings, etc., incidental to the estate management and collection of rent are set out in the accounts. The office is supervised and controlled by the manager aforesaid who has a power-of-attorney from me authorizing him to appear and act for me in courts and public offices.

6. Accounts for faslis 1344 and 1345 are herewith annexed. I have to pay the land-cess both for the melvaram and kudivaram in advance and collect the portion leviable on the kudivaram along with the rent. When the rent falls in arrears, the portion of the land-cess due on rent and which has already been paid by me to the Government, remains unrecovered from the ryots. The ryots have also to pay the amount of money spent for each fasli for recovery of dues by decrees and execution proceedings. This is not exhibited in the statements.

7. The cases of the kind are very rare and none have been brought to notice so far.

8. There are no such cases here.

9. No forests reserved or unreserved in these four villages.

10. The extent of private lands in Ariyalur village is about 17 cawnies which are very old and were held previously by the other proprietors, and which are now in my possession by purchase.

11. From November 1936, I have been surveying the Ariyalur and other three villages, and I have employed a deputy surveyor and a competent surveyor for the purpose. The cost incurred so far is Rs. 1,370-7-4. I believe the survey of the Ariyalur village will be finished by June 1938.

உடையார்பாளையம் and அரியலூர் சமஸ்தானஞ் சேர்ந்த அரியலூர், தவுத்தாயிகுளம், இராமலிங்கபுரம், சீத்தாராமபுரம் இராமங்களின் குடிவாரி கோஷ்பாரா.

நெம்பரும், விபரமும்.	உள்குடி.		பிறக்குடி.		கவுல்பிறக்குடி.		ஊரா.
	விஸ்தீர்ணம்.	தீர்வை.	விஸ்தீர்ணம்.	தீர்வை.	விஸ்தீர்ணம்.	தீர்வை.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
I அயல்	11 1 0	92 0 6	284 11 0	1,496 15 3	162 11 4½	588 5 6	
பண்ணைக்குடி .. ..	..	..	..	..	29 14 0	157 11 6	
பண்ணை கவுல் .. ..	..	..	..	..	11 3 6	57 8 1	
கட்டு குத்தகை .. ..	..	..	..	..	571 12 1½	2,004 7 9	
மொத்தம்	11 1 0	92 0 6	284 11 0	1,496 15 3	775 9 0	2,808 1 0	

Statement showing the description of lands with the prevailing classification of soil of Ariyalur Zamindari villages.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Description.	Ulkudi.	Pirakudi.	Cowl Pirakudi.	Pannai-kudi.	Pannai cowl.	Kawal.	Fixed rates.	Total.	Remarks.
1.	Ariyalur	Nanja lands .. ..	..	59 1 9	14 0 7½	29 14 0	11 3 6	1 6 6	75 14 6	191 8 10½	<i>Grand total.</i> * Rs. A. P. Ulkudi 11 1 ½ Pirakudi 284 11 0 Cowl pirakudi .. 162 11 4 Pannaikudi 29 14 0 Pannai cowl 11 3 6 Cawal 3 6 6 Fixed rate 588 5 7½ Grand total 1,070 11 0
		Karusal	4 7 3	81 9 4½	17 7 10½	..	..	2 0 0	272 0 7½	377 9 1½	
		Dry— Manal	0 4 9	9 11 6	1 13 9	..	..	..	24 4 6	36 2 6	
		Total	4 12 0	150 6 7½	33 6 3	29 14 0	11 3 6	3 6 6	372 3 7½	605 4 6	
2	Ramalingapuram.	Nanja	5 11 0	17 4 3	7 9 0	..	..	..	..	30 8 3	
		Karusal .. ..	..	19 12 10½	5 12 6	..	..	..	28 6 7½	54 0 0	
		Dry— Manal	0 10 0	35 5 9	7 10 9	..	..	..	21 4 3	64 14 9	
		Total	6 5 0	72 6 0	21 0 3	..	..	..	49 10 10½	149 7 0	
3	Thawthaikulam.	Nanja .. ..	..	8 12 3	..	..	..	..	0 3 6	8 15 9	
		Karisal .. ..	..	8 3 9	0 2 0	..	..	..	17 13 0	26 2 9	
		Dry— Manal .. ..	..	34 14 9	5 5 6	..	..	..	74 5 3	114 9 6	
		Total .. ..	..	46 14 9	5 7 6	..	..	..	92 5 9	144 12 0	
4	Seetharampuram.	Nanja .. ..	..	1 4 9	9 10 7½	..	..	..	..	10 15 4½	
		Karisal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Dry— Manal .. ..	..	13 10 0	93 2 9	..	..	..	54 1 4½	160 14 1½	
		Total .. ..	..	14 14 9	102 13 4½	..	..	..	54 1 4½	171 13 6	

உடையார்பாளையம், அரியலூர் சமஸ்தானஞ் சீர்ந்த அரியலூர் வகையரா கிராமங்களின் குடிவரா. பயிர்வாரி தீர்வை ரேட்டு விபரங்கள் ஜாபிதா.

நம்பர்.	நஞ்சை அல்லது புஞ்சை.	குடிவயனம்— உள்குடி, பிறக் குடி, கவுல் பிறக்குடி.	பயிர்களின் விபரம்.	காணி 1-க்கு தீர்வை.	ஐரா.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	நஞ்சை	உள்குடி	நெல்லு, கம்போடியா பருத்தி.	12 12 0	அரியலூர் வகையரா நான்கு கிராமக் களுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட தீர்வை.
2	நஞ்சை புஞ்சை கரிசல்	உள்குடி பிறக்குடி உள்குடி	கம்பு, ராசி, கடலை நெல்லு, கம்போடியா பருத்தி. புஞ்சை	9 9 2	பு
3	புஞ்சை, கரிசல்	உள்குடி	கம்பு, ராசி, கடலை	7 15 9	பு
4	நஞ்சை புஞ்சை புஞ்சை, மணல் புஞ்சை, கரிசல்	உள்குடி பிறக்குடி கவுல் பிறக்குடி உள்குடி பிறக்குடி	வரகு, சோளம் கம்பு, ராசி, கடலை நெல்லு, கம்போடியா பருத்தி. பு	7 3 6	பு
5	புஞ்சை, கரிசல் புஞ்சை, மணல்	பிறக்குடி உள்குடி உள்குடி	கம்பு, ராசி, கடலை வரகு, சோளம் கம்பு, ராசி, கடலை	6 5 6	பு
6	நஞ்சை புஞ்சை புஞ்சை, கரிசல் புஞ்சை, மணல்	உள்குடி பிறக்குடி கவுல் பிறக்குடி பிறக்குடி	கொள்ளு வரகு, சோளம் கம்பு, ராசி, கடலை நெல்லு, கம்போடியா பருத்தி. பு	5 5 7½	பு
7	புஞ்சை, கரிசல் புஞ்சை புஞ்சை, மணல் பு	உள்குடி பிறக்குடி கவுல் பிறக்குடி உள்குடி பிறக்குடி	கொள்ளு வரகு, சோளம் கம்பு, ராசி, கடலை வரகு, சோளம் கம்பு, ராசி, கடலை	4 13 0	பு
8	நஞ்சை புஞ்சை, மணல்	பிறக்குடி கவுல் பிறக்குடி கவுல் பிறக்குடி	கொள்ளு வரகு, சோளம் நெல்லு, கம்போடியா பருத்தி.	4 0 9	பு
9	புஞ்சை, கரிசல் புஞ்சை, மணல் பு	பிறக்குடி கவுல் பிறக்குடி உள்குடி பிறக்குடி கவுல் பிறக்குடி	கொள்ளு வரகு, சோளம் கொள்ளு வரகு, சோளம் கம்பு, ராசி, கடலை	3 9 9	பு
10	நஞ்சை	கவுல் பிறக்குடி	கொள்ளு	3 0 6	பு
11	புஞ்சை, கரிசல் புஞ்சை, மணல் பு	கவுல் பிறக்குடி கவுல் பிறக்குடி பிறக்குடி	கொள்ளு வரகு, சோளம் கொள்ளு	2 11 3	பு
12	புஞ்சை, மணல்	கவுல் பிறக்குடி	கொள்ளு	2 0 4½	பு
13	கட்டுக்குத்தகை தீர்வை, எந்த பயிரிட்டாலும் சுமார் 572 காணிகளுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.		காணி 1-க்கு ரூ. 0-8-0 முதல் ரூ. 12 வரையில்		பு
14	அரியலூர் கிராமத்திற்குமட்டில் கட்டுக்குத்தகை தீர்வை நிலங்களில் காவல் நிலங்கள் என்றும் புஞ்சை நிலத்திற்கு காணி 1-க்கு ரூ. 3-8-0 வீதமும் நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு காணி 1-க்கு ரூ. 9-ம், ரூ. 9-4-0-ம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதன் விஸ்தீர்ணம் 3-6-6 காணி நிலம்.				பு
15	அரியலூர் கிராமத்தில் சுமார் 41 காணி நஞ்சை நிலங்களில் பண்ணை கவுல் என்றும் பண்ணை குடி என்றும் இரண்டுவிதமான குடிவயனம் ஏற்பட்டு அதற்கு பயிர்வாரியாக தீர்வை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பயிர்வாரி விபரம் இதனடியில் குறித்திருக்கிறது :-				
	நஞ்சை	பண்ணை கவுல்	நெல்லு, கம்போடியாபருத்தி.	7 7 0	
	பு	பண்ணை குடி	பு		
16	நஞ்சை	பண்ணை கவுல்	கம்பு, ராசி, கடலை	6 8 0	
17	பு	பண்ணை குடி	பு	5 9 3	
18	பு	பண்ணை கவுல்	வரகு, சோளம்	5 8 0	
19	பு	பண்ணை குடி	வரகு, சோளம்	4 3 0	
	பு	பண்ணை கவுல்	கொள்ளு		

உடையார்பாளையம், அரியலூர் சமஸ்தானஞ் சீர்ந்த அரியலூர், தவுத்தாயிகுளம், இராமலிங்கபுரம், சீத்தாராமபுரம் கிராமங்களின் ஏரி, குளம், குட்டை வகையராக்களுக்கு சிலவு செய்த விவரக் கணக்கு.

நெம்பரும் விபரமும்.	சங்கியை.	ஏரிக்கு சிலவு செய்த துகை.	ஐரா.
		ரூ. அ. பை.	
1 பாசன ஏரி	5	2,181 2 3 1924-ம் ஆண்டு முதல் சிலவு செய்திருக்கிறது.	
2 குடிதண்ணீர் ஏரி	3	3,835 2 7 1928-ம் ஆண்டு முதல் சிலவு செய்திருக்கிறது.	
3 மற்ற ஏரிகள்	30	694 5 1 1923-ம் ஆண்டு முதல் சிலவு செய்திருக்கிறது.	
மொத்தம்	38	6,710 9 11	

உடையார்பாளையம், அரியலூர் சமஸ்தானஞ் சேர்ந்த அரியலூர், தவுத்தாயிருளம், இராமலிங்கபுரம், சீத்தாராமபுரம் கிராமங்களின் 1342-ம் பசலி முதல் 1345-ம் பசலி டி.சி.பி. கணக்கு.

பசலி.	சமஸ்தானத்தில் செலுத்த வேண்டிய செல்.	சமஸ்தானத்தில் தாலுக்காவுக்கு செலுத்திய செல்.	சமஸ்தானத்தில் செலுத்த வேண்டிய செல்.			சமஸ்தானத்தில் தாலுக்காவுக்கு செலுத்திய செல்.		
			ரூ.	அ.	பை.	ரூ.	அ.	பை.
1 அரியலூர்	1342	824 11 0	45 1 9	45 1 9	90 3 6			
	1343	671 9 5	39 5 7	39 5 7	78 11 2			
	1344	748 5 5	41 14 4	41 14 4	83 12 8			
	1345	816 6 10	45 11 3	45 11 3	91 6 6			
2 தவுத்தாயிருளம்	1342	12 2 2	0 11 6	0 11 6	1 7 0			
	1343	4 5 5	0 3 10	0 3 10	0 7 8			
	1344	2 6 0	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 4 4			
	1345	15 15 9	0 14 4	0 14 4	1 12 8			
3 இராமலிங்கபுரம்	1342	22 7 1	1 3 9	1 3 9	2 7 6			
	1343	4 13 0	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 8 10			
	1344	28 4 5	1 9 3	1 9 3	3 2 6			
	1345	5 8 0	0 4 10	0 4 10	0 9 8			
		33 5 2	1 14 0	1 14 0	3 12 0			

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. A. V. Pandarthar Avargal, Zamindar of Palayavanam, dated 26th December 1937.

(Emblem of the British Empire.)

Sanad-I-Milkiat Istimirar or Deed of Permanent Property granted by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, to Ramachandra Vijaya Arunachala Vanangamudi Pandarattar, Zamindar of Palayavanam.

Whereas for a long series of years your estate of Palayavanam, consisting of the villages hereinafter named, has been held on a terminable tenure by yourself and your predecessor, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on you a permanent property in it, it is hereby declared that the assessment of your estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1281 at the annual sum of Rs. 3,767-12-0 which said sum of Rs. 3,767-12-0 shall be, and is hereby accordingly declared by this sanad to be the permanent annual jumma of your estate payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by you.

2. This permanent assessment of the land-tax on your estate is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the Sayer, or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs, and bazaars; exclusive of lakheraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent, unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your estate); and exclusive of all lands and roosooms heretofore appropriated to the support of Village and Police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads stated above.

3. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed; the remissions which may have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season shall now cease and never be revived, and if you should fail to discharge your engagements, your estate and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of your failure and as often as you shall fail to pay the amount of your permanent assessment according to the monthly instalments set forth in your kistbandi hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by you shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a Sanad-I-Milkiat Istimirar or other similar instrument, by Madras Act Number Two of 1864, entitled an Act to consolidate the laws for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Madras Presidency, or by any law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper, either by sale, gift or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your estate; such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the courts and officers of Government provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws, or to the regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift, or transfer, shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift, or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor shall such transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on your entire estate previously to such transfer, but your whole estate shall continue to be answerable for the total land-tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of your estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a court of judicature, or in the event of the transfer of any part of your estate by gift, sale or otherwise you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire estate and of the portion of your estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent jumma on your estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate; so that, if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen nor any increase of the fixed jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the estate.

7. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the sixth article of this sanad, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your estate when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your estate. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a court of judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, as may be determined by law. In the event of your having, or of your under-farmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute at your own peril, a suit in any court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment; but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous regular process, or without the order of a competent officer of Government, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a court of judicature or the order of an officer of Government, you shall, in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam; but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

8. You shall aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions; and you shall inquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in your estate.

9. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots for a rent either in money or in kind, and shall, within a reasonable time, grant to each ryot a patta or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement, and you shall grant, or cause to be granted, regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your Caboolet, you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers or ryots for the pattas and receipts above mentioned, you shall be liable to be said in any court of competent jurisdiction and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by such court to the complainant.

10. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations, to render allegiance to the British Government, and to obey all the laws and regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the estate of Palayavanam.

11. List of villages composing the estate of Palayavanam—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Mannakkudi (sold). | (27) Settinendal (inam). |
| (2) Yedayankottai (sold). | (28) Perunavalur (sold). |
| (3) Sivapuram (sold.) | (29) Karambakkadu. |
| (4) Mannakkudi Ukkadai (inam). | (30) Sonaiyakkadu. |
| (5) Subramaniapuram (inam). | (31) Yokanayakipuram (sold). |
| (6) Panamvayal (mortgaged). | (32) Tuvadimanai (inam). |
| (7) Kunnur (mortgaged). | (33) Kurumbur. |
| (8) Avavayal (inam). | (34) Navidanvayal. |
| (9) Pallattivayal (mortgaged). | (35) Kattavayal. |
| (10) Yetticheri. | (36) Kurichandavayal. |
| (11) Muduvankkudi. | (37) Venangudivayal (inam). |
| (12) Kokkumuttai (sold). | (38) Tachanvayal (inam). |
| (13) Nangudi (sold). | (39) Kattuthakanvayal (inam). |
| (14) Arunachalapuram (inam). | (40) Koravanvayal (inam). |
| (15) Ariyamarakkadu (inam). | (41) Toppuvayal (inam). |
| (16) Mayivayal (inam). | (42) Kudimerivayal (inam). |
| (17) Chidambarapuram (inam). | (43) Kurichiveranvayal. |
| (18) Shanmugavelayudapuram (inam). | (44) Kollanvayal (inam). |
| (19) Gopalapuram (inam). | (45) Vasudevapuram (inam). |
| (20) Olakambalpuram (inam). | (46) Sittakani (mortgaged). |
| (21) Avanam (sold). | (47) Kilavijayapuram (mortgaged). |
| (22) Avadaiyanendal (inam). | (48) Vedinivayal. |
| (23) Vembangudi (sold). | (49) Kattatur (sold). |
| (24) Neivattali (sold). | (50) Sinnamangalam (sold). |
| (25) Neivelinathapuram (inam). | (51) Rendani (sold). |
| (26) Anaivayal (mortgaged). | (52) Karaikkadu (inam). |

Given in Fort St. George this Twenty-fifth day of July 1871 by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council on behalf of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(Sd). NAPIER.

A short history of the Palayavanam estate, Tanjore district.

Chakravarthi Karikala Cholan, a descendant of the Chola dynasty, set out for a hunt in the forest as per the custom of the ancient kings. There the said Chola on seeing a girl by name Nagakanni fell in love with her. Under the bower of Athanda creepers the king nuptialized the Nagakanna. After finishing hunt he returned to Palace.

As days went on this girl brought forth a child and brought him up by special care. When the child was seven years old the mother sent him to the king with an Athandi leaves garland round his neck, in remembrance of the marriage under the bower of Athandi. This news reached to the king Karikala Cholan and he was very glad in receiving him with honour. From that day forward the king named the child as "Athandi Chakravarthi" and made him to be the king of Conjeevaram. Day by day the king spread his kingdom in the south of Tanjore. The kingdom was ruled by him and his followers with great fame and reputation.

During the time of Naick Maharajah's dynasty, the descendants of Athanda Chakravarthi were ruling over the country surrounded by the Pambar on the south, Bay of Bengal on the east, Mannargudi Garudakambam stone on the north and Pudukotta State boundary on the west.

During the reign of Mahratta rulers these people were crushed bit by bit and in the reign of His Highness Prathapasinna Maharajah the dynasty of Athandi Chakravarthi were made the king of the Arantangi Nadu along with a title of Vanangamudi and with the special respects of Muthu Kodai, etc.

At that time they had granted about 400 shrotriyams and inams and had done many charitable purposes.

The followers of the above Athanda Chakravarthi were the zamindars of Palayavanam, and the present zamindar M.R.Ry. Andavaraya Vijaya Arunachala Vanangamudi Pandarattar is the hundred and thirty-seventh (137) person in the dynasty.

**Memorandum by M.R.By. Seshagiri Rao Garu, Mittadar, Khambainallur,
dated 4th January 1938.**

1. In Kambainallur estate dry and wet land revenue per acre is not more than one and 5 rupees respectively, except in small area, rich in soil, 2 and 6 rupees per acre respectively. Soils mostly red and gravel mixed. All sorts of food grains, black, green, horsegram, thuvurai and thalani are grown in seasons. There are rain-fed tanks. Rent of lands is not in kinds. Present average rate shown in (list?) exist since 60 or 70 years. Average rent of individual land were fixed when mittas were in Baramahal between 18, 1804 A.D. in Mr. Cock Burn's regime.

2. No customary levy is levied except in karnams meray.

3. Seven tanks, all in good conditions. Two recently breached requires repair. Kambainallur tank is noted as breached in ayacut fasli 1211 was not yet constructed by anybody. All tanks except one or two are kept in good conditions by respective dasa-bandam inamdars. No tank beds were assigned for cultivators.

4. Some waste and private lands were converted as ryoti. Gradually during my regency which could be made out by lists of faslis accounts submitted.

5. Only revenue register name chitta and Nos. 13, 14, demand collections account are kept.

6. List submitted.

7. Nos. 1 and 7 detail villagewar list numbers submitted.

8. None exist in Kambainallur mitta.

9. No actual forest grazing. In some uncultivated rocky area cattles are grazing in mittadars assessed private lands which are in certain good rainy seasons are cultivated for horsegram by ryots for waram. The proprietor's share is two-fifths of corns grown.

10. In one majara village private survey by a surveyor who was surveying Government lands in mitta was made three years back. Other villages are unsurveyed.

11. Extent of private lands are shown in the lists submitted. They are enjoyed as such immemorially for a long period and are old. No other ryoti lands relinquished or purchased in revenue auctions are acquired as private.

After annexation of Baramahal Balaghat, and Thalaghat to British Government by Mysore Government treaty of Sirangapatam in the year 1792 all havelly lands were cultivated by the then British Government by paid establishment found them unprofitable. By the adviser the then Viceroy, the then Government formed certain villages in blocks named mitta and zamins they were sold in auctions. My family history written by my great-grandfather Krishnagiri Lakshmana Rao who was serving under Tippu Sultan's Government on a monthly pay of Rs. 14 or 15. After annexation he was appointed in British service and gradually he was promoted as Diwan of Sir Thomas Munro, on monthly pay of Rs. 1,400. The estates were formed then. My great-grandfather had some six or seven estates purchased in auction by friends and relations after retirement he purchased from them. Since that time havelly lands were cultivated as private and continued. He and after him his sons K. Balaji Rao felt difficulty of realizing peishkist amount from the produce of the lands and the prices for kandy 128 M.M. were not more than one rupee. They therefore let some villages for under-tenure lease less than peishkist. About 1860 or so my father Mr. Venkoba Rao who was managing the estates had leases cancelled in court except three or four villages. Lessees enjoyed lands as private. They were auctioned for mesne profit at court auctions 1860 and 1876 and were purchased by my father for valuable considerations.

After I succeeded him I felt much worry and pecuniary troubles in repairing wells. I gradually converted them as ryoti lands by receiving premiums not more than twenty times for acre. Reserving the present lands as private shown in the list.

I am 78 years old. I know personally they were enjoyed and are enjoying as private since more than 65 years.

In conclusion I signed no sanad or copy of it in my office. It is said my father exhibited in court and it went to High Court. My father asked M. Appu Rao of Madras to receive them and was sent by him with some irresponsible person and the sanad and some other record were not traced.

The benign Government may ascertain if any muchilika exist in or some Baramahal records.

K. SESHAGIRI RAO.

QUESTION No. 6.

Kambainallur estate—Faslis 1345 and 1346.

Name of the village.	F. demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Suits filed.	Balance.			
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.	
Kambainallur	145	4	1	145	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pattagappatti	109	3	10	109	3	10	..	..	..	..	..
Thalave	382	13	9	382	13	9	..	..	..	..	..
Varadampatti	117	6	1	117	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
Muthur	70	0	6	70	0	6	..	..	..	..	..
Boomisamudram	215	14	4	215	14	4	..	..	..	..	..
Alurappatti	203	14	9	203	14	9	..	..	..	..	..
Vedarampatti	1,150	10	11	1,143	10	11	7	0	0
Malliampatti	624	11	10	624	11	10	..	..	..	..	..
Pamandapatti	192	15	11	192	15	11	..	..	..	..	..
Murukkampatti	240	13	7	240	13	7	..	..	..	..	..
Sakkandahalli	313	10	9	313	10	9	..	..	..	..	..
Poliampalli	604	9	8	604	9	8	..	..	..	..	..
Bomampatti	726	6	3	726	6	3	..	..	..	..	..
Marappanaickampatti	294	9	9	294	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
Jadayampatti	542	1	7	542	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
Thippampatti lease	130	0	0	130	0	0	..	..	..	..	..

கிராமத்தின் பெயரும் நெம்பரும் பெயரும்.	தீர்வை விதிதம்.		வார சாகுபடியானால் வார பங்கு விவரம்.	தீர்வை விதிதம் எப்போது ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது.	பூமியின் தரம்.	தீர்பாய்ச்சலா தாரம்.	விளைவாகும் தானியங்களின் பெயர்.	பட்டா தாரர் களின் மொத்தம்.	பட்டா தாரர் களின் சாகுபடி தாரர்.	கீழ்க்கண்ட சாகுபடி விஸ்தீர்ணம்.	பட்டா தாரர் களுக்கு கீழ்க்கண்ட தாரரால் செலுத்தப்பட்ட தொகை சராசரி.	ஏரி-ஔரா.
	ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு சராசரி தீர்வை.	விஸ்தீர்ணம்.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
67 கம்பைநெல்லூர்	4 4 0	12-09	2/5	களிமண் ..	களிமண்	..	நெல் ..	18	3	9-00	வாரம்	1 ஔடைந்தது.
68 பட்டைப்பட்டி	7 8 0	4-00	2/5	பைமாஷ் ஏற்பட்ட காலத்தில் தீர்வை ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது.	ஷே	..	ஆத்து தொலை. ஷே	1	2	4-00	ஷே	.. தொலை ஆறு.
75 பூமிமுத்திரம்	4 0 0	23-55	2/5	..	ஷே	..	கிணர், ஏரி ..	18	6	6-50	ஷே	1 தசபந்தம் இரூபி ஏரி.
77 முத்தூர் .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78 தாலாய்	4 9 0	76-31	2/5	..	களிமண்	..	நெல் ..	24	30	60-00	வாரம்	1 தசபந்தம்.
79 வரதம்பட்டி	3 12 0	2-91	2/5	..	ஷே	..	ஷே	1	1	2-91	ஷே	..
102 ஆலறிப்பட்டி	4 8 0	13-45	2/5	..	ஷே	..	கிணர் ..	25	..	..	..	..
119 போளையம்பள்ளி	5 8 0	26-95	2/5	..	ஷே	..	ஏரி, கிணர் ..	30	15	16-00	வாரம்	1 தசபந்தம் (ரூபி).
120 பொம்மம்பட்டி	4 10 0	43-30	1/3	..	ஷே	..	ஷே	43	2	3-20	ஷே	..
124 மாறப்பநாயக்கம்பட்டி	3 13 0	22-10	1/3	பைமாஷ் ஏற்பட்ட காலத்தில் தீர்வை ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது.	ஷே	..	ஷே	4	1	3-00	ஷே	1 ரூட்டை.
135 ஜடயம்பட்டு	5 8 0	12-13	..	..	ஷே	..	ஷே	..	..	..	..	1 தசபந்தம்.
128 மலையம்பட்டி	5 5 0	67-96	1/3	..	ஷே	..	ஷே	38	30	35-04	வாரம்	2 தசபந்தம்.
129 வெதரம்பட்டி	6 0 0	50-62	1/3	..	ஷே	..	ஷே	36	15	25-15	ஷே	1 தசபந்தம்.
130 பாமாணப்பட்டி	4 8 0	13-53	1/3	..	ஷே	..	ஷே	..	4	8-00	ஷே	1 தசபந்தம்.
131 முருக்கம்பட்டி	4 10 0	18-26	..	..	ஷே	..	ஷே	5	..	..	..	1 ரூட்டை.
132 சாக்காண்டூள்னி திப்பம்பட்டி	5 8 0	28-22	1/3	..	ஷே	..	ஷே	10	10	18-22	வாரம்	2 ஏரி தசபந்தம்.
கிராமங்களின் பெயர்.	புஞ்சை.		நஞ்சை.		பட்டா தாரர் களின் மொத்தம்.		பட்டா தாரர் சொந்த சாகுபடி.		சொந்த சாகுபடி விஸ்தீர்ணம்.		ஔரா.	
	விஸ்தீர்ணம்.		தீர்வை.		விஸ்தீர்ணம்.		தீர்வை.		புஞ்சை.		நஞ்சை.	
	ரூ. அ. பை.		ரூ. அ. பை.		ரூ. அ. பை.		ரூ. அ. பை.		புஞ்சை.		நஞ்சை.	
1335-ம் பசலி கைபத்து	4,998 32 8	4,544 13 9	528 34 0	2,844 7 1	455	314	500 10 4	20 6 4				
1315-ம் பசலி கைபத்து	4,638 12 5	4,235 5 2	513 20 3	2,763 0 5	408	352	768 28 9	43 8 9				
ஷே 2 பசலிக்கும் வித்தியாசம்	360 20 3	309 8 7	15 13 13	81 6 8	47	38	268 18 5	23 2 5				
1344-ம் பசலி	3,760 14 12	3,771 11 7	414 18 7	2,087 5 7	576	488	136 29 12	16 9 11				
							631 38 13	26 38 14				
1345-ம் பசலில் சொந்த சாகுபடி .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* 53 10 5	23 30 5				
1335-ம் பசலி, ஐக்குப்பட்டு	1,506 29 13	1,265 9 6	144 22 2	954 1 8	புஞ்சை, நஞ்சை, ஆக 1,651 11 15	தீர்வை 2,219 11 2						

* 1345-ம் பசலி சிட்டா தாக்கல்.

1315-ம் பசலியில் தனி ரிஜிஸ்டர் ஆனது. அப்பொழுது இருந்த புஞ்சை, நஞ்சை விஸ்தீர்ணத்தை 1316-ம் பசலி முதல் 1344-ம் பசலி வரையில் சொந்த நிலங்கள் பட்டா கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நீங்கலாக சொந்தத்தில் இருக்கிறது. இது தவிர கணர் 500 ஏக்கராவுக்கு மேல்பட்ட தஞ்சை நிலங்களை அடமானம் செய்யப் பட்டிருக்கிறது.

இந்த ஐக்குப்பட்டு தரப்பு 1336-ம் பசலியில் ரூ. 35,000-க்கு கிரையம். கடனுக்காக கிரையம் செய்யப்பட்டது. திப்பம்பட்டு கிராமம் ரூ. 130-க்கு ரூத்தகைக்கு விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அனுப்பிய விஸ்தீர்ணம் இலும் இலாசை ரிப்போர்ட்டாலும் கூடியவரையில் தகவல்களை சேகரித்து அனுப்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். விசேஷ தகவல்கள் நேரில்தான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள சாத்தியப்படுமா,

Rates of Assessment in the Estate.

(1) Wet.

Prevailing rates.	Area under each rate of assessment.	Area under direct cultivation of ryot.	Area cultivated by under-tenants.	Approximate gross produce per acre.	Approximate value of ryots interest per acre (based as far possible on sale deeds).	1207-ம் பசலி பைமாஷு சராசரி தீர்வை. ரூ. மைலி. காங்.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
கம்பைநல்லூர்	4 4 0	12 3 8	7 1 7	5 2 1	1,500	250 0 0	1 6 0
பட்டகப்பட்டி	7 8 0	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1,500	200 0 0	1 39 14
பூமிசமுத்திரம்	4 0 0	23 21 15	21 1 15	2 20 0	1,500	300 0 0	1 18 13
முத்தூர் .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
தலாங்	4 9 0	76 11 12	8 34 5	67 17 7	896	250 0 0	1 19 18
வரதம்பட்டி	3 12 0	2 36 7	..	2 36 7	1,500	100 0 0	1 8 27
ஆலறிப்பட்டி	4 8 0	13 17 15	12 6 8	1 11 7	1,500	150 0 0	1 14 62
போளையம்பள்ளி	5 8 0	26 37 11	19 0 13	7 36 14	1,500	300 0 0	1 23 78½
பொம்மம்பட்டி	4 10 0	43 11 6	42 22 5	0 29 1	1,500	250 0 0	1 10 60
மாறப்பநாயக்கம்பட்டி	3 13 0	22 3 13	18 29 5	3 14 8	1,500	200 0 0	0 43 55
ஜடயம்பட்டி	5 8 0	12 13 1	12 13 1	..	1,500	250 0 0	..
மல்லியம்பட்டி	5 5 0	67 36 7	53 38 6	13 38 1	1,500	250 0 0	1 25 33
வெதரம்பட்டி	6 0 0	50 24 10	36 30 7	13 34 3	1,600	300 0 0	2 7 6
பாமாண்டப்பட்டி	4 8 0	13 21 0	6 12 0	9 9 0	1,500	300 0 0	1 14 62
முருக்கம்பட்டி	4 10 0	18 10 9	18 10 9	..	1,500	250 0 0	1 26 34
சாக்காண்டலூர்	5 8 0	28 8 5	27 2 4	1 6 1	1,500	300 0 0	1 28 73

(2) Dry.

திப்பம்பட்டி .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
கம்பைநெல்லூர்	0 12 0	111 12 12	57 18 6	53 34 6	384	50 0 0	0 8 10
பட்டகப்பட்டி	0 13 0	95 10 0	54 30 0	40 20 0	384	50 0 0	0 5 75½
பூமிசமுத்திரம்	0 9 0	207 4 10	167 34 10	39 10 0	384	75 0 0	0 7 7
முத்தூர்	1 2 0	63 36 14	61 15 7	2 11 7	384	30 0 0	0 10 16
தலாங்	0 11 0	40 15 12	..	40 15 12	384	50 0 0	0 10 6
வரதம்பட்டி	0 13 0	129 10 6	105 27 4	23 23 2	384	35 0 0	0 5 57
ஆலறிப்பட்டி	0 11 0	192 2 3	162 39 4	29 2 15	384	70 0 0	0 8 66½
போளையம்பள்ளி	0 14 0	488 19 13	460 30 11	27 29 2	384	40 0 0	0 10 79½
பொம்மம்பட்டி	1 0 0	517 24 9	517 24 9	..	384	40 0 0	0 11 21
மாறப்பநாயக்கம்பட்டி	1 5 0	157 9 5	134 11 2	22 38 3	390	40 0 0	0 19 62
ஜடயம்பட்டி	1 0 0	461 2 2	461 2 2	..	384	70 0 0	..
மல்லியம்பட்டி	0 14 0	285 7 11	258 1 3	27 6 8	384	40 0 0	0 9 74
வெதரம்பட்டி	1 7 0	548 13 7	502 22 2	45 31 5	480	50 0 0	0 22 17
பாமாண்டப்பட்டி	0 15 0	133 17 14	116 27 12	16 40 2	384	40 0 0	0 9 8
முருக்கம்பட்டி	0 15 0	159 8 2	159 8 2	..	384	40 0 0	0 10 11
சாக்காண்டலூர்	0 14 0	175 9 14	145 37 2	29 12 12	384	40 0 0	0 10 56
திப்பம்பட்டி .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SESHAGIRI RAO.

Memorandum by the Poligar of Samathur and Kottampatti, Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district, dated 5th January 1938.

1. There are no wet lands owned by the ryots in the estate.

The rate of rent prevailing in the villages of this estate for dry lands (dry and garden lands) ranges in round figures from rupees three to rupees five per vallam in other words from annas fourteen to one rupee four annas per acre on an average calculating four acres make one vallam. This seems to have been fixed according to the quality of the soil and the crops grown. In dry land without wells, groundnut, cholam; samai, cotton, horsegram and pulses are generally raised. In garden lands cotton, cholam, ragi, thenai and chillies chiefly and tobacco in parts. In these garden lands two crops in a year are raised. This rate is being adopted for many years past probably ever since the Inam Commissioner's settlement and no increase or decrease in the rent has been effected subsequently.

Rent is never paid in kind in this estate.

2. Nil.

3. There are no sources of irrigation for the ryots, but there is one tank called Elavakkarai and one channel feeding the tank which is the private property of the zamindar. There is a pallam called Uppar in Kottampatti which is solely used by the zamindar and under which the ryots own no lands. No tank-bed lands have been assigned for cultivation.

4. Nil.
5. The accounts prescribed in the manual of accounts for estates are maintained.
6. The total demand and collection from each village in the estate—

Names of the estates.	Demands.		Total.
	For lands owned by ryots.	For lands owned by the landholder.	
Samathur	3,904 12 8	1,269 0 7	5,173 13 3
Kottampatti	8,296 5 1	2,642 15 11	10,939 5 0

Collection.

There was a heavy balance of arrears of kist accruing for some years past in both the estates; owing to the economic depression and the low level of prices of agricultural produces for the past few years a major portion of the rent due from the ryots to the extent of about twenty thousand rupees was remitted according to the merits of each case and the balance is being collected.

7. Samathur—4 pattadars.
Kattampatti—about 50 pattadars.

Rate of rent realized by the pattadars generally ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per acre in dry lands without wells and Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per acre in garden lands. In garden lands sub-tenants raise two crops in a year.

8. Nil.

9. There is no forest in the estate.

10. The extent of "private land" whether it is old or of a recent origin and if so the nature of acquisition—

	Extent.	
	ACS.	
Samathuar zamin	62	These lands have been purchased from the ryots.
Kottampatti zamin	168	

11. The estate was surveyed by the Inam Commissioner long ago, but attempts were made to have the estate surveyed by Government four or five years ago, but owing to the exorbitant cost of survey the matter was dropped.

11-A. An authenticated copy of sanad is submitted and that pattayam inscribed on copper plate will be submitted as soon as possible. I beg to request I may be permitted to tender my evidence at the *Madura centre* as I am a member of the Southern Districts Landholders' Association, Madura.

Copy of sannad.

Sunnud-I-Milkeut Istimirar or Deed of Permanent property granted by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on behalf of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, to Colunthasamy Vanavaraya Goundar, Zamindar of Cottampatti.

Cottampatti—consisting of the villages hereinafter named has been held on a terminable tenure by yourself and your predecessors, and whereas the Government have determined to confer on you a permanent property in it, it is hereby declared that the assessment of your estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1281 at the annual sum of Rs. 1,860-15-5 which said sum of Rs. 1,860-15-5 shall be and is hereby accordingly declared by the sunnud to be the permanent annual jumma of your estate payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by you.

2. This permanent assessment of the land-tax on your estate is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the Sayer, or duties of every description whether by sea or by land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself, exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal or professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars; exclusive of lakheraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and all other alienated lands

paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by you is included in the assets of your estate) and exclusive of all lands and roooms heretofore appropriated to the Village and Police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

3. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed, the remissions which may have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation or after calamity of the season shall now cease and never be revived and if you fail to discharge your engagements your estate and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of your failure and as often as you shall fail to pay the amount of your permanent assessment according to the monthly instalments set forth in your kist-bandi hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by you shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of revenue due by defaulter not holding a Sunnud-I-Milkieut Istimirar or other similar instrument by Madras Act Number Two of 1864, entitled an Act to consolidate the laws for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Madras Presidency or by any laws which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper either by sale, gift, or otherwise your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your estate, such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by courts and officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws or to the regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift, or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the Public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor each transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on your entire estate previously to such transfer, but your whole estate shall continue to be answerable for the total land-tax in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of your estate for the liquidation of the arrears of assessment or in satisfaction of the decree of a court of judicature or in the event of the transfer of any part of your estate by gift, sale or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire estate and of the portion of your estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent jumma of your estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate, so that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the estate.

7. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the sixth article of this sunnud by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your estate when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your estate. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices except by the sentence of a court of judicature, or the order of an officer of Government as may be determined by law. In the event of your leading or of your under-farmers, tenants or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute at your own peril, a suit in any court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment; but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous legal process or without the order of a competent officer of Government, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a court of judicature, the order of an officer of Government, you shall in the first instance select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of the karnam but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

8. You shall aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions, and you shall inquire and give notice to the magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in your estate.

9. You shall enter into agreements with your ryots for a rent either in money or in kind and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a patta or cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by them and explaining every condition of the engagement and you shall grant or cause to be granted regular receipts for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your Caboolat you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers or ryots for the pattas and receipts above mentioned you shall be liable to be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by such court to the complainer.

10. Continuing to confirm to the above stipulations, to render allegiance to the British Government and to obey all laws and regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named, the estate of Kottampatty.

11. List of villages comprising the estate of Kottampatti—

(1) Kottampatti, (2) Gengamapalayam, (3) Iyyampalayam, (4) Avalchinnamapalayam, (5) Pakkodipalayam, (6) Rangasamudram, (7) Attu Pollachi.

Given in Fort St. George the Twenty-fifth day of July 1871 by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council on behalf of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(Sd.) NAPIER.
[Illegible],
Manager, Samathur zamin.

Memorandum by G. F. F. Foulkes, Esq., Zamindar of Salem, dated 5th January 1938.

Salem zamin.

Rates of rent.

Number and name of village. (1)	Wet.		Garden.		Dry.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Masinaikampatti	1 4 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	4 0 0
2 Adhikaripatti	2 7 0	8 9 0	2 11 0	10 15 0	1 3 0	5 3 0
3 Odayapatti	2 14 0	4 0 0	2 14 0	4 15 0	0 8 4	4 13 0
4 Ammapet	2 5 0	14 13 0	1 6 0	13 14 0	0 7 3	4 15 0
5 Komarasamipatti	8 6 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	6 8 0	2 12 0	6 0 0
6 Maravaneri	1 14 0	11 14 0	2 14 0	5 7 0	0 13 0	4 7 0
7 Periyeri	1 14 0	11 14 0	3 8 0	5 9 0	0 14 0	3 12 0
8 Salem	2 6 0	6 8 0	2 2 0	5 8 0	1 8 0	4 8 0
9 Erumapalayam	3 3 0	9 5 0	0 15 0	4 0 0	0 6 0	4 0 0
10 Dadagapatti	4 2 0	6 8 0	1 4 0	4 2 0	0 7 0	2 4 0
11 Andipatti .. ..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	2 6 0
12 Silivaikanpatti	3 4 0	6 7 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	3 0 0

The above rates have been prevailing in the villages from the time of paimash accounts (சூலமதி அகல) about the year 1800 and before the permanent settlement of 1802. The rent has been fixed particularly with reference to the quality of the soil and the facilities of irrigation.

2. No customary levies or cesses are being collected by the zamindar in this estate except the cess collected from the ryots at 10½ pies in the rupee under section 88 of Local Boards Act of 1920 and the the zamindar pays to Government at Re. 0-1-9 in the rupee.

3. The irrigation sources in this zamin are noted below and they are all in good condition and the amount spent for their maintenance every fasli are also given. No tank-bed lands have been assigned for cultivation :—

(a) Names of tanks and irrigation sources.

Number and name of village.	Irrigation channel.		Tanks.	
	Nos.	Name.	Nos.	Name.
1 Masinaikampatti	1	Silaveri channel	1	Gundukkallur tank.
2 Adhikaripatti	1	Do. .. .. .	..	.....
3 Odayapatti	1	Perumal Kovil channel .. .. .	..	.....
4 Ammapet	3	Gouri Anai channel, Chengal Anai channel and Angaraputhur odai.	2	Silaveri tank and Angaraputhur tank.
5 Komarasamipatti	1	Chengal Anai channel	1	Mookkaneri tank.
6 Maravaneri .. .. .	..	.....	1	Maravaneri tank.
7 Periyeri .. .. .	..	.....	1	Periyeri (Chucklari tank).
8 Salem .. .. .	..	.....	3	Vellakkuttai, Daduboi-kuttai and Panchantangi.
9 Erumapalayam	2	Sannasigundu odai and Katteri odai.	2	Erumapalayam tank and Katteri tank.
10 Dadagapatti .. .. .	..	.....	1	Ammal eri.
11 Andipatti .. .. .	..	.....	..	.....
12 Silinaikampatti .. .. .	..	.....	..	.....

(b) Amounts spent for maintenance of the irrigation sources.

Faali.	Corresponding year.	Amount.	
		RS.	A. P.
1341	1931-32	541	6 0
1342	1932-33	1,881	2 0
1343	1933-34	696	3 0
1344	1934-35	1,136	7 0
1345	1935-36	281	8 0
1346	1936-37	397	4 0

4. Nil.

5. The accounts that are kept for Revenue Administration are almost similar to those of Government village accounts :—

Village account.—(1) Adangal, (2) Chitta, Part I, (3) Evangam, Part II, (4) Patta transfer and Powthiwars, (5) Water rate account, (6) Jamabandi abstract, (7) Thandal, (8) Vargu (individual pattadar ledger), (9) chalan, (10) monthly demand, collection and balance account, (11) Rain account, (12) Receipt books in duplicate kept by the village munsifs, (13) Annual demand, collection and balance (A.C.B.) account.

Account maintained in the zamin office.—(1) Current register, (2) Petition register, (3) Disposal register, (4) Consolidated water-rate register, (5) Patta transfer register, (6) Office receipt books in duplicate, (7) Daily cash book, (8) Weekly returns, (9) Monthly accounts, (10) Annual account and budget, (11) Register of land attachment notices and sale proceedings.

Land records.—(1) Survey and settlement registers, (2) Field measurement books, (3) Village plans, (4) Subdivision files.

This estate is managed for the last thirty years through a manager who is a retired Government official possessing vast revenue experience. The collection work is mostly done by the village munsifs. They send weekly remittance of their collections every Tuesday. They give a copy of the weekly thandal to the karnams for incorporation in the vargu (individual pattadar ledger).

The karnams submit their demand, collection and balance accounts to the zamin office on the 5th of every month commencing from December every year. The kist collection for this zamin begins from November and ends in June the instalments being eight. The kist is apportioned for the eight instalments at 5 per cent, 10 per cent, 15 per cent, 20 per cent, 20 per cent, 15 per cent, 10 per cent and 5 per cent respectively of the total demand from November to June. After the end of fasli, i.e., by the 15th July, the karnams send the annual A.C.B. accounts to the zamin office to enable the proprietor to take steps to recover the arrears.

The collection work is also done by the zamin office and the intimation of such collections is promptly given to the village officers. The D.C.B. accounts are checked in the office and returned to the karnams before the 15th of every month. The transfer of registry in cases of Powthiwars and alienations is attended to in this zamin upon the recommendations of the village officers as done in Government ryotwari villages. The patta muchilikas are exchanged every fasli in this zamin.

6. The figures taken from the zamin office records are furnished below :—

Fasli,	Total demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1341	28,897	3	6	18,860	15	4	10,036	4	2
1342	29,087	9	6	20,330	11	5	8,756	14	1
1343	29,000	0	0	19,367	0	8	9,632	15	4
1344	29,619	0	11	19,917	6	5	9,701	10	6
1345	28,839	9	11	19,350	4	11	9,489	5	0
1346	28,506	13	8	19,481	13	11	9,025	15	9

The balance of each fasli is collected in the subsequent faslis through legal process.

7.—

Total number of pattadars in the estate.	Number of pattadars who have sublet their lands.	Amount received by the pattadars by such sub-letting. Rate per acre.		
		Dry.	Wet.	Garden.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
3,564	912	14	25	20

8. There are no inams in this zamin.

9. There are no forests in this zamin.

10. The extent of private lands of ancient origin is 323-20 acres. These are ancestral private lands, none of recent origin.

11. This is an estate surveyed by Government.

G. F. FOULKES,
Zamindar of Salem.

Memorandum by the Kadavur Zamindar, dated 30th January 1938.

1. In this zamin cash rent is in vogue all along and the rates of rent have been fixed in 1802-1803, with reference to the quality and yielding ability of the soil of each field and under each soilwar there are three classifications with different rates of rent. For a second crop grown on single crop wet, half of the wet assessment is fixed. As regards garden lands, number and nature of crops raised has also been taken into consideration in fixing the rent. Special rates have been fixed for betel, sugar cane and plantain cultivations which will be rare and limited in extent. The rates so fixed still continue without any alteration or dispute between both the tenants and the landholder. Peish-kush has been fixed on the basis of the above rates of rent. A kind reference is solicited to the "Trichinopoly District Gazetteer" and Volume I of the Fifth report of the Select Committee of the Parliament which will throw more light on the subject.—Vide statement No. 1.

2. No customary fee or cess other than the rent is collected from the ryots.

3. Vide Statement No. 2.

4. 3,407 acres, 77 cents.

5. Vide Statement No. 3.

6. Vide Statement No. 4.

7. Vide Statement No. 5.

8. Vide Statement No. 6.

9. Vide Statement No. 7.

10. Vide Statement No. 8.

11. Not surveyed under the Survey and Boundaries Act, paimash survey and number, etc., are in vogue.

Note.—Statements 1 to 8 mentioned above are annexed herewith.

General.

I enclose herewith a copy of my *Sannad-i-milkiyat Istimrar* granted by the Government, duly signed by me.

2. My zamin has been impartible from time immemorial and is included as such under Act II of 1904, and I am a direct descendant of the 39th generation and the zamin has been in possession from the time of my forefathers for over five centuries past. As regards historical documents and titles, etc., I solicit a kind reference to the old Hindubhi and Kanarese records and copper plates, that will be available with the Government. I assumed charge of my zamin from the management of Court of Wards on 1st July 1926.

Kadavur, 30th January 1938.

Zamindar.

No. 1. Statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in the estate of Kadavur, Trichinopoly district.

Wet (tanks).		Garden (wells).		Dry (manavari).	
Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.	Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.	Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A. P.	KALI PANAM.	RS. A. P.	KALI PANAM.	RS. A. P.
	3 4 0	Karisal .. 1 15	5 7 0	Karisal .. 1 5	1 12 1
		" .. 2 13½	4 13 11	" .. 2 4½	1 10 0
		" .. 3 12	4 5 4	" .. 3 4	1 7 1
		Seval .. 1 13½	4 13 11	Seval .. 1 4½	1 10 0
		" .. 2 12	4 5 4	" .. 2 4	1 7 1
		" .. 3 10½	3 12 7	" .. 3 3½	1 4 2
		Manal .. 1 12	4 5 4	Manal .. 1 4	1 7 1
		" .. 2 10½	3 12 7	" .. 2 3½	1 4 2
		" .. 3 9	3 4 0	" .. 3 3	1 1 4
		Saralai .. 1 12	4 5 4	Saralai .. 1 3½	1 4 2
		" .. 2 10½	3 12 7	" .. 2 3	1 1 4
		" .. 3 9	3 4 0	" .. 3 2½	0 14 5
		Kalar .. 1 10½	3 12 7	Kalar .. 1 3	1 1 4
		" .. 2 9	3 4 0	" .. 2 2½	0 14 5
		" .. 3 7½	2 11 1	" .. 3 2	0 11 7

Whether rent is paid in kind or in cash.	Nature and number of crops raised on			Date since which the existing rates of rent have been in force and their prior history.	Whether the rent was enhanced and if so, when and how?
	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.		
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
In cash from time immemorial.	Paddy Cholam Ragi Betels Plantains Turmeric Sugarcane Cotton Chillies Brinjals Etc.	Tobacco Cotton Chillies Cholam Ragi, Thenai Groundnut Betels Plantains Turmeric Brinjals Onions Sugarcane Sweet root Gingili.	Cotton Groundnut All grams Cholam Gingelly Castor seeds Samai Varagu Cumbu Etc.	During Faisal Settlement in the year 1802-03.	Never enhanced. The same rates fixed in 1802-03 still continue without any change or dispute by both tenants and landholder.
	Two crops a year.)	(Generally two crops and in some cases three crops a year.)	(One crop a year.)		

No. 2. Statement showing the number of tanks and their condition and extent of ayacut under them in the estate of Kadavur, Trichinopoly district.

Name of tank.	Name of village in which the tank is situated.	Present condition	Ayacut area.	Extent assigned in tank beds.	Amount spent for the improvement of tanks shown in column (1).	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	
1 Kannan kulam ..	Kilapagudi ..	Good. Out of repair.	6-02	..	} Not available ..	Tanks, etc., originally formed by the zamin. Supply through jungle streams. Ayacut wet belong to tenants. Kudimaramath.
2 Pudur kulam ..	Melapagudi ..	Do.	9-88	..		
3 Kavandankulam ..	Varavani ..	Do.	6-31	..		
4 Anai vaikal, Kankankulam.	Pannapatti ..	Do.	10-42	..		
5 Mullipadikulam ..	Mullipadi ..	Do.	77-13	..	5,345 7 0	} Zamin Pannai private tanks. Ayacut wet, etc., belong to zamin. Supply through hill streams and cut channels etc. (* Breaches closed
6 Kurumbapattikulam.	Palaviduthi ..	Do.	16-62	..	3,669 14 3	
7 Yarithukompatti and Othapatti (2).	Athanur ..	Do.	32-63	..	3,500 0 0	
8 Mavathurkulam ..	Mavathur ..	Do.	126-37	..	*12,723 12 3	
9 Sundarapandikulam.	Kilapagudi ..	In repair ..	33-73	..	*15,856 18 3	
10 Veikulam and Chinnakulam (2).	Vellapatti ..	Good. Out of repair.	60-44	8-60	2,159 3 2	
11 Pudukiam ..	D. Edayapaty ..	Do.	35-85	..	2,857 1 10	
12 Maulaidikulam	Do. ..	Do.	12-66	..	678 0 4	

No. 3. Statement showing the particulars of accounts kept for revenue administration in the estate of Kadavur, Trichinopoly district.

In the office.		In the village.	System of accounting.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Treasury Branch.	General Branch.		
1 Day books (ayan and devasthanam).	24 General current register.	1 Cultivation note and account (No. 1).	1 Cash accounts are checked daily and other registers are checked periodically. Disposal system rules are being adopted. System and accounts, etc., maintained during Court of Wards regime are being continued.
2 Bill registers (ayan and devasthanam).	25 Petition register.	2 Adangal (No. 2).	2 Village accounts are thoroughly checked every year during jamabandi. (Vide check memorandum enclosed.)
3 Advance register.	26 Patta transfer register.	3 Sivayijama account (No. 2-a).	
4 Book adjustment.	27 Dharkast register.	4 Tree patta sornathyam account (No. 2-c).	
5 Deposit register.	28 Periodical register.	5 Transfers in holding (No. 3).	
6 Avera posting register.	29 Disposal register.	6 Remission account (No. 5).	
7 Investment register.	30 Index register.	7 Water-rate account (No. 6).	
8 Villagewar kist ledger.	31 Despatch register.	8 Sivajama account (No. 7).	
9 Ledger for panna and other miscellaneous items.	32 Stationery register.	9 Cess account (No. 9).	
10 Panna lease register.	33 Register of printed forms.	10 Pul virasu account.	
11 Amanath register.	34 Issue of register of kist receipt books.	11 Chitta (No. 10).	
12 Uncurrent coin register.	35 Rainfall register.	12 Powthilist (No. 10-a).	
13 Written off register.	36 House rent register.	13 Pattas and muchilikas.	
14 Forest miscellaneous lease register.	37 Default book of the vouchers.	14 Koppala (No. 12).	
15 Forest offence report register.	38 Jamabandi order book.	15 Thandal (No. 13).	
16 Miscellaneous sale register.	39 Rental statement.	15A Kist receipt book.	
17 Compounding fee register.	40 Lease register.	16 Rokka virasu (No. 14).	
18 Nominal value register.	41 Court fee register.	17 14 A, B, C.	
19 Land value register.	42 Movable attachment register.	18 Irusinama (No. 15).	
20 Seigniorage fee register.	43 Land attachment register.	19 D.C.B. (No. 16).	
21 Pay bills.	44 Bought in land register.	20 Register showing the grant of house sites.	
22 Acquittance roll.	45 Record issue register.	21 File book of orders.	
23 Progress report register.	46 Business statement.		

No. 4. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of rent (kist) from each village in the estate of Kadavur, Trichinopoly district.

Number and name of village.	Fasli 1344.			Fasli 1345.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st January 1938.	Demand	Collection	Balance on 1st January 1938.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Mullipadi	3,845 14 0	3,550 3 8	295 10 9	3,858 15 6	3,890 14 11	468 0 7
2 Palaviduthi	5,157 15 6	5,098 2 5	59 18 1	5,185 4 9	5,088 5 10	101 14 11
3 Sembianatham	4,823 5 2	4,727 3 2	96 2 0	4,842 10 1	4,688 11 0	158 15 1
4 Athanur	3,037 11 6	3,018 5 4	19 6 2	3,064 15 9	2,960 4 0	104 11 9
5 Mavathur	5,106 1 10	5,104 9 11	1 7 11	5,091 2 10	5,077 5 11	13 12 11
6 Valvanmangalam	947 2 3	871 1 2	76 1 1	945 5 2	861 11 0	83 10 2
7 Kilapagudi	2,754 11 0	2,225 5 9	529 5 3	2,750 12 6	1,979 6 9	771 5 9
8 Melapagudi	4,122 13 2	3,647 11 6	475 1 8	4,125 4 11	3,783 0 1	342 4 10
9 Varavanai	4,824 4 11	4,347 3 1	477 1 10	4,838 2 4	3,946 10 1	891 8 3
10 Thennalai	4,059 10 9	3,670 9 5	389 1 4	4,065 19 4	3,541 8 8	524 1 8
11 Pannapatty	3,060 13 6	2,951 9 9	99 3 9	3,038 1 0	2,915 2 6	122 14 2
12 Keeranur	4,348 9 6	3,871 13 7	476 11 11	4,379 5 9	3,821 0 7	558 5 6
13 Vellapatti	3,373 8 0	3,319 2 6	54 5 6	3,374 2 1	3,315 12 0	58 6 1
14 Vadavambody	2,606 9 11	2,569 1 4	31 8 7	2,614 10 4	2,533 12 9	80 13 7
15 Pappayambody	2,473 4 2	2,362 3 8	111 0 6	2,472 12 2	2,322 8 10	150 3 4
	54,526 7 2	51,334 5 10	3,192 1 4	54,647 3 6	50,216 2 11	4,431 0 7
16 D. Edayapatti	10,458 6 10	9,969 9 0	488 13 10	10,484 11 1	9,214 14 0	1,269 13 1

Number and name of village.	Fasli 1346.			Arrear till the end of fasli 1343 as it stood on 1st January 1938.	Remarks.
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st January 1938.		
	(8)	(9)	(10)		
(1)	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	(12)
1 Mullipadi	3,881 13 10	3,143 13 6	738 0 4	433 3 10	
2 Palaviduthi	5,170 6 8	4,964 13 7	205 9 1	24 5 1	
3 Sembianatham	4,886 1 4	4,617 12 3	268 5 1	309 7 10	
4 Athanur	3,083 11 9	3,049 0 8	46 11 1	110 3 11	
5 Mavathur	5,123 14 9	5,040 5 11	83 8 10		
6 Valvanmangalam	951 3 4	848 15 8	102 3 8	185 0 6	
7 Kilapagudi	2,753 0 4	1,555 13 0	1,197 3 4	2,303 9 1	(i) Not even a single rent suit or any other suit under the Estates Land Act were filed after my assumption i.e., since 1st July 1926 and vice versa.
8 Melapagudi	4,136 9 3	3,718 10 3	417 15 0	450 9 5	(ii) Average number of cases in which movables discontinued in a year is ten.
9 Varavanai	4,844 12 6	3,370 8 5	1,474 4 1	1,939 13 9	(iii) Average number of cases in which holdings brought to sale is 30.
10 Thennalai	4,022 12 1	3,318 1 0	704 11 1	1,669 12 4	(iv) No interest is collected from the ryots on arrears of rent as a matter of grace
11 Pannapatty	3,047 9 2	2,824 1 2	223 8 0	191 0 7	
12 Keeranur	4,417 6 2	3,338 9 0	1,078 13 2	1,667 0 8	
13 Vellapatti	3,384 5 8	3,281 5 0	103 0 8	140 12 7	
14 Vadavambody	2,619 4 11	2,368 4 11	251 0 0	21 15 4	
15 Pappayambody	2,487 0 0	2,152 1 0	334 15 0	306 0 8	
	54,775 15 9	47,546 8 4	7,229 12 5	9,752 15 2	
16 D. Edayapatti	10,523 4 8	8,352 11 3	2,170 9 5	842 14 1	Rs. 10,595-13-3.

No. 5.—Statement showing the number of under-tenants and the amount realized by the pattadars by sub-letting their lands in the estate of Kadavur, Trichinopoly district.

Number and name of village.	Total number of pattadars.	How many pattadars have sub-let.	Wet (tanks).		Garden (wells).		Dry (manavari).	
			Number and nature of crops raised.	Amount realized per acre by the pattadar by sub-letting.	Number and nature of crops raised.	Amount realized per acre by the pattadar by sub-letting.	Number and nature of crops raised.	Amount realized per acre by the pattadar by sub-letting.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1 Mullipadi	405	5	Paddy	25 to 40	Tobacco	35 to 60	Cotton	10 to 15
2 Palaviduthi	411	7	Cholam		Cotton		Groundnut	
3 Sembatham	383	5	Ragi		Chillies		All grama	
4 Athanur	264	5	Betel		Cholam		Cholam	
5 Mavathur	359	9	Plantain		Ragi		Gingill	
6 Valvannangalam	71	1	Turmeric		Thenai		Castor seeds	
7 Killapagudi	304		Sugarcane		Groundnut		Samai	
8 Melapagudi	402	5	Cotton		Betels		Varagu	
9 Vavananai	424	1	Chillies		Plantain		Cumbu	
10 Tennilai	290	1	Brinjals		Turmeric		Etc.	
11 Panupatty	323	1	etc.		Brinjals		(One crop a year)	
12 Keeranur	277	1	(Two crops a year).		Onions			
13 Vellapatti	287	1			Sugarcane.			
14 Vadavambodi	190	2			Sweetroot			
15 Pappayambodi	215	2			Gingill			
16 D. Edayapatti	697	3			(Two crops and in some cases three crops a year.)			

REMARKS.—Figures shown in column (3) will vary year to year.

No. 6.—Statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in respect of enfranchised whole or minor inam lands comprised in the villages of Kadavur, Trichinopoly district.

Devadayam (rate per acre).			Brahmadayam (rate per acre).			Dharmadayam (rate per acre)			Service inams (rate per acre).		
Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4 13 0	5 0 0		..	..	1 10 0	..	..	1 10 0	3 8 0	..	1 14 0

REMARKS.—Special rates have been fixed for betel, sugarcane and plantain cultivations which will be rare and limited in extent.

No. 7.—Statement showing the extent of forest in the estate of Kadavur, Trichinopoly district.

Number and name of village.	Name of hills.	Extent.	Grazing fees.		Other sundry forest fees if any with details.	Remarks.
			Cattle.	Rate per head per annum.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Mullipadi	Perumalkombai	525 0	Bulls, etc.	0 4 0	Nathi, etc., at Rs. 1-4-0 per cart-load.	(i) Not reserved under the Act. Fuel and shrub jungle.
	Panni malai					
	Sarangadu					
2 Palaviduthi	Mongang kottai	37 8	Sheep ..	0 2 0	Fuel at 3 to 6 pies per head-load. Green leaves at 3 pies per head-load.	(ii) Average income per year is Rs. 1,000. (iii) Average cost of establishment for conservancy of forests per year is Rs. 1,656. (iv) No cases were launched against tenants under forest offences.
	Periya malai	400 0				
	Ustian karadu	69 0				
3 Sembatham	Palakaradu	90 3				
4 D. Edayapatti	Sembatham malai	2,816 1				
	Thoppasami malai	26,250 0				
	Valarumbu	1,050 0				
	Periyamalai	7,500 0				
	Vadugan karadu	470 0				
	Perumalkombai malai	360 0				
	East hill	135 0				
	Karungaradu	93 12				
	Semmalai	608 0				
	Mungi malai	4,500 0				
	Valamalai	220 0				
Mudaku malai	150 0					
Uralchi karadu	459 0					
		43,731 3				
		or				
		ACS.				
		25,801-58				

N.B.—One kuli is equal to 50 cash.

No. 8.—Statement showing the extent of pannai lands (private lands) in the estate of Kadavur, Trichinopoly district.

Number and name of village. (1)	Name of pannai. (2)	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Whether old or recent origin and the nature of acquisition. (6)	Remarks. (7)
		Extent. (3)	Extent. (4)	Extent. (5)		
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		
1 Mullipadi ..	Mullipadi pannai ..	77-13	..	58-63	Ancient from time immemorial tanks, channels and aulets formed and jungle shrub lands reclaimed, wells sunk, and brought under cultivation by the zamin several hundred years past at a considerable cost and labour.	Bought-in lands are not included in this statement.
2 Palaviduthi ..	Kurumbapatti pannai ..	16-62	..	174-46		
3 Athanur ..	Eruminikoppatti and Ochapatti (2)* ..	32-63	16-46	193-52		
4 Mavathur ..	Mavathur pannai ..	120-37	5-36	201-71		
5 Keejapagudi ..	Sundarapandi pannai ..	33-73	3-65	107-62		
6 Vellapatti ..	Vellakulam pannai ..	60-02	0-42	208-27		
7 D. Eadayapatti.	Periya pannai ..	8-09	4-35	83-22		
	Ecnankulam pannai ..	4-21	12-30	191-11		
	Chinankulam pannai* ..	..	3-03	46-53		
	Periya pannai ..	..	..	78-87		
	Navakanam, Melaparavu, Chettikulam Pirakarai pannai ..	..	2-26	0-52		
	Chinankulam pannai* ..	16-58	8-06	117-69		
	Pudukulam pannai ..	12-15	13-70	174-43		

* Given for maintenance to junior members subject to reversionary right to the zamin.

Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar, or Deed of Permanent Property granted by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, to Karunaghiry Muttya Naicker, Zamindar of Kadavur in Kullutalai taluk in the district of Trichinopoly.

Whereas for a long series of years your estate of Kadavur consisting of the villages hereinafter named, has been held on a terminable tenure by yourself and your predecessors, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on you a permanent property in it, it is hereby declared that the assessment of your estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1281 at the annual sum of Rs. 13,410-10-6 which said sum of Rs. 13,410-10-6 shall be, and is hereby accordingly declared by this sunnud to be the permanent annual jumma of your estate, payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by you.

2. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your estate is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the sayer, or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars; exclusive of lakhiraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent, unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your estate); and exclusive of all lands and roosooms heretofore appropriated to the support of village and police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the customs and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

3. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed; the remissions which may have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season shall now cease and never be revived, and if you should fail to discharge your engagements, your estate and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of your failure, and as often as you shall fail to pay the amount of your permanent assessment according to the monthly instalments set forth in your kistbandi hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by you shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar or other similar instrument, by Madras Act No. II of 1864, entitled an Act to consolidate the laws for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Madras Presidency, or by any law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper, either by sale, gift, or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your estate; such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the courts and officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or Hindu Laws, or to the regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift, or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift, or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor

shall such transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire estate previously to such transfer, but your whole estate shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax, in the same manner as if no such transactions had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of your estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a court of judicature, or in the event of the transfer of any part of your estate by gift, sale, or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire estate and of the portion of your estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent jumma on your estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate; so that, if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed jumma be ever be made under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the estate.

7. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 6th Article of this sunnud, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your estate when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your estate. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a court of judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, as may be determined by law. In the event of your having, or of your under-farmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute, at your own peril, a suit in any court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment; but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous regular process, or without the order of a competent officer of Government, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a court of judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, you shall in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam; but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

8. You shall aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions; and you shall inquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in your estate.

9. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots for a rent either in money or in kind, and shall, within a reasonable time, grant to each ryot, a patta or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement and you shall grant or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your accounts. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your cabooleat, you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers or ryots for the pattas and receipts abovementioned, you shall be liable to be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by such court to the complainant.

10. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations, to render allegiance to the British Government, and to obey all the laws and regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors, and assignees at the permanent assessment herein named the estate of Kadavur.

11. *List of villages composing the estate of Kadavur—*

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Mallepadee. | (9) Varavanie. |
| (2) Pallivithi. | (10) Thennelie. |
| (3) Shembianattam. | (11) Pannapatti. |
| (4) Authanur. | (12) Keeranur. |
| (5) Mauvattur. | (13) Vellapatti. |
| (6) Valvanamungalam. | (14) Vadavumbadi. |
| (7) Keelapagooshee. | (15) Paupiambadi. |
| (8) Melapagooshee. | |

Given in Fort St. George, this 21st day of November 1871, by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(Signed) NAPIER.

(True copy)

(Signed) D. D. WARREN,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th December 1928.

Revenue Department.

JAMABANDI CHECK MEMORANDUM FOR THE VILLAGES OF KADAVUR SAMASTHANAM.

Village number and name.

1. *Cultivation note and account (No. 1).*—(i) Compare this account with that of adangal and note the omissions if any and also compare the jasti and sivajima savalpattis to see if all the items to be brought to assessment have been duly brought to savalpattis (sivajima and jasti).

(ii) Note if the cultivation of crops has been duly entered every month regularly and whether the karnam has submitted the abstracts to the zamin office regularly every month.

2. *Adangal (No. 2).*—(i) Compare with the last year's adangal and also with the current chitta from first number to the last.

(ii) See that all wells and 2 C. trees are duly entered in the remarks column against each Pai. No.

(iii) Note the total number of fields azmoished by the Revenue Inspector against each head noted below :—

	Total number of fields.	Inspected by Revenue Inspector.
Pul
Dry
Sivajima
Pannai lands
2C. Trees.
Water rate cases
Jasti cases
Bought-in lands

N.B.—This account should be very carefully compared with faisal olugu account available with the karnams necessarily by the Revenue Inspector during his camp in the villages concerned.

3. *Sivajima account (No. 2-A).*—(i) Compare all the items carefully with the last year's account and with the current sivajima savalpattis and see whether the assessment has been correctly calculated.

(ii) Note the total number of sivajima cases pending disposal.

4. *Tree patta Sornadhayam account (No. 2-C).*—(i) Compare all the items carefully with the last year's 2-C., and with the current year's tree tax and remission savalpattis.

(ii) Note the total number of trees brought to tax this year—

(a) By the karnams in response to the orders issued from this office.

(b) By the surveyors.

(c) By the Revenue Inspectors.

(iii) Note if all the trees shown in this account have been duly numbered by tar.

5. *Transfers in holdings (No. 3).*—See whether all orders communicated from this office to the karnams have been duly entered in this account and check if the changes as ordered have been duly incorporated in the accounts concerned (viz., Nos. 2, 2-A, 2-C, 5, 6, 10 and pul-virasu).

N.B.—To be checked by the office with reference to the index and with the original orders wherever necessary.

6. *Remission account (No. 5).*—Verify carefully with reference to orders passed on the remission petitions.

7. *Water-rate account (No. 6).*—Verify with account Nos. 1 and 2 and also with orders passed on savalpattis and see whether the water-rate is correctly calculated.

8. *Sivajima account* (No. 7).—(i) Compare all the items carefully with the last year's account and also with the current year's 2-A and 2-C.
9. *Cess account* (No. 9).—Verify all the items carefully with account No. 7 and see if cesses are correctly calculated.
10. *Pul-virasu account* (No. 10).—Compare all the items carefully with the last year's virasu and with the current year's jasti savalpatti and also see if the calculation of assessment has been correctly made as per taram and rate.
11. *Chitta* (No. 10).—(i) Compare with last year's chitta from beginning to end and also see if the current orders are correctly entered and also compare with account Nos. 2, 2-C, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 and pul-virasu.
- (ii) A note should be made against each ryot as "படி" If the ryot is dead the word "படி" should be entered.
- (iii) Serial number should be given for the ryots in the joint pattas.
- (iv) See if the assessment and cesses have been correctly calculated.
12. *Powthi list* (No. 10-A).—Note the total number of cases for which powthi lists are pending submission by the karnam. What does the karnam say for the non-submission?
13. *Pattas and muchilkas*.—Compare all the pattas carefully with account No. 10. Initials of the officials should be affixed with date in token of having carefully compared them. Note the total number of pattas to be delivered to the ryots.
14. *Kospara* (No. 12).—Verify with account No. 10.
15. *Cash accounts*—(i) *Thandal* (No. 13).—Does the entry tally with counterfoil receipts?
- (ii) *Ledger* (No. 14).—Check if all the items shown in No. 13 are duly posted in this account then and there.
- (iii) *Irusalnama* (No. 15).—Note if there is any delay in sending remittance every week.
- (iv) *Individualwar demand, collection and balance* (No. 16).—Check if this account is correctly written up. Reconcile with office demand, collection and balance and ledger.
- (v) *Interest account* (No. 17).—See that interest is correctly calculated and collected on the outstanding arrear.
- (vi) (a) Arrears fasliwar, as it stood on—
- Rs.
- Fasli 13
- (b) What does the headman say for his slackness in collecting the arrear? His explanation should be got and attached.
16. *Register showing the grant of house-site*.—Does the karnam maintain this register properly? Verify with reference to orders passed granting house-sites.
17. *File book of orders*.—See whether all the orders communicated to the village officers are duly pasted in the file book datewar neatly.
18. *General—Note*.—(i) (a) Total number of tanks solely belonging to the zamin (private tanks).
- (b) Total number of poramboke tanks.
- (c) Total number of streams and varis.
- (d) Total number of sivajima cases disposed of.
- (e) Total number of cases of bought-in lands disposed of.
- (f) Total number of patta transfer cases disposed of.
- (g) Total number of powthi cases disposed of.
- (h) Total number of fields brought to savalpatti (jasti).
- (i) Total number of water-rate and fasljasti cases brought to account.
- (j) Total number of new cases of sivajima brought to account.
- (k) Total number of cases in which excess area was discovered in patta holdings by actual measurement.
- (l) Total rent of bought-in lands held on patta in the name of the zamin.
- (m) Total number of cases in which notices under section 112 were sent.
- (n) Total number of cases in which movables were distrained.
- (o) Total number of rent suits filed.
- (p) Total number of cases in which pullu concession was granted.
- (q) Total number of fruit-bearing trees to which tax was remitted on collection of nominal value, etc.

- (r) Total amount of rent written off as irrecoverable.
 (s) Note the total demand of the village (rent).
- (ii) (a) Whether all the religious and service inam lands excluding the service inams of the village officers and menials, are in possession of the holders of inams concerned and whether they perform the required services properly. Note the alienations if any.
- (b) Is there any Co-operative Credit Society and if so, does it run satisfactorily and harmoniously in the interest of all the members concerned?
- (c) Is there a school and if so, is it a private aided one or managed by the taluk or village panchayat board?
- (d) Is there a village panchayat duly registered under the Act, and if so, does it work well in the interest of the people concerned?
- (e) Is there a village panchayat court duly registered under the Act and how does it work if there is one?
- (iii) (a) Was there any epidemic and if so what steps were taken to prevent it?
- (b) Do the villagers keep their premises and village-sites clean? If not, they should be advised to have them clean. Informal panchayats may be organized in each hamlet to look after sanitation and religious affairs.
- (c) Do the villagers keep the drinking water wells free from contamination?
- (d) Do the Adi-Dravidas feel any difficulty in getting water for drinking purposes?
- (e) Are the paths and cart-tracks in good condition?
- (iv) Are there any men of bad character and if so, whether the headman has reported their names to the police officer?
- (v) Note the total number of hamlets attached to the village, the number of houses and population as per last census.
- (vi) Enquire and note if publicity is given in the villages that lands will be assigned free for discharged soldiers who have rendered field services in the past Great War and also for the poor Adi-Dravidas.
- (vii) Note if the old records are duly sent to the zamin office by the village officers and acknowledgment got?
19. Note briefly the general conduct of the village officers and menials.

**Memorandum by M.R.Ry. A. M. Ramaswami Kalingarayar Avargal, Poligar of
Uttukuli, dated 29th December 1937.**

Sunnud-I-Milkeut Istimrar or deed of permanent property, granted by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, to Muthukrishnaswami Kalingaraya Gounder, Zamindar of Uttukuli.

Whereas for a long series of years your estate of Uttukuli consisting of the villages hereinafter named has been held on a terminable tenure by yourself and your predecessors, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on you a permanent property in it, it is hereby declared that the assessment of your estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1281 at the annual sum of Rs. 4,393-0-8 which said sum of Rs. 4,393-0-8 shall be, and is hereby accordingly declared by this sunnud to be the permanent annual jumma of your estate, payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by you.

2. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your estate is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the sayer, or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars; exclusive of lakhiraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent, unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your estate); and exclusive of all lands and roosooms heretofore appropriated to the support of village and police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

3. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed; the remissions which may have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of the drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season shall now cease and never be revived, and if you should fail to discharge your engagements, your estate and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of your failure, and as often as you shall fail to pay the amount of your permanent assessment according to the monthly instalments set forth in your kistbandi hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by you shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar or other similar instrument, by Madras Act No. II of 1864, entitled an Act to consolidate the laws for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Madras Presidency, or by any law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper, either by sale, gift, or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your estate; such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the courts and officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws, or to the regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor shall such transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire estate previously to such transfer, but your estate shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of your estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a court of judicature, or in the event of the transfer of any part of your estate by gift, sale, or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire estate and of the portion of your estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent jumma on your estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate; so that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed jumma be ever made under whatever changes of improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the estate.

7. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 6th article of this sunnud, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your estate when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your estate. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a court of judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, as may be determined by law. In the event of your having, or of your under-farmers, tenants or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute, at your own peril, a suit in any court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment; but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous regular process or without the order of a competent officer of Government, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a court of judicature or the order of an officer of Government, you shall, in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam; but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

8. You shall aid and assist the officers of the Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions; and you shall enquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers and disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in your estate.

9. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots for a rent either in money or in kind, and shall, within a reasonable time, grant to each ryot a patta or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement, and you shall grant, or cause to be granted, regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your kabuliyat, you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers or ryots for the pattas and receipts above mentioned, you shall be liable to be used in any court of competent jurisdiction, and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by such court to the complainant.

10. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations, to render allegiance to the British Government, and to obey all the laws and regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the estate of Uttukuli.

11. List of villages composing the estate of Uttukuli—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Uttukuli. | (6) Rasisettipolliem. |
| (2) Moothoor. | (7) Iyempolliem. |
| (3) Bodipolliem. | (8) Nulloothoocooly. |
| (4) Coolathoor. | (9) Coomarapolliem. |
| (5) Servakaranpolliem. | (10) Timmancoothoo. |

Given in Fort St. George, this 25th day of July 1871, by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NAPIER.

1. A statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in each village composing this zamin is enclosed. The rates appear to have been fixed with reference to the quality of the soil, and not with reference to the nature of the crops grown. There are no facilities for irrigation in this zamin. The rent was originally fixed to be paid in money only. The existing rates were adopted at the time of grant of permanent settlement. These rates appear to have been followed in the preparation of the paimash account also. No attempt appears to have been made to increase the existing rates at any time in this zamindari.

2. A moiety of the cesses due to the Government is being collected from the ryots and the same is included in the pattas granted to them. No other levy is collected from the ryots.

3. There are no tanks or other water sources in this estate. No tank-beds have been assigned for cultivation.

4. An extent of 2.91 acres of waste lands in Uttukuli village have been assigned for cultivation since 1908.

5. The accounts as per the manual of village accounts for estate villages prepared by the Government have been maintained in all the villages of the zamin. The village officers collect the zamin dues and remit the collections on the 5th and 20th of every month according to orders issued to them. In the zamin office, a cash book is maintained for entering the remittances made by the village officers. The village officers keep two remittance books. They are the thandal and irusal accounts. These accounts will be fully written up and produced in the zamin office at the time of each remittance for being checked. The thandal account would show the particulars of collections from each patta-dar at a time. The irusal would show only the lump sum remitted on a day without any reference to the persons from whom the amounts were collected. At the close of every fasli, these accounts are returned to the zamin office for safe custody.

6. A statement showing the demand, collection and balance for each village for fasli years 1343, 1344, 1345 and 1346 is enclosed.

7. The information required in this paragraph is not available in the zamin office. However, it is understood on enquiry that many of the rich ryots have sublet their ryoti lands to third persons for an annual rental ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per acre.

8. There are no mokhas, agrabarams or shrotriyams in this zamin. There are no inam villages also. One plot of land in Uttukuli village and another in Bodipalaiyam village have been given as service inams for service in certain temples, for which a quit-rent of Rs. 7-10-0 is being collected from the inamdars and remitted to the Government treasury along with the peshkash.

9. There are no forests of any kind in this zamin.

10. There are no 'private lands' belonging to the zamin.

11. The survey of the estate was conducted by the Government seven years ago at the expense of the zamin. No arrangement has been made for the maintenance of the survey marks.

Kabuliat or instrument of assent and agreement on the part of Muthu Krishnaswami Kalingaraya Goundar, Zamindar of Uttukuli, to the Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar or deed of permanent property granted to him by the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, bearing dated the 25th day of July in the year 1871.

1. I, Muthu Krishnaswami Kalingaraya Goundar, Zamindar of Uttukuli, being fully impressed with the beneficent intentions of Government, as distinctly enumerated in the Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar or deed of permanent property conferred upon me by the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, do by this my kabuliat or instrument of assent and agreement covenant and agree as follows, viz.

2. Whereas for a long series of years my estate of Uttukuli, consisting of the villages hereinafter named, has been held on a terminable tenure by myself and my predecessors, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on me a permanent property in it, and have declared that the assessment of my estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1281 at the annual sum of Rs. 4,393-0-8, which said sum of Rs. 4,393-0-8 is and is hereby acknowledged by me to be the permanent annual jumma of my estate payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by me.

3. This permanent assessment of the land tax on my estate, I acknowledge to be exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the sayar, or duties of every description whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserve to itself; exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars; exclusive of lakhiraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by me is included in the assets of my estate) and exclusive of all lands and roosooms heretofore appropriated to the support of village and police establishments. I know also that Government reserve to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

4. I undertake regularly to pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed and acknowledged by me. I know that the remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season will now cease, and never be revived; and if I should fail to discharge my engagements, my estate and my personal property will be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

5. In the event of my failure, and as often as I shall fail to pay the amount of my permanent assessments, according to the monthly instalments set forth in my kistbandi hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by me shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar or other similar instrument by Madras Act No. 2 of 1864, entitled "an Act to consolidate the laws for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Madras Presidency," or by any law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

6. I am at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority to whomsoever I may think proper, either by sale, gift, or otherwise, my proprietary right in the whole or in any part of my estate; such transfers of my land will be valid and recognized by the courts and officers of Government provided they are not repugnant to the Muhammadan or Hindu laws, or to the regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift, or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of my estate by the Collector, such sale, gift, or transfer will be of no legal force or effect, nor will such transactions exonerate me from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on my entire estate previously to such transfer, but my whole estate will continue to be answerable for the total land tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

7. In the event of the sale of any part of my estate for the liquidation of arrears of assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a court of judicature or in the event of the transfer of any part of my estate by gift, sale or otherwise, I promise and agree to furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of my entire estate and of the portion of my estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of my lands will always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent jumma on my estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate so that, if the accounts to be furnished by me should be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements my interests or my pleasure may lead me to introduce into the estate.

8. In order that I may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 7th article of this sunnud, by which I am bound to furnish true and correct accounts of my estate when required by the Collector, I promise to support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of my estate. The karnams will be appointed from time to time by me, and will obey all regular orders issued by my authority, but they will not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a court of judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, as may be determined by law. In the event of my having, or any of my under farmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village, for a breach of duty, I am at liberty to institute, at my own peril, a suit in any court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment; but in the event of my dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous regular process, or without the order of a competent officer of Government, I am liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a court of judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, I will, in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam; but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, I am at liberty to exercise my discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed will be reported by me to the Collector.

9. I engage to aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions and to enquire and give notice to the magistrate of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace, who may be found or who may seek refuge in my estate.

10. I promise and agree to enter into engagements with my ryots either for a rent in money or in kind, and within a reasonable time to grant to each ryot a patta or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement, and I will grant or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money, or in kind, made by them to me, or for my account. If, after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of this my kabuliyat, I should neglect or refuse to comply with the demand of my under-farmers, or ryots, for the pattas and receipts abovementioned, I shall be liable to be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall be liable also to such damages as may be decreed by such court to the complainant.

11. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations to render allegiance to the British Government, and to obey all the laws and regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India, which I now engage to do, I am authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to my heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the estate of Uttukuli.

In testimony of all of which I have hereunto affixed my seal and signature in the presence of the acting Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, this 23rd day of November in the year 1871.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| (1) Uttukuli. | | (6) Rasisettipolliam. |
| (2) Muttur. | | (7) Ayyampolliam. |
| (3) Bodipolliam. | | (8) Nallootookooly. |
| (4) Kolattur. | | (9) Komarapolliam. |
| (5) Servaikaranpolliam. | | (10) Timmancoothu. |

(Signed) Muthu Krishnaswami Kalingaraya Goundar,
Zamindar.

(Signed) W. AUSTIN,
Acting Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore.

Name of village. (1)	Red land. Clears			Red land. Unclears		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Uttukuli	1 11 7	1 8 7	1 5 6	1 8 8	1 5 6	1 3 0
Muthur	1 10 7	1 8 7	1 5 6	1 9 11	1 5 6	1 2 5
Bodipalayam	1 8 10	1 8 2	1 5 6	1 8 8	1 5 8	1 2 4
Kulathur	1 8 5	..	..	1 8 6	1 5 5	..
Servalkaranpalaiyam .. .. .	..	1 3 0	..	1 2 2	1 0 4	..
Raschettipalaiyam .. .. .	..	..	..	1 8 7	..	..
Ayyampalayam	1 11 8	1 8 7	1 8 10	1 8 7	1 5 7	1 3 7
Nalluthukuli	1 11 0	1 5 6	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 4 1	1 2 5
Komarapalayam .. .. .	..	1 0 10	1 0 3	1 2 5	1 0 10	0 13 9
Thimmanguthu .. .. .	..	..	1 0 10	..	1 0 4	0 13 10

Name of village. (1)	Garden red land.			Thottam.		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Uttukuli	4 2 8	3 13 2	3 2 0	3 13 1	3 4 2	3 4 0
Muthur	4 3 4	3 13 2	..	..	..	..
Bodipalayam	3 13 6	3 13 2	3 7 11	3 13 7	3 4 4	..
Kulathur	4 3 7	..	..	3 14 2	..	..
Servalkaranpalaiyam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raschettipalaiyam	3 13 3	..	..	..	..	..
Ayyampalayam	4 4 1	3 13 6	4 3 9	3 12 1	3 13 7	..
Nalluthukuli	4 3 8	3 13 6	4 3 8	3 13 1	3 13 1	3 13 1
Komarapalayam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2 2 2
Thimmanguthu .. .. .	..	..	2 2 6	..	..	..

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance for each group of villages in the Uttukuli zamin for the fasli years 1343, 1344, 1345 and 1346.

Name of the group. (1)	Year. (2)	Demand. (3)		Collection. (4)		Balance. (5)	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Uttukuli group	1343	4,710	10 8	4,611	7 2	99	3 6
Do.	1344	4,710	10 8	4,710	10 8	..	..
Do.	1345	4,710	10 8	4,405	0 0	305	10 8
Do.	1346	4,710	10 8	4,426	9 8	284	1 0
Bodipalayam group	1343	3,323	11 5	3,274	7 5	49	4 0
Do.	1344	3,323	11 5	2,645	8 6	678	2 11
Do.	1345	3,323	11 5	3,154	12 11	168	14 6
Do.	1346	3,233	11 5	3,196	13 11	126	13 6
Ayyampalayam group	1343	2,187	13 5	2,183	4 8	4	8 9
Do.	1344	2,187	13 5	2,187	13 5	..	..
Do.	1345	2,187	13 5	2,187	13 5	..	..
Do.	1346	2,187	13 5	1,995	6 6	192	6 11
Thimmanguthu group	1343	3,002	3 1	2,981	15 11	20	3 2
Do.	1344	3,002	3 1	2,695	6 11	306	12 2
Do.	1345	3,002	3 1	2,892	5 2	109	13 11
Do.	1346	3,002	3 1	2,752	15 8	249	5 3

History of the Uttukkuli Zamindari.

Uttukkuli, situated two miles west of Pollachi, is a very important village, belonging to the Poligar of Uttukkuli, an illustrious scion of the most ancient and aristocratic family in the district of Coimbatore.

From the available records relating to this poliam, it has become possible to trace its origin with a certain amount of certainty to the times of the *Chola King, Authondai Chakravarthi*.

The founder of this dynasty of Poligars of Uttukkuli was one *Kalingan* who was then a petty ruler of Periyannadu Nadumandalam inhabited by 'Vellalars,' a very powerful and independent community in those days. The said Chola King conquered Nadumandalam and with a view to disperse these Vellalars from their stronghold, he sent Kalingan with his followers to *Konganadu*—a stratagem usually resorted to by the victorious kings in those times—appointed him the chief of Pundurai, one of the twenty-four portions into which this district (mostly covered with dense forest at that time) was divided. Kalingan made Vellodu (still a village of some importance near Erode) his capital and constructed a temple there dedicating it to *Padagavalli Nachiar* which is still a sacred shrine in those parts. Desiring to convert the dry lands in that part of the district into nanja ones, he constructed a channel in 1100 A.D. (4200 Kaliyuga), from the bed of the river Bhavani up to Kodumudi and called it *Kalingan channel* (came later to be known as the *Kalingarayan channel* which is still the sole source for the irrigation of the wet lands of that portion of the district. The paddy raised on these wet lands, ever since, is known as 'Kalingan paddy.' Next to the anicut near Bhavani, there is a statue of Kalingan which is still worshipped by the people.

After some time, the pattagars of the other divisions became so jealous of him and troublesome that he went to *Kavalikkanadu* near the Anamalai Hills, built some huts and lived there with his family and cattle. Later, when these parts came under the sway of Deva Rayar who was then the ruler of Pennukonda Vijianagar, he was so much pleased with Kalingan and in recognition of his past glory conferred upon him the title of "Rayar" in perpetuity, made him the chief of Kavalikkanadu and granted him a sannad with all the honours and insignia of royalty to rule over that part of the country. Kalingan cleared the forest, formed a village and called it "Uttukkuli." It took its name from water-pits and springs sunk by his shepherds for his cattle (*uttu* means spring; *kuli* means pit). There he built his palace and began to rule the country as the Poligar of Uttukkuli. He built a temple there and consecrated it to his family deity *Agathuramman*. He reclaimed all the lands in his poliam, dug up wells and channels for irrigation purposes and ruled over his poliam with glory and happiness. It extended at that time forty miles from east to west and twenty miles from north to south and was bounded on the north by Ellaipallam, on the east by Thalakraipallam of Ponkulikkanadu, on the south by Nallurkkanadu Palar, and on the west by the Kambalathurai Manali river. (This grant by the ruler of Pennukonda Vijianagar was given in the year 1207 A.D. (Kaliyuga, 4308) as evidenced by the Hindi records now available in the office of the Collector of Coimbatore district).

The period from the second to eighth poligar was uneventful. The ninth Poligar Nanjaia Kalingarayar who ruled between 1412 to 1439 pleased Viswanatha Naick, the then king of the Pandian country, by defeating some of his rebellious poligars and earned from the Pandian king the title of 'Parakrama' (Valiant). The said Naick appointed him as the commander of the 51st kothalam or fort, and assigned the poliam as a free jaghir. This state of affairs continued till the 18th poligar. The poligars from the 19th to the 23rd were obliged to guard the country below the ghauts which was under the sway of both Madura and Mysore Samasthanams.

The 23rd poligar *Nanjaia Kalingarayar* (1688-1788) was ordered by Immudi Raja Wadayar, the ruler of Mysore, to lead an army and subdue the ruler of Coorg who was then opposing Mysore. He returned victorious and received magnificent presents such as a gold gilt palanquin. The said Raja fixed a peshkash of 750 pns. for the nine villages of the poliam. The poligars had then under them 5,000 footmen and 5,000 horsemen and one kadagam of elephants. They stationed themselves on Anamalai, captured elephants and supplied them to the Mysore Palace. They were guarding Anamalai and Marchinaikenpalaiyam. In consideration of the services they were allowed to levy tolls on goods passing through their country.

The period of the 24th to 28th poligar was disastrous to the poliam. A defeat at the hands of the Raja of Kallikota (Calicut) at Ellapalli during the period (1756 to 1785) deprived them of the right to collect tolls and a huge part of the poliam.

The period of the 29th poligar (1791 to 1821), Kumaraswami Kalingarayar, was the darkest in the history of the poliam, for it was then a prey to the oppression and harassment of *Tippu Sultan*. But, in spite of the troubles and torments of *Tippu Sultan*, the poligar remained loyal to the East India Company, who were pleased to grant him and his heirs in 1805 in recognition of his loyalty, a permanent sannad as the Poligar of Uttukkuli. Since then, the poligars have been in peaceful possession of their poliam.

Muthu Krishnaswami Kalingarayar, the 31st poligar, born in 1832, improved his estate; acquired large tracts of land in Anamalai and Marchinaikenpalaiyam villages and also bought two villages in Cochin territory.

The present Poligar of Uttukkuli, Diwan Bahadur *Muthuramaswami Kalingarayar*, born on the 24th January 1864, is the 33rd in descent. Having succeeded to the poliam in 1881, he has effected vast improvements in his estate, reconverted the palace so as to suit modern conditions, introduced electric lighting into his estate, and made his poliam very prosperous. It may also be mentioned that he managed the estate of Samathur and Kottampatti poliam during the minority of the Poligar of Samathur and Kottampatti (who subsequently married the daughter of the present Poligar of Uttukkuli). He also managed the zamin of Myvadi during the minority of its zamindar, a close relation of his.

The present poligar, well known for his munificence, philanthropy and public spirit, has earned by his eminent qualities of head and heart the regard of the Government, the love of his people and the esteem of the whole district. He has now practically retired from public life.

The affairs of the poliam are now ably and satisfactorily managed by Sri Agathur Muthu Krishnaswami Kalingarayar, the Kumara Poligar of Uttukkuli. He was the President of the defunct Taluk Board of Pollachi, an elected member of the District Board of Coimbatore and the Chairman of the Pollachi Municipality.

Sri M. R. Nataraja Kalingarayar, the younger son of Diwan Bahadur Muthuramaswami Kalingarayar, is a graduate of the Cambridge University, and until recently, Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

This short sketch on the family history of the Poligars of Uttukkuli was prepared in 1930 in response to the request made then by the Editor of Gazetteers for embodiment in the Coimbatore District Gazetteer. Diwan Bahadur Muthu Ramaswami Kalingarayar was then alive. He passed away on the 1st of May 1931. His elder son, Agathur Muthu Krishnaswami Kalingarayar, who was then managing the affairs of the poliam, succeeded him. While he was the Kumara Zamindar, he took a leading part in the year 1919 in recruitment of men for field service in Mesopotamia. He was appointed Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer for the Pollachi taluk. He recruited the largest number of men from Coimbatore district, especially in the Pollachi taluk. He was awarded a certificate of merit and a medal for the valuable services rendered in the recruitment of men for field service. The following is a copy of the badge and sannad presented :—

“ Recruiting badge awarded to M.R.Ry. Agathur Muthu Krishnaswami Kalingarayar Avargal, Kumara Zamindar of Uttukkuli, and member of the District Board, Coimbatore, for services rendered in connexion with recruiting during the Great War.”

(Signed) A. H. BINGLEY,
Major-General.

Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department. 10th December 1919.

The sannad is presented to M.R.Ry. Agathur Muthu Krishnaswami Kalingarayar Avargal, Kumara Zamindar of Uttukkuli, by order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in recognition of services rendered to the Indian Army during the Great War and as a mark of approbation.

(Signed) A. H. BINGLEY,
Major-General.

Simla, Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.
Dated 3rd August 1920.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras was so much impressed by the zeal and enthusiasm which the Kumara Poligar evinced in the cause of recruitment during the war that His Excellency was pleased to offer him a temporary commission. But unfortunately, the Kumara Poligar could not avail himself of the offer in view of his revered father's retirement from public life and of the burden which he had therefore to bear in the efficient administration of the poliam.

The Kumara Poligar was taking a leading part in public affairs. He had been appointed as Honorary Magistrate of the Coimbatore Bench and elected as a member of the Coimbatore District Board. As a further recognition of his public services he was appointed the first non-official President of the defunct Taluk Board of Pollachi from the 22nd August 1920.

He was a Free Mason of the 'Mount Lodge.' He had subscribed Rs. 300 towards its building fund. In November 1919 he was present on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford to Madras and attended all the public functions held in honour of his visit. He also attended the reception held at the Banqueting Hall to meet Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Vicereine and was presented to them. On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in January 1921, he was present and attended all the various ceremonies and functions that were held in honour of His Royal Highness's visit. He was one of those present at the Senate House on the occasion of the entertainment given to His Royal Highness by the zamindars of the Madras Presidency, and also one of those presented to His Royal Highness as a member of the Madras Zamindars' Association. He attended the Masonic Function at the Banqueting Hall held in honour of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.

In January 1922, the Kumara Poligar of Uttukkuli was present at Madras during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and took part in all the functions connected therewith.

The Kumara Poligar was taking a keen interest in the Non-Brahman movement. He used to attend all the non-Brahman conferences held at Madras and was one of the members of the Reception Committee.

His simplicity of manners, easy accessibility to the rich and the poor alike, and his popularity in the taluk, were evinced by the fact that in the election held in the Pollachi Taluk Board not only were the members elected without any contest, but also the Vice-President of the Taluk Board and the members to the District Board. He was elected *nem con.* as the first President of the Hindu Devasthanam Committee, Pollachi. During the visit of His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to

Ootacamund in 1927, the Kumara Poligar was one of the few zamindars and rajas that formed the deputation which waited on His Excellency and presented an address to him.

In November 1927, in recognition of his valuable services rendered as president of the taluk board, his portrait was unveiled in the Taluk Board Hall by the Hon'ble Dr. Subbarayan, who was then the Chief Minister. In the same year the Government nominated him as the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Pollachi. During the retirement of his father, he was administering the estate with credit to himself and to the great advantage of his tenants. He was the Poligar of Uttukkuli from the year 1931 to 1936. He died on the 13th April 1936. The present Zamindar, Agathur Muthu Ramaswami Kalingarayar is his eldest son. He was registered as the Poligar of Uttukkuli under Regulation XXVI of 1802 in the Coimbatore Collector's order, dated 13th May 1936, Ref. No. 3535/36-B-3. He simply follows the footsteps of his father in the management of his estate.

(By order)

[Illegible],
Manager.

Memorandum by the Zamindar of Sevvalpatti, Sattur taluk, dated 5th January 1938.

Sevvalpatti zamindari once formed portion of the ancient and impartible Polliam of Elayirampannai.

Under the promise never to alter the peshkash, the estate was acquired from the East India Company by one of the ancestors of the present Zamindar in 1803 and ever since it continues to be an impartible estate. At that time the peshkash was so high and it was found very difficult to pay the peshkash.

There is an insinuation from certain quarters against zamindars of the present day and their forefathers, that they had not done anything that was anticipated from them at the time of the permanent settlement. There were many reasons which prevented the zamindars from being more useful to the public than they had been in the past. In the earlier days of the 19th century at least the southern districts of the country were in disorders and the property and life of the people were unsafe. The zamindars had done their best to check the disorders and protect the property and life of the people.

The Zamindar of Sevvalpatti had done his own share by protecting not only the people within his estate but people in neighbouring Government villages against dacoits and others, especially the Brahman Mahajanams who were not then a fighting community. In the Sevvalpatti zamin proper the population in 1803 was sparse with only 2,290 people and the extent of cultivation was small. The zamindar at that time had done his best by colonizing people and founding many villages and hamlets, helping in constructing houses, gave away freely valuable black cotton soil to those people for cultivation, sunk wells and ponds for drinking purposes both for men and cattle and sunk wells for agricultural purposes and helped them in all other ways. Thus the present population is computed to be about 18,000.

It will not be out of place here to mention what are the real grievances of the ryots. So far from my experience of forty years as a zamindar residing mostly in the mufassal as an agriculturist cultivating his pannai lands with his own cattle and hired labour like his ryots, and from my experience of nearly four years as Vice-President of the Ramnad District Board which gave me an additional opportunity of learning about the condition of the agricultural classes in distant parts of the district, I find the grievances of the agricultural class in dry tracts of the zamindari area in Ramnad district and northern portion of the Tinnevely district concerned, are not the oppression and rack-renting by zamindars. But the real grievances of the ryoti class are, in my opinion, due to—

- (1) The unsuitability of the present system of education imparted to them—a system giving no knowledge to produce additional quantity or more valuable crops in the same plot by the agricultural class but encouraging them for higher style of living instead of the thrifty and simple life as their fathers, unfitting them for hard agricultural work, with an inclination not to work hard as their fathers in agricultural work, but to migrate to town-side if they are able to get any job with small remuneration.
- (2) *The grip of the money-lender.*—In days gone by, there were stocks of grain in graneries in the villages. Those who were in need, were lent by holders of grain usually at 25 per cent interest to be returned to them in the next harvest. But in cases when the borrowers were unable to repay for number of years, the principal and the interest at compound rate accumulated to many times. But the

money-lenders of those days were not so unsympathetic towards the debtors and exacting as those of the present day. In former days they were sympathetic towards the debtors and the village elders helped them. In villages in those days there were no factions and extreme selfishness as at present. Though without a document or a written cudjan leaf the debtors in those days and their heirs were not then reluctant to admit their liability. According to the unwritten law and custom that prevailed in those days, whatever might be the accumulation of the interest of a period however long, the creditors were morally held to be bound to receive for interest if the loan was in grain, the quantity of grain equal to the principal. If the borrowed principal was in money, the creditor had to receive interest, only half as much as of the principal borrowed, as the old wise saying goes "ஆண்டு முற்றினால் அரைவாசி."

At present in numerous cases of borrowing money though the debtors have repaid an amount equal to the principal, the court's decrees are not deterred from decreeing for interest many times as much as the borrowed principal without any consideration of the total value of the debtors' property and the condition of the debtors.

Both in the zamindari and in Government or in ryotwari tracts the lands are passing to the money-lenders. I do not want to dilate on this subject longer. If you ascertain through the Revenue Officers of the Government what the extent of land that passed from the agriculturist to money-lenders (purely money-lending or combined with the agriculture or other professions) within seven or eight years, the proportion of the debtors' lands taken away by the creditors, and the extent held by such money-lenders before that period and now, it will convince you the pitiable state of the agriculturist due to the action of the money-lenders in rural parts.

(3) The apathy of the Government to scientifically examine how the raw agricultural and forest products could be utilized for better use and convert them as highly paying commodity when manufactured.

Villages in the Sevvalpatti Zamin.

Number and name of the village.	District.
1 Sevvalpatti	Ramnad.
2 Ammayarpatti	Do.
3 Sattrappatti	Tinnevelly.
4 Kulasekarankottai	Do.
5 Kulasekaraperi	Do.
6 Thulukkankurichi	Ramnad.
7 Moorthinayakkanpatti	Do.
8 Sanankulam	Do.
9 Kangankulam and Usilankulam	Tinnevelly.
10 Nalli	Ramnad.
11 Venkateswarapuram	Do.
12 Venkatachalapuram	Do.
13 Thottilovanpatti	Do.
14 Poosari patti	Tinnevelly.
15 Saminattam	Ramnad.
16 Kanjampatti	Do.
17 Kanapathipuram	Do.
18 Sivananainapuram	Do.
19 Perayampatti	Do.
20 Shunmugapuram	Do.
21 Saminathapuram	Do.
22 Karisalpatti	Do.
23 Pullapatti	Do.
24 Subbiahpuram	Do.
25 Pethureddipatti	Do.
26 Odaipatti	Do.

1. No sharing system prevails in the Sevvalpatti zamin.

As for rates for dry (punja), garden (vonpayir), and wet (nanja) and nanja melpunja are herewith appended.

The existing rates were confirmed more than ninety years ago by the Collector of Tinnevelly and subsequently reconfirmed by courts about 45 or 50 years ago. The rates of rent (revenue) for the same quality of land prevailing in some of the Government or ryotwari villages are found to be higher than those prevailing in the Sevvalpatti zamin villages in their neighbourhood.

The rates of rent prevailing in villages in Sevalpatti zamindari.

Rate per acre.	Soil.	Crops grown.	The date since which the existing rates of rent have been in force and their prior history.	Approximate yield per acre.	Serial number of the villages in which the rates prevail. (N.B.—A separate list showing the names of villages with their serial numbers is herewith attached.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
MS. A. P.					
DRY LANDS—PUNJA (புஞ்சு).					
2 9 4	Black cotton soil with some wells here and there.	Cotton, blackgram, ground-nut, Bengal-gram, coriander, cumbu or sajjalu and varagu.	..	The approximate average gross yield per acre for dry cultivation ranges from Rs. 18 to 32 owing to the present low value of cotton and grain. If the lands are irrigated by private wells of the pattadars, the approximate average gross yield per acre ranges from Rs. 80 to 260 and the rates of rent of the same continue to be the same as without a well.	22.
0 1	Do.	Do.	..		1, 3, 5, 6, 18, 19 and 22.
1 15 11	Do.	Do.	..		24 and 25.
1 14 10	Do.	Do.	..		6.
1 13 7	Do.	Do.	..		13.
1 12 4	Do.	Do.	..		18.
1 12 0	Do.	Do.	..		6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 22 and 23.
1 11 9	Do.	Do.	..		23.
1 8 6	Do.	Do.	..		23.
1 8 4	Do.	Do.	..		13.
1 8 2	Do.	Do.	..		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26.
1 8 1	Do.	Do.	..		12 and 22.
1 8 0	Do.	Do.	..		11, 24 and 25.
1 7 10	Do.	Do.	..		9.
1 6 1	Do.	Do.	..		6 and 19.
1 5 8	Do.	Do.	..		24.
1 5 5	Do.	Do.	..		10, 19 and 23.
1 5 2	Do.	Do.	..		12.
1 5 1	Do.	Do.	..		11.
1 4 9	Do.	Do.	..		12.
1 4 5	Do.	Do.	..		1.
1 4 1	Do.	Do.	..		13.
1 3 11	Do.	Do.	..	15 and 16.	
1 3 10	Do.	Do.	..	19 and 20.	
1 3 8	Black cotton and fine.	Cotton, kuthiravali, in wells irrigation ragi, sesame, sweet potato, brinjal, blackgram and cholam.	..	The approximate average gross yield per acre is Rs. 15. If irrigated with wells the approximate gross yield per acre ranges from Rs. 80 to 130 according to crops raised.	12 and 13.
1 3 1	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	3 and 4.
1 3 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	5, 6, 11, 18 and 23.
1 2 10	Fine red	Cotton, samal, redgram, blackgram, horsegram and fodder cholam.	..	Do.	13.
1 2 8	Black cotton and fine.	Do.	..	Do.	17, 19 and 20.
1 2 1	Black cotton	Do.	..	Do.	19.
1 1 8	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	23.
1 1 7	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	22.
1 1 6	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	23.
1 1 5	Black cotton and red.	Do.	..	Do.	7.
1 1 2	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	1, 2, 6, 11 and 20.
1 1 0	Black cotton	Do.	..	Do.	22 and 25.
1 0 11	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	12 and 25.
1 0 10	Red soil	Cotton, redgram, ground-nut, samal and fodder cholam.	..	Do.	9.
1 0 6	Black cotton	Do.	..	Do.	15.
1 0 3	Black cotton and red.	Do.	..	Do.	16.
1 0 2	Black cotton	Do.	..	Do.	22.
0 15 10	Black cotton and red soil.	Do.	..	Do.	17.
0 15 5	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	11, 13, 16 and 23.
0 15 4	Black cotton	Do.	..	Do.	18.
0 15 3	Black cotton and red.	Do.	..	Do.	17.
0 15 0	Black cotton	Do.	..	Do.	24.
0 14 10	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	20.
0 14 7	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	15.
0 14 4	Black cotton and red soil.	Do.	..	Do.	11, 16 and 20.
0 14 3	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	13.
0 14 2	Black cotton	Do.	..	Do.	19.
0 14 0	Black cotton and red.	Do.	..	Do.	8.
0 13 4	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	12, 13 and 16.
0 13 3	Sandy and red	Do.	..	Do.	8 and 16.
0 12 2	Black cotton	Do.	..	Do.	18, 19 and 20.
GARDEN—VAN PAYIR—(அணை மூலம்).					
16 4 8	Garden	Chilly, tobacco, castor, sweet potato, onion, brinjal, ragi, cholam, cotton, Cambodia cotton, gingelly and pumpkin.	..	The approximate gross yield per acre ranges from Rs. 90 to 250 per acre according to the varieties of the crops grown.	15.
12 10 7	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	18.
11 12 8	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	22.
11 7 1	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	10 and 19.
10 10 7	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	15.
10 2 4	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	10.
10 0 7	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	10.
9 12 6	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	18.
9 5 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	16.
9 3 10	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	15, 16, 17 and 18.
8 14 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	3.
8 9 4	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	10.
8 4 10	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	15.
8 4 5	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	3.
8 4 1	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	3.
8 4 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	15.
8 0 1	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	3.
7 13 4	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	10.
7 10 4	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	18 and 19.
7 6 6	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	10.
				Do.	18.

The rates of rent prevailing in villages in Sevvalpatti Zamindari—cont.

Rate per acre.	Soll.	Crops grown.	The date since which the existing rates of rent have been in force and their prior history.	Approximate yield per acre.	Serial number of the villages in which the rates prevail. (N.B.—A separate list showing the names of villages with their serial numbers is herewith attached.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GARDEN—VAN PAYIR (amir van unit)—cont.					
Rs. A. P					
7 5 1	Garden	Chilly, tobacco, castor, sweet potato, onion, brinjal, ragi, cholam, cotton, Cambodia cotton, gillyelly and pumpkin.	..	The approximate gross yield per acre ranges from Rs. 90 to 250 per acre according to the varieties of the crops grown.	10.
6 15 7	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	10.
6 14 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	6.
6 13 2	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	15 and 18.
6 10 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	3.
6 9 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	10.
6 8 10	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	15.
6 3 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	1.
6 2 6	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	15.
6 0 4	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	14.
5 14 4	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	10.
5 8 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	..
7 4 8	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	4 and 6.
5 7 9	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	15.
5 7 8	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	11.
5 5 7	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	15.
5 4 9	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	11.
6 2 8	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	3.
5 1 11	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	11.
5 1 10	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	15.
5 0 3	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	17.
4 6 4	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	12.
4 0 2	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	16.
3 15 2	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	3 and 15.
3 14 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	3, 14 and 19.
3 11 4	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	3.
3 10 9	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	11.
3 8 5	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	8.
3 7 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	2.
2 15 2	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	11.
2 14 5	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	15.
2 12 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	6.
NANJAH.					
9 11 7	Nanja	Paddy, plantain, sugarcane, Cambodia cotton, pumpkin, kushmandam and cucumber.	..	The approximate gross yield per acre ranges from Rs. 100 to 250 according to the crops grown.	3, 9, 18 and 16.
9 11 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	3.
8 4 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	2, 3, 13, 16 and 22.
7 6 7	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	1, 3 and 22.
7 6 6	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	14.
7 6 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	3.
6 11 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	14.
4 8 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	4.
4 4 2	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	10 and 16.
4 0 10	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	2.
The approximate gross yield per acre ranges from Rs. 30 to 35 according to the crops grown.					
3 11	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	2.
3 1 5	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	7.
2 12 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	1, 3 and 22.
1 8 1	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	7.
1 6 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	16.
1 3 9	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	14.
2 2 1	Dry cultivation on classed wet.	Cotton, kuthiravali in wells irrigation ragi, sesamum, sweet potato, brinjal, blackgram and cholam.	..	The approximate gross income per acre Rs. 18 to 32.	10 and 13.
2 1 1	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	13.
1 6 1	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	1, 2, 3, 10, 13 and 22.
1 6 0	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	..

2. No cesses are being collected that do not form part of the rent and recognized as such by the Collector and Madras High Court many decades ago.

3. Up to about 40 years ago all wet or nanja lands in Sevvalpatti zamindari belonged to the zamindar either cultivated by himself as his pannai lands are given for maintenance of junior members of the predecessors of the present zamindar and other relations and dependents free of rent.

Only in the year 1898 when by rajinama decree of the Sub-Court, Tinnevely, the wet ayacut lands that were in the junior's occupation were confirmed to them a trifle nominal rent was fixed. An extent of other lands was given to maintenance in the year 1898 and in subsequent years to those subsequently entitled for maintenance or allowance for nominal rent. Owing to the sale of some of the lands belonging to those mentioned above and to those given to other dependents of the zamindar were also sold have become patta lands in subsequent years. The rent is too low. The total extent of nanja or wet lands in Sevvalpatti zamindari excluding of the pannai lands of zamindar and those held by the dependents paying rent comes to _____ acres with actual payment of rent Rs. _____.

There are fifteen tanks in the Sevvalpatti zamindari that irrigate wet lands.

A. The five tanks and their channels and dams noted below as A irrigate exclusively pannai lands of the zamindar and they are repaired by the zamindar whenever necessary at his own cost.

B. The wet lands under B tanks are held by maintenance-holders and are being repaired by them either according to the rajinama decree of the Tinnevely Sub-Court or under registered deeds and the trees of those tanks are enjoyed by them under the documents referred to.

C. Large portions of the wet lands under C have become patta lands and are repaired by the zamindar. The Thottilovanpatti tank under C was repaired after the middle of the year 1937 at a cost of Rs. 323-11-2. The other tank under C with patta lands of 4-3/10 acres is being repaired by the zamindar whenever necessary.

D. The wet lands of Therku Kulam of Chatrapatti were up to some years ago belong to maintenance-holders, to the private manipam of zamindar's dependents, and a portion is still held as pannai lands by the zamindar. According to registered deeds two-thirds of the babul and other trees in the tank belong to the next younger brother of the zamindar and two-thirds of the cost of the repair is borne by him.

E. The two small tanks irrigating a few acres most of which originally given for private service are repaired either by the zamindar or by the service tenure holders.

F. One small tank in Sanankulam irrigating a few acres belongs partly to the Sevvalpatti zamindari and partly to the Siva Devasthanam of Sattur. It is being repaired by the cultivator.

Within about three-quarters of the century no tank-bed in Sevvalpatti zamindari was brought under cultivation nor ever before any tank that fed any patta land was converted for cultivation.

- A. (1) Ilandaikulam in Ammayarpatti.
- (2) Vadakkukulam in Chatrapatti.
- (3) Palarkandayan in Sevvalpatti.
- (4) Nalli tank.
- (5) Kilakulam in Kanjampatti.
- B. (1) Murthinayakanpatti tank.
- (2) Pusaripatti tank.
- (3) Karisalpatti tank.
- (4) Lakkankulam in Kanjampatti.
- C. (1) Veerasamudram in Ammayarpatti.
- (2) Thottilovanpatti tank.
- D. Therkukulam of Chatrapatti.
- E. (1) Kangankulam.
- (2) Usilankulam.
- F. Sanankulam.

4 Since 1908 the extent of waste land assigned to ryots was 46 acres 69 cents.

- 5. (1) Pulli teervi showing patta number, names of owner of the land, adangal number, extent, rate and rent.
- (2) Olugu or adangal showing continuous numbers of the land and the owners and cultivable waste and porambokes.
- (3) Thandalvirasu showing the names of pattadar, rent and payments.
- (4) Jamabandi showing the total area of the village, classification of lands, the extent of cultivation, wastes and porambokes.
- (5) Increase and decrease in rent.
- (6) Selniluvai—Demand, collection and balance.
- (7) Toppupayiratippu account showing the number of usufruct and other trees belonging to the estate.
- (8) Reclaimed and surrendered lands.
- (9) Transfers of holdings.
- (10) Variyadu showing the rent to be paid by each pattadar in each instalment.
- (11) List of defaulters and the rent due from them for each fasli.
- (12) Manipathuhaiyadu—Particulars of manipam.
- (13) Local fund cess accounts.
- (14) Kistbandi.
- (15) Preparation of pattas and muchilkas.

Since the introduction of the salary system to the karnams it is found very difficult to exact work from them in time. Some of them have not prepared some of the accounts for years together. Most of the karnams in this estate are very inefficient. They are dubbed as karnams because they belong to the hereditary class. Such of the accounts as are indispensable for collection of kist are prepared at the cost of the zamin. Karnams when complained against for failures to prepare and submit accounts to the estate, escape punishment on some pretext or other and it is beneath the self-respect of a zamindar to complain against the same karnams again.

6. The total 'Demand' and 'Collection' from each village in the Sevvalpatti zamindari is given below :—

The figure under 'Demand' shows the amount to be actually collected to the estate. It excludes the amount of deductions made to certain juniors for maintenance and other allowances according to the decree of the Sub-Court of Tinnevely in O.S. No. 11 of 1896 and according to certain registered release deeds executed by certain other junior and that on those of the 'Pannai' lands of the zamindar.

Number and name of the village. (1)	Demand. (2)			Collection up to 31st Decem- ber 1937. (3)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Sevvalpatti	1,548	3	10	1,129	7	7
2 Ammayarpatti	320	0	0	158	6	1
3 Sattrapatti	817	1	8	367	3	10
4 Kulasekarankottai	542	8	6	387	12	1
5 Kulasekaraperi	285	1	9	102	14	1
6 Thulukankurichi	2,939	6	6	2,109	10	6
7 Moorthynayakanpatti	184	15	7	..	..	..
8 Sanankulam	110	11	2	53	0	0
9 Kangankulam	434	3	5	..	..	..
10 Nalli	1,111	10	11	982	5	8
11 Venkateswarapuram	1,086	2	6	986	12	9
12 Venkatasalapuram	333	8	9	262	14	10
13 Thottiloavanpatti	1,009	2	4	536	6	7
14 Poosaripatti	91	8	9	77	0	6
15 Saminattam	1,540	4	9	597	10	5
16 Kanjampatti	1,167	5	10	737	5	10
17 Kanapathipuram	442	3	4	304	7	7
18 Sivananinypuram	903	1	1	465	8	9
19 Perayampatti	962	3	8	709	10	2
20 Shanmugapuram	339	1	6	217	12	9
21 Saminathapuram	377	3	10	259	10	9
22 Kariyalpatti	2,430	3	0	1,846	10	10
23 Pullapatti	590	8	4	482	11	3
24 Subbiahpuram	1,400	1	4	1,196	15	5
25 Pethureddipatti	1,241	1	7	1,051	9	6
26 Odaipatti	995	2	6	743	2	10
Total	23,182	14	5	15,767	2	7

7. Sub-letting is not usual in the villages in the Sevvalpatti zamindari. Generally patta-dars cultivate their own lands themselves. The money-lenders and those who are absent from the villages usually lease out their lands. Large number of the leases are said to be oral. A list of the leases or sub-letting found below are those ascertained till this day ;—

Name of the village. (1)	Number of pattadars. (2)	Lease per acre. (3)			Extent. (4)	Amount. (5)		
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Sevvalpatti	1	6	13	11	48-84	300	0	0
Thulukankurichi	1	6	13	11	72-80	500	0	0
Do.	1	8	3	10	80-08	625	0	0
Do.	1	5	2	5	72-80	375	0	0
Do.	1	9	1	4	40-04	480	0	0
Kankankulam	18	5	8	0	74-62	410	0	0
Do.	1	3	8	3	4-55	16	0	0
Do.	1	5	11	5	4-55	26	0	0
Do.	4	2	12	0	3-64	10	0	0
Do.	1	5	4	5	4-55	24	0	0
Do.	1	5	10	5	6-37	36	0	0
Do.	1	1	9	1	3-19	5	0	0
Do.	2	6	9	1	7-28	12	0	0
Do.	2	5	14	3	5-46	32	0	0
Nalli	1	2	11	11	4-55	12	0	0
Do.	1	4	8	8	2-05	10	0	0
Do.	5	5	8	0	13-65	75	0	0
Do.	1	6	9	6	0-46	3	0	0
Venkateswarapuram	1	19	12	6	4-55	90	0	0
Do.	1	7	11	1	2-73	20	0	0
Venkatasalapuram	1	8	3	10	0-68	5	0	0
Do.	2	5	2	5	7-28	30	0	0
Do.	1	5	8	0	6-37	35	0	0
Do.	1	3	4	9	2-73	9	0	0
Thottiloavanpatti	2	8	3	10	2-96	40	0	0
Do.	1	13	11	10	5-01	70	0	0
Saminattam	1	4	6	4	2-28	14	0	0
Do.	3	11	0	0	6-37	70	0	0
Do.	1	16	7	8	2-73	45	0	0
Do.	1	2	11	11	10-92	30	0	0
Do.	1	4	8	8	4-10	20	0	0
Do.	1	17	13	9	2-73	50	0	0

Name of the village.	Number of pattadars.	Lease per acre.		Extent.	Amount.	
		(3)			(5)	
		RS.	A. P.		ACS.	RS.	A. P.
Saminattam	1	3	4 9	5-46	18	0 0
Do.	1	7	6 9	10-92	80	0 0
Do.	1	3	9 2	8-19	30	0 0
Do.	1	4	6 4	4-10	20	0 0
Do.	1	8	3 10	3-64	30	0 0
Do.	1	4	1 11	3-64	15	0 0
Do.	1	13	3 0	1-37	18	0 0
Do.	1	3	4 9	2-28	8	0 0
Do.	1	13	11 11	2-28	36	0 0
Do.	1	16	7 8	0-91	15	0 0
Do.	1	2	3 2	12-74	30	0 0
Do.	1	6	2 11	7-28	45	0 0
Do.	1	4	1 11	7-28	30	0 0
Kanjampatti	1	8	12 8	4-55	40	0 0
Do.	1	7	11 1	4-55	35	0 0
Do.	4	5	8 0	12-39	67	8 0
Do.	1	5	12 4	1-37	7	0 0
Do.	1	3	6 11	7-28	25	0 0
Do.	1	3	4 9	2-28	8	0 0
Kanapathipuram	1	4	6 4	2-73	12	0 0
Do.	1	3	4 9	2-28	8	0 0
Shanmugapuram	3	10	15 8	9-56	105	0 0
Do.	1	9	1 1	1-59	15	0 0
Do.	1	6	13 11	4-10	30	0 0
Do.	2	6	9 6	4-55	30	0 0
Do.	1	4	8 8	2-73	14	0 0
Do.	2	5	8 0	10-92	60	0 0
Saminathapuram	2	11	0 0	6-37	70	0 0
Karisalpatti	1	2	4 4	1-59	5	0 0
Do.	1	3	9 2	3-64	13	0 0
Do.	1	3	13 5	5-46	21	0 0
Do.	1	4	1 11	8-65	36	0 0
Do.	1	4	6 4	4-10	18	0 0
Do.	2	4	8 8	23-66	117	0 0
Do.	1	6	9 6	9-10	60	0 0
Do.	2	7	2 3	19-57	150	0 0
Do.	2	7	6 9	6-37	50	0 0
Do.	1	6	2 11	16-58	100	0 0
Do.	1	6	13 11	3-19	20	0 0
Do.	5	5	8 0	48-23	265	0 0
Do.	7	11	0 0	24-57	270	0 0
Do.	8	8	3 10	67-61	543	0 0
Do.	1	7	11 1	3-41	20	0 0
Do.	4	9	9 10	22-75	237	0 0
Do.	2	16	7 8	2-96	49	0 0
Do.	1	10	0 8	5-92	60	0 0
Do.	3	12	5 11	13-88	169	0 0
Do.	1	26	6 0	1-59	42	0 0
Fullapatti	1	16	7 8	1-82	30	0 0
Do.	1	13	11 10	5-69	80	0 0
Do.	1	12	1 5	1-82	22	0 0
Do.	1	19	12 6	2-28	27	0 0
Do.	4	11	0 0	26-16	312	8 0
Do.	1	9	1 1	10-92	99	0 0
Do.	1	8	3 10	8-19	70	0 0
Do.	1	5	8 0	6-37	35	0 0
Do.	1	7	6 9	5-46	43	0 0
Subbiahpuram	1	16	7 8	3-64	60	0 0
Do.	2	6	13 11	10-47	75	0 0
Do.	2	5	8 0	14-56	80	0 0
Pethureddipatti	1	12	1 5	1-82	22	0 0
Odaipatti	1	8	0	7-28	40	0 0
Do.	1	3	4 9	18-20	60	0 0
Do.	1	4	6 4	45-50	200	0 0

8. There are no mokhasas, inams and other grants in the villages of the estate proper. There are only a few minor inam grants and their rates are generally higher than the rates prevailing in ryoti lands.

9. There are no hilly forests in this estate.

A small extent of land between a river and the zamindar's pannai lands is reserved for grazing of his home farm and milch cattle and goats kept for manuring purpose.

Grass, babul parts, manure leaves, resin and honey in tank-bed lands in Nallahs and other adjoining wastes and certain other wastes are leased out annually. When babul and other trees in tank-bed lands and bunds are sold and felled periodically, the tank-bed lands are tilled and babul seeds are sown and till the babul plants come up to the certain height and the tank-bed lands are not let out for grazing for some years. The ryots' cattle and sheep usually graze in the patta lands when not under crop, the borders of patta lands and small wastes here and there.

10. The total extent of the private pannai lands comes to 586 acres and 9 cents—

- (1) Of the above extent 450 acres and 43 cents are ancient private pannai lands of the zamindar;
- (2) 55 acres and 79 cents are lands that once belonging to the predecessors of the zamindar given away for private service and resumed, some of them more than half a century ago;
- (3) 64 acres and 73 cents are lands reclaimed and they were never before ryoti lands;
- (4) 8 acres and 37 cents are lands purchased by the zamindar; and
- (5) 6 acres and 77 cents are lands exchanged for the benefit of a relation of the zamindar.

11. Regular private survey of the Sevvalpatti zamindari was made 96 years ago. There was no other regular survey since then.

**Memorandum by the Mittadar, Perakuruchi Mitta, Namakkal taluk, dated
7th January 1938.**

மதராஸ் எஸ்டேட் லாண்டு ஆக்ட் கமிட்டியார் அவர்கள் சமூகத்திற்கு.

நாமக்கல் தாலுகா, பேரூருரிச்சி மிட்டாதாரிடமிருந்து.

1. இந்த எஸ்டேட் தீர்வை பத்து கிராமங்கள். இந்த தீர்வையானது துர்மது வருஷத்து பத்துக் கட்டு அதாவது பைமாஷ் காலத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட தீர்வை வீதம் ரொக்க பணம் வசூலாகி வருகிறது. அதற்கு பிறகு தீர்வை ஒன்றும் அதிகப்படுத்தப்படவில்லை.

2. லோகல் போர்டு ஆக்ட் 78, 79-வது பிரிவுப்படி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் செஸ்ஸுகளைத் தவிர (வறு எவ்விதமான செஸ்ஸுகளும் வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறதில்லை.

3. இந்த மிட்டாவில் ஒரு ஏரி உண்டு. அது சரியான நிலைமையிலிருந்து வருகிறது. இதை மிட்டாதார்தான பாதுகாத்துவருகிறார்.

4. 1908-ம் ஆண்டுத்திற்கு பிறகு ஜமீன் தருசு ஒன்றும் அடமானம் செய்யப்படவில்லை.

5. மிட்டா கணக்குகள் கீழ்க்கண்டபடி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சிட்டா, தண்டல், 14-ம் நம்பர் கணக்கு ரசீது புஸ்தகங்கள் வைக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

6. டிமாண்டு ரூ. 3,717-12-0. வசூல் ரூ. 3,219-10-6. மீதி பாக்கி ரூ. 498-1-6-ம் இதுகள் சிலாசிலாவாக பின்னிட்ட ப்சலிகளில் வசூலாகும். பேரூருரிச்சிக்குசேர்ந்த மேலப்பட்டிக்கு ரூ. 32-9-3-க்கு ரூ. 32-9-3 வசூல். குடரங்கம்பட்டிக்கு ரூ. 364-10-7-க்கு ரூ. 364-10-7 வசூல்.

7. சுமார் 40 மிட்டாதாரர்கள் கீழ்க்குத்தகைக்கு விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நஞ்சையில் ஏக்கரா 1-க்கு ரூ. 30 மதிப்புள்ள மாகூல், புஞ்சையில் ஏக்கரா 1-க்கு ரூ. 10-ம், தோட்டத்தில் ஏக்கரா 1-க்கு ரூ. 15-ம் கிடைக்கும்.

8. இக்கேள்வி இந்த மிட்டாவுக்கு பாதிக்கிறதில்லை.

9. எவ்வித பாரஸ்ட்ரூமில்லை.

10. மிட்டாதார் பண்ணைய நிலம் கிடையாது.

11. இது சர்வே செய்யப்படவில்லை. இந்த மிட்டாவில் சர்வேயில்லாமல் கந்தாயம் வசூலிப்பதற்கு கஷ்டப்படுகிறோம்.

எம். எஸ். வாசுதேவ செட்டி.

**Memorandum by Brahadambal, Ammani Rajayee Sahiba Zamindarini of Kallakottai,
Tanjore district, dated 9th January 1938.**

Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar, or deed of permanent property granted by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, to Vijaya Raghunatha Tirumalai Singappuliar, Zamindar of Kallakottai.

Whereas for a long series of years your Estate of Kallakottai, consisting of the villages hereinafter named, has been held on a terminable tenure by yourself and your predecessors, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on you a permanent property in it, it is hereby declared that the assessment of your estate has been

fixed from the commencement of fasli 1281 at the annual sum of Rs. 1,701-13-6, which said sum of Rs. 1,701-13-6 shall be, and is hereby accordingly declared by this Sunnud to be the permanent annual Jumma of your estate, payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate Kistbundy signed by you.

2. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your estate is exclusive of the Revenue derived from the manufacture and the sale of salt petre; exclusive of the Sayer, or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the Abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional, as well as of those from Markets, Fairs, and Bazaars; exclusive of Lakheraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of Public revenue) and all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent, unchallengeable by you, is included in the assets of your estate); and exclusive of all lands and roosooms heretofore appropriated to the support of Village and Police Establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

3. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed; the remissions which may have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season shall now cease and never be revived, and if you should fail to discharge your engagements, your estate and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of your failure, and as often as you shall fail to pay the amount of your permanent assessment according to the monthly instalments set forth in your kistbundy hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by you shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters, not holding a Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar or other similar instrument, by Madras Act Number Two of 1864, entitled an Act to consolidate the Laws for the recovery of arrears of Revenue in the Madras Presidency, or by any law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper, either by sale, gift, or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your estate; such transfers of your land shall be valid, and recognized by the Courts and Officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Mahomedan or the Hindu laws, or to the Regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, with, or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, or unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift, or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor shall such transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire estate previously to such transfer, but your whole estate shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax, in the same manner as if no such transactions had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of your estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature, or in the event of the transfer of any part of your estate by gift, sale, or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire estate and of the portion of the estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated part of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent Jumma on your estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate; so that, if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed Jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the estate.

7. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the sixth Article of this Sunnud, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your estate when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular

and established number of Curnams in several villages of your estate. The Curnams shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, as may be determined by law. In the event of your having, or of your under-farmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the Curnum of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute, at your own peril, a Suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such Curnum to trial and punishment; but in the event of your dispossessing a Curnum of his office without such previous regular process, or without the order of a competent officer of Government, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any Court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a Curnum may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, you shall, in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of Curnum; but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

8. You shall aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions; and you shall inquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may found or who may seek refuge in your estate.

9. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots for a rent either in money or in kind, and shall, within a reasonable time, grant to each ryot a puttah or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement, and you shall grant or cause to be granted, regular receipt to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your Cabooleat, you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers or ryots for the puttahs and receipts above mentioned, you shall be liable to be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction, and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by such Court of the complainant.

10. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations, to render alligiance to the British Government and to obey all the Laws and Regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India, you are hereby authorized or empowered to holding perpetuity to your heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the Estate of Kallakottai.

11. List of villages composing the estate of Kallakottai:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Kallakottai. | (10) Naduppatti. |
| (2) Sangamvidudi. | (11) Parukkaividudi. |
| (3) Chokkanpettai. | (12) Siviarkudikkadu. |
| (4) Vellalanvidudi. | (13) Nambiranpatti. |
| (5) Panduvakkotai. | (14) Nattakulappatti. |
| (6) Kannukudipatti. | (15) Tinnakulam. |
| (7) Attangaraividudi. | (16) Karambamvidudi. |
| (8) Teruvattanvidudi. | (17) Vellippatti. |
| (9) Kolattur. | |

Given in Fort Saint George, this twenty-fifth day of July 1871 by the Right Honourable the Governor-Council on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

பட்டுக்கோட்டை தாலூகா, கல்லாக்கோட்டை ஜமீன், ஸ்ரீ அரமணைக்கு சொந்தமான திவானக்குள கிராமம்—1346-ம் பசலி கூடுதல் விஸ்தீர்ணம்—தீர்வை—வசூல்—
பாக்கி கணக்குகளின் விஸ்தீர்ணம்.

1938ம் வருஷம்.

பட்டா நெம்பர் மொத்தங்கள்.	பாச்சல் நஞ்சை, மா. நஞ்சை, புஞ்சை.				ஸ்ரீ அரமணை பண்ணை கரோத்திரியம், குளம்.				விஸ்தீர்ணம்.	1346-ம் பசலி தீர்வை கூடுதல்.		தீர்வை கிஸ்தி சில்லரை வரி.		தீர்வைகள் மொத்தம்.		வசூல்.	பாக்கி.	
	(1)	(2)				(3)				(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
										வி. மா. கு. செ.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.		
51	பாச்சல் நஞ்சை	அரமணைப்பண்ணை	மா. நஞ்சை	புஞ்சை	மா. நஞ்சை	புஞ்சை	மொத்த அரமணை பண்ணை நிலங்கள்	பா. நஞ்சை	கரோத்திரியம்	ஆக சொந்த குளம் ஊரணி ஷே களக்குடி குளம் 1	ஆக குளம் 2-க்கு	13 12 10 52	573 12 7	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
												1 1 68 56	21 3 1	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
												6 11 74 36	112 4 5	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
												21 5 54 16	707 4 1	95 0 3	802 4 4	190 12 3	611 8 1	.. .. .
												2 2 0 0	3 8 10	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
												6 0 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
												4 0 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
												10 0 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

காடுகள் இல்லை.

பட்டுக்கோட்டை தாலூகா, கல்லாக்கோட்டை ஜமீன்—1346-ம் பசலி—ஜமீனாப்பட்டி மொத்த விஸ்தீர்ணம்—தீர்வை—வசூல், பாக்கி
விபரம் காட்டும் விஸ்தீர்ணம்.

கண்ணுகுடிப்பட்டி கிராமம்.

பட்டா மொத்த நெம்பர்.	பட்டா மொத்த நெம்பர்.	விபரம்.	நஞ்சை, புஞ்சை மொத்தம் விஸ்தீர்ணம்.		தீர்வை அயன்.	மிஸ்தீர்ணம் தீர்வை ஜாஸ்தியுள்பட.		ஆக கூடுதல் மொத்தம்.		வசூல்.	பாக்கி.
			வி. மா. கு. செ.	ரூ. அ. பை.		ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.		
1	100	ஜமீனுக்கு மேல்வார பாத்தியம்	30 11 39 28	625 4 2	139 7 8	764 11 10	251 10 2	513 1 8			
2	54	ஜமீனுக்கு இருவார பாத்தியம்	18 12 81 32	433 14 6	189 13 3	623 11 9	119 2 2	604 9 7			
		கரோத்திரியம் சிவிதம் வகையரா	20 0 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		கருவைக்காடு, பிஞ்சுருவிக்காடு	25 0 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		ஜமீனுக்குச் சொந்த கோனிச்சி குளம் கம்மனாவயல் குளப்பாசனம், மராமத்து செய்யப்பட்டுவருகிறது.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

கல்லாக்கோட்டை கிராமம்

ஜமீனுக்கு இருவார பாத்தியம்	46 19 53 48	1,510 15 8	435 2 6	1,946 2 2	366 4 0	1,579 14 2
ஜமீனுக்கு மேல்வார பாத்தியம்	70 16 74 0	1,368 8 7	296 2 10	1,664 11 5	198 9 2	1,466 2 3
புதுக்கொளம்	32 0 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
பூக்கடி ஊரணி	0 6 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
முருகாயி ஊரணி	0 6 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
கொசுவன் கொளம்	0 6 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
சத்திரம் ஊரணி	0 10 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
சிவிதம் கரோத்திரியம்	20 0 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

1. நெல், வரகு, கேப்பை, சோளம், எள், மிளகாய், கம்பு, துவரை, கொள்.
2. வாரமாகவும் ரொக்க தீர்வையாகவும்.
3. மூன்று குளம். ஜமீன் சொந்த மராமத்து வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 1,000. விஸ்தீர்ணம் சுமார் 60 வேலி.
4. இல்லை.
5. ஜமாபந்தி சிட்டா, கையடை, ரோஜ்வார், ரசீது புக்கு.
6. கல்லாகொட்டை, கன்னுகுடிபட்டு, தின்னகுளம், சுமார் ரூ. 5,500.
7. இல்லை.
8. தீர்வை இல்லை.
9. இல்லை.
10. சுமார் 200 வேலி.
11. சர்வெயாகவில்லை.

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. Venkatasubba Meenakshisundara Kalingarayar Avargal, Poligar of Myandi, dated Udamalpet, the 14th February 1938.

QUESTION Nos. 1 AND 7.

Name of village.	Rate of rent.		If waram the share of the produce.	When rates were fixed and their prior history.	Quality of the soil.	Source of irrigation.	Crops usually raised.	Number of pattadars.	Number of under-tenants.	Extent under cultivation by under-tenants.	Average rates paid by under-tenants to pattadars.	GRAIN. CASH.
	Rate per acre.	Extent.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
	RS. A. P.	ACS.										
Myvadi, dry ..	1 0 0	6-45	Nil...	About Fasli 1212, prior history not traceable.	மணல் துய்யம் மணல்வல் சக்கான் செம்மணல் சக்கான்	Nil... ..	சோளம்-தட்டை துவறை எளக்கை கம்பு-சாமை கொள்ளு	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	0 14 9	1,411-61	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	0 12 3	91-57	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	0 11 1	179-90	Do. ..	Do. ..	சக்கான்	Do. ..	உளுந்து	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	0 9 10	2,235-48	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	நரிப்பது	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	0 7 5	326-25	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..
		4,251-28										
Myvadi, garden ..	3 13 6	248-78	Nil...	Do. ..	Do. ..	Wells. ராசி திணை	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	3 7 4	198-11	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	சோளம் புகை	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	3 1 3	37-25	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	யிலை கடலை	..	..	..	..	..
		484-14					கடலை வரகு					
Total ..		4,735-40					பருத்தி.					

QUESTION No. 5.

Number and name of village.	Name of accounts.	Particulars.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Myvadi	1 Adangal	A fieldwar account containing particulars of position, name of the field—nature of the field whether dry, garden or poramboke—nature of the soil—taram, extent, assessment, patta numbers and pattadar's names.
	2 Chitta	A pattwar account containing the numbers of fields comprised in each patta number, names of those fields, taram, extent, assessment, total demand under each patta number including cesses under the Madras Local Boards Act and names of pattadars.
	3 Thandal	Account showing collection datewar
	4 Chitta posting or village account No. 14.	Account showing demand and collection pattawar.
	5 Balance sheet for village account No. 16.	Account showing particulars of arrears pattawar.
	6 Patta transfer register	Register of applications for transfer of revenue registry.
	7 Pavuthi Register	Register showing the names of deceased pattadars and their next heirs.

QUESTION No. 8.

Serial number and name of agraharam inam or mokhasa.	Rates.						If waram share of produce.
	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		
	Extent.	Rate.	Extent.	Rate.	Extent.	Rate.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	(8)
1 Devadayam inam .. .. .	..	..	6-45	1 0 0	9-79	3 13 6	Nil.
			74-73	0 14 9	2-75	3 7 4	Do.
			9-49	0 12 3	..	..	Do.
			218-10	0 9 10	..	..	Do.
2 Brahmadayam .. .. .	..	..	13-37	0 9 10	..	..	Do.
3 Service .. .. .	..	..	31-10	0 14 9	10-27	3 13 6	Do.
			59-33	0 9 10	8-84	3 7 4	Do.
			43-52	0 7 5	11-45	3 3 3	Do.
			456-09		43-11		

QUESTION No. 10.

Number and name of the village.	Extent of private lands.			Whether old or of recent origin.	Nature of acquisition.
	Wet.	Dry.	Garden.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)		
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	(5)	(6)
Myvadi .. .. .	..	..	..	Old as well as of recent origin ..	Those of recent origin are by purchase.
	331-57	73-60			

QUESTION No. 11.

No survey has been made in the estate.

QUESTIONS 2, 3, 4 AND 9.

Nil.

Comparative table of Estate and neighbouring Government rates.

Name of village.	Rate of assessment.	Area under each assessment.	Name of village.	Rate of assessment.
ESTATE.			GOVERNMENT.	
Myvadi—			Agrahara	1 2 0
Dry	1 0 0	6-45	Kannadi	0 13 0
"	0 14 9	1,411-61	Puttur	0 9 0
"	0 12 3	91-57		
"	0 11 1	179-90	Pappankulam—	
"	0 9 10	2,235-48	Dry	1 11 0
"	0 7 5	326-25	"	1 6 0
		4,251-26	"	1 2 0
Garden	3 13 6	248-78	"	0 13 0
"	3 7 4	198-11	"	0 9 0
"	3 1 3	37-25	"	0 7 0
		484-14	Kannamanayakkanur—	
		4,735-40	Dry	1 11 0
			"	1 6 0
			"	1 2 0
			"	0 13 0
			"	0 9 0
			"	0 7 0
Thungavi—				
Dry	1 1 3	10-75	Periakottai—	
"	1 0 0	94-49	Dry	1 2 0
"	0 14 9	2,105-06	"	0 13 0
"	0 12 3	119-56	"	0 9 0
"	0 11 1	135-08		
"	0 9 10	2,270-75	Tandoni—	
"	0 7 5	265-97	Dry	1 2 0
		5,001-66	"	0 13 0
			"	0 9 0
Garden	4 3 8	8-48		
"	3 13 6	246-39		
"	3 7 4	81-24		
		336-11		
		5,337-77		
Jothampatti—				
Dry	0 14 9	..		
"	0 11 1	..		
"	0 7 5	..		
Garden	4 3 8	..		
"	3 13 6	..		
"	3 7 4	..		
Vedapatti—				
Dry	0 14 9	..		
"	0 11 1	..		
"	0 9 10	..		
Garden	3 13 6	..		
"	3 7 4	..		

**Memorandum by the Zamindar of Perayur, Irumangalam taluk, Madura district,
dated 8th February 1938.**

Statement showing the amounts covered by decrees passed by Revenue Divisional Courts and pending execution.

Serial number.	Fasli.	Amount covered by decrees.	
1	1339	187 3 5	} Exclusive of interest and costs. Costs Rs. 630 besides cost in execution proceedings.
2	1340	102 3 8	
3	1341	278 5 6	
4	1342	148 10 0	
5	1343	484 0 6	
6	1344	560 6 9	
7	1345	555 10 3	
Remarks ..		3,046 7 8	

A major portion of the amounts mentioned above are covered by decrees passed in the year 1933 and onwards up to 1937. Execution proceedings were taken in the above decrees except those for the year 1937, but proved unsuccessful. More than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the amounts are due by two pattadars, one at Velloor and the other at Peraiyur. They are systematically withholding payment owing to litigation among the members of their families and the large extents of debts incurred by them in consequence thereof.

2. In the case of Peraiyur—attempts were made on three occasions for arrest hoping that the amounts would easily be recovered, but proved futile. In the case of Velloor; movables were distrained but were forcibly taken away by the wives of one of the defaulters. On the sanction of the Revenue Divisional Officer prosecution was launched by the police. It ended in conviction and sentence. Before launching prosecution every endeavour was made to have the arrears recovered but to no purpose. The defaulter preferred to defend the case and spend about Rs. 400 rather than discharging his dues. At the time when the movables were to be sold, he offered Rs. 70 with a promise to have the arrears cleared two months hence. Though it is now more than eight months, not even a single pie was collected. Pending the passing of the Debt Relief Bill, the further execution proceedings are delayed.

3. In the above two cases, though the judgment debtors are well off and can discharge the arrears easily at least in the harvest season their unwillingness to the main cause for non-payment.

No. 4-A. Statement showing the decree amounts pending execution proceedings.

No. 5. Showing the number of under-tenants, and the amount realized by the pattadars by sub-letting their lands in the estate.

Total number of pattadars in the estate as in fasli 1346 .. 4,597 or in round figures 4,600.

Besides these pattadars there are several purchasers in whose names pattas have not been transferred, usufructuary mortgagees and lessees having under-lessees deriving title from them. The informations required are not easily and readily available. The taking of statistics involves enormous labour, and still no correct figure can be obtained. So the answer to question in the Government Memorandum No. 5814-3-37, dated 11th December 1937, may be taken for the purposes of this statement. A copy of answer of this is enclosed.

No. 6. Statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in respect of enfranchised whole or minor inam lands in the estate of Peraiyur, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

Devadayam.			Brahmadayam.			Dharmadayam.			Service inam.		
Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
									RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
									3 8 0	4 8 0	Black soil
											2 4 0
											to
											3 8 0
											Veppal
											1 8 0
											to
											3 4 0
											Red soil
											0 6
											to
											2 0

No. 7. Showing the extent of forests in the Estate of Peraiyur—Tirumangalam taluk Madura district.

Number and name of village.	Name of hills.	Extent.	Grazing fees.		Other sundry forest fees if any with details.
			Cattle.	Rate per head per annum.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 1 Peraiyur	Thekamalai	226-88	Nil.	..	Fuel fees, 4 pies to 6 pies per head-load.
2 2 Thammanayakkanpatti.	Mammalai	20-08	Do.	..	Thatching grass fees, 3 pies per head-load.
3 26 Pulkattai	Kavarimalai	250-00	Do.	..	Tank-beds, As. 1-6 and As. 2 per head-load of babool twigs.
4 27 Sinnapoolampatti ..	Koppayakoli hills ..	102-67	Do.	..	
	Koppayakoli malai and Perumalmalai.	427-23	Do.	..	
		1,026-81			

REMARKS.—Only one or two goats or sheep of medium size per village where flock exists and nothing more.

No. 8. Statement showing the extent of pannai lands (private lands) in the Estate of Peraiyur, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

Serial number ; number and name of villages.	Name of pannai.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Whether old or recent origin and the nature of acquisition.
		Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1 1 Peraiyur	0-90	112-00	Old.
2 2 Thammanayakkanpatti	35-15	Almost all these dry lands had been occupied by topes. After clearing owing to past bearing and other causes many of them were replanted and a few are brought under cultivation.
3 8 Erramaredipatti	2-08	
4 10 Papayapuram	0-50	..	4-38	
5 11 Venkateswarapuram	1-00	
6 12 Kumarapuram	1-07	
7 15 Ammapatti	1-12	
8 17 Andipatti	2-15	
9 23 Thumbayapuram	3-12	
10 25 Ponnayapuram	1-04	
11 26 Pulkattai	
12 27 Sinnapoolampatti	11-50	..	118-00	
13 28 Velloor	1-00	1-00	29-00	
14 29 Thulukapatti	80-00	10-00	97-00	
		98-00	11-90	497-01		Old.

2. No.

Acres

4. 226-11

11. No survey was made except the one at the time of the permanent settlement.

Answer to queries in Government Memorandum No. 5814-3-37, dated 11th December 1937.

Name of Estate—Peraiyur.

1. (a) (1) Dry land—

Black soil from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 4-11-0.

Garden soil from Rs. 2-14-0 to Rs. 12-5-0.

Red soil from Re. 0-3-5 to Rs. 2-1-0.

Wet soil from Rs. 2-9-0 to Rs. 5-5-0.

Rs. 2-12-0 Black soil.

Re. 1-0-0 Red soil.

Wet Rs. 6-4-0 and Rs. 6-12-0.

(b) (1) Out of gross outturn—Common expense 20 per cent.

(2) Remainder—Cultivator 3
Ryot 1

(3) Out of gross outturn—Common expense, 20 per cent.

Remainder—Cultivator 1
Ryot 1

2. (1) Cholam, ragi, cumbu, tobacco, brinjals, chillies, sweet potatoes, groundnut, gingelly, cotton, etc.

(2) Cotton, groundnut, gingelly, black cholam and cereals.

(3) Paddy, cotton, cholam, ragi and cumbu.

In repair.

Out of repair.

3. (1) 32

(2) 18.

2—One in No. 10. Papayapuram the repairs of which are on the ryots. The other Suckirakulum kanmoy in No. 29 Thulukapatti whose repair is under contemplation by the Zamindar.

4. No.

5. Rs. 21,200.

- 6. Rs. 11,856-6-6.
- 7. (1) Common expense—20 per cent.
- (2) Remainder—Equal shares, i.e., half.
- (3) Remainder plus Rs. 10 or so as per settlement between them.
- 8. (1) (a) Acres 200.
- (b) Acres 826.81 or 827.
- (2) (a) Acres 80.
- (b) Acres 300.
- (c) Acres 647.

(3) One or two goats or sheep of the medium size, per year according to the flock in the village. No fees for cows, etc.

9. No survey either by the estate or Government except the one at the time of paimash before the year 1802.

No. 1. Statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in villages in the Estate of Peraiyur, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

Serial number and name of village.	Black soil.						Red soil.		
	1st taram.		2nd taram.		3rd taram.		1st taram.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	
	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	
1 Peraiyur	2 11 0	44.77	2 1 0	3249.35	..	67.34	2 1 0	32.88	
2 Thummanayakkanpatti	4 10 6	31.78	3 1 6	22.42	2 4 0	16.32	..	..
3 Papureddipatti	4 10 6	41.23	3 1 6	92.07	2 4 0	79.91	..	..
4 Silamalaipatti	3 9 10	69.17	..	..	2 4 0	5.17	..	..
5 Pokalapatti	3 4 0	40.24	2 5 0	75.82	1 12 0	47.71	..	..
6 Sokalingapuram	3 7 3	89.08	2 8 9	31.14	..	..	..	..
7 Sinnayapuram	3 5 0	61.66	2 8 0	34.66	..	..	..	..
8 Ramanathapuram	3 1 6	60.06	2 5 0	39.24	..	..	..	..
9 Erramareddipatti	4 2 0	69.40	3 1 6	152.65	2 5 0	79.23	..	..
10 Papayapuram	3 6 3	24.86	2 9 3	8.16	..	..	..	..
11 Venkateswarapuram	3 11 0	105.42	2 13 6	101.53	..	..	..	..
12 Kumarapuram	3 1 6	4.39	2 5 0	17.64	..	..	..	..
13 Sinnamuthulingapuram	4 9 9	64.92	3 1 6	68.78	2 6 2	116.91	..	..
14 Gopalapuram	4 10 0	1.24	..	..	2 5 0	35.28	..	..
15 Ammapatti	3 0 6	26.85	2 5 0	148.40	1 11 8	143.48	..	..
16 Chokampatti	3 3 7	68.28	2 5 0	128.97	1 11 8	30.11	..	..
17 Andipatti	1 14 0	153.68	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Thambipatti	4 11 0	31.56	3 1 0	82.42	2 5 6	62.64	..	..
19 Muthukumarapuram	4 10 0	21.75	3 1 4	49.86	2 5 0	27.84	..	..
20 Subbalapuram	3 4 0	63.46	2 5 6	85.94	1 11 5	73.11	..	..
21 Muthulingapuram	3 4 0	27.68	2 5 6	39.64	1 12 0	48.12	..	..
22 Avarampatti	3 4 0	27.90	2 5 6	65.76	1 12 0	69.62	..	..
23 Thumbayapuram	3 4 0	23.81	2 5 6	55.92	1 12 0	15.48	..	..
24 Kondureddipatti	3 4 0	40.04	2 5 6	71.81	1 12 0	78.73	..	..
25 Ponnayapuram	3 3 0	111.95	2 5 6	296.90	1 12 0	32.00	..	..
26 Pulkattai	3 1 6	235.18	2 5 6	72.81	1 12 0	206.12	..	..
27 Sinnapoolampatti .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Vellur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Thulukapatti .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Inam Melaparangiripuram	1 13 6	112.36	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 † Alagapuri Vadimitta Estate, Sattur taluk, Ramnad district.	1 12 0	238.06	1 7 4	77.09	1 2 8	88.41	..	..

Serial number and name of village.	Red soil—cont.						Veppal pottal soil.	
	2nd taram.		3rd taram.		4th taram.		1st taram.	
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(1)	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.
	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.
1 Peraiyur	1 0 6	..	0 10 0	325.17	..	..
2 Thummanayakkanpatti	1 7 1	35.72	1 0 6	167.56	0 6 8	15.63	..	..
3 Papureddipatti	0 6 8	128.64	..	..
4 Silamalaipatti
5 Pokalapatti	1 12 10	21.41
6 Sokalingapuram
7 Sinnayapuram
8 Ramanathapuram
9 Erramareddipatti
10 Papayapuram
11 Venkateswarapuram
12 Kumarapuram
13 Sinnamuthulingapuram
14 Gopalapuram	0 6 8	52.19	..	..
15 Ammapatti
16 Chokampatti
17 Andipatti
18 Thambipatti
19 Muthukumarapuram
20 Subbalapuram
21 Muthulingapuram
22 Avarampatti
23 Thumbayapuram
24 Kondureddipatti
25 Ponnayapuram	0 13 2	5.43	..	..
26 Pulkattai	0 11 6	32.67	..	..
27 Sinnapoolampatti	0 13 2	52.58	0 3 5	218.70	0 6 6	189.29	..	..
28 Vellur	36.85	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Thulukapatti
30 Inam Melaparangiripuram
31 † Alagapuri, Vadimitta Estate, Sattur taluk, Ramnad district.	0 14 0	148.13	..	..

Serial number and name of village.	Veppal pottal soil—cont.				Vanpayir or garden land.			
	2nd taram		3rd taram		1st taram		2nd taram.	
	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	
1 Peraiyur	12 5 0	35-69	10 4 8	8-27
2 Thummanayakkanpatti	4 2 0	3-71	..	..
3 Papureddipatti	10 4 8	3-23	9 4 8	0-03
4 Silmalaiyapatti	9 4 8	2-61	..	..
5 Pokalayapatti	7 3 6	0-83	..	..
6 Sockalingapuram	6 9 0	1-54	..	..
7 Sinnayapuram
8 Ramanathapuram
9 Erramareddipatti
10 Papayapuram	9 4 8	0-06	..	..
11 Venkateswarapuram
12 Kumarapuram	7 9 0	0-26	..	..
13 Sinnamuthulingapuram	8 4 0	0-64	..	..
14 Gopalapuram	4 2 0	1-29	..	..
15 Ammapatti	2 5 0	2-06	4 12 4	1-03	..	..
16 Sockampatti
17 Andipatti	1 3 2	2-48	6 11 4	2-60	..	..
18 Thambipatti	1-45	..	..
19 Muthukumarapuram	5-36	..	..
20 Subbalapuram	9 3 6	9-27	..	..
21 Muthulingapuram	9 3 10	6-18	..	..
22 Avarampatti	6 5 3	0-32	..	..
23 Thumbayapuram	6 9 5	0-19	..	..
24 Kondureddipatti	0 14 0	1-03	6 9 5	2-88	..	..
25 Ponnayapuram	4 10 4	1-37	4 12 4	1-03
26 Pulkattal	0 14 0	3-00	6 9 5	1-57	..	..
27 Sinnapoolampatti	8 3 7	2-05	..	..
28 Vellur	1 5 7	1,186-56	7 15 9	4-98	6 3 0	1-23
29 Thulukapatti	1 8 0	458-89	2 14 0	25-37	..	..
30 Inam Melaparangiripuram
31 † Alagapuri, Vadimitta Estate, Sattur taluk, Ramnad district.	3 1 9	4-16	..	..

Serial number and name of village.	Vanpayir or garden land—cont.				Wet.			
	3rd taram.		1st taram.		2nd taram.		3rd taram.	
	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	
1 Peraiyur	5 5 9	..	4 4 8	53-22	3 13 7	44-63	2 9 2	9-04
2 Thummanayakkanpatti	2 2 4	9-04	..	..
3 Papureddipatti	3-14	..	..
4 Silmalaiyapatti	5 5 10	26-90	4 4 9	23-82	..	..
5 Pokalayapatti	26-11	..	..
6 Sockalingapuram	4 4 9	14-18	3 3 6	15-47	..	..
7 Sinnayapuram
8 Ramanathapuram
9 Erramareddipatti
10 Papayapuram	3 7 0	52-32	..	..	..	..
11 Venkateswarapuram
12 Kumarapuram
13 Sinnamuthulingapuram
14 Gopalapuram	3 8 7	14-16	..	..	..	..
15 Ammapatti	3 8 4	17-33	..	..	..	..
16 Chockampatti	4 7 0	3-31	3 5 0	2-13	..	..
17 Andipatti
18 Thambipatti
19 Muthukumarapuram
20 Subbalapuram	5 0	48-22	..	..	..	..
21 Muthulingapuram
22 Avarampatti
23 Thumbayapuram
24 Kondureddipatti
25 Ponnayapuram
26 Pulkattal	3 8 0	0-03	3 13 8	20-86	3 6 10	3-22	2 9 2	..
27 Sinnapoolampatti	2-47	..	..
28 Vellur	4 10 0	51-63 †	5 5 8	25-60	4 13 2	27-53	3 7 0	20-56
29 Thulukapatti.. ‡	3 8 0	88-17	..	..	..	..
30 Inam Melaparangiripuram	26-72	..	..	..	..
31 ‡ Alagapuri, Vadimitta Estate, Sattur taluk, Ramnad district.

* Except Vanpayir or garden lands, 2nd crop is chargeable at half the rate. No charge for the third crop.

† 41th taram—5—7—77-16.

‡ Vellur—Vanpayir tobacco—

1st taram	7 12 9
2nd taram	6 4 0
3rd taram	4 11 3

§ All these rates have been upheld in 2nd appeal No. 1807 of 1928, Madras High Court.

¶ Fannaal acres 93-50

General remarks.

(1) Vanpayir or garden lands are charged at single rate of rent whatever may be the number of crops raised.

(2) Second crop is charged with half the rate on manavari or rainfed dry also. But this is rare.

(3) Crops standing for two seasons such as plantains, etc., are charged with 1½ rates.

(4) Betel cultivation is charged at 60 pons in Peraiyur, 45 in Oninapoolampatti and Pulkuttai and 30 pons in Subbalapuram. In this case, crops stand for three years. The first year is said to be Sadaikal, the second year llangal and the third year Muthukal. This rate of 60 pons has been upheld by the High Court in 2nd Appeal No. 1402 of 1905.

(5) The following deductions are made in the case of this cultivation :—

(a) No taram assessment for these three years.

(b) Velikalivu or deduction in extent between the fence and the creeper is deducted from the entire extent as also the site of the well and places not occupied by creepers.

(c) Thuppatti kalivu at 2 pons per Kalavirayadi is given away as present or remuneration for the services of the head of the betel growers. The net charge will amount to only three-fourths of the total rent.

(6) There are no ryotwari lands in any of the villages except in Thulukapati where waram sharing system is adopted only to the extent of 13 acres. The other lands are pannai lands.

STATEMENT No. I.

Columns 5 to 8.

Column (5)—(a) Natives and number of crops raised.—One crop except in well-fed where two crops are raised—Paddy is the chief product. Ragi, cholam and cumbu from the second crop is the majority of cases. Cotton is also grown in consequence of its high price.

(b) *Garden*—Bringals, chillies, sweet potatoes and other garden crops from the first crop. Cholam, cumbu and ragi are the main second crops. Tobacco forms the chief in the village of Vellur (No. 28) and in Subbulapuram (No. 20) and Muthulingapuram (No. 21) very rare. In other villages no such case.

(c) *Dry*—Cholam, cumbu, maize, kudiruwali, blackgram and other cereals are grown. Groundnut and gingelly forming the commercial crops are also grown according to seasonal rains.

Column (6)—Date since which the rates of rents have been in force.—An examination of the accounts available in the office shows that the existing rates are in force for upwards of 100 years or so.

Their prior history.—No records are available in the office to trace out the origin. This Peraiyur estate originally formed part of the Tinnevely district at the time of permanent settlement in 1802. It was transferred to Madura district after the year 1860, i.e., at the time of the original survey and settlement.

It is learnt that the original paimash survey was conducted under the orders of the Commissioners of the southern districts whose headquarters were at Trichinopoly. Government officials, estate officials and the leading ryots of the villages joined together, measured the lands and ascertained the extent of every field, classified the soils, fixed rates of rent according to the nature of the soil and submitted report to the Collector of Tinnevely, in which gross income of the estate, expenditure and other details were given. The Collector seems to have submitted the report to the Commissioner with his remarks. The Board of Revenue and the Government have, with reference to the report of the Commissioners, fixed peshkash on the net income of the estate payable in seven instalments beginning from the 1st of January of every year, allowing one month's time for collection from ryots from 1st December.

A reference to the above report of the Commissioner and the Government Order thereon will be more helpful in ascertaining the original state of things.

Column (7)—Whether rent was enhanced, and if so when and how.—There has been no enhancement since the time of the permanent settlement so far as the records here show. On the other hand there seems to be reduction of rent in famine-stricken years, as may be imagined from the following :—

The gross collection of rent on ryoti lands comes to Rs. 21,200 as at present. Peshkash payable to Government is Rs. 11,856-5-6. Balance roughly is Rs. 9,343-10-6. It is only from this that the charges on account of establishment, maramat proper upkeep of the devasthanam, and other contingencies incidental to administration and maintenance of the palace are to be met. So there is hardly any amount left for making any further substantial improvement.

Column (8)—Remarks.—Nil.

No. II—Statement showing the number of tanks and their condition and extent of ayacut under them in the estate of Peraiyur, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

Number and name of tank.	Name of village in which the tank is situated.	Present condition.	Ayacut area.	Extent assigned in tank beds.	Amount spent for the improvement of tank shown in column (1) Repairs have been done according to necessity.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Periyakulam ..	Peraiyur ..	Good ..	118-10	Nil.	....	The catchment basin (water spread) even on patta lands lying west to the ayacut area.
2 Ichikulam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..				
3 Uthangal ..	Thammanayakanpatti.	Do. ..	3-14	Do.	....	Repairs are being done according to necessity.
4 Urkavalapankulam ..	Silamalipatti ..	Do. ..	85-68	Do.	....	The repairs are being done by the ryots themselves. No kulavettu is levied.
5 Abhlikulam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..				
6 Akkakulam ..	Chokalingapuram ..	Do. ..	34-50	Do.	....	Repairs are being done according to necessity.
7 Idumbankulam ..	Papayapuram ..	Breaches not closed.	54-00	Do.	....	Repairs are being done by the ryots themselves. No kulavettu is levied. Breaches not closed for about seven years.
8 Chockanathakanmai	Gopalapuram ..	Good ..	18-00	Do.	....	Repairs are being done according to necessity.
9 Uranikanmai ..	Ammapatti ..	Do. ..	17-50	Do.	....	Do.
10 Chokampatti-kanmai.	Chokampatti ..	Do. ..	18-50	Do.	....	Do.
11 Nachan Uranj ..	Suppalapuram ..	Do. ..	7-00	Do.	....	Do.
12 Kadambankulam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	60-00	Do.	....	Do.
13 Perumakulam ..	Pulkattai ..	Do. ..	23-18	Do.	....	Do.
14 Valli Madam Uthu.	Do. ..	Do. ..	16-50	Do.	....	Do.
15 Perumakulam ..	Sinnapoolampatti ..	Do. ..	84-33	Do.	....	Do.
16 Utharagai ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	36-00	Do.	....	Do.
17 Thathaperumakulam	Velloor ..	Do. ..	88-17	Do.	....	Do.
18 Thirumabalerikanmai.	Thulukapatti ..	Do. ..	93-50	Do.	....	Do.
19 Veppankulam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	13-43	Do.	....	Do.
20 Sakarikulam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	26-72	Do.	....	Breached some years ago. Receives supplies from Arjunanathi river. Repairs are under contemplation.

Kulavettu is levied on wet lands in years of supply to tanks and of yield crops 6 maracals or 24 Madras measures of grain is levied in kind or in cash at the market rate except in No. 28 Velloor village where it is charged at Rs. 1-12-0 per Kalavirayadi or 99 cents. In cases in which kulavettu is levied, repairs are undertaken by the estate.

No. III—Statement showing the particulars of accounts kept for Revenue administration in the estate of Peraiyur, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

Serial number and in the office.	Serial number and in the villages.
(1)	(2)
1 Cash chitta of receipts	1 Monthly cultivation account
2 Ledger showing itemwar receipts.	2 Adangal account
3 Ledger showing itemwar expenditure.	3 Classified abstract of the taram assessment, etc.
4 Villagewar fasliwar demand, collection and balance.	4 Register of patta transfers
5 Register of patta transfers	5 Statement of remissions
6 Register of suits	6 Register of holdings
7 Register of decrees	7 Daily collection account
8 Register of lessers	8 Village account No. 14, individualwar demand and collection.
	9 Village account No. 15, chalan for remittance into the estate treasury.
	10 Village account No. 16.

System of accounting—Individualwar demand, collection and balance. (Monthwar) insisted on the maintenance owing to importance but the karnams refused. The other accounts relating to birth and death vaccination as required by Government are also maintained. The headmen of villages are generally indifferent in collection and maintaining necessary accounts properly. Many of the karnams ceased to submit the monthly cultivation account and the preparation of adangal in time to facilitate inspection. Their duties are very much neglected notwithstanding the provision contained in Board's Standing Order No. 147, paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 and appendix thereto. Their plea is that they are paid by Government. The headmen of villages are entrusted with collection. They remit the collected amounts with a datewar and individualwar list (village account No. 13) along with chalan No. 15. This account No. 15 is maintained in triplicate. The original is retained in the office. The duplicate is sent to the karnam along with a copy of No. 13. The receipt is granted to the remitter acknowledging receipt of money. (No. 14) maintained by headmen is posted individualwar on the very date of collection. Account No. 14 maintained by karnam is posted on receipt of the duplicate. This procedure gives room for check in the village itself.

Balance is struck periodically. Maintaining account No. 16 will be very helpful.

Karnams register crops cultivated every month and submits account on or about the 25th of every month. Adangal is prepared at the beginning of the fasli year and crops are entered fieldwar. This course facilitates inspection or over azimash. Pattas are prepared with reference to account No. 10 and exchanged from April to June. In the realization of rent the provisions in Estates Land Act are strictly followed.

Even second crop cultivation is not properly registered for want of inspection and over azimash owing to disobedience of the karnams. Thus both the Government and the estate are at a loss. Government losing correct statistics and the estate loss of rent. This requires speedy remedy. Though the karnams were maintaining accounts relating to home farm lands, and are bound under appendix to paragraph 5 of the Board's Standing Order No. 147, this is altogether neglected for a few years, taking advantage of payment of salaries by Government. This also requires remedy.

No. 4.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance for faslis 1344, 1345 and 1346 in the estate of Peraiyur—
Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

H.P. III—11

Peraiyur Zamin] LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART III

Serial number and names of villages. (1)	1344.			1345.			1346.		
	Demand. (2)	Collection. (3)	Balance. (4)	Demand. (5)	Collection. (6)	Balance. (7)	Demand. (8)	Collection. (9)	Balance. (10)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Peraiyur	2,478 0 3	2,284 11 11	193 4 4	2,714 2 4	2,515 7 4	198 11 0	2,452 9 10	2,041 8 4	411 1 6
2 Tummanayakkanpatti	655 15 10	546 13 10	109 2 0	655 14 5	473 5 11	182 8 6	657 14 2	142 3 8	515 10 11
3 Pappureddipatti	324 8 8	306 8 2	18 0 6	323 9 7	292 9 3	31 0 4	323 9 6	205 5 10	118 3 8
4 Silamalaipatti	1,081 1 11	919 11 4	161 6 7	1,088 2 0	975 8 6	112 0 9	1,085 11 1	746 7 0	339 4 1
5 Pokalapatti	328 8 9	278 11 6	49 13 3	380 3 2	251 0 11	79 0 3	332 14 0	169 10 7	163 3 5
6 Sockalingapuram	548 14 6	474 13 8	74 0 10	554 10 11	456 14 0	97 12 11	571 13 2	319 1 9	252 11 5
7 Sinnayapuram	406 13 0	377 4 10	29 8 2	406 12 5	303 5 11	103 7 4	408 0 1	233 9 2	174 6 11
8 Ramanathapuram	309 15 3	304 9 1	5 6 2	309 15 3	309 15 3	..	310 6 2	282 7 4	27 14 10
9 Erramareddipatti	300 9 8	300 9 8	..	300 9 9	268 1 3	32 8 6	299 10 0	232 10 6	67 15 6
10 Papayapuram	1,230 9 3	1,129 9 2	101 0 1	1,231 1 9	1,080 5 2	150 12 7	1,233 13 11	657 10 11	576 3 0
11 Venkateswarapuram	111 6 8	100 6 11	10 15 9	111 6 8	99 13 8	11 9 0	111 15 6	44 15 10	66 15 8
12 Kumarapuram	716 7 11	657 0 1	59 7 10	722 8 2	644 15 4	77 5 10	723 10 10	387 5 5	336 5 5
13 Sinnamuthulingapuram	64 8 7	63 4 8	1 3 11	64 8 3	56 15 7	7 8 8	64 9 3	53 0 6	11 8 9
14 Gopalapuram	105 9 5	83 3 6	22 3 2	105 9 5	76 5 2	29 4 3	116 13 6	43 8 11	73 4 7
15 Ammapatti	905 8 8	861 8 8	44 0 0	911 7 0	884 8 0	26 15 0	910 2 1	685 12 8	224 4 5
16 Sockampatti	153 14 5	150 12 4	3 2 1	182 3 7	174 0 8	8 2 6	195 9 9	123 0 3	72 9 6
17 Andipatti	762 14 11	748 5 7	16 9 4	765 6 3	728 1 0	37 5 3	772 14 2	618 8 7	156 6 1
18 Thambipatti	650 1 8	586 1 3	64 0 1	641 3 6	534 15 3	106 9 3	638 12 9	343 5 0	295 7 9
19 Muthukumarapuram	302 14 3	235 8 8	67 5 7	301 2 9	229 7 10	71 10 10	301 10 4	182 6 5	119 3 11
20 Subbalapuram	1,114 7 7	1,018 8 1	95 15 6	1,193 5 7	1,048 10 3	144 11 4	1,287 15 3	600 0 0	687 15 3
21 Muthulingapuram	411 3 1	362 8 7	48 10 6	411 5 3	342 1 0	69 4 3	417 14 7	346 5 8	71 8 11
22 Avarampatti	573 6 8	539 7 11	33 14 9	570 12 3	515 4 10	55 7 5	571 8 11	473 10 4	97 14 7
23 Thambiyapuram	283 2 7	265 13 5	17 5 2	282 15 7	259 6 6	23 9 1	283 4 7	225 3 11	58 0 8
24 Kondureddipatti	410 10 6	393 13 4	6 13 2	411 2 1	388 7 11	12 10 2	410 2 10	369 4 0	40 14 10
25 Ponnayapuram	258 12 1	256 10 9	2 2 2	258 8 5	257 5 3	1 3 2	258 15 10	232 2 0	26 13 10
26 Pulkattai	696 6 4	662 7 10	33 14 6	705 1 0	634 13 8	70 3 4	709 0 9	533 10 7	175 6 2
27 Sinnapoolampatti	1,800 12 4	1,672 6 4	128 6 0	1,714 10 1	1,510 14 6	203 11 7	1,797 14 4	1,229 14 3	568 0 1
28 Vellur	4,375 8 6	3,929 14 7	445 9 11	4,394 2 7	3,354 12 3	1,039 6 4	4,468 7 6	1,566 7 8	2,901 15 10
29 Thulukapatti	872 11 8	855 11 11	16 15 9	909 0 8	866 10 9	42 5 11	900 4 6	813 6 5	86 14 1
30 Inam Melaparangiriyapuram	238 7 2	210 8 5	27 14 9	237 13 7	201 3 8	36 9 11	240 6 9	192 11 9	47 11 0
31 Alagapuri, Vadimitta estate, Sattur taluk ..	810 4 5	673 10 0	136 9 9	813 9 6	540 3 5	273 6 1	811 8 2	459 8 6	351 15 8
Total ..	23,284 2 4	21,243 5 0	2,040 13 4	23,625 5 9	20,255 8 0	3,369 13 9	23,379 12 5	14,553 0 7	8,826 11 10

N. MUTHUKUMARASWAMI THAMBICHY NAYAKAR.

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. AL. AR. RM. Vellayan Chettiar Avargal, Zamindar of Devakottal, dated 7th January 1938.

ஐவாப்.

1. எஸ்டேட் கிராமங்களில் சாகுபடியாகிவருகிற நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு விரையடி கலத்துக்கு $6\frac{9}{16}$ பணம் தீர்வை ரூ. 0-13-0-ம் புஞ்சைகளுக்கு குருக்கம் 1-க்கு 12 பணம் தீர்வை ரூ. 1-8-4-ம் செஸ் நீங்கலாக வசூலித்து வருகிறது. மேல்வாரதாருக்கு இந்த எஸ்டேட் கிடைத்த கால முதல் நஞ்சைக்கு வாரமாக வசூலித்துவருகிறது.

2. செஸ்களில் பாதி துகை மட்டும் குடிகளிடம் வசூலிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

3. கண்மாய்கள் 29
ஏந்தல் கண்மாய்கள் 12

மொத்தம் .. 41

கால்வாய்கள் 37

எல்லாம் நல்ல நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறது. பசலி 1-க்கு ரூ. 2,400 (ரூபாய் இரண்டாயிரத்தி நானூறு) வரை மராமத்துச் சிலவு ஏற்படுகிறது. கண்மாயுள்வாயில் சாகுபடிக்கு நிலங்கள் விடப்பட்டவில்லை.

4. சுமார் நஞ்சை விரையடி ரூ. 235-0-0-ம் புஞ்சை குருக்கம் 25-0-0-ம் விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

5. அடங்கல், ரயத்துவாரி ஜமா வசூல், பாக்கி விபரம் தெரிபுக்கூடிய 1-க்கு விசு புஸ்தகம், சாகுபடிக் கணக்கு, புள்ளிக்கணக்கு, கண்டு முதல் கணக்கு, ரொக்கமாக வசூலிக்கப்படும் துகை களுக்குரிய அச்சடி ரசீது, நெல் ரயத்துகள் அளக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதற்கு களஞ்சியம் அச்சடி ரசீது வகையராக்கள்.

6. கணக்கு இத்துடன் சேர்த்திருக்கிறது.

7. பட்டாதாரிபமிருந்து உள்புள்ளியாக சுமார் 410 பேர்களுக்கு 395 கலவிரையடி நிலம் விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த வகையில் உள்புள்ளிகள் மூலம் மேல்வாரதாருக்கு தீர்வை ரூ. 537-1-2 வசூலாகிறது.

8. கிடையாது.

9. கிடையாது.

10. பிரைவேட் நிலம் சுமார் 319-9-1-8 கல விரையடியும் 530-11-2 குருக்கமும் முன் காலம் முதல் ஏற்பட்டது.

11. செமுகை கிராமம் தவிர மற்ற கிராமங்கள் பூராவும் கவர்ன்மெண்டு சர்வேயாகி இருக்கிறது.

தேவகோட்டை ஜமீன் கிராமங்களின் 1346-ம் ஜமா வசூல் பாக்கி கணக்கு.

நெய்ப்பரும் கிராமமும்.	பசலி.	1346-ம் பசலி.			1937-ம் மூல நலம்பரம் முடியவசூல்.			பாக்கி.
		ரூ.	அ.	பை.	ரூ.	அ.	பை.	
1 இரவிசேரி	1346	6,732	15	8	4,472	14	8	2,290 1 0
2 தானியூர்	டி	1,750	8	1	1,448	11	7	301 12 6
3 இலக்கினி வயல்	டி	617	14	1	581	8	10	36 5 3
4 சிரகிலிமடை	டி	291	4	1	257	5	1	33 15 0
5 வடயானேந்தல்	டி	65	6	1	63	13	6	1 8 7
6 அகிலாண்டி வயல்	டி	28	6	3	24	11	11	3 10 4
7 கல்லாண்டிவட்டி	டி	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 தனக்காவயல்	டி	736	15	6	482	12	2	254 3 4
9 தச்சவயல்	டி	383	7	1	256	5	0	127 2 1
10 நல்லாங்குடி	டி	1,373	1	1	1,163	13	11	209 3 2
11 சாத்திகோட்டை	டி	840	7	11	637	12	9	202 11 2
12 மாவிடுத்திக்கோட்டை	டி	1,560	2	11	1,190	1	10	370 1 1
13 கடகம்பட்டி	டி	648	9	0	445	15	10	202 9 2
14 பாப்பானேந்தல்	டி	204	0	6	193	10	7	10 5 11
15 வசந்தனி	டி	553	9	0	288	0	3	265 8 9
16 நாகனி	டி	304	4	10	162	10	4	141 10 6
17 மஞ்சனி	டி	469	14	9	326	13	5	143 1 4
18 தானானேந்தல்	டி	402	10	8	176	10	6	226 0 2
19 நெட்டேந்தல்	டி	282	2	2	153	15	9	128 2 5
20 கோடிக்கோட்டை	டி	824	8	8	418	3	2	406 5 6
21 சிவந்தாங்கோட்டை	டி	277	11	6	159	15	3	117 12 3
22 திருமணவயல்	டி	3,538	1	9	2,506	13	6	1,031 4 3
23 சித்தானூர்	டி	1,742	3	10	1,485	7	1	256 12 9
24 செஞ்சை	டி	2,138	6	3	1,917	1	6	221 4 9
மொத்தம் .. .. .	..	25,796	11	8	18,815	4	5	6,981 7 3

AL. AR. RM. VALLAYAN CHETTIYAR,
Zamindar.

H. Q. P. III-11-A

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. Al. Ar. Rm. Vellayan Chettiyar Avargal, Zamindar of Devakottai, dated 24th February 1938.

No. 1.—Statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in villages in the Devakottai zamin estate of Ramnad district.

Taram and quality of the soil.	Wet (Tanks).		Garden (Wells).		Dry (Manavari).		Whether rent is paid in kind or in cash.	Nature and number of crops raised on			Date since which the existing rent have been in force and their prior history.	Whether the rent was enhanced, and if so, when and how?	Remarks.
	Rate per acre.	Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.	Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.	Taram and quality of the soil.		Wet.	Garden.	Dry.			
நெல் வகையறு ..	RS. A. P. 0 11 3	.. ..	RS. A. P. .. ..	.. ..	RS. A. P.	தானியம்.	நெல், ராசி வகையறு.	..	..	..	} நீடித்த காலமாய் நடந்து வருகிறது.	இல்லை.	
மாணியம்.	..	..	5 3 7	வரகு, ராசி வகையறு.	1 11 0	சொக்கம்.	..	கத்திரி, மிளகாய் வகையறு.	..				
				எல்லா தினக.	1 11 0	பெ	ராசி, மிளகாய், வரகு வகையறு.	..			

No. 2.—Statement showing the number of tanks and their conditions and extent of ayacut under them in the estate of Devakottai zamin, Ramnad district.

Number and name of tank.	Name of village in which the tank is situated.	Present condition.	Ayacut area. ACS.	Extent assigned in tank-beds. ACS.	Amount spent for the improvement of tank shown in column (1). Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
இராசேரி டிவிஷன்.	செம்பாய்க் கணமாய்.	இராசேரி ..	516'57			
	கைக்குடி கணமாய்.					
	சேங்கை என்சிற மேலக் கணமாய்.					
	கார்டேந்தல் கணமாய்					
	பெருமாக்கணமாய்.					
	மேலக்காட்டேந்தல்.					
	தாழையூர் கணமாய்.					
	சிறகிலிமடை கணமாய்.					
	உடையாளேந்தல் ..					
	அகிலாண்டியட்டி கணமாய்.					
தலக்காரூர்.	இலையினியர் கணமாய்.	நல்ல ஸ்திதியில் இருக்கிறது.				
	அனுக்கனேந்தல் ..					
	தட்டான் ஏந்தல் கணமாய்.					
	பெரிய கணமாய்					
	ஏந்தல் கணமாய்					
	புதுக் கணமாய்					
	கணமாய் ..					
	ஷே ..					
	ஷே ..					
	ஷே ..					
விசந்தவர்.	பெரிய கணமாய்	விசந்தவர் ..	246'14			
	பாலேந்தல் ..					
	பெரிய கணமாய்					
	ஷே ..					
	ஷே ..					
	ஷே ..					
	ஷே ..					
	ஷே ..					
	ஷே ..					
	ஷே ..					
சித்தானூர் டிவிஷன்.	கணமாய் ..	சித்தானூர் ..	340'83			
	ஷே ..					
	பெரிய கணமாய்					
	ஏந்தல் கணமாய்.					
	கணமாய் ..					
	ஷே ..					
	ஷே ..					
	ஷே ..					
	ஷே ..					
	ஷே ..					
திருமணபூர் டிவிஷன்.	பெரிய கணமாய்	திருமணபூர் ..	217'94			
	வயலிச்சியேந்தல்.					
	கடம்பரை ஏந்தல்					
	தென்னம்புரபூர்					
	தென்னம்புரபூர்					
	வடக்கு ஏந்தல்.					
	கிரையால் ஏந்தல் ..					
	இடயன் ஏந்தல் ..					
	இடயன் வடக்கு					
	ஏந்தல்.					
மானம்புரபூர் ஏந்தல்.						
மானம்புரபூர் வடக்கு						
ஏந்தல்.						
மார்க்கண்டம்பட்டி						
ஏந்தல்.						

No. 3.—Statement showing the particulars of accounts kept for revenue administration in the estate of Devakottai zamin, Ramnad district.

In the office.	In the village.	System of accounting.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
சாகுபடி புள்ளி விவரப்படி பதிவு ரிஜிஸ்டர்.	ஜமாபந்தி பாக்கி விவரம் கண்ட தெ. 1 நமூனா ரயத்தவாரி விவரப்படி அடங்கல்.	பசலிதோரும் ஜமாபந்தி கணக்கு முடிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது.	
ஜமாபந்தி பாக்கி கணக்கு.	சாகுபடி புள்ளி விவரப்படி கணக்கு பதிவு ரிஜிஸ்டர்.		
ஜமாபந்தி கோஷ்பாரு ரொக்கச் சிட்டா.	ரொக்கமாக வசூலிக்கப்படும் தகைக்கு அச்சடித்த ரசீது புக.		
வளஞ்சியம் சிட்டா.	ஷே வசூலுக்கு குறிப்பு புக.		
கிராம வசூல் காட்ட கூடிய வசூல் ஜாபிதா.	நெல்லாக அளக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதற்கு களஞ்சியம் அச்சடித்த கணக்கு.		
சூட் ரிஜிஸ்டர்.			
டிக்கிரி ரிஜிஸ்டர்.			

140. 2.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of rent (kist) from each village in the Devakotta zamin estate, Ramnad district.

Number and name of villages.	Faali 1344.			Faali 1345.			Faali 1346.			Arrears till the end of Faali 1343 as it stood on 1st January 1938.	Remarks.	
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st January 1938.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st January 1938.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 இரவிசேரி ..	4,054 7 3	2,537 9 4	1,516 13 11	6,310 9 11	4,546 0 0	1,764 7 11	6,762 15 8	4,472 14 8	2,290 1 0	4,805 6 0		
2 தாழைபூர் ..	1,162 9 7	945 15 8	216 9 11	1,938 10 2	1,682 3 7	256 6 7	1,750 8 1	1,448 11 7	301 13 6	609 10 5		
3 இலக்கணியவயல் ..	517 4 4	505 6 1	11 14 3	640 13 11	613 14 1	26 15 10	617 14 1	572 1 6	45 12 7	166 7 2		
4 சிரிமலை ..	191 2 11	186 14 8	4 4 3	300 10 6	299 10 5	1 0 1	291 4 1	257 5 1	33 15 0	33 10 9		
5 உடையானேந்தல் ..	50 2 2	48 14 4	1 3 10	94 7 7	93 5 8	1 1 11	65 6 1	63 13 6	1 8 7	10 1 5		
6 அலிவாண்டியவயல் ..	15 2 2	14 15 10	0 2 4	32 15 0	31 8 2	1 6 10	28 6 3	24 11 11	3 10 4	15 2 6		
7 அனுக்கனேந்தல் ..	165 7 4	165 3 4	0 4 0	171 13 8	170 14 4	0 15 4	129 7 9	113 12 11	15 10 10	26 9 6		
8 தட்டான்வயல் ..	134 9 4	132 12 5	1 12 11	120 2 1	117 6 7	2 11 6	96 15 5	89 11 11	7 3 6	20 14 2		
மொத்தம் ..	6,290 13 1	4,537 11 8	1,753 1 5	9,610 2 10	7,555 0 10	2,055 2 0	9,742 13 5	7,043 3 1	2,699 10 4	5,687 13 11		
9 தளக்காவயல் ..	504 2 7	241 10 7	262 8 0	930 6 0	715 3 2	215 2 10	736 15 6	482 12 2	254 3 4	2,177 1 11		
10 தச்சவயல் ..	394 7 10	296 12 2	97 11 8	373 14 7	310 7 1	63 7 6	383 7 1	256 3 4	127 3 9	558 12 11		
11 நல்லாங்குடி ..	452 9 7	181 1 2	271 8 5	1,172 13 3	1,033 8 6	139 4 9	1,373 1 1	1,163 13 11	209 3 2	2,203 11 10		
12 சாத்திக்கோட்டை ..	373 11 2	124 9 11	249 1 3	1,067 10 0	905 1 2	162 8 10	840 7 11	637 12 9	202 11 2	1,413 1 11		
13 மால்குடிக்கோட்டை ..	788 8 3	682 11 1	100 18 2	1,593 11 8	1,419 13 11	173 13 9	1,560 2 11	1,190 1 10	370 1 1	519 4 0		
14 தடகம்பட்டி ..	404 12 11	279 1 7	125 11 4	769 14 0	557 5 1	212 8 11	648 9 0	429 13 3	218 11 9	2,831 4 8		
15 பாப்பானேந்தல் ..	12 11 4	8 4 3	4 7 1	119 0 11	114 7 1	4 9 10	244 0 6	193 10 7	10 5 11	33 6 4		
மொத்தம் ..	2,925 15 8	1,814 2 9	1,111 12 11	6,027 6 5	5,055 14 0	971 8 5	5,746 12 0	4,354 3 10	1,392 8 2	9,736 11 7		
16 வசந்தனி ..	448 2 11	231 2 8	217 0 3	677 4 10	489 11 0	187 9 10	553 9 0	288 0 3	265 8 9	882 5 0		
17 நாகனி ..	225 1 9	129 14 0	95 3 9	600 10 5	426 5 2	174 5 3	304 4 10	162 10 4	141 10 6	309 4 8		
18 மஞ்சனி ..	297 1 4	213 10 6	83 6 10	640 11 10	582 3 1	58 8 9	469 14 9	326 13 5	143 1 4	361 11 6		
19 தாழானேந்தல் ..	372 9 9	259 5 6	113 4 3	359 9 4	162 4 1	197 5 3	402 10 8	176 10 6	226 0 2	814 1 8		
20 ஒட்டேந்தல் ..	227 1 9	158 3 6	68 14 3	267 5 8	180 11 9	86 9 11	267 5 8	180 11 9	86 9 11	364 5 5		
21 கோடிக்கோட்டை ..	505 5 1	252 11 0	252 10 1	860 9 10	673 1 5	187 8 5	824 8 8	418 3 2	406 5 6	757 3 5		
22 சிவந்தாங்கோட்டை ..	142 6 2	57 0 9	85 5 5	311 3 7	220 12 10	90 6 9	277 11 6	159 15 3	117 12 3	531 3 2		
மொத்தம் ..	2,217 12 9	1,301 15 11	915 12 10	3,717 7 6	2,735 1 4	982 6 2	3,100 1 1	1,713 0 8	1,387 0 5	4,020 2 10		
23 திருமணவயல் ..	2,516 4 7	1,571 2 4	945 2 3	4,161 7 7	3,413 10 4	747 13 3	3,538 1 9	2,519 7 0	1,018 10 9	5,942 14 3		
24 செனுகை ..	517 13 10	450 6 6	67 7 4	653 5 11	602 2 7	51 3 4	525 9 5	367 2 10	158 6 7	323 2 9		
25 சிவனூர் ..	77 4 3	67 14 3	9 6 0	82 11 3	62 10 3	20 1 0	69 5 6	26 4 0	43 1 6	26 0 0		
26 புதுக்குறிச்சி ..	120 0 3	81 14 2	38 2 1	120 7 2	85 1 8	35 5 6	137 3 7	78 5 5	58 14 2	25 4 7		
மொத்தம் ..	715 2 4	600 2 11	114 15 5	856 8 4	749 14 6	106 9 10	732 2 6	471 12 3	260 6 3	374 7 4		
27 சித்தானூர் ..	1,004 0 2	987 10 4	16 5 10	1,954 13 11	1,873 13 2	81 0 9	1,742 3 10	1,485 7 1	256 12 9	39 1 3		
28 குறிச்சிவயல் ..	181 9 5	181 9 5	..	627 13 5	622 11 7	5 1 10	398 8 0	345 12 3	52 11 9	3 1 6		
மொத்தம் ..	1,185 9 7	1,169 3 9	16 5 10	2,582 11 6	2,496 8 9	86 2 7	2,140 11 10	1,831 3 4	309 8 6	42 2 9		
ஆகமொத்தம் ..	15,851 10 0	10,994 7 4	4,857 2 8	26,955 12 0	22,006 1 9	4,949 10 3	25,000 10 7	17,932 14 2	7,067 12 5	25,804 4 8		

Devakotta Zamin

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART III

No. 5.—Statement showing the number of under-tenants and the amount realized by the pattadars by sub-letting their lands in the Estate of Devakottai zamin, Ramnad district.

Number and name of village.	Total number of pattadars.	How many pattadars have sub-let.	Wet (tanks).			Garden (wells.)			Dry (manavari).			Remarks.			
			Number and nature of crops raised.	Amount realized by the pattadar by sub-letting.		Number and nature of crops raised.	Amount realized by the pattadars by sub-letting.		Number and nature of crops raised.	Amount realized by the pattadar by sub-letting.					
				(4)	Rs.		A.	P.		(6)	Rs.		A.	P.	(8)	Rs.	A.	P.
1 இரவிசேரி	990	450	எள்ளு	350	0	0	வான்பார் கத்திரி.	50	0	0	வாணம் நஞ்சை வாரு புஞ்சை.	300	0	0	
2 தாமழ்பூர்	150	50	பெ	35	0	0	மிளகாய் புஞ்சை.	10	0	0	பெ	100	0	0	
3 இளக்கணியல்	97	40	பெ	30	0	0	பெ	2	0	0	பெ	15	0	0	
4 சிரகிரிமடை	27	12	பெ	15	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 உடையானேந்தல்	15	5	பெ	5	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 அலிலாண்டியட்டி	17	2	பெ	3	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 அனுக்கனேந்தல்	8	4	பெ	5	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 தட்டானவயல்	5	3	பெ	3	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 தவக்காவயல்	124	60	நெல்	25	0	0	..	..	..	..	வாரு ராசி நஞ்சை.	100	0	0	
10 தச்சவயல்	87	50	பெ	10	0	0	..	..	..	..	பெ	150	0	0	
11 நல்லாங்குடி	108	55	பெ	25	0	0	..	..	..	..	பெ	30	0	0	
12 சாத்திக்கோட்டை	63	30	பெ	10	0	0	..	..	..	..	பெ	25	0	0	
13 மாவிரடுகோட்டை	139	70	பெ	25	0	0	..	..	..	..	பெ	250	0	0	
14 கடகம்பட்டி	88	50	பெ	20	0	0	..	..	..	..	பெ	150	0	0	
15 பாப்பானேந்தல்	11	5	பெ	5	0	0	..	..	..	..	பெ	2	0	0	
16 வசந்தனி	72	9	நெல் குருவிவாரு நஞ்சை.	4	10	0	..	..	..	..	நெல் ராசி வாரு நஞ்சை.	2	1	0	
17 நாகனி	33	6	பெ	2	12	0	..	..	..	..	பெ	1	11	0	
18 மஞ்சனி	44	8	பெ	5	1	0	..	..	..	..	பெ	4	11	0	
19 தாமனேந்தல்	60	11	பெ	0	6	0	..	..	..	..	பெ	12	4	0	
20 ஓட்டேந்தல்	42	8	பெ	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	பெ	6	12	0	
21 கோடிக் கோட்டை	78	11	பெ	3	9	0	..	..	..	..	பெ	4	1	0	
22 சிவந்தாங்கோட்டை	43	7	பெ	2	11	0	..	..	..	..	பெ	3	12	0	
23 சித்தானூர்	116	50	..	32	7	0	புஞ்சை	10	10	0	பெ	45	5	0	
24 குறிச்சிவயல்	36	..	..	..	..	..	பெ	10	4	0	பெ	..	..	..
25 திருடனவயல்	287	50	..	12	3	0	..	..	..	..	எள்ளு	91	4	0	
26 செஞ்சை	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 சிவனூர்	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 பகட்டுறிச்சி	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in respect of enfranchised whole or minor inam lands comprised in the villages of Devakottai zamin, Ramnad district.

Devadayam (Rate per acre.)			Brahmadayam (Rate per acre.)			Dharmadayam (Rate per acre.)			Service Inams (Rate per acre.)			Remarks.
Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	
(1)			(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	

Nil.

No. 7.—Statement showing the extent of forests in the estate of Devakottai zamin, Ramnad district.

Number and name of village.	Name of hills.	Extent.	Grazing fees.		Other sundry forest fees if any, with details.	Remarks.
			Cat. No.	Rate per head per annum.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)
		ACS.		RS. A. P.		

No. 8.—Statement showing the extent of pannai lands (private lands) in the estate of Devakottai zamin, Ramnad district.

Number and name of village.	Name of pannai.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Whether old or recent origin and the nature of acquisition.	Remarks.
		Extent.	Extent.	Extent.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		
1 இரவிசேரி டி.விஷன் .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..
2 தளக்காவயல் டி.விஷன் .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..
3 வசன்தனி டி.விஷன்	பண்ணை	5.76	..	9.62	} மாமூல் பண்ணை.	
மஞ்சனி	ஷே	0.74	..	12.10		
தாளனேந்தல்	ஷே	7.30	..	10.03		
வெட்டேந்தல்	ஷே .. .. .	..	..	4.74		
கோடிக்கோட்டை	ஷே	3.43	..	15.90		
சிவன் தாய்கோட்டை	ஷே	1.01	..	15.75		
4 இருமணியல் டி.விஷன்	ஷே	29.53	..	35.51		
5 சித்தானூர் டி.விஷன்	ஷே .. .. .	..	..	..
6 செனுகை டி.விஷன்	ஷே .. .. .	..	..	..

Answer.

பாதி செஸ் குடிகளிடம் வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது.

	Wet	Dry	ACRES.	CENTS.
Wet	277	59
Dry	22	50

கவர்ன்மெண்டு சர்வே ஆகியிருக்கிறது.

[Illegible],
Agent.

Memorandum by the Mittadar of Elayirampannai, Sattur taluk, Ramnad district.

1. The mita of Elayirampannai which originally belonged to the Zamindar of Maniyachi, Tinnevely district, has become divided in pursuance of decrees of civil courts for partition into (9) nine villages which have been separately registered and assessed to peshkash.

2. The total peshkash of Rs. 6,289 charged on the entire mita is 48.50 per cent of the then total rental value which has not shown any appreciable change till to-day.

3. The Mittadar is the present owner of the following villages by right of purchase in court-auction and by private purchase in the years 1925 and 1936. The rental values of these villages as found by the local revenue authorities when ascertaining the land cess for the triennium of Faslis 1346 to 1348 and the sums fixed for peshkash in respect of each are as under :—

Villages.	Rental value.			Peshkash.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Elayirampannai 10/16 (including Chockalingapuram).	1,659	15	5	838	15	0
Do. 5/16	635	6	8	392	7	0
Do. 1/3	2,611	9	3	1,288	8	2

4. The rates of rent prevailing in the mita and the acreage under each class of land are given below :—

	Dry.	Dry on wet.	Wet.	Garden.
10/16 village—				
Rate per acre	Rs. 0 9 6 to 1 3 7	Rs. 2 0 0 to 2 12 0	....	Cropwar rate.
Acreage	1,158-90	25-26	....	77-85
5/16 village—				
Rate per acre	Rs. 0 9 6 to 1 3 7	Rs. 2 12 0	....	Cropwar rate.
Acreage	360-66	8-05	....	37-93
1/3 village—				
Rate per acre	Rs. 0 10 3 to 1 13 10	Rs. 2 12 0 to 5 12 10	Rs. 2 12 0	Cropwar rate.
Acreage	1,761-99	5-86	11-68	75-05

5. The cropwar rates charged for garden per acre are :—

Rs. 16-8-0 for tobacco ; Rs. 13-12-0 for plantains ; Rs. 11 for chillies ; Rs. 4-15-0 for ragi ; and Rs. 2-12-0 for other varieties.

6. These rates have been prevailing in this mita from a long time past. The cropwar rates stated above were however questioned by the ryots in suits filed by them in R.S. Nos. 184 to 227 of 1923 on the file of the Sub-Collector, Sivakasi and again in appeals therefrom in A.S. Nos. 408 to 444 of 1927 on the file of the District Court of Ramnad wherein the claims of the land holder to such rates have been upheld in October 1929.

7. Subsequent to the decision in the above suits some of the ryots holding garden pattas came to terms with the mittadar under registered agreements by which a uniform rate of Rs. 11-8-0 per cctah (i.e., Rs. 7-1-4 per acre) is alone payable by them irrespective of the number and nature of crops.

8. The average rates of rent for the above classes of lands in the mitta are worked out below:—

	Acreage.	Rental average per acre.					
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.			
Dry	3,301.55	3,642	13	9	1	1	8
Dry on wet	89.47	98	8	11	2	8	4
Garden	190.83	1,038	0	4	5	7	0
Wet	11.58	31	14	6	2	12	0

9. There has been no survey of the mitta and it is therefore necessary that survey should be made and record of rights prepared at the cost of the Mittadar and the ryots in equal shares.

10. There is a small tank which is properly maintained and the present mittadar holds the major portion of the ayacut.

[Illegible],

Memorandum by the Agent, Mitta Arikalvadi, Arkonam taluk, North Arcot district.

I.—Wet Rs. 2-10-1 to Rs. 13-2-6 per acre.

Dry Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per acre.

(a) *Growing crops*.—Dry single crop and wet single crop (sometimes second crop).

With the facilities of wells.

Groundnut, gingelly, redgram, ragi and cholam and casurina in dry lands and only paddy in wet lands.

(b) *Quality of the soil*.—Sandy black soil.

(c) *Facilities for irrigation*.—Chiefly wells and a small tank of two months capacity and two spring channels out of which one main spring channel lies within the boundary of next village (Ilupathandalam) at present not in good order for want of repairs and under litigation pending in the High Court. The other water channel leading from the Kallar river ceases to be in existence since about 30 years.

(d) *Date of existing rent in force and their prior history*.—(1) This is a permanently settled village and was originally endowed to one, Manila Chinniah Mudali, along with some four villages nearby and the name of mitta was awarded some hundred years ago and the rates of rent were settled permanently during his time in the 19th century. The rate of peshcash to be paid by the mittadar to the Government is about 50 per cent and the conditions between the zamindar and the ryots are that they must pay a fixed rate of rent as shown above in paragraph 1 irrespective of whether they raise single or double crop or leave the land waste. The rate of rent (about 50 per cent) was fixed by the Government during the time of Mr. Barnard, Head Assistant Collector in the Chittoor district, when the above spring channels and the flood channel of Kallar river were in good condition.

II. *Customary levies or cesses collected*.—Collecting in kind "Maries" for totis or otherwise called vettis at the rate of two marakkals of paddy and a bundle of harvesting crop for cawny (133 cents).

III (a).—Number of tanks two.

(b) Other water sources. Spring channels two.

(1) Mettu Kasam (under dispute).

(2) Palla Kasam.

Other channels—

Flood channel one.

Vellakal—

River channel from Kallar.

(c) *Conditions of channels*.—(1) Mettu Kasam spring channel takes off within the limits of Ilupathandalam village about one mile from this village and is now the subject of litigation pending in the High Court; it is not in good condition at present. The present proprietors, who have come into possession in 1933, have taken steps to restore it to the village.

(2) Palla Kasam spring channel within the zamin limits is the only source supplying water for three months during the rainy season when there is no failure of monsoon.

(3) Flood channel coming from the dry lands of Ilupathandalam village limits leads directly into the big tank which is not now in use owing to the obstruction within the Ilupathandalam limits.

(4) River channel from the Kallar river in Samudrayampettai limits about three miles from the tank passing through the Ilupathandalam limits flows into the small and big tank of this village. Some 20 years ago there was a *Man-kondam*, viz., mud bund raised across the Kallar river so as to divert the water from the river through this channel into the tank. Now this channel has been obstructed in other two village limits and therefore the supply from the river has been stopped and so it is also not in use.

Conditions of tanks.—(1) Chittery or small tank which is about 8 cawnys or 10·64 acres in extent in good condition ; combines with big tank.

(2) Peri eri or big tank which is about 23½ cawnys or 31 acres in extent has a capacity of about two months supply including chittery supply and it is in good condition.

(d) *Maintenance of sources.*—The above tanks were recently repaired by the mittadar at a cost of Rs. 1,674-1-2 as the tanks had not been repaired by any of the previous mittadars for over 40 years and the amount has been spent for the construction of two masonry sluices newly opened by the present proprietors as there were mud sluices in existence before and also towards earth work for the tanks, repairs of Vellakal, Athukal, Palla Kasa Kal and Mettu Kasa Kal.

The mittadar is expected to spend about Rs. 50 for the repairs of tanks only and the petty repairs to the said tanks and to the channels should be done by the tenants according to the conditions or terms of the muchilika ; the above repairs were executed by the mittadar specially in the interests of the village as there were no repairs for a long period by the previous mittadars.

(e) Extent of tank beds which has been assigned for cultivation is 3-12-0 cawnys or 5·07 acres.

IV—The extent of waste lands assigned since 1908 is 16-11-0 cawnees or 22·39 acres.

V—*Administration of accounts for revenue.*—(a) The system of accounting the revenue is a permanent one which never varies or alters as the mitta is a permanently settled village, according to the settled kist bandi.

(b) The accounts which are kept for Revenue Administration—

(1) Daily tandals or collection account book.

(2) Ledger and demand, collection and balance accounts.

VI—*The total demand and collection of each village in the estate.*—This mitta contains only one village.

Demand.						Collection (including cesses).		
Land revenue.			Cesses.			Total.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
2,407	1	6	150	8	4	2,557	9	10
						2,314	14	2

VII—*Rates of sub-lease.*—Seven pattadars are subletting their lands and for their dry lands the rate is three times the assessment and for the wet the rate is 8 kalams of paddy or about Rs. 20 per 133 cents (cawny).

VIII—*The prevailing rates of rent in inams, etc.*—The rates are more or less equal to the zamin rates.

Service inam rates.—Extent 41-3-2 cawnees. Quit rent or jodi Rs. 219-0-1.

IX—*About the forest.*—There is no reserved forest and there are no fees to collect.

About six cawnees or eight acres of unreserved forest called Mullu thope is in the possession of the mittadars.

X—*The extent of private land.*—

Wet	..	15	10	4	cawnys or	20·82	acres.
Dry	..	73	0	11	do.	98·00	„
		88	10	15	do.	118·82	„

Out of this old private land is—

Dry	..	23	0	14	cawnees or	30.59	acres.
Wet	..	4	11	0	Do.	6.02	acres.
Of recent origin acquired under revenue sales—							
Dry	..	49	15	13	cawnees or	66.05	acres.
Wet	..	10	15	4	Do.	14.05	acres.

XI—*About survey.*—This is an unsurveyed village.

XII—*Documents relating to the estate and title.*—Nil.

A. APPALASWAMI,
Agent to Mittadars.

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. A. V. K. V. Sakkariah Pandariyar Avargal, Zamindar of Vettavalam.

True copy of the historical document showing the origin of the Vettavalam estate, title and enjoyment thereof.

Vettavalam is an ancient, impartible and inalienable zamindari in the Tiruvannamalai taluk of the North Arcot district, Madras Presidency. It comprises thirteen villages situate in three taluks, namely, Tiruvannamalai, Tirukkoyilur and Villupuram. Its annual revenue is about Rs. 30,000 and the peshkash payable to Government is Rs. 70.

About five hundred years ago, during the days of the Carnatic Kings, the countries between Madura and Tirupati were infested with robbers and binditti, and their depredations could better be imagined than described. The residents of those places who had lost all their resources by the sudden visits of the outlaws removed themselves to far off villages and settled there. The then Royar Ruler sent for the ancestors of the present zamindar of Vettavalam and desired them to rehabilitate the vacant towns and to revive the management of the temple at Tiruvannamalai, and if they did, promised to reward them with the Pargana of Vettavalam and some taluks in Gingi as jaghirs. They devised all means in their power and accomplished their mission. Besides obtaining the jaghirs, they found themselves places as guards over 560 villages in the town of Gingi, Tiruvannamalais, etc. The rule of the Royars was subsequently overthrown and the Mahrattas grew into power. The territory of Gingi then came under their sway. The polygars of Vettavalam rendered yeoman service to the successive rulers and maintained their position with becoming grace and dignity. In the wars between the French and the English, they took a prominent part and helped the latter to an appreciable extent. When the Carnatic was ceded to the British Government, the then polygar of Vettavalam was in full possession of his palayam, consisting of thirty-five villages of which five were shrotriyams. He paid to the Carnatic Government a peshkash of Rs. 4,000, besides a nazarana of Rs. 1,000 annually. In addition to the palayam of Vettavalam, he possessed the kavalli jurisdiction over and emoluments from 377 sirkar villages amounting in grain and land to above 3,000 pagodas annually.

The palayam was resumed by the Collector, Captain Graham, in 1802, without any authority either from the Revenue Board or Government. On receipt of the letter in which he reported its resumption, the Board desired to know by what authority he had resumed it, and, in reply Captain Graham stated that he had done so of his own motion in order to ascertain and report fully the extent of the resources of the palayam. At the time of its resumption he allowed the polygar to continue in the enjoyment of his kavalli emoluments which together with a tenth of the net revenue of the palayam was paid to him till 1804. The same year his allowance was increased to one-third of the net revenue of the palayam but, shortly after, his kavalli fees were altogether resumed. In 1806, fifteen per cent of these fees was settled upon him as a pension in common with other Menkavalgars of the district.

The polygar's allowance was sanctioned as a substitute for the revenue of the palayam while under the Collector's management for the purpose of settling the amount of permanent jamma to be assessed. The Government expressly declared their intention at the time of granting the allowance of restoring the estate at a future period to the polygar on zamindari tenure.

The kavalli pension was granted to the polygar out of policy with a view to remedy the disorderly state of the district consequent on the sudden abolition of the kavalli system which took the bread off from the mouths of a large body of active enterprising people whose local knowledge and habits eminently qualified them to gain a livelihood by plundering the inhabitants. The pension was not declared hereditary. The allowances continued to be paid up to 1861 when the Board addressed the Government recommending the discontinuance of the kavalli pension on the ground that it was not hereditary and that these fees were the wages of services which were no longer required under the new system of police then introduced.

As regards the polygar's allowance, the Board, in the same year, urged on the Government the necessity and justice of redeeming the pledge originally given them of restoring the village on zamindari tenure and of issuing an istimidar sanad and resuming the temporary allowance granted in lieu of the emoluments of the resumed villages. At the same time they directed the Collector to ascertain whether the then polygar was disposed to acquiesce in the proposed arrangement and in communication with him to fix upon such villages as might equal in yearly revenue the average of his polygar pension during the years in which he had received it. The Collector reported that the polygar acquiesced in the Board's wishes in waiving all claims to the palayam on consideration of receiving thirteen villages in lieu thereof whose revenue (amounting to star pagodas 1,419—3—27) should be equivalent in value to the amount of his polygar pension, and that he desired that these villages might be granted to him free of rent. The Government sanctioned these proposals on the 15th July 1816, but no istimidar sanad was then issued.

The zamindar of Vettavalam trace their descent to Vasantha Vanadha Raya Bandariyar. He was succeeded by his own son Periyar. Next came his son, Ponniiyar. His successor was Arunachella Vasantha Krishna Vanadha Raya Bandariyar. The zamindar in 1814 was his son Thandavaraya Bandariyar. As he had no male issue he adopted his younger brother Namasivaya Bandariyar who ruled from 1814 to 1830. His adopted son Vasantharaya Bandariyar was in charge of the estate from 1830 to 1855. Arunachella Vasantha Krishna Raya Bandariyar the second grandson of Sakkarayya, the son of the founder of the family, who had been adopted by the former zamindar in 1855 ruled over the estate till 1869. He adopted his nephew, brother's son A. V. K. V. Appaswami Bandariyar who lived till 1883, when his brother Sri A. V. K. V. Sakkaraya Bandariyar Avargal succeeded to the zamin. On his death in the end of 1912 his son Sri A. V. K. V. Tirugnana Sambhanda Bandariyar Avargal was declared zamindar.

During the days of Arunachella Vasantha Krishna Vanadha Raya Bandariyar and his successor, A. V. K. V. Appaswami Bandariyar, the estate improved considerably. They put a stop to the gosha system that was observed in the palace and took their ladies on pilgrimage to far off places. They were very popular with their tenants and the public, and the successive Collectors of the district held them in great esteem. They took a lively interest in promoting the objects of the Vadalur Enlightenment Sabha, started by Ramalingaswami by granting it money, land, etc.

In communicating the amount of peshkash to be paid by the polygar, Mr. Hyde, Collector, on the 27th July 1817 by mistake fixed it at twenty pagodas or seventy rupees, instead of at ten pagodas. In 1849 on a search being made in the records of the Collector's office for revising the list of estates, the mistake was discovered and reported to the Board by the Collector Mr. Davis. The Board recommended to the Government to sanction the reduction of the peshkash to ten pagodas as originally fixed, but they declined to do so on the ground that the higher rate was formerly communicated to the polygar who raised no objection, and that it had been in force for upwards of fifty years. It was in 1871, that Sannad-i-Milk was granted to Sri A. V. K. V. Appaswami Bandariyar. He was the recipient of the following certificate of honour on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi:—

By Command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, "this certificate is presented in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Empress of India, to M.R.Ry. Arunachella Vasantha Krishna Vanadha Raya Appaswami Bandariyar Avargal, Zamindar of Vettavalam, in recognition of his family claims and the valuable service rendered by his ancestors, in recognition of which the zamindari was bestowed upon his family in 1816."

(Sd.) BUCKINGHAM.

1st January 1877.

Whenever the zamindar and his predecessors went out of their place on business or on pilgrimage they were accompanied by all the paraphernalia of royalty such as drum, silver mace, flags, elephant, horse, camel, five-coloured umbrella, etc.

During the minority of Sri A. V. K. V. Sakkaraiya Bandariyar the estate was managed by Mr. Kanakasabhai Pillai. With an aversion to live in the place situated in the Vettavalam fort as almost all the former Polygars had no male issue, the young zamindar had a bungalow built for himself in the village called Veerapandi attached to the Tirukkoyilur taluk and resided there till 1883, when he was married. He remained for a year in the old fort at Vettavalam and then removed himself to the bungalow at Veerapandi. He insisted on his tenants and relations being highly religious and to abstain from all intoxicating beverages. He went on pilgrimage to many religious places. In 1891, a son, the subject of this sketch, was born to him. He laid proper

roads, built bungalows for Government officials on tour, got proper tanks sunk for irrigating his villages, opened river channels, and in this way increased the revenue to an appreciable extent. Under the orders of the Government of Madras he had the privilege to fine to the extent of Rs. 3 in each case such of the village officers of the estate as fell under section 11, Act II of 1894.

The zamindar resided permanently in his bungalow at the Veerapandi village, while his offices were held in the fort at Vettavalam under the departmental heads. He visited the place in his headquarters on festive occasions such as Pongal and Deepavali and held a darbar when a salute of nine guns were fired. He established boarding schools at Veerapandi and Vettavalam and gave scholarships to a large number of poor and deserving students. He built choultries and poor-houses at both the places. For the proper management of the estate the zamindar formed various departments such as revenue, treasury, forest, temple, store, record and irrigation and employed competent men for them. During his time twelve men incapacitated for work were granted pension. He paid decent sums of money every year for the performance of important ceremonies in some of the temples situated at Palni, Kumbakonam, Sri Sankarachari Matam, Tiruvaduthurai Matam, Vriddhachalam, Tirukkoyilur, Chidambaram, Parvatipuram, Tiruvannamalai, etc. He got the wedding ceremonies of many poor Brahman young men celebrated at his cost and gave large grants of lands and money to the Agasteeswaraswami temple at Vettavalam. He made proper arrangements for the education of his son and took him to Chidambaram where the latter attended the Pachiappa's High School for eight years and made good progress in his studies. His wedding was celebrated in 1909 on a grand scale at Tiruvannamalai. Before the death of his father the young gentleman received a good training in the estate management. The present zamindar Sri A. V. K. V. Tirugnana Sambhanda Bandariyar Avargal visited Madras in December 1912 and interviewed His Excellency the Governor of Madras. He has been managing the estate for the last three years with much credit to himself and benefit to his tenants. The former zamindars till the regime of Sri Venkataraya Bandariyar held the management of the famous Arunachaleswarar temple at Tiruvannamalai and when the Government of Madras established district committees to look after the temples, he resigned the office but nevertheless he gave away as gifts to the temple his palace elephant and ten pagodas. The ceremonies instituted by the zamindars centuries ago are still being performed at the temple and their cost is met by the estate.

The estate of Vettavalam is situated to the south of Gingi and to the east of Tiruvannamalai. Its ancient fortress measuring a furlong and a half in length is at the foot of the hills. It has four spacious buildings, three bridges and a fine tank with a large garden of various kinds of trees at its bund. To the west of the fort there is the battlefield. The water in the well at the foot of the hills near the fort was examined by many sanitary officers and pronounced to contain some important mineral properties conducive to health. Two and half miles from Vettavalam there are two hills known as Pakkam and Durgam on which are a fort, large tanks, summer residences of the former zamindars and gardens.

It is traditionally believed that during the days of Ponnaiyar, the third of the Polygars referred to above, the idol of Manonmani Amman brought from Madura to Vettavalam was stolen away that after a time when he proceeded to Arcot to pay his respects to the Nawab, the Goddess appeared to him in a dream and said that she was in the possession of a butcher, that he repaired to the latter, paid him a decent sum of money and brought the idol and that he placed it on the terrace of the palace and got the usual daily ceremonies performed by Brahmans. The present zamindar has a separate temple built for it and has made large grants of land for its upkeep.

The following mystic origin is attached to the land in the midst of the tank at Vettavalam which is parched up at all times of the year. On a festive occasion while the most important tutelary deity of the palace Sri Poovathi Amman was being carried in procession the anklet on one of the feet of the palace horse which had accompanied it dropped on the green plot in the middle of that tank. After the animal had reached the palace the loss of the ornament was discovered and a thorough search for it proved futile. The following day the grass on the whole surface seemed destroyed as if by fire, and the ornament was found lying there. Thenceforward the land has remained in the same state without anything growing on it.

The zamindars of Vettavalam have, from time immemorial, been famous for their piety, charitable disposition and loyalty to the British Throne. All important occasions from the Jubilee celebrations of the illustrious reign of the Queen Empress Victoria to the last Delhi Darbar were commemorated in the estate on a grand scale to bring home to its tenants the importance of and the advantages derived from the British Rule. The zamindars are as a rule strict vegetarians and total abstainers. The present

young zamindar who was trained by his father under his personal supervision bids fair to be a model nobleman. He has many years of useful and active life before him. He has the co-operation and advice of the manager Mr. Appavu Nainar, his brother-in-law, who has acquired a thorough knowledge of the estate affairs having worked for a long time under the former zamindar.

Sunnudi-I-Milkeut Istimrar, or Deed of permanent Property granted by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, to Appasami Bandari, Zamindar of Vettavalam.

Whereas for a long series of years your estate of Vettavalam consisting of the villages hereinafter named has been held on a terminable tenure by yourself and your predecessors, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on you a permanent property in it, it is hereby declared that the assessment of your estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1280 at the annual sum of Rs. 70 which said sum of rupees seventy shall be and is hereby accordingly declared by this sunnud to be the permanent annual jumma of your estate, payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by you.

2. This permanent assessment of the land-tax on your estate is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the sayar, or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars; exclusive of lakheraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your estate) and exclusive of all lands and roooms heretofore appropriated to the support of village and police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included according to the custom and practice of the country under the several heads above stated.

3. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed the remissions which may have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season shall now cease and never be revived, and if you should fail to discharge your engagements your estate and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of your failure, and as often as you shall fail to pay the amount of your permanent assessment according to the monthly instalments set forth in your kistbandi hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by you shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar or other similar instrument, by Madras Act Number Two of 1864, entitled an Act to consolidate the laws for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Madras Presidency, or by any law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper either by sale, gift, or otherwise your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your estate; such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the courts and officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws or to the regulations of the British Government, but unless such sale, gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift, or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor shall such transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on your entire estate previously to such transfer, but your whole estate shall continue to be answerable for the total land-tax in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of your estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature or in the event of the transfer of any part of your estate by gift, sale or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire estate and of the portion of your estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may

be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent jumma on your estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate, so that, if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen nor any increase of the fixed jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the estate.

7. An order that you may at all times be entitled to comply with the conditions of the sixth article of this sunnad, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your estate when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your estate. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature or the order of an officer of Government as may be determined by law. In the event of your having or of your under-farmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute at your own peril a suit, in any court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial; but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous regular process, or without the order of a competent officer of Government you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature or the order of an officer of Government, you shall in the first instance select a successor from the family of the last incumbent provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam, but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

8. You shall aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions and you shall inquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in your estate.

9. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots for a rent either in money or in kind and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a patta or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every condition of the engagement and you shall grant or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your cabooleat, you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers or ryots for the pattas and receipts above mentioned, you shall be liable to be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction, and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by such court to the complainant.

10. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations, to render allegiance to the British Government and to obey all the laws and regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment herein-named the Estate of Vettavalam.

11. List of villages composing the Estate of Vettavalam—

(1) Vettavalam.	}	In Trinomalay taluk.
(2) Kallayi.		
(3) Agaram.		
(4) Kaniyampundi.		
(5) Kannankuppam.		
(6) Anakkamalai.	}	In Villapuram taluk.
(7) Gudalur.		
(8) Alampadi.		
(9) Malipattu.	}	In Trikalore taluk.
(10) Athichinnur.		
(11) Ethirampattu.		
(12) Virapandy.		
(13) Eravalam.		

Given in Fort Saint George, this twenty-fifth day of July 1871, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council on behalf of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council.

QUESTIONS Nos. 1 AND 7.

Serial number and name of village. (1)	Rate per rent.		If varam, share of the produce. (4)	When rates were fixed and their prior history. (5)	Quality of the soil. (6)	Source of irrigation. (7)	Crops usually raised. (8)	Number of patta dars. (9)	Number of under-tenants. (10)	Extent under cultivation by under-tenants. (11)	
	Rate per cawnl. (2)	Extent in cawnics. (3)								Cawnics.	
	Rs. A. P.										
1 Vettavalam	21 0 0	5 13 0	Half share.	In palmash ..	Garden III ..	Well	Tobacco plantation ..	606	150	273	0 0
	15 12 0	58 6 1½	..	Do. ..	Wet VI ..	Irrigation tank ..	Brijajals ..	..	..	..	..
	14 0 0	16 1 0	..	Do. ..	Wet ..	Do. ..	Vegetables ..	..	..	..	..
	11 4 0	5 10 1	..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Paddy ..	..	..	..	..
	10 8 0	4 6 0	..	Do. ..	Wet XI ..	Do. ..	Sugarcane ..	..	..	..	..
	2 13 6	609 6 2½	..	Do. ..	Dry V, 13/10 ..	Manavari ..	Beetles ..	..	..	..	..
							Do. greengrams ..	..	..	..	..
							Do. Gingelly ..	..	..	..	..
							Do. ..	..	..	..	..
							Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..
							Maize ..	..	..	..	..
							Ragi ..	..	..	..	..
							Redgram ..	..	..	..	..
							Cotton ..	..	..	..	..
							Millet ..	..	..	..	..
							Varagu ..	..	..	..	..
							Kambu ..	..	..	..	..
	2 3 0	28 2 1	..	Do. ..	Dry ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..
	2 0 0	56 10 0	..	..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..
	1 12 0	8 13 0	..	In palmash ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..
	1 8 0	74 4 0	..	..	..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..
	1 4 0	10 14 0	..	..	..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..
	1 0 0	132 15 1	..	..	Dry ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..
2 Kallol	10 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	Wet 11 ..	Eri ..	Kambu of Vettavalam ..	150	20	33	0 0
	7 0 0	17 0 2½	..	..	Wet 13 ..	Do. ..	Do. ....	..	..	..	..
	2 3 0	184 2 1	..	..	Dry ..	Manavari ..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Agaram	7 0 0	38 2 2	..	..	Wet 13 ..	Eri ..	Gingelly—Vettavalam wet land produce.	164	25	37	0 ½
	2 3 0	284 6 0	..	..	Dry ..	Manavari ..	Dry land produce ..	..	..	..	..
4 Kaniyampundi	8 12 0	19 2 ½	..	..	Wet 12 ..	Eri ..	..	125	32	45	0 -
	2 1 7	213 8 3½	..	..	Dry 11 ..	Manavari ..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Kaniyamkuppam	9 0 0	3 7 0	..	..	Eri ..	Wet ..	..	60	8	15	0 0
	8 12 0	0 6 2	..	..	Wet 12 ..	Eri ..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 4 0	8 13 1	..	..	Wet 14 ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 12 0	41 11 0	..	..	Dry ..	Kannaneri ..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Anakkamalai	2 12 0	21 5 ½	..	..	Wet 12 ..	Eri ..	..	244	49	93	0 0
	7 0 0	34 8 ½	..	..	Wet 13 ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 12 0	433 6 2½	..	..	Dry ..	Kannaneri ..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 4 0	80 11 1	..	..	Dry ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Godalore	8 12 0	24 3 1½	..	..	Wet 12 ..	Eri ..	Dry land produce ..	426	100	150	0 0
	8 3 0	93 0 3	..	..	Wet ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..
	7 0 0	14 4 2	..	..	Wet 13 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..
	6 0 0	30 2 0	..	..	Wet ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..
	21 0 0	0 7 2	..	..	Garden 3 ..	Well ..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 0 0	0 2 1	..	..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 13 6	545 15 1	..	..	Dry ..	Manavari ..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 4 0	42 3 1	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..

QUESTIONS Nos. 1 AND 7—cont.

H. P. III-13	Serial number and name of village.	Rate of rent.		If varam, share of the produce.	When rates were fixed and their prior history.	Quality of the soil.	Source of irrigation.	Crops usually raised.	Number of patta-dars.	Number of under-tenants.	Extent under cultivation by under-tenants.
		Rate per cawnl.	Extent in cawnies.								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		RS. A. P.									Cawnies.
	8 Alambodi	21 0 0	0 2 3	..	..	Garden 3	Well	..	299	40	60 0 0
		17 8 0	0 0 3	..	..	Garden 5	Do.	..	..	..	..
		5 4 0	0 5 2	..	..	Dry	Manavari	..	..	..	..
		4 3 2	25 1 2	..	..	Dry VIII	Do.	..	..	..	..
		3 8 0	73 5 3	..	..	Dry IX	Do.	..	..	..	..
		2 10 9	35 11 2	..	..	Dry 10	Do.	..	..	..	..
		2 1 7	416 18 3½	..	..	Dry XI	Do.	..	..	..	..
		7 0 0	7 6 2	..	..	Wet 13	Eri	..	..	..	..
		5 4 0	30 14 3	..	..	Wet 14	Do.	..	..	..	..
		3 8 0	14 15 3	..	..	Wet 15	Do.	..	..	..	..
		1 12 0	4 0 0	..	..	Wet 16	Do.	..	..	..	..
	9 Malliyapatti	3 12 0	3 4 3	..	..	Wet 12	Do.	..	320	51	75 0 0
		7 0 0	7 9 1	..	..	Wet 13	Pambal	..	..	..	..
		5 4 0	26 4 0	..	..	Wet 14	Channel	..	..	..	..
		3 8 0	2 4 3	..	..	Wet 15	..	..	..	..	..
		5 12 4	26 5 0	..	..	Wet	..	..	..	..	..
		24 8 0	0 7 3	..	..	Garden	Well	..	..	..	..
		21 0 0	0 2 2	..	..	Garden 3	Do.	..	..	..	..
		2 10 0	144 7 3½	..	..	Dry X	Manavari	..	..	..	..
		2 8 0	4 6 2	..	..	Dry	Do.	..	..	..	..
		1 12 0	299 12 2	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..
	10 Adichanoor	3 12 0	21 14 2½	..	..	Wet 12	Turinjalur	channel	275	43	35 0 0
		7 0 0	18 15 1	..	..	Wet 13	Do.	..	..	..	..
		3 8 0	43 1 2	..	..	Dry	Manavari	..	..	..	..
		2 10 0	117 14 1½	..	..	Dry 10	Do.	..	..	..	..
		2 8 0	3 4 2	..	..	Dry	Do.	..	..	..	..
		1 12 0	259 9 2½	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..
	11 Bthirampet	7 0 0	11 2 1	..	..	Wet 13	Eri	..	114	20	20 0 0
		1 12 0	193 6 1	..	..	Dry	Manavari	..	..	..	..
	12 Veerapondi	21 0 0	3 11 2	..	..	Garden 3	Well	..	494	127	175 0 0
		3 12 0	60 4 2	..	..	Wet 12	Eri	..	..	..	..
		7 0 0	111 6 1	..	..	Wet 13	Do.	..	..	..	..
		5 4 0	5 0 1	..	..	Wet 14	Do.	..	..	..	..
		4 6 0	28 12 1	..	..	Wet	Do.	..	..	..	..
		3 8 0	1 2 0	..	..	Wet 15	Do.	..	..	..	..
		2 10 0	1 14 3	..	..	Wet	Do.	..	..	..	..
		1 12 0	10 13 0	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..
		4 0 0	0 10 1	..	..	Dry	Do.	..	..	..	..
		2 10 0	224 0 0	..	..	Dry 10	Do.	..	..	..	..
		2 3 0	10 15 2	..	..	Dry	Do.	..	..	..	..
		1 12 0	533 15 2	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..
		1 0 0	4 3 1	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..
	13 Eravalam	19 4 0	0 1 2	..	..	Garden 4	Well	..	222	35	48 0 0
		17 8 0	1 11 0	..	..	Garden 5	..	..	..	..	..
		10 8 0	6 6 2½	..	..	Wet 11	Eri	..	..	..	..
		3 12 0	17 7 3½	..	..	Wet 12	Do.	..	..	..	..
		7 0 0	18 0 2	..	..	Wet 13	Do.	..	..	..	..
		5 4 0	15 6 2½	..	..	Wet 14	Do.	..	..	..	..
		3 8 0	4 13 2	..	..	Wet 15	Do.	..	..	..	..
		4 3 2	35 6 1½	..	..	Dry 8	Manavari	..	..	..	..
		3 8 0	105 12 0	..	..	Dry 9	Do.	..	..	..	..
		2 10 9	14 2 0½	..	..	Dry 10	Do.	..	..	..	..
		2 1 7	234 13 0	..	..	Dry 11	Do.	..	..	..	..
		1 6 5	11 1 0	..	..	Dry 12	Do.	..	..	..	..

REMARKS.—In tobacco 125 thookos per cawnl. Half the share of gross produce both in wet and dry. Gross produce of wet 40 kalams of paddy and in dry 40 kalams of groundnuts.

Vettavalam
Zamin

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART III

QUESTION No. 2.

Serial number and name of villages.
 1 Vettavalam,
 2 Kallayi,
 3 Agaram,
 4 Kaniyampoondi,
 5 Kaniyankuppam,
 6 Anukkumalai,
 7 Gudalore.

Serial number and name of villages.
 8 Alanbadi,
 9 Mallipattu,
 10 Adichanoor,
 11 Ethirampattu,
 12 Veerapandi,
 13 Eravalam.

REMARKS.—No customary levies are in vogue in any of the villages of this Estate mentioned.

QUESTION No. 3.

Serial number and names of villages. (1)	Names of tanks or other water sources.			Assessment under ayacut. (4)	Condition of tank or other water source (5)	Amount spent on repairs within the last 10 years. (8)	Extent of the tank-bed assigned. (7)
	Tank. (2)	Ayacut in cawnies. (3)	RS. A. P.				
1 Vettavalam ..	Peria eri ..	100 9 2½	2,318 10 8	Good	1,100 0 0	} No land considered formerly to be the tank-bed is assigned.	
	Manguttai eri ..	22 0 0	132 0 0	Do.	25 0 0		
	Nallathanni kuttai eri.	20 0 0	120 0 0	Do.	10 0 0		
	Bangalow kulam eri.	8 0 0	40 0 0	Do.	..		
	Putheri ..	3 0 0	18 0 0	Do.	..		
2 Kallayi ..	Dhalava thoppu kulam.	11 6 2	34 0 0	Do.	..		
	Kallai periya eri ..	23 0 2½	165 14 7	Do.	35 0 0		
	Muisi kuttai ..	8 0 0	48 0 0	Do.	7 0 0		
3 Agaram ..	Mukhan chunai kuttai.	3 0 0	15 0 0	Do.	..		
	Periya eri ..	53 2 2	857 2 0	Do.	100 0 0		
	Peranthangaleri ..	18 0 0	120 0 0	Do.	..		
4 Kaniyampoondi ..	Urkuttai ..	6 0 0	30 0 0	Do.	..		
	Periya eri ..	42 2 1½	305 8 8	Do.	60 0 0		
5 Kaniyankuppam ..	Samudram eri ..	16 10 3	102 7 0	Do.	22 0 0		
6 Anukkumalai ..	Anukkumalai eri ..	80 13 1	604 13 10	Recently breached.	117 0 0		
	Udappu kuttai eri ..	17 12 0	60 0 0	Under repairs.	..		
	Puthu eri ..	4 8 0	27 0 0	Good	..		
	Ambulj kuttai eri ..	8 8 0	21 0 0	Do.	..		
	Gudalore ..	Periya eri ..	49 7 2	478 8 5	Do.	..	
		Papanthangaleri ..	26 13 0	204 6 0	Recently breached.	87 6 0	
	8 Alanbadi ..	Udappu kuttai eri ..	17 12 0	60 0 0	Under repairs.	..	
		Puthu eri ..	64 11 3	550 8 1	Good	124 0 0	
		Nilathangaleri ..	20 10 1	197 6 0	Do.	17 0 0	
	9 Mallipattu ..	Kullan kuttai ..	2 0 0	7 0 0	Do.	..	
Periya eri ..		63 5 0	318 0 0	Do.	386 0 0		
10 Adichanur ..	Putheri ..	22 0 0	68 0 0	Do.	44 0 0		
	Mallipattu eri ..	..	..	Do.	538 0 0
	Pampal channel	..	..	..	..
11 Ethirampattu ..	South Pennar kalvai.	135 11 3	1,151 11 8	Do.	..		
	Turinjalur kalvai ..	..	..	Do.	..
	Navanthangal ..	21 0 0	143 0 0	Recently breached.	87 0 0		
12 Veerapoondi ..	Azhinjikkuttai ..	7 0 0	21 0 0	Good	..		
	Periya eri ..	43 13 3½	369 5 8	Do.	122 0 0		
	Sakkaraikulam ..	3 04 0	10 8 0	Do.	..		
	L. B. eri ..	29 15 2	118 11 9	Do.	117 0 0		
13 Bravalam ..	Periya eri ..	374 5 0	1,672 10 9	Do.	1,316 0 0		
	Adukanthangal ..	12 0 0	..	..	..
	Allithangal ..	10 0 0	60 0 0	Good	..		
	Perumathangal ..	12 0 0	60 0 0	Recently breached.	26 0 0		
	..	..	..	Under repairs.	..
13 Bravalam ..	Nellikulam ..	2 0 0	3 12 0	Good	..		
	Reddi kuttai ..	1 8 0	9 8 0	Do.	..		
13 Bravalam ..	Periya eri ..	82 3 ½	507 7 0	Do.	156 0 0		

QUESTION No. 4.

Number and names of villages. (1)	Year. (2)	Waste lands assigned since 1908.			
		Wet.		Dry.	
		Rate. (3)	Extent in cawnie. (4)	Rate. (5)	Extent in cawnie. (6)
1 Vettavalam ..	1909 ..	..	..	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1910 ..	..	..	1 0 0	0 6 1
	1911 ..	..	..	1 6 5	2 2 2
	1912 ..	..	..	2 13 6	0 13 3
	1913 ..	..	..	2 6 0	0 13 0
	1914 ..	..	..	2 10 0	2 4 2
	1915 ..	10 8 0	0 3 0	2 13 6	1 11 0
	1916 ..	10 8 0	0 4 0	2 13 6	0 1 1
	1917 ..	..	..	2 13 6	0 3 3
	1918 ..	10 8 0	0 1 1	2 13 6	6 4 3
	1919 ..	..	..	2 13 6	1 10 0
	1921 ..	14 8 0	0 2 0	2 1 7	19 10 3
	1923 ..	..	..	2 13 6	1 0 0
	1924 ..	..	..	1 0 0	0 4 0
	1925 ..	..	..	2 1 7	0 6 2
	1926 ..	..	..	2 13 6	0 13 2
	1927 ..	..	..	2 13 6	0 14 0
	1928 ..	..	..	2 10 9	6 5 2
	1929 ..	..	..	2 10 9	0 2 2
	1931 ..	..	..	2 13 6	0 9 3
1933 ..	..	..	2 10 9	0 12 0	
		0 10 1		51 3 0	

QUESTION No. 4—cont.

Number and names of villages. (1)	Year. (2)	Waste lands assigned since 1908.			
		Wet.		Dry.	
		Rate. (3) RS. A. P.	Extent in cawnie. (4)	Rate. (5) RS. A. P.	Extent in cawnie. (6)
2 Kalloi	1909 .. .. .	..	..	2 3 0	2 5 1
	1910 .. .. .	..	..	2 3 0	0 10 2
	1911	17 8 0	0 3 0	2 3 0	2 4 1
	1912 .. .. .	..	..	2 3 0	0 12 0
	1913 .. .. .	..	..	2 3 0	0 8 0
	1914 .. .. .	..	..	2 3 0	2 2 2½
	1917	10 8 0	0 1 1	2 3 0	0 2 1
	1919 .. .. .	..	..	2 3 0	0 8 0
	1923 .. .. .	..	..	2 3 0	0 12 2½
	1928 .. .. .	..	..	2 3 0	1 0 0
			0 4 1		11 1 2
3 Agaram	1910	7 0 0	0 0 3	2 3 0	1 14 0
	1911 .. .. .	..	..	..	3 1 0
	1912 .. .. .	..	..	..	1 7 2
	1913 .. .. .	..	..	..	0 8 0
	1914 .. .. .	..	..	..	0 10 2
	1915 .. .. .	..	..	..	2 7 1
	1916 .. .. .	..	..	..	0 3 1
	1917	7 0 0	0 1 0	2 3 0	1 10 0
	1918 .. .. .	..	..	..	0 14 0
	1919 .. .. .	..	..	..	0 2 0
	1920 .. .. .	..	..	..	1 12 0
	1921 .. .. .	..	..	..	2 4 0
	1922 .. .. .	..	..	..	1 7 0
	1923 .. .. .	..	..	..	1 4 0
	1925 .. .. .	..	..	..	0 7 0
	1926 .. .. .	..	..	..	0 6 0
	1927 .. .. .	..	..	..	3 4 0
	1928 .. .. .	..	..	..	1 8 0
	1929 .. .. .	..	..	..	2 4 0
	1930 .. .. .	..	..	..	0 3 2
1931 .. .. .	..	..	..	1 7 2	
1934 .. .. .	..	..	..	0 7 2	
1935 .. .. .	..	..	..	0 6 0	
1936 .. .. .	..	..	..	1 11 0	
1937 .. .. .	..	..	..	0 8 0	
			0 1 3		32 1 1
4 Kaniyampundi	1908 .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	1910	8 12 0	0 2 0	2 1 7	9 3 1½
	1911 .. .. .	..	..	2 1 7	4 9 3
	1912 .. .. .	..	..	2 1 7	4 9 3
	1913 .. .. .	..	..	2 1 7	2 2 0
	1915 .. .. .	..	..	2 1 7	1 3 2½
	1919	8 12 0	0 2 1½	2 1 7	2 0 1
	1922 .. .. .	..	..	2 1 7	2 0 1
1925 .. .. .	..	..	2 1 7	3 11 2	
			0 4 1½		29 8 2
5 Kaniyamkuppam	1914 .. .. .	..	..	1 12 0	0 0 1
	1917	7 0 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 2 2
	1920 .. .. .	..	..	1 12 0	0 2 0
	1923	7 0 0	0 1 2	1 12 0	0 3 2
	1926	7 0 0	0 1 2	1 12 0	0 4 0
	1929 .. .. .	..	..	1 12 0	0 2 0
			0 4 0		0 13 3
6 Anakkamalai	1910 .. .. .	..	..	1 12 0	1 6 ½
	1912 .. .. .	..	..	1 12 0	4 0 2½
	1913 .. .. .	..	..	..	0 11 1
	1915 .. .. .	..	..	..	2 8 2
	1916	8 12 0	0 5 2	1 12 0	14 3 0
	1917	8 12 0	0 8 0	..	..
	1918 .. .. .	..	..	1 12 0	2 10 0
	1919 .. .. .	..	..	1 12 0	2 7 2
			0 13 2		27 14 3½

QUESTION No. 4—cont.

waste lands as signed since 1908.

Number and names of village.	Year.	Waste lands as signed since 1908.				
		Wet.		Dry.		
		Rate.	Extent in cawnls.	Rate.	Extent in cawnls.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		
7 Gudalore	1909	6 0 0	1 0 0	2 13 6	0 8 1	
		8 12 0	0 4 1			
	1910	..	..	2 13 6	4 0 3
	1914	..	..	2 13 6	1 3 0
	1915	..	..	2 13 6	3 5 0
	1918	..	..	2 13 6	0 9 0
	1919	..	..	2 13 6	0 1 3
	1922	..	..	2 13 6	0 8 1
	1924	..	..	2 13 6	4 10 1
	1926	..	..	2 13 6	0 12 3
	1929	..	8 12 0	0 9 2	2 13 6	9 6 0
	1932	2 13 6	0 8 0
	1937	2 13 6	0 4 2
				<u>1 13 3</u>		<u>26 13 2</u>
8 Alambodi	1909	..	..	2 1 7	1 5 2
	1910	..	..	2 1 7	0 10 2
	1911	..	..	2 1 7	0 10 1
	1912	..	..	4 3 2	30 15 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1913	..	..	1 12 0	0 2 0
	1914	..	..	2 10 9	2 11 0
	1923	..	..	2 1 7	1 2 0
	1924	..	..	1 6 5	2 10 2
	1926	..	..	2 1 7	3 14 0
	1927	..	5 4 0	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 1 3
	1936	3 8 0	4 0 0
				<u>0 1 0</u>		<u>48 2 3</u>
	9 Maliyapattu	1909	1 12 0	0 4 1
		1910	1 12 0	0 4 3
1911		..	..	1 12 0	0 12 1
1912		..	..	1 12 0	1 4 2
1913		..	..	1 12 0	1 4 0
1915		..	..	1 12 0	1 5 0
1916		..	..	1 12 0	0 2 3
1918		..	..	1 12 0	2 1 0
1919		..	..	1 12 0	1 2 0
1921		..	..	1 12 0	0 6 3
1923		..	..	1 12 0	0 6 2
1924		..	..	1 12 0	0 10 2
1925		..	..	1 12 0	1 2 0
1926		..	..	1 12 0	0 12 2
1928		..	..	1 12 0	1 2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1931	..	..	..	1 12 0	0 6 0
			<u>0 1 3</u>		<u>13 7 2$\frac{1}{4}$</u>	
10 Adichanur	1909	..	..	8 12 0	0 4 2
	1910	..	..	6 0 0	0 3 0
	1911	..	..	..	..
	1912	..	..	..	..
	1913	..	..	..	..
	1917	..	..	..	..
	1922	..	..	..	..
	1923	..	..	..	..
	1924	..	..	..	..
	1925	..	..	..	..
	1927	..	..	..	..
				<u>0 7 2</u>		<u>21 3 3</u>
	11 Ethirampattu	1909
		1910
1911		..	..	..	..
1917		..	..	7 0 0	0 3 0
1924		..	..	..	..
1925		..	..	..	..
1929		..	..	..	..
1930		..	..	..	..
1931		..	..	..	..
				<u>0 3 0</u>		<u>36 15 7</u>

QUESTION No. 4—cont.

Number and names of village.	Year.	Waste lands assigned since 1908.			
		Wet.		Dry.	
		Rate.	Extent in cawnls.	Rate.	Extent in cawnls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
12 Vierapondi	1909 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 12 0	8 8 1
	1910	8 12 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 12 1
	1910	9 0 0	5 2 3	.. ..	.. ..
	1913	7 0 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	6 2 1
	1914	7 0 0	2 10 0	1 12 0	17 8 3
	1915	7 0 0	0 1 1	1 12 0	3 3 3
	1916 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 12 0	0 14 3
	1917 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 10 0	1 4 1
	1918	7 0 0	0 8 0	1 12 0	1 1 0
	1923	17 8 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	2 6 3
	1924 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 12 0	0 8 0
	1925	8 12 0	0 10 0	.. ..	.. ..
	1926 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 12 0	1 3 3
	1928 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 12 0	0 9 0
	1933 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 12 0	0 6 0
	1937 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 12 0	0 3 2
			12 3 0		48 12 1
13 Eravalam	1909 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1 7	4 5 0
	1910 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1 7	2 4 0
	1911	2 1 7	3 0 ½	2 1 7	29 7 2
	1912 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 10 9	4 13 0
	1913	5 4 0	3 7 1	2 13 6	17 11 2½
	1915 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1 7	2 12 1
	1917	5 4 0	0 7 3	2 1 7	42 0 2
	1925 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1 7	0 5 2
	1926 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1 7	3 8 0
	1929 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 4 0	0 11 3
			6 15 ½		107 15 ½

QUESTION No. 5.

The following registers are maintained with regard to revenue administration :—

- (1) Cultivator's register.
- (2) Adangal.
- (3) Darkhast register.
- (4) Transfer register.
- (5) Remission register.
- (6) Water rate.
- (7) Unauthorized occupation of land and tree register.
- (9) Cess account.
- (10) Nalear Kethuvvari chitta.
- (11) Kathamani.
- (12) Thandal.
- (13) Varagu.
- (14) Irusal-nama.
- (15) Vari-yedu.
- (16) Interest account.
- (17) Land sale register.
- (18) Moveable property distraint register.
- (19) Rain irrigation tanks water level register.

(13) and (15) Are accounted by responsible village officers (monigars). The rest are being maintained by village karnams.

There are Revenue Inspectors specially employed who supervises the karnams' work through a careful inspection of fields.

After this the Manager is the final inspecting authority who watches and supervises the work of both the Revenue Inspectors and Karnams. A preliminary Jamabandi is held every year about the middle of March and pattas are issued and a final Jamabandi is held at the end of May every year when all the accounts are finally settled.

The Zamindar presides over every Jamabandi.

The collection accounts are then audited by concerned Karnams within the end of July and submit the same for being scrutinized by the Manager and finally by Zamindar.

QUESTION No. 6—cont.

Serial number and names of village. (1)	Fasil. (2)	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.			Suits filed		Balance.			
		(3)			(4)			(5)			(6)		(7)			
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
11 Ethirampattu	1337	444	9	8	444	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1338	557	7	8	557	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1339	548	3	7	548	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1340	549	11	10	549	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1341	562	10	10	562	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1342	587	7	9	578	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	6	
	1348	442	8	2	410	3	3	25	2	2	..	..	7	2	0	
	1344	534	7	7	507	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	26	9	3	
1345	485	8	11	425	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	59	12	4		
1346	509	8	7	840	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	169	4	10		
12 Veerapandi	1337	3,869	11	9	3,869	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1338	4,356	12	9	4,356	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1339	4,328	4	6	4,328	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1340	4,431	10	10	4,431	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1341	4,413	14	10	4,382	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	5	
	1342	4,608	9	9	4,542	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	66	6	7	
	1343	3,508	10	0	2,652	11	9	689	13	7	..	..	184	0	8	
	1344	4,700	13	8	3,907	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	192	14	7	
1345	3,969	13	10	3,470	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	499	11	7		
1346	4,149	12	7	2,655	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	1,493	13	8		
13 Eravalam	1337	1,658	3	6	1,658	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1338	1,800	6	4	1,800	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1339	1,693	3	4	1,693	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1340	1,700	13	10	1,672	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	28	10	4	
	1341	1,707	1	5	1,636	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	70	2	11	
	1342	1,706	6	1	1,359	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	348	9	7	
	1343	1,708	2	3	663	1	9	614	10	7	..	..	430	5	11	
	1344	1,708	3	9	1,196	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	510	1	0	
1345	1,711	14	1	1,025	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	688	11	11		
1346	1,707	13	0	663	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	1,044	7	0		

QUESTION Nos. 7 and 8—Nil.

QUESTION No. 9.

Number and names of village. (1)	Extent of forest in cawnies.		Rates of forest fees.				System of collecting forest fees. (8)							
	Reserved. (2)	Unreserved. (3)	Grazing. (4)	Fuel. (5)	Manure leaves. (6)	Other materials. (7)								
								RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1 Vettavalam *	1,571	4	1	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	Nil.	The permit is being issued for the parties who require subject to the payment of the fees noted. 5. It is per cattle per annum. 6. It is per cart-load. 7. It is per cart load.
2 Anukumalai	160	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* REMARKS.—In certain areas of the reserved forests the tenants are allowed to graze their cattle freely with the previous permission.

QUESTION No. 10.

Number and name of the village.	Extent of private lands.			Whether old or of recent origin.						
	Wet in cawnies.	Dry in cawnies.	Garden in cawnies.							
1 Vettavalam	30	3	0	48	14	0	0	1	0	Ancestral property.
2 Anukumalai .. ..	..	..	..	4	10	2	..	..	..	Do.
3 Veerapandi	39	9	1	17	10	0	2	15	3	Do.
4 Malliyapattu .. ..	..	..	..	0	6	2	..	..	..	Do.

QUESTION No. 10 (SUPPLEMENTAL).

Number and name of village.	Extent of lands personal inams granted.			Whether old or of recent origin.	Nature of acquisition.	Remarks.
	Wet.	Dry.	Garden.			
1 Vettavalam	1-79	27-71	..	Acknowledged in title-deed No. 1258, dated 12th June 1908.	..	Tax-free and hereditary.
2 Sanipundi	18-66	..	..	} Acknowledged in title-deed No. 1251, dated 9th October 1888.	..	Only land revenue is enjoyed and being collected as per Zamin revenue collection.
3 Kolathur	7-51	0-24	..			

QUESTION No. 11.

This question requiring information as to whether survey has been made in the estate is answered in the negative. The lands are owned by the several pattadars from a long time with reference to pajmash.

A. V. K. V. SAKKAIAN.

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. C. V. Rev. Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal, Proprietor of Konurnadu, Gandarvakottai Zamin, Pattukkottai taluk, Kanadukathan, Ramnad district, dated 27th January 1938.

I am the Proprietor of 8 (eight) villages of Thekkur, Sholapuram, Kakkarakottai, Vadakkukottai, Mandalakottai, Vadakkur, Poyyundakottai and Aravanpatti, comprised originally in the Gandarvakottai zamindari of Pattukkottai taluk, but now separately registered in my name. The villages were purchased in court auction for over a lakh of rupees by my father, as assignee—usufructuary mortgagee, in O.S. No. 2 of 1926 and in O.S. No. 18 of 1925 on the file of the District Court, West Tanjore; by virtue of the said sales and subsequent delivery through court, the villages have come into our actual possession and we are in enjoyment thereof collecting melwaram from ryots, and paying peish-kash, etc., aggregating to about Rs. 3,000 annually.

1 & 2. The said villages are under amani tenure with its usual rates of waram payable in kind to the Zamindar by the ryots, and the customary cesses and the like, by virtue of decisions of summary courts. But purely as a matter of convenience to both the Zamindar and the ryots, though the ryots are bound to pay rent in kind as under amani tenure, very favourable rates of rent in cash have been periodically fixed to facilitate the easy payment of the same by the ryots. By an engagement entered into between the othidar and the ryots of the villages, ryots are bound to pay rent in cash at the rate of Rs. 18-12-0 per veli of nanja and Rs. 12-8-0 per veli of punja with the stipulation that such rates had to be paid so long as the othi subsisted.

But now since full ownership of the villages has vested in us by reason of the court sales referred to above, we are entitled as a matter of right to revert to amani tenure by demanding payment of rent in kind from the ryots. I wish to mention incidentally in this connexion that the average yield per mah of land in my villages will be about 20 kalams of paddy per acre for wet and 20 kalams of groundnut, varagu and such dry crops per acre for dry lands. The lands in all the villages except Aravanpatti are now fed by the Mettur Project channels and before the advent of the Cauvery-Mettur Project lands were irrigated with tank and rain water.

3. There are about 35 tanks in all the villages in good condition and we are the owners of the tanks and other water sources in the estate. As only favourable rates of rent have been settled during the othi period as payable by the ryots, the ryots were bound to keep tanks and other water sources in proper condition whenever they were in need of repair.

4. All the waste lands in the estate belong to us and there is no specific assignment of such for cultivation except in small bits occasionally.

5. Jamabandi, register of holdings ryotwar, cash chitta and day-book, printed receipt books, ledgers relating to ryots, register of documents, suit registers, register of relating to decrees and executions, rozwari account, demand, collection and balance accounts, the system of pay bills for our establishment—such above accounts are regularly maintained in our estate.

6. Demand and collection for the villages as per the existing favourable cash rents are given below:—

N.B.—It has already been pointed out about that we have always the right to revert to amani tenure according to the terms of the muchilikas executed by the ryots to my predecessors-in-title.

Serial number and name of the village.	Demand.	Probable collection in the respective taluks.
		Rs.
1 Thekkur	3,500	2,000
2 Sholapuram	1,420	750
3 Kakkarakottai	1,175	500
4 Vadakkukottai	680	350
5 Mandalakottai	1,190	500
6 Vadakkur	3,550	2,000
7 Poyyundakottai	4,160	2,500
8 Aravanpatti	1,600	500

7. No subletting either to our knowledge or with our consent.

8. Nil.

9. There are small portions of forest lands in some of the villages and we are the owners thereof. There are no fruit bearing trees in such forests. They are mostly over-grown with thorny shrubs. There is no special fee collected for the above forest as they are in the direct enjoyment and possession of our estate.

10. There are no pannai lands under our estate's cultivation but there are lands, the occupancy right of which, has been purchased in rent sales through court for arrears of rent, which have been let on lease to tenants for cultivation.

11. The paimash account of the villages is in vogue throughout. The Government have surveyed all the villages except small portions in Poyyundakottai and Vadakkur and the entire Aravanpatti, just before the advent of Cauvery-Mettur Project.

N.B.—Figures given above are only approximate.

[Illegible],
Authorized Agent.

**Memorandum by the Zamindar of Pillur, Namakkal taluk, Salem district,
 dated 10th February 1938.**

Statement showing the rates of rent qualify of the soil and other information regarding Pillur Zamin, Namakkal taluk, Salem district :—

1. Red, black, kalar (கலர்), kambu, cholam, paddy, cotton, chillies, ground nuts and thenai.

Wells and Thirumanimuthu river—

From Re. 0-10-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 for punja lands.

From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-8-0 for garden lands.

The above rate is computed from time immemorial.

2. Nil.

3. Thirumanimuthu river.

There was a breach already and it was repaired.

4. An exhibit of 0.75 cents was assigned for Rs. 2.

5. Chitta and No. 14 account for collection and also a cash chitta for daily receipt and charges and printed receipt books.

	Demand.			Collections.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Pillur	3,882	14	0	3,825	2	6
Villipalayam	2,412	5	5	2,225	14	5
Jangamanaiokenpatti	1,652	6	9	1,652	6	9
Ardharampalayam	1,610	12	8	1,610	12	8
Pillakalathur	1,761	5	3	1,761	5	3

7. Not known.

8 to 11. Nil.

Statement showing the rates and other particulars regarding Rajampalaiyam mitta in Namakkal taluk, Salem district :—

1. Red and black kalar (கலர்).

Kambu, cholam, paddy, cotton, chillies, groundnuts and thenai.

Wells and surplus water from Keerambur tank—

From Re. 0-5-0 to Rs. 2 for punja lands.

From Rs. 3 to Rs. 8-8-0 for gardens.

From Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 9 for nanja lands.

The above rates are in force from time immemorial.

2. Nil.

3. Wells and the surplus water from Keerambur tank.

4. Nil.

5. Chitta and No. 14 accounts for collection and also cash chitta for daily receipt and charges.

	Demand.			Collection.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
6.	3,947	14	8	3,630	3	8
7. Not known.						
8 to 11. Nil.						

Statement showing the rates of rent and other particulars of lands in Keerambur mitta in Namakkal taluk, Salem district :—

1. Red, black and kalar (*sonff*).

Kambu, cholam, paddy, cotton, groundnuts, chillies and thenai.

Wells, ponds and tanks—

From Re. 0-7-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 for punja lands.

From Rs. 3-9-0 to Rs. 7-9-0 for garden lands.

From Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 9-14-0 for nanja lands.

Above rates are in force from time immemorial.

2. Nil.

3. There is one tank. The bund should be repaired.

In the water spread area the extent of 129 acres has been assigned in the name of ex-Zamindar long long ago and out of it 100 acres are being cultivated by him, for a long time. But the water from the tank is irrigated for nanja lands.

4. Nil.

5. Chitta and No. 14 accounts for collection and also cash chitta for daily receipt and charges.

6. Demand—Rs. 3,836-5-4 ; Collection—Rs. 3,806-5-4.

7. Not known.

8 to 11. Nil.

S. PADMANABHA SASTRI,
Manager.

**Memorandum by M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Koolappa Naicker Avargal,
Zamindar of Sandaiyur, 21st February 1938.**

Name of estate—1. Sandaiyur Zamindari, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

Rate per acre.

Dry land. (1)	Garden land. (2)	Nanja tharam punja. (3)	Wet land. (4)
From Re. 0-11-3 to Rupees 2-3-0.	From Re. 1-6-4 to Rupees 5-15-4.	From Re. 0-10-3 to Rs. 4-10-0.	From Rs. 5-7-6 to Rs. 12-8-0.

(No classification of land as manavari.)

N.B.—For second crop in wet land the rent is half the original assessment.

If betel cultivation, from Rs. 95-7-3 to Rs. 127-4-0 for three years for one kotta equal to 1 acre 68 cents.

Rates of assessment prevailing in the nearest ryotwari area on—

Dry land.	Manavari.	Wet land.
From Rs. 1-11-0 to Rs. 2-13-0.	Nil.	From Rs. 4 to Rs. 6-12-0

N.B.—For second crop in wet land the rent is half the original assessment.

Where rent is paid in kind, rate of waram on—

(i) Dry land ?—Nil.

(ii) Manavari land ?—Nil.

(iii) Wet lands ?—Half the net yield after deducting customary cesses.

2. Kanganam and Ayyanar—

	In repair.	Out of repair.
3. (i) Irrigation channels of all sorts	7	Nil.
(ii) Tanks	11	1

Repairs expenses for ten years—Rs. 3,351-6-9.

4. What extent of tank-bed has been assigned for cultivation?—Nil.

5. Adangal, Inavali, Pattayam Berishthu, Bairage list, kist of receipts, income and expenses, chitta, collection thandal, collection virasu patta, transfer register, etc.

6. Statement showing the demand, collection of rent (kist) from each village:—

Number and name of village. (1)	Faali 1344.		Faali 1345.		Faali 1346.	
	Demand. (2)	Collection. (3)	Demand. (4)	Collection. (5)	Demand. (6)	Collection. (7)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Sandaiyur	877 2 4	890 4 4	882 15 0	811 0 10	891 1 0	699 0 6
2 Keelapatti	1,356 7 6	1,289 12 2	1,369 8 0	1,107 6 3	1,406 13 9	914 13 3
3 Parapatti	645 10 9	600 15 6	646 10 10	524 8 0	665 2 6	480 3 6
4 Sundaralingapuram	808 3 5	772 14 6	810 7 4	761 12 6	814 4 2	669 11 2
5 Arasapatti	650 4 2	569 14 11	660 3 10	583 5 8	666 6 5	90 5 10
6 Devanayagapuram	656 1 4	602 4 0	653 11 3	575 11 2	655 6 5	17 11 8
7 Koovalapuram	2,286 6 2	1,781 15 0	2,465 4 0	2,238 2 0	2,313 11 11	509 6 3
8 Bowthampatti	687 2 10	596 12 1	680 6 7	398 10 10	639 6 3	99 15 5
9 Lakshimpuram	184 8 2	184 0 5	185 14 10	127 5 3	183 2 1	8 13 2
10 Melapatti	721 4 10	676 4 6	726 11 1	685 6 11	728 3 2	573 3 10
11 Kansapuram	328 3 10	311 7 7	325 10 11	320 1 5	329 4 1	300 3 2
12 Thambipatti	864 11 5	860 12 7	409 12 9	394 3 8	1,532 15 1	1,496 0 5
13 Ruthreppanajkenpatti	446 12 5	315 12 8	499 13 2	386 8 5	460 5 7	256 14 1
14 Ammapatti	773 5 5	709 6 2	769 3 4	484 0 3	773 10 4	262 0 7
15 Jarl Krishnapuram	586 3 8	560 11 7	586 3 8	496 14 0	590 6 0	496 4 1

7. Not known.

8. Service inams—

	Wet.	Rate per acre.	Dry.
	From Rs. 5-10-0 to Rs. 6-14-0.	Garden. Nil.	From Rs. 0-12-0.

9. Forest area in the estate under—

- (1) Reserved—Nil.
- (2) Unreserved—1,095-03 acres.

- Is the forest generally—
- (a) timber forest?—No.
 - (b) fuel forest?—Yes.
 - (c) scrub jungle?—No.

What are the rates of grazing fees?

- Only for ryots' domestic consumption—
- Four annas per year for a ryot with plough bulls.
 - Two annas for a ryot without plough bulls.

10. Old pannai dry and wet. 210 acres 70 cents. Pannai purchased 162 acres and 44 cents.

Lands taken in sale under 112 Madras Estates Land Act—53 acres 17 cents.

11. Is the estate surveyed?—No.

Copy of the old title-deed of Zamin, namely, Isthimir Sanad has been applied for to Government. It has not yet been received.

KRISHNASWAMI KOOLAPPA NAICKER,
Zamindar of Sandaiyur.

Memorandum by Mr. A. Kannuswami Pillai, Zamin Manager, Ammayanayakanur,
dated Rajathanicottai, the 8th January 1938.

1. Please *vide* Form No. 1 enclosed.
2. Please *vide* Form No. 2 enclosed.
3. Please *vide* Form No. 3 enclosed.
4. Please *vide* Form No. 4 enclosed.
5. Please *vide* statement enclosed.
6. Please *vide* Form No. 6 enclosed.
7. Please *vide* Form No. 7 enclosed.
8. Please *vide* Form No. 8 enclosed.
9. Please *vide* Form No. 9 enclosed.
10. Please *vide* Form No. 10 enclosed.
11. No survey has been made.

QUESTIONS Nos. 1 AND 7.

Number and name of village.	Rate of rent.		If waram the share of the produce.	When rates were fixed and their prior history.	Quality of the soil.	Source of irrigation.	Crops usually raised.	Number of pottadars.	Name of under tenants.	Extent under cultivation by under-tenants.	Average rates paid by
	Rate per acre.	Extent. (a)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
PANAMS.											
1 Oruthattoo	4 to 20	4,000.08	Rates were fixed in 1912 and their previous history is not known. These rates were fixed on the basis of quality of soil.	Black, red, karhai and sandy.	Tanks which are rain-fed.	Paddy, betel leaf, sugarcane, plantain in wet lands by tank water and in garden by well water, dry crops such as cholam, cumbu in dry lands.	1,092	GRN. C
2 Ammapatty	4 to 20	280.93	.. .. .					154	.. .. .	.. .. .
3 Jambuthurakottai	2 to 12	2,840.59	.. .. .					801	.. .. .	.. .. .
4 Pachamalayankottai	6 to 25	2,966.23	.. .. .					611	.. .. .	.. .. .
5 Vellodu	6 to 17½	2,925.24	.. .. .					886	.. .. .	.. .. .
6 Sirumalai	10	5,312.31	.. .. .					886	.. .. .	.. .. .
7 Malayakavandanpatty	6 to 20	1,874.95	.. .. .					768	.. .. .	.. .. .
8 Kullalakundu	4 to 25	2,183.85	.. .. .					800	.. .. .	.. .. .
9 Mattaparai	4 to 25	1,322.41	.. .. .					416	.. .. .	.. .. .
10 Thathangulam	4 to 10	273.07	.. .. .					33	.. .. .	.. .. .
11 Ethloddu	4 to 12	2,625.86	.. .. .					745	.. .. .	.. .. .
12 Pallapatty	4 to 20	3,658.98	.. .. .					839	.. .. .	.. .. .
13 Saliakulam	4 to 15	450.87	.. .. .					228	.. .. .	.. .. .
14 Kulasekarakottai	3 to 25	2,028.02	.. .. .					658	.. .. .	.. .. .
15 Thanichiam	4 to 20	2,275.66	.. .. .					708	.. .. .	.. .. .
16 Sithargalnatham	4 to 12	1,499.14	.. .. .					617	.. .. .	.. .. .
17 Mottupatty	2 to 8	504.83	.. .. .					188	.. .. .	.. .. .

(a) The extent is the total of wet, dry and garden.

REMARKS.—

1 Panam = Re. 0-3-5. 1 kull = 59 cents.

The rates of rent prevailing in this zamin are—

For wet lands 2 to 25 panams.

For dry lands 2 to 17½ panams.

For garden 4 to 15 panams.

For betel leaf in wet lands the rent is 50 panams per kull in addition to the taram assessment.

For sugar-cane in wet land the rent is 1½ times the taram assessment.

For paddy, betel leaf, sugar cane and plantain in dry lands with tank water the rent is 1½ times the taram assessment.

Those all are irrespective of the nature of the soil.

QUESTION No. 2.

Number.	Name of village.	Customary levies, if any, collected.	
		Description.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Nil.

QUESTION No. 3.

Number.	Name of village.	Name of tank or other water source.	Condition of tank or other water source.	Amount spent on repairs within the last (ten) years.	Extent of the tank-bed assigned.	
						(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Ayacut.	Assessment under the ayacut.	Rs.	Ac.	
Oruthattoo	Annasamudram 66-17	.. .. .	Require repairs	1,000	32-15
Ammapatty	Eramankulam 115-10	.. .. .	Do.	500	.. .. .
Kullalagundu	Thappankulam 842-20	.. .. .	Good condition	6,000	.. .. .
Pallapatty	Agarankulam 702-30	.. .. .	Do.	12,000	76-70
Mattaparai	Periakamoi 500-27	.. .. .	Do.	1,000	440-00
Thathankulam	Thathankulam 134-41	.. .. .	Do.	100	.. .. .
Kulasekarakottai	Ponperumal .. .. .	.. .. .	Require repairs	4,000	.. .. .
Thanichiam	Periakamoi 123-30	.. .. .	Do.	4,000	56-45
..	Nagari kammoi .. .. .	.. .. .	Good condition	100	.. .. .
Vellodu	Periakulam .. .. .	.. .. .	Do.	4,000	4-80

NOTE.—Other villages no separate tanks.

Faali 1343.				Faali 1344.						
	Demand.		Collection.		Suits filed.		Balance.			
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
1	7,658	8 3	6,310	12 8	..	1,342	11 7	7,804	12 6	
2	835	11 6	809	0 4	..	26	11 2	866	7 5	
3	3,978	6 8	3,638	14 2	..	339	8 6	4,044	8 6	
4	4,799	11 4	4,726	9 3	..	73	2 1	4,766	12 9	
5	6,755	11 8	6,518	6 5	44	12 0	239	4 10	6,870	7 7
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,988	12 9
7	4,651	5 10	4,214	11 5	..	336	10 5	4,616	8 6	
8	4,944	14 4	4,363	9 10	..	581	4 6	4,944	12 11	
9	5,545	10 0	5,601	0 2	1	4 6	247	9 10	5,609	5 11
10	3,035	5 7	2,844	14 5	..	190	7 2	3,042	2 11	
11	402	3 11	402	3 11	..	..	..	454	6 5
12	3,996	10 8	3,702	14 3	116	8 4	293	12 5	4,010	9 1
13	3,753	2 4	3,169	10 1	583	8 3	3,465	14 11
14	1,112	12 11	1,103	0 2	9	12 9	1,101	8 0
15	5,615	3 10	5,415	0 6	200	3 4	5,687	6 10
16	2,046	11 9	1,941	10 10	105	0 11	2,034	4 5
17	679	6 9	576	9 9	102	18 0	670	6 0

Faali 1345.				Faali 1346.						
	Demand.		Collection.		Suits filed.		Balance.			
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
1	7,824	9 3	4,927	7 2	77	1 1	2,897	6 1	7,854	2 1
2	863	11 3	528	9 5	..	..	335	1 10	867	5 6
3	4,044	8 6	2,785	5 10	..	..	1,254	2 8	4,011	8 1
4	4,775	4 6	4,271	2 0	..	..	504	2 6	4,791	6 3
5	6,722	15 5	3,198	13 2	1,120	11 8	3,524	2 3	6,753	7 1
6	8,301	4 9	8,398	3 11	35	7 3	4,902	0 10	1,730	7 0
7	4,613	2 9	3,294	7 1	201	0 7	1,318	11 8	4,611	11 2
8	4,924	13 11	3,305	12 3	..	..	1,687	1 8	4,952	6 5
9	5,645	4 1	4,425	13 7	305	9 10	1,219	6 6	5,639	15 8
10	3,045	13 1	1,705	8 8	..	..	1,340	4 6	3,045	13 1
11	454	6 5	190	6 4	..	..	258	0 1	454	6 5
12	4,008	2 2	1,694	6 5	..	..	2,313	11 9	4,039	4 2
13	3,645	14 11	2,680	12 6	..	..	965	2 5	3,645	14 11
14	1,101	3 0	792	5 11	..	..	308	13 1	1,101	3 0
15	5,685	6 3	4,816	6 5	252	0 1	868	15 10	5,705	1 8
16	2,034	4 5	1,559	9 2	..	..	494	11 3	2,034	4 5
17	625	2 10	247	12 10	..	..	377	6 0	625	2 10

QUESTION No. 5.

The following accounts are kept :—

- (1) *Enavali*.—Showing the fieldwar holding of each pattadar.
- (2) *Pattayam perist*.—Showing the total holdings of each pattadar and rent thereof.
- (3) *Rokkavirasu*.—Showing the demand, collection and balance.
- (4) *Variyadu*.—Showing the rent to be paid by each pattadar for his holdings in eight instalments.
- (5) *Chitta*.—Showing the receipt and expenditure.
- (6) *Thandals*.—Showing the amount collected datewar from the pattadars.
- (7) *Patta*.
- (8) *Muchilika*.

System of accounting.

Pattas are given to the ryots and muchilikas obtained from them. The amount shown in the varyadu are collected in eight instalments by the village munsif who remits the amount into the zamin treasury with thandals for the collection made. Chellan is prepared in duplicate for the acknowledgment of the amount remitted, one to be given to the remitter and the other to be retained in the office.

QUESTION No. 8.

Serial number.	Name of agrapharam, inam or mokhasa.	Rates.						If waram, share of produce.
		Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		
		Extent. (3)	Rate. (4)	Extent. (5)	Rate. (6)	Extent. (7)	Rate. (8)	
(1)	(2)							(9)

NH.

QUESTION No. 9.

Serial number and name of the village.	Extent of forest.		Rates of forest fees.				System of collecting forest fees.
	Reserved. (2)	Un-reserved. (3)	Grazing. (4)	Fuel. (5)		Other materials. (7)	
				RS.	A. P.		
1 Oruthattoo	..	4,100	Free.	0 0 6	0 0 3	1 0 0	The fees are collected by the contractors to whom the rights of collecting the fees is leased out.
2 Ammapatty	per head-	load.	..	
3 Jambuthurakottai	0 8 0	0 8 0	..	
4 Pachamalayankottai	per cart	per cart	..	
5 Velodu	..	2,000	..	..	..	..
6 Srimalai	..	6,000	..	..	..	..
7 Malayakavandanpatty	..	2,500	..	..	..	..
8 Kullalakundu	..	2,200	..	..	..	..
9 Pallapatty	..	5,000	..	..	..	..
10 Mattaparai	
11 Thathankulam	
12 Ethlodu	
13 Kulasekarankottai	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
14 Sallakulam	
15 Thanichiyam	
16 Silhergalnatham	..	2,000	..	..	..	..
17 Mettupatti	

REMARKS.—The extent shown in column (3) is other than the patta lands in the forest.

QUESTION No. 10.

Serial number and name of the village. (1)	Extent of private land.			Whether old or of recent origin. (5)	Nature of acquisition. (6)
	Wet. (2)	Dry. (3)	Garden. (4)		
	ACS.	ACS.			
1 Oruthattoo (zamin village)				About 20 years ago.	Purchased for Rs. 200.
2 Nirethan (Government village)	10.00	2.07		About 22 years ago.	Purchased for Rs. 5,000.

Memorandum by Mr. P. T. Devar, B.A., .B.L., Dewan, Bodinayakkanur Zamin, dated 10th January 1938.

1. A statement showing the rates of rent is separately given. These rents have been in force from the time of settlement without any alteration.
2. No customary levy is collected in the zamindari.
3. A separate statement noting the number of tanks and the amount spent for their maintenance is herewith appended.
4. *Vide* separate statement.
5. *Vide* separate statement.
6. *Vide* separate statement.
7. Yes. Many pattadars sub-let their patta lands. The pattadar realizes an average income of Rs. 50 per acre for wet land, Rs. 35 per acre for garden land and Rs. 10 per acre for dry land per annum under the existing prices of agricultural produce. The above is a very fair estimate.
8. No such inam in our zamindari.
9. There is a large extent of forest in this zamindari. Apart from coffee and cardamom cultivation, all other forest lands are reserved. The rate of forest fees is separately given.
10. *Vide* separate statement. The origin of private land is difficult to give. The private lands of the proprietor have been in existence from time immemorial.
11. A Government survey was done in 1875 when this estate was under the management of Court of Wards. But this survey has not been in force. The estate has at present to be treated as an unsurveyed one.

Bodinayakanur.									
Names of crops.	Rate in fanams per kull. (Kull: 50 cents).	Rate per acre.			Names of crops.	Rate in fanams per kull. (Kull: 50 cents).	Rate per acre.		
		RS.	A.	P.					
<i>Bodinayakanur.</i>									
Dry—									
Samai	3½	1	4	0	Garden—cont.				
Kambu	3½	1	4	0	Flower garden	12			
Cholam	3½	1	4	0	Mango trees	12			
Horsegram	3	1	1	3	Jack trees	12			
Groundnuts	3	1	1	3	Coconut trees	12			
Bengalgram	3	1	1	3	Gova trees	12			
Redgram	3	1	1	3	Silk cotton trees	12			
Coriander	3½	1	4	0	Tamarind trees	12			
Beans	3	1	1	3					
Cotton	3	1	1	3	<i>Melachokkanadhapuram.</i>				
Castor seeds	3	1	1	3	Dry—				
Gingelly	3	1	1	3	Samai	3½	1	4	0
Wet—									
	7	2	8	3	Kambu	3½	1	4	0
	8	2	13	11	Cholam	3½	1	4	0
	9	3	3	9	Horsegram	3	1	1	3
Paddy	11	3	15	5	Groundnuts	3	1	1	3
	12	4	5	0	Cotton	3	1	1	3
	15	5	6	3	Wet—				
	18	6	7	6	Paddy	9	3	3	9
	20	7	3	4		12	4	5	0
Plantains	12	4	5	0	Plantains	12	4	5	0
Betels	50	17	15	0	Betels	50	17	15	0
Sugarcane	12	4	5	0	Sugarcane	12	4	5	0
Garden—									
Ragi, cholam	7	2	8	3	Ragi, cholam	7	2	8	3
Tobacco	12	4	5	0	Tobacco	12	4	5	0
Chillies	10	3	9	8	Chillies	10	3	9	8
Roots	10	3	9	8	Roots	10	3	9	8
Onion, brinjal	10	3	9	8	Onion, brinjals	10	3	9	8
Coffee	10	3	9	8	Coffee	10	3	9	8
Cardamoms	Rs. 3	5	1	4	Cardamoms	Rs. 3	5	1	4
Cotton	7	2	8	3	Cotton	7	2	8	3
Plantains	12	4	5	0	Plantains	10	3	9	8
						12	4	5	0

NOTE.—10½ fanams : 3½ rupees.

Names of crops.	Rate in fanams per kull. (Kull: 50 cents.)	Rate per acre.	Names of crops.	Rate in fanams per kull. (Kull: 50 cents.)	Rate per acre.
<i>Melachokkanathapuram—cont.</i>					
<i>Garden—cont.</i>			<i>Ammopatti.</i>		
Flower garden	12	4 8 0	Dry—		RS. A. P.
Mango trees	12	4 5 0	Samai	2½	0 14 5
Jack trees	12	4 5 0	Kambu	3	1 1 3
Coconut trees	7	2 8 3	Cholam	2½	0 14 5
Gova trees	10	3 9 8	Horsegram	3½	1 4 0
Silk cotton trees	12	4 5 0	Groundnuts	2½	0 14 5
Tamarind trees	12	4 5 0	Cotton	2½	0 14 5
<i>Meenakshipuram.</i>			<i>Wet—</i>		
Dry—			Paddy	7	2 8 3
Samai	3½	1 4 0	.. ..	8	2 13 11
Kambu	3½	1 4 0	.. ..	9	3 3 9
Cholam	3½	1 4 0	.. ..	10	3 9 8
Horsegram	3½	1 4 0	Betels	12	4 5 0
Groundnuts	3½	1 4 0	Sugarcane	50	17 15 0
Cotton	3½	1 4 0	Garden—		
Wet—			Ragi, cholam	7	2 8 3
Paddy	9	3 3 9	Tobacco	12	4 5 0
.. ..	10	3 9 8	Chillies	10	9 8
.. ..	12	4 5 0	Roots	10	3 9 8
.. ..	15	5 6 3	Onion, brinjals	10	3 9 8
Plantains	12	4 5 0	Cotton	7	2 8 3
Betels	50	17 15 0	Plantains	7	2 8 3
Sugarcane	12	4 5 0	Coconut trees	10	3 9 8
Garden—			Tamarind trees	12	4 5 0
Ragi, cholam	7	2 8 3	<i>Rasingapuram.</i>		
Tobacco	12	4 5 0	Dry—		
Chillies	10	3 9 8	Samai	2½	0 14 5
Roots	10	3 9 8	.. ..	3½	1 4 0
Onion, brinjals	10	3 9 8	Cholam	2½	0 14 5
Cotton	7	2 8 3	.. ..	3½	1 4 0
Plantains	9	3 3 9	Horsegram	2	0 11 5
Mango trees	12	4 5 0	.. ..	2½	0 14 5
Coconut trees	12	4 5 0	Groundnuts	2½	0 14 5
Tamarind trees	12	4 5 0	Redgram	2½	0 14 5
<i>Silamalai.</i>			Beans	2½	0 14 5
Dry—			Cotton	2½	0 14 5
Samai	2½	0 14 5	Castor seeds	2½	0 14 5
Kambu	2½	0 14 5	Garden—		
Cholam	2½	0 14 5	Ragi, cholam	7	2 8 3
Horsegram	2½	0 14 5	Tobacco	12	4 5 0
Groundnuts	2½	0 14 5	Chillies	10	3 9 8
Cotton	2½	0 14 5	Roots	10	3 9 8
Castor seeds	2½	0 14 5	Onion, brinjals	10	3 9 8
Wet—			Cotton	7	2 8 3
Betels	50	17 15 0	Tamarind trees	12	4 5 0
Garden—			<i>Pottipuram.</i>		
Ragi, cholam	7	2 8 3	Dry—		
Tobacco	12	4 5 0	Samai	2½	0 14 5
Chillies	10	3 9 8	Kambu	2½	0 14 5
Roots	10	3 9 8	Cholam	2½	0 14 5
Onion, brinjals	10	3 9 8	.. ..	3½	1 4 0
Cardamoms	Rs. 3	5 1 4	Horsegram	2½	0 14 5
Cotton	7	2 8 3	.. ..	3½	1 4 0
Tamarind trees	12	4 5 0	Cotton	2½	0 14 5
			Castor seeds	2	0 11 5
			.. ..	2½	0 14 5

Names of crops.	Rate in fanams per kull. (Kull: 59 cents.)		Rate per acre.	Names of crops.	Rate in fanams per kull. (Kull: 59 cents.)		Rate per acre.
	Rate in fanams per kull. (Kull: 59 cents.)	Rate per acre.			Rate in fanams per kull. (Kull: 59 cents.)	Rate per acre.	
<i>Pottipuram—cont.</i>				<i>Uppukottai—cont.</i>			
Wet—				Dry—cont.			
Paddy	6		2 2 6	Horsegram	3		0 5 9
	7		2 8 3	Groundnuts	3½		1 1 3
Garden—				Wet—			
Ragi, cholam	7		2 8 3	Paddy	5		1 12 10
Tobacco	12		4 5 0		7		2 8 3
Chillies	10		3 9 8		9		3 3 9
Roots	10		3 9 8		10½		3 12 7
Onion, brinjals	10		3 9 8		12		4 5 0
Cotton	7		2 8 3		15		5 6 3
Gova trees	10		3 9 8	Plantains	12		4 5 0
Tamarind trees	12		4 5 0	Betels	50		17 15 0
<i>Sankarapuram.</i>				<i>Kodangiyatti.</i>			
Dry—				Dry—			
Samai	2		0 11 5	Samai	3½		1 4 0
	2½		0 14 5	Cholam	3½		1 4 0
Cholam	2		0 11 5	Horsegram	3½		1 4 0
	2½		0 14 5	Groundnuts	3½		1 4 0
Horsegram	2		0 11 5	Bengalgram	3½		1 4 0
Redgram	2½		0 14 5	Coriander	3½		1 4 0
Cotton	2½		0 14 5	Cotton	3½		1 4 0
Garden—				Wet—			
Ragi, cholam	7		2 8 3	Paddy	9		3 3 9
Tobacco	12		4 5 0		12		4 5 0
Chillies	10		3 9 8		15		5 6 3
Roots	10		3 9 8		18		6 7 6
Onion, brinjals	10		3 9 8	Plantains	12		4 5 0
Cotton	7		2 8 3	Betels	50		17 15 0
Gova trees	7		2 8 3	Sugarcane	12		4 5 0
Tamarind trees	12		4 5 0	Garden—			
<i>Guzzanur.</i>				<i>Agamalai.</i>			
Dry—				Dry—			
Samai	1½		0 8 7	Cholam	Re. 0-8-0		0 13 7
	2		0 11 5	Thinai	Re. 0-8-0		0 13 7
Cholam	1½		0 8 7	Wet—			
	2		0 11 5	Paddy	12		4 5 0
Ho segram	1½		0 8 7	Garden—			
	2		0 11 5	Coffee	8		2 13 11
Wet—				Wet—			
Paddy	6		2 2 6	Plantains	8		2 13 11
	9		3 3 9				
	12		4 5 0				
	15		5 6 3				
	18		6 7 6				
Plantains	12		4 5 0				
Betels	50		17 15 0				
Sugarcane	12		4 5 0				
Garden—				Dry—			
Ragi, cholam	7		2 8 3	Cholam	Re. 0-8-0		0 13 7
Tobacco	12		4 5 0	Thinai	Re. 0-8-0		0 13 7
Chillies	10		3 9 8	Wet—			
Roots	10		3 9 8	Paddy	12		4 5 0
Onion, brinjals	10		3 9 8	Garden—			
Cotton	7		2 8 3	Coffee	8		2 13 11
Plantains	12		4 5 0	Cardamoms	Rs. 3		5 1 4
Flower garden	12		4 5 0	Plantains	8		2 13 11
Mango trees	12		4 5 0				
Coconut trees	12		4 5 0				
Gova trees	12		4 5 0				
Tamarind trees	12		4 5 0				
<i>Uppukottai.</i>				<i>Agamalai.</i>			
Dry—				Dry—			
Samai	1		0 5 9	Cholam	Re. 0-8-0		0 13 7
	3½		1 4 0	Thinai	Re. 0-8-0		0 13 7
Kambu	3		1 1 3	Wet—			
	3½		1 4 0	Paddy	12		4 5 0
	1		0 5 9	Garden—			
	2		0 11 5	Coffee	8		2 13 11
Cholam	2½		0 14 5	Cardamoms	Rs. 3		5 1 4
	3		1 1 3	Plantains	8		2 13 11
	3½		1 4 0				

NOTE.—16½ fanams : 3½ rupees.

QUESTION No. 3.

Statement showing the number of Tanks and other Water sources in the villages of the Bodinayakanur Zamindari.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of Tank and Anicut.	Name of Water-source.
I	Bodinayakanur	1. Vangaruswami Tank and Anicut	Vangaruswami Tank Channel.
		2. Sankarappa Naicken Tank	Do.
		3. Puthukulam Tank and Anicut	Sinnar.
		4. Marimoor Tank and Anicut	Do.
		5. Sinna Ottu Kanmoi .. ..	.. ..
		6. Peria Ottu Kanmoi .. ..	.. ..
		Nos. 5 & 6 under Kudimaramat.	
II	Melachokkanathapuram	Sankarappa Naicken Tank	1. Kottagudi Ar. 2. Koovalinga Ar. 3. Muthukombai Sinnar.
III	Meenakshipuram	1. Dhasu Chetti Kulam	Vangaruswami Tank Channel.
		2. Chetti Kulam.	
		Nos. 1 & 2 under Kudimaramat.	
IV	Ammapatti	1. Meenakshi Ammal Tank	Kottagudi River.
		2. Vyraya Goundan kulam	Sutha Gangai River.
		3. Kavandan kulam	Do.
		Nos. 1 to 3 under Kudimaramat.	
V	Pottipuram	Eranan kulam (Kudimaramat	
VI	Guzzanur	Suruli Ar and Anicut	Suruli Ar. Channel.
VII	Uppukkottai	Do.	Do.
VIII	Kodangipatti	1. Sippilicheri Kanmoi	Kottagudi river.
		2. Ottukkanmoi	Do.
		3. Kanagan kulam	Do.
		4. Sirukkulam	Do.
		Nos. 3 & 4 under Kudimaramat.	

Statement showing the amount of expenditure incurred by the Proprietor on the maintenance of Tanks and Water sources in the villages of the Bodinayakanur Zamindari.

Serial number.	Period.	Particulars.	Amount.		
			RS.	A.	P.
1	1925	Total expenditure incurred towards repairs for the Vangarusami Tank Anicut of Bodinayakanur village.	1,225	0	0
2	1925 to 1928	Total expenditure towards repairs for the Uppukkottai Suruli Ar. Anicut.	6,300	12	9
3	1925 to 1936	Total expenditure incurred towards repairs for the Guzzanur Suruli Ar. Anicut.	1,559	14	0
4	1934 to 1935	Total amount of expenditure incurred towards repairs for the Vangarusami Tank of Bodinayakanur village.	4,600	0	0
Total			13,685	10	9

QUESTION No. 4.

Statement showing the assignment of waste and Ekasal lands in the villages of the Bodinayakanur Zamindari from faslis 1334 to 1346.

Serial number and names of villages.	Dry.		Garden.		Wet.		Total of dry, garden and wet.		
	Extent.		Extent.		Extent.		Extent.		
	Kulla.	Acres.	Kulla.	Acres.	Kulla.	Acres.	Kulla.	Acres.	
1 Bodinayakanur	1,109 9 3	654'34	483 8 1	285'27	32 15 1	19'44	1,626 1 1	959'05	
2 Melachokkanathapuram	430 3 1	253'82	166 9 1	98'28	9 10 0	5'68	606 6 2	357'78	
3 Meenakshipuram	41 14 2	24'20	.. ..	.. ..	7 6 1	4'36	49 4 3	28'56
4 Silamalal	584 15 2	345'13	3 15 0	2'32	.. ..	.. ..	588 14 2	347'45
5 Ammapatti	25 3 0	14'86	5 12 2	3'40	6 12 0	3'97	37 11 2	22'28	
6 Bodinapuram	390 3 3	230'24	5 14 3	3'49	11 9 3	6'85	407 12 1	240'58	
7 Pottipuram	226 4 0	133'49	8 1 3	4'49	9 15 2	5'88	244 5 1	144'18	
8 Sankarapuram	48 12 2	28'77	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	48 12 2	28'77
9 Guzzanur	226 9 0	133'67	2 6 0	1'40	16 8 0	9'73	245 7 0	144'80	
10 Uppukkottai	7 3 3	4'27	5 10 0	3'32	0 10 0	0'37	13 7 3	7'96	
11 Kodangipatti	67 6 2	39'77	2 12 0	1'61	20 10 2	12'18	90 18 0	58'56	
12 Agamalal .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	541 4 0	319'34	.. ..	.. ..	541 4 0	319'34
Total									
3,168 5 2 1,862'66 1,225 13 2 728'22 116 1 1 68'45 4,500 4 1 2,654'24									

NOTE.—The account of the Zamin is on the basis of kull.

1 kull = 59 Cents.

QUESTION No. 5.

Statement showing the accounts which are kept for Revenue Administration in the villages of the Bodinayakanur Zamindari.

1. Adangal account.
2. Inavali account.
3. No. 12 account showing the total beriz of each village.
4. Land attachment register under the Estates Land Act.
5. Summary Suit Register.
6. Collection Register (Demand, Collection and Balance).
7. Shroff Chitta, showing the daily receipts and disbursements.
8. Register showing the transfer of registry.
9. Land Assignment Register.

QUESTION No. 6.

Statement showing the Demand and Collection on each village of Bodinayakanur Zamindari.

Serial number and name of village.	Fasli.	Demand.			Collection.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Bodinayakanur	1337	18,596	12	8	15,140	2	11
	1338	18,914	9	6	13,130	13	11
	1339	19,709	14	5	11,173	12	8
	1340	19,735	8	3	14,095	9	2
	1341	19,051	10	2	10,220	7	8
	1342	19,692	13	8	13,356	1	10
	1343	19,598	6	9	13,859	1	8
	1344	19,443	2	4	14,159	6	8
	1345	20,424	10	3	13,959	12	9
	1346	20,769	15	4	1,884	10	2
2 Melachokkanathapuram	1337	8,064	13	11	6,628	5	8
	1338	8,328	14	6	6,145	15	3
	1339	9,477	0	2	4,883	9	6
	1340	7,893	4	10	5,172	4	6
	1341	7,854	10	6	5,129	7	3
	1342	7,226	15	5	5,302	0	1
	1343	7,763	15	7	5,030	6	11
	1344	7,646	3	10	5,287	9	2
	1345	7,629	9	8	5,114	9	8
	1346	2,762	0	10	165	14	1
3 Meenakshuram	1337	3,909	2	9	3,233	3	2
	1338	3,922	2	3	3,076	0	7
	1339	3,979	5	9	2,354	1	1
	1340	4,210	12	10	2,894	9	11
	1341	4,076	15	0	2,840	8	10
	1342	3,955	10	8	2,485	4	3
	1343	3,615	11	2	2,728	13	9
	1344	3,547	13	10	2,820	8	8
	1345	3,646	7	10	2,334	11	1
	1346	3,676	14	4	43	1	5
4 Silamalai	1337	5,997	14	7	4,490	15	11
	1338	6,307	9	2	3,826	9	5
	1339	6,122	7	4	3,691	9	11
	1340	5,671	2	0	2,519	13	10
	1341	5,178	13	3	2,051	11	6
	1342	4,939	8	5	3,576	13	9
	1343	4,821	11	2	3,751	10	11
	1344	4,804	11	6	3,743	5	1
	1345	5,473	0	6	3,509	7	0
	1346	5,543	0	9	....	
5 Ammapatti	1337	7,454	8	6	6,213	7	8
	1338	7,529	8	1	5,755	5	9
	1339	7,607	7	3	5,125	11	3
	1340	7,566	3	5	4,261	3	11
	1341	7,453	0	0	4,574	5	7
	1342	7,351	14	4	4,826	6	2
1343	6,929	13	3	5,490	5	7	

Serial number and name of village.	Fasli.	Demad.		Collection.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
5 Ammapatti—cont.	1344	7,528	2 2	5,864	12 4
	1345	7,420	3 5	5,514	2 3
	1346	7,349	10 10	611	7 1
	1337	6,411	4 0	4,873	1 2
6 Rasingapuram	1338	6,589	15 10	3,723	11 1
	1339	6,439	3 1	3,648	14 11
	1340	6,356	4 2	2,812	4 5
	1341	6,159	6 7	3,803	9 2
	1342	5,969	6 10	4,029	13 7
	1343	5,974	14 9	4,865	11 1
	1344	5,866	5 4	4,636	6 9
	1345	5,987	8 4	3,978	7 9
	1346	5,881	8 9	223	1 1
	1337	4,916	9 4	4,193	14 1
	7 Pottipuram	1338	4,919	0 9	4,109	14 6
1339		4,920	3 4	2,947	9 10
1340		4,698	5 0	3,442	5 7
1341		4,609	15 7	3,441	12 4
1342		4,337	15 10	3,871	0 5
1343		4,615	14 7	3,850	12 8
1344		4,770	13 7	4,106	13 8
1345		4,735	14 8	3,420	12 8
1346		4,739	8 7	95	4 7
1337		2,794	8 0	2,165	3 2
8 Sankarapuram		1338	3,030	13 11	1,714	0 8
	1339	2,877	15 4	2,115	14 6
	1340	2,791	9 5	2,677	7 8
	1341	2,809	5 5	2,066	7 11
	1342	2,781	9 8	2,587	12 9
	1343	2,776	0 2	2,526	8 11
	1344	2,787	6 11	2,334	7 3
	1345	2,821	5 4	2,271	13 11
	1346	2,860	4 1	119	2 8
	1337	4,094	0 5	3,086	4 0
	9 Guzzanur	1338	3,921	11 2	3,012	12 11
1339		3,973	6 8	2,674	0 6
1340		3,638	8 7	2,952	13 7
1341		3,696	4 2	2,751	13 9
1342		3,664	9 5	3,019	1 10
1343		3,592	7 8	3,176	4 6
1344		3,679	15 10	3,324	9 7
1345		3,715	6 10	3,187	0 10
1346		3,707	11 9	1,673	1 7
1337		5,587	6 5	5,161	6 3
10 Uppukkottai		1338	5,672	11 7	4,607	12 3
	1339	5,556	4 7	3,982	3 11
	1340	5,522	12 8	4,598	8 1
	1341	5,321	0 3	4,239	15 9
	1342	5,488	2 8	3,909	0 9
	1343	5,401	2 3	4,286	3 4
	1344	5,430	5 7	4,188	0 3
	1345	5,421	1 4	3,958	6 8
	1346	5,343	13 4	124	14 11
	1337	10,409	3 7	9,017	6 8
	11 Kodangipatti	1338	10,946	13 10	8,794	4 6
1339		10,835	10 7	7,614	6 11
1340		10,425	12 2	8,934	10 5
1341		11,219	15 10	8,930	8 5
1342		10,407	12 3	8,770	2 11
1343		10,295	12 6	8,762	13 7
1344		10,286	2 0	8,376	0 5
1345		10,388	14 2	7,647	10 2
1346		10,295	6 10	355	14 5

Serial number and name of village.	Fasli.	Demand.			Collection.			
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
12 Agamalai	1337	1,464	15	3	888	6	11	
	1338	1,476	4	1	944	2	5	
	1339	1,513	2	3	853	11	4	
	1340	1,771	10	0	966	1	2	
	1341	1,719	14	10	250	15	3	
	1342	1,898	10	10	935	8	1	
	..	1343	1,885	6	8	1,201	12	11
	..	1344	4,267	0	9	1,512	13	6
	..	1345	3,592	9	3	1,648	11	5
	..	1346	4,059	7	2	116	7	1

QUESTION No. 9.

Statement showing the rates of forest fees which are in force in Bodinayakkanur Zamindari.

Particulars.	Rate per Headload.			Rate per Cartload.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Road Metal (சல்லிக்கல்) .. .. .	..	..	..	0	5	6
Building material (அரணிக்கல்) .. .. .	..	..	..	0	6	6
Do. (கல்திண்டு) .. .. .	..	..	..	0	8	6
Do. (வரிக்கல்) .. .. .	..	..	..	0	13	0
Bamboos (தப்பை) .. .. .	..	..	..	4	8	0
Bamboos	0	6	0	..	..	..
Fire wood .. .. .	..	..	..	3	0	0
Do. per male	0	0	6	..	..	..
Do. per female	0	0	3	..	..	..
Logs. Vasambunari .. .. .	..	..	..	14	0	0
Do. Kongu (கொங்கு) .. .. .	..	..	..	12	0	0
Do. Ordinary .. .. .	..	..	..	8	0	0
Thorns, ordinary .. .. .	..	..	..	1	8	0
Do. Karau (காரை)	0	2	0	..	..	..
Do. Ilandai (இலந்தை)	0	3	0	..	..	..
Manure leaves, Ordinary .. .. .	..	..	..	1	8	0
Do. Kolunji .. .. .	..	..	..	1	12	0
Do. Avarai .. .. .	..	..	..	3	0	0
Do. Pungu .. .. .	..	..	..	3	8	0
Do. Vellai purasu .. .. .	..	..	..	2	0	0
Varichu (வரிச்ச)	0	4	0	..	..	..
Pothakkallipattai kari (பொத்தக்கள்ளிப்பட்டை கரி)	0	4	0	..	..	..

Minor Forest Produce.

சம்பை	0	1	0	..	..	..
பூலாமார்	0	2	0	..	..	..
கள்ளிப்பட்டை	0	1	0	..	..	..
அளிஞ்சிமார்	0	2	0	..	..	..
பச்சைக்கோரை	0	2	0	..	..	..
கருங்கொடி	0	2	0	..	..	..
பூலாங்கிழங்கு	0	2	0	..	..	..
புழுக்கைப்பட்டை	0	2	0	..	..	..
நன்னூரிவேர்	0	2	0	..	..	..
கொடுவலி வேர்	0	2	0	..	..	..
கல்பாசம்	0	2	0	..	..	..
பேப்புடல்	0	2	0	..	..	..
காய்ந்த கோரை	0	4	0	..	..	..
வலம்புரி நார்	0	4	0	..	..	..
காட்டுப்பலாக்காய்	0	3	0	..	..	..
வேம்பாடம்பட்டை	0	4	0	..	..	..
இளாக்காய்	0	2	0	..	..	..
கண்டக்காய், முள்ளிக்காய்	0	0	6	..	..	..
காண்டலாழை	0	1	0	..	..	..
காட்டு ஏலம்	0	8	0	..	..	..
காட்டு மாக்காய்	0	3	0	..	..	..
போதைப்பூல்	0	1	0	..	..	..
சருவல்லி	0	4	0	..	..	..
மருள்	0	1	0	..	..	..

QUESTION No. 10.

Statement showing the extent of Pannai lands in the villages of the
Bodinayakanur Zamindari.

Serial number and names of village.	Dry.		Garden.		Wet.		Total extent of ry, Garden and Wet. Extent.	
	Extent.		Extent.		Extent.			
	Kulis.	Acres.	Kulis.	Acres.	Kulis.	Acres.	Kulis.	Acres.
1 Bodinayakanur ..	1,748 0 2	1,081.34	248 4 2	146.49	901 3 0	531.70	2,897 8 0	1,709.53
2 Silamalal	50 10 1	29.88	..	..	32 7 3	19.16	83 2 0	49.04
3 Pottipuram	369 3 3	217.85	..	..	119 6 1	65.13	488 10 0	282.95
4 Guzzanur .. ..	..	..	0 15	0.55	0 14 1	0.52	1 13 1	1.05
5 Uppukkottai	3 9 1	2.11	..	..	2 9 3	1.54	6 3 0	3.67
6 Kodangipatti	216 12 2	127.89	17 5 3	10.24	34 4 1	20.22	268 6 2	168.35
7 Agamalal .. ..	..	..	5 0 2	2.97	..	..	5 0 2	2.97
Total ..	2,388 4 1	1,409.07	271 9 3	160.25	1,090 13 1	638.27	3,750 11 1	2,207.59

Note.—The account of the Zamin is on the basis of Kuli. 1 kuli = 59 cents.

P. T. DEVAR,
Diwan.

**Memorandum by M.R.Ry. N. PL. Vr. Muthiah Chetti Avargal, Proprietor of
Chatrapatti, Palani taluk, dated 31st December 1937.**

1. There is no Varapathu land in the whole of Chatrapatti village which originally formed part of the Mitta known as Velur Mitta consisting of 8 villages but has since been out off under a partition and has been separately assessed to peish cist.

There is no crop-war assessment prevailing in the village. The lands have been classified as nanja and punja and poramboke and the nanja lands have been further classified according to the quality of the soil and the facilities for irrigation into two kinds and have been assessed accordingly at the rates of 10 Panams and 12½ Panams per Kuli. The Punja lands have been classified into 7 different categories according to the soil and they have been assessed at rates varying from one Panam to 7 Panams per Kuli. This kind of classification and assessment seems to have been adopted in or about the year 1802 known as the Fisal Fasli. 1 Panam equals Rs. 0-3-4 and one Kuli equals 60 cents.

2. No customary levies are made or collected from the tenants by the proprietor.

3. There is only one tank known as the Karungulam tank and it forms the sole source of supply for the whole of nanja lands situate in the Chatrapatti village. The undersigned is not aware of the repairs effected by the previous proprietors as he is not in possession of antecedent records of the Zamindari. But after his purchase, the undersigned has in 1936-37 spent about Rs. 2,928-3-4 in effecting improvements to the tank such as excavation, building of the kalingula and the irrigation sluices, strengthening the tank bund, etc.

As regards the extent of tank bed, it is not possible now to say as to what was the original extent of the tank bed. It so happens that while the tank water irrigates only the lands of the Chatrapatti village and the tank bund is situate wholly within the recognized limits of the Chatrapatti village, the water spread area appears to be within the limits of the adjoining village of Pudukotah which after the partition in the original Zamin family went over to different hands. It further also appears that the capacity of the tank has been diminished by unauthorized assignments for cultivation by the previous proprietors of Pudukotah. About 300 kulis have been so unauthorizedly assigned for cultivation between 1926 to 1930. But only a small extent alone is attempted to be cultivated. Steps are now being taken for restoring the tank to its original capacity.

4. Nil.

5. There is an Olugu known as Paimash Olugu showing the several paimash numbers, their extent and the rates of assessment with reference to the revenue administration, the following accounts are being maintained :—

(a) Inavali.

(b) Rokkavarasu.

(c) Thandal.

(d) Trusal namas.

(e) Duplicate receipt books.

(f) Account showing the Annual Demand, Collection and Balance.

(g) Accounts with reference to proceedings taken in Revenue Courts for recovery of rent.

6. The total demand for the Chatrapatti village is Rs. 3,843 and cesses to be collected under the Local Boards Act come to about Rs. 183. The average annual collection for each fasli will be about Rs. 30,300. There will always be a balance of about Rs. 500 to 700 unrealized or unrealizable for various reasons. The peish cist payable to the Government including the cesses is Rs. 2,090-8-4.

7. I have no information.

8. There are about 212 kulis of land which are free of assessment, they having been in ancient times constituted as either service inams for the several village officers or devadayam inams for support of the local deity and its priest, etc.

9. Chatrapatti village does not own anything in the nature of a forest, reserved or unreserved.

10. No.

N. PL. VR. MUTHALAH CHETTI,

11. No.

Proprietor.

Memorandum by M.R.Ey. Rao Sahib A. Ramanujachariar Avargal, B.A., Diwan,
Ettiyapuram, dated 4th January 1938.

Ettiyapuram Zemindary.—Ettiyapuram is one of the earliest of Palayams in Southern India. Its antiquity is established beyond doubt. The forefathers of the present zemindar who is the fortieth in the land have been great warriors. In Orme's History of Hindustan, there is reference on pages 237, 294, 420, 561 and 705 as to the part played by them in the Military activities of the British in the years 1756-57. In the Panchalankuruchi war in 1801-1802, the kind of assistance given by them to the British is widely known to all.

The present town of Ettiyapuram was constructed in the year 1567. The zemindar through his own military adventures went on acquiring village after village from adjacent Polygars. In the year 1802 when the permanent settlement of the Estate was made 106 villages were found to have been in his occupation and enjoyment. In recognition of the services rendered by the zemindar in the Panchalankuruchi rebellion, Government granted another 79 villages. Thus in all 185 villages details of which are given in the Malkeut Istmirar Deed of Permanent Property to the zemindar of Ettiyapuram constituted the zamindary proper.

Later other villages were acquired from time to time by the Estate mostly by thrifty savings from the estate funds. The Estate as now constituted has villages in three districts, Tinnevely, Ramnad and Madura and the total number in each is 328, 47 and 15 respectively.

The Honorable Mr. Forbes in his speech in introducing the original Estate Land Act of 1908 has made the following observation :—

“The Ancient zemindars are being displaced by new men who have no traditional connection with the soil and whose action will be guided solely by commercial or selfish motives and who will strain the Law to its utmost limits.”

Whatever may be said of other zemindaris in the Presidency so far as Ettiyapuram is concerned, the observation of the Honorable Member is not applicable in whole or even in part. On the other hand, the zemin which is an Impartible Estate has retained its best traditions even upto date.

A. RAMANUJACHARIYAR,
Diwan.

Memoarndum by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. Ramanujachariar Avargal, B.A., Diwan,
Ettiyapuram, dated Camp Kunukkusalai, 22nd January 1938.

ETTAIYAPURAM ZAMINDARI.

Vallanadi Sub-division in the Madura District.

Dry rates vary from Rs. 0-5-9 to Rs. 3-9-4. Wet rates from Rs. 2-2-4 to Rs. 4-8-0 and Garden rates from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 4-4-9.

When special crops such as plantains, sugarcane and tobacco are raised, an additional assessment at Rs. 1-7-0, 1-12-5 and 2-9-1 per acre or half of the taram assessment are levied according to the nature of soil and facilities for irrigation now prevailing.

No collection of rent is made in kind. The rates have been in force for a very long time.

A fee of Rs. 1-1-0 is levied on each case of transfer of registry of patta. No other special fees are collected.

There are 16 tanks in the subdivision, all rainfed. They are in fairly good condition except two, Seepalakottai and Thadicheri, which have breached and for which estimates have been sanctioned for the closure. The maramat staff maintained in the estate is looking after their maintenance. The average annual expenditure for their repairs amounts to Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000.

No tankbed assignments.

Waste lands assigned since 1908 is 171.7 acres.

Village manual of accounts and taluk accounts X and XII are maintained.

Demand and collection—Separate statement attached.

No information is available as to the number of the pattadars who sublet their lands.

But the sub-lease fetch on dry lands Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per acre.

Wet lands Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per acre and Garden lands Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

No rent is collected on minor inam lands and there are no whole inams villages.

No reserved forests.

Unreserved lands—800 acres.

Quarrying allowed on the fees noted below :—

RS. A. P.

Rough stones .. 0-1-0 per cartload.

Cut stones .. 0-2-0 per cartload.

Private land—315 acres—all of old origin.

All villages have been surveyed by Government survey party

மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் எட்டயபுரம் ஜமீனுக்கு பாத்தியப்பட்ட வள்ளல் நதி சப்-டிவிஷன் இலாகா கிராமங்களில் டிமாண்டு, வசூல், விபரம்.

விராம நம்பரும் பெயரும்.	டிமாண்டு.			
	1937-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் 1-ல் 1846-ம் பசலி முடிய ஏற்பட்ட அரியர்ஸ் டிமாண்டு.	1847-ம் பசலிக்கு 1937-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 30-ல் வரை மொத்த டிமாண்டில் 1/7.	மொத்தம்.	1847-ம் பசலியில் 1937-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 30-ல் முடிய வசூல்
	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.
1 சூடைப்பட்டி	19,205 8 11	1,017 14 6	20,223 7 5	3,748 11 7
2 சிப்பாலக்கோட்டை	89,843 13 0	1,253 0 0	91,096 13 0	3,217 11 9
3 வேப்பம்பட்டி	11,006 15 9	309 1 2	11,316 0 11	1,428 1 5
4 பூமலைக்குண்டு	57,313 2 0	1,015 13 2	58,328 15 2	1,703 5 1
5 ஜெங்கலப்பட்டி	35,595 3 1	753 0 8	36,348 3 9	3,082 12 3
6 தப்புக்குண்டு	4,356 6 4	273 9 1	4,629 15 5	1,218 6 2
7 தாடிசேரி	7,023 7 1	372 3 1	7,395 10 2	2,053 14 3
8 கொடுவிவாரப்பட்டி	35,623 11 5	997 8 3	36,621 9 8	4,305 1 4
9 கோலிந்தநகரம்	11,560 1 7	545 1 1	12,095 2 8	2,402 0 10
10 வள்ளல்நதி	57,555 14 6	1,269 7 5	58,825 5 11	2,662 13 7
11 மரிக்குண்டு	6,844 1 4	455 8 10	7,299 10 2	1,855 2 11
12 உசிலம்பட்டி	5,847 9 0	174 14 3	6,022 7 3	162 10 1
13 ராஜதானி	13,063 15 10	422 9 1	13,486 8 11	774 8 11
14 கொத்தப்பட்டி	5,171 9 1	356 9 10	5,528 2 11	720 11 2
15 கோத்தலூட்டு	11,518 5 3	443 7 8	11,961 12 11	2,034 4 9
ஆக மொத்தம்	3,71,519 12 2	9,659 12 1	3,81,179 8 3	31,370 4 1

No. 84.

Sunnud I. Milkeut Istimirar of deed of permanent property granted by the Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive Baron Clive, of Walcot in the County of Salopand, Baron Plassy of the Kingdom of Ireland, Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the part of the Honorable the United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to Ettappah Najok, zemindar of Ettiyapur.

It is known to the zemindars, talukdars, merasidars, ryots, and all cultivators of land in the Territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George that from the earliest until the present period of time, the public assessment of the land revenue, has never been fixed; but that according to the established practice of Asiatic Government, the assessment of land revenue has fluctuated without any fixed principles for the determination of the amount, and without any security to the zemindars or other persons for the continuance of a moderate land tax. On the contrary, frequent enquiries have been instituted by the ruling power, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, for the purpose of augmenting the assessment of the land revenue, and it has been customary to regulate such augmentations by the enquirers and opinions of the local officers appointed by the ruling power for the time being. In the attainment of an increased revenue on such foundations, it has been usual for the Government to deprive the zemindars and to appoint persons on its own account, to the management of the zemindars; thereby reserving to the ruling power the implied right and the actual exercise of the proprietary possession of all lands whatever. It is obvious that such a mode of administration must be injurious to the permanent prosperity of the country, by obstructing the progress of agriculture, population and wealth; and destructive to the comfort of individual persons by diminishing the security of personal freedom and of private property.

2. The British Government impressed with a deep sense of the injuries arising to the State and to its subjects from the operation of such principles, has resolved to remove from its administration so fruitful a source of uncertainty and disquietude; to grant to zamindars and other landholders, their heirs and successors a permanent property in their land in all time to come; to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands, which shall never be liable to change under any circumstances; to institute Courts of Judicature for the protection of these valuable rights: and to secure to every description of its native subjects under the operation of fixed and defined laws, the free exercise of the religious institutions and domestic usages of their ancestors.

3. In conformity to these principles the assessment of your zemindary has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1212 at the annual sum of star Pagodas (19041) nineteen thousand and forty-one, which said sum of star Pagodas (19,041 nineteen thousand and forty one shall be fixed and is hereby accordingly declared by this Sunnud to be the permanent annual Jammah of your Zemindary payable in the current coin of the province in fixed monthly instalments agreeably to the separate kistubandy signed by you.

4. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your zemindary is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the Sayer or duties of every description whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself. Exclusive of the Abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazars; exclusive of Lakhery-lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by you is included in the assets of your zemindary) and exclusive of all lands and Russooms heretofore appropriated to the support of Police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included according to the custom and practice of the country under the several heads above stated.

5. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of permanent assessment above fixed. The remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundations, or other calamity of the season, shall now cease and never be revived, and if (which God forbid) you shall fail to discharge your engagements, your zemindary and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

6. In this event, your personal property will be liable to attachment in the first instance; and your lands will ultimately be liable to be sold and transferred from you for ever for the payments of the public revenue. But under the moderate terms of the assessment on your zemindary this event can never happen except in consequence of your own default; for the Court of Judicature will protect you against such an injury, unless warranted by your failure.

7. You shall be at free liberty to transfer without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority to whomever you may think proper, either by sale, gift, or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your zemindary; such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the courts and officers of Government provided they shall not be repugnant to the Mahomedan or the Hindu laws or to the regulation of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor shall such transaction exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire zemindary previously to such transfer; but your whole zemindary shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

8. In the event of sale of any part of your zemindary for the liquidation for arrears of the assessment; or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature or in the event of the transfer of any part of your zemindary by gift, sale, or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire zemindary and of the portion of your Zemindary to be so separated for a period of not less than three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent Jammah on your zemindary bears to the actual produce of the whole zemindary. So that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen; nor any increase of the fixed Jammah be ever made under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce in the zemindary.

9. Although you shall have free right and liberty to transfer by sale, gift or otherwise any part of your zemindary not repugnant to the regulations of Government, yet it shall not be competent for you nor for any zemindar to form any part of your lands into a separate estate paying its Jammah directly to Government unless the public assessment on such separate estate shall amount to the annual sum of Star Pagodas Five hundred and upwards.

10. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 8th Article of this Sunnud by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your Zemindary when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of curnams in the several villages of your zemindary. The curnams shall be

appointed from time to time by you and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature. In the event of your having, or of your under-farmers, tenants, or ryots, having cause of complaint against the carnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute at your own peril a suit in the Adalut of the zillah for the purpose of bringing such carnam to trial and punishment, but in the event of your dispossessing a carnam of his office without such previous regular process, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the Adalut Zillah may decree. Where a carnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature you shall in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of carnam, but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

11. The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of the Police of the country will defray the entire expense of that establishment, you shall nevertheless aid and assist its officers in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions, and you shall enquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace, who may be found or who may seek refuge in your zeminda y.

12. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots either for a rent in money or in kind and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a Pattah or Cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every condition of the engagements and usually grant or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your Cabooleat you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your underfarmers or ryots for the Pattahs and receipts above mentioned you shall be liable to be sued in the Adalut of Zillah and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by the Adalut to the complainant.

13. The foregoing conditions contain an abstract of the obligations and duties which you shall incur and of the rights which you have acquired under the new constitution erected for the security, protection and prosperity of the subjects of the British Government. But for the enlargement of that constitution and for the improvement of the condition of the people, the Governor in Council will continue from time to time to enact such regulations as experience may suggest or the progress of human affairs render necessary; such regulations will be administered by independent Judges in constituted courts of Judicature governing their decisions by the Laws only. The decrees of those courts will be founded on the Regulations of Government printed, published and translated for the information and security of its subjects; and on the institutes of the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws which are also open to the enquiry of all persons, the proceedings of the Adalut will be held in open Courts accessible to persons of every description; all parties will be at liberty to attend to their own interests by their presence in the courts during such proceedings or to employ their vakils with such instructions regarding the mode of prosecution or defence as may appear to be most eligible to themselves. The sentences of the Courts will be pronounced in some public manner, and executed by civil authority without the interposition of military forces; the Collectors and other public servants of Government will be compelled to appeal to the Courts of judicature for the adjudication of all cases in which by virtue of their offices they may be parties, and finally the greatest practicable degree of security has been extended to the native subjects of the British Government by the establishment of a gradation of Appeal from the Zillah Court to Provincial Court, and from the Provincial court to the Court of Sadar Audalut at the Presidency; and in the last resort from the courts of Saddar Audalut to the Governor General in Council, Bengal.

14. Being therefore sensible of the benefits conferred on you by these institutions and confident of enjoying the fruits of your industry, you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government; you shall conduct yourself with good faith towards your ryots, whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own; you shall treat them with tenderness; encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land, and lay the foundations of your own happiness in the permanent prosperity of your Zemindary.

15. Continuing to perform the above stipulations and to perform the duties of allegiance to British Government its Laws and Regulations, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the Zemindary of Ettiapore.

Given in Fort St. George this 22nd day of April 1803 by and in the name of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) Clive
,, W. Petrie
,, John Chamier

Entered in the Secretary's office by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) Eden C. Greenway
Secretary to Government.

Names of the villages composing the Zemindari of Ettiapore.

Casbah Ettiapore	1	Pulavarpatti	1
Naduvupatti	1	Uthupatti	1
Chithayanaickenpatti }	1	Kurumalai	1
Chennaiapuram	1	Melaparaipatti	1
Mettupatti	1	Kechilapuram }	1
Velidupatti	1	Kalangarpatti }	1
Pillaiyarnattam	1	Mudukumindanpatti }	1
Perliovenpatti	1	Pudupatti	1
Vagathavoo	1	Vanarmutty }	1
Thalaikattapuram }	1	Sangaralingapuram }	1
Thangammalpuram }	1	Veilukandapuram }	1
Pudupatti	1	Ramalingapuram }	1
Venkateswarapuram	1	Kattarangulam }	1
Sinthalakarai	1	Ramanathapuram }	1
Nagalakampatti	1	Avudaiapuram }	1
Kareiadiipatti	1	Akasavirappanpatti }	1
Chinnamalaikunroo	1	Akilandapuram }	1
Valayaputti	1	Kalampatti	1
Menatchipuram }	1	Madathupatti	1
Malapatti	1	Kurivinatham	1
Kumaranaicken Kottur	1	Thithampatti	1
Thippanoothu	1	Sevalpatti	1
Woosoolampatti	1	Kalugumalai-Ketchilapuram	1
Elumpunam	1	Suttavilathipatti	1
Kolatoovoyypatti	1	Kalugumalai }	1
Chottoonaickenpatti	1	Velur }	1
Pidapuram	1	Kumaragiri }	1
Soraykoypatti	1	Kattalampatty }	1
Terkusemmapudur	1	Subramaniapuram }	1
Vadukoosemapudur	1	Vallinayakapuram }	1
Attikinaroo	1	Velayudapuram }	1
Vadaku Attikinaru alias Shanmuga- puram	1	Kottakalugumalai	1
Kamanaickenpatti	1	Karadikulam	1
Poongavarnatham	1	Agilandapuram	1
Sakkamadevipatti	1	Chettikulam	1
Kumaricolam alias Pudupatti	1	Usilangulam	1
Ettinaickenpatti	1	Elundaikulam	1
O'cipatti alias Kumarapuram	1	Thottampatti	1
Atchankulam	1	Kilaparapatti	1
Kovindampatti }	1	Marthandampatti	1
Kottayoor }	1	Ranasoorettinaickenpatti	1
Sevalapatti }	1	Kallurani	1
Kannaikatti	1	Naloversankottai	1
Sholapuram	1	Ovurettipatti alias Vallinapuram	1
Manjanaickenpatti	1	Sangaralingapuram	1
Kilairai }	1	Uthupatti Meenatchipuram	1
Arunachalapuram }	1	Kavandenpatti	1
Melairai	1	Kolingipatti	1
Valampatti	1	Kumarapuram	1
Padanthapuli	1	Kurumalai Venkateswarapuram	1
Nakkalakatti	1	Vadugampatti alias Managopallanaicken- patti	1
Kodukanparai }	1	Alagappapuram	1
Visiapathi }	1	Saravanapuram	1
Karisalkulam }	1	Naluvassankottai }	1
Seventhipatti }	1	Aulangulam }	1
Kumarapuram }	1	Sathurappanaickenpatti	1
Kilavipatti }	1	Jagaveerapuram	1
Shenbagaperi }	1	Elandaikulam	1

Ettiyapuram Zamini				
Arukulam	1	Vandanam	1	
Subramaniapuram	}	Vadaku Vandanam	1	
Vellipuram		Suppaiapuram	1	
Yelayuthapuram		Mangalam	1	
Pudupatti	1	Melamangalam	1	
Vellinaickenpatti alias Kumaragiri	1	Mulluvangipatti	1	
Kuthanurani	1	Kuppanapuram	1	
Vadukupatti alias Agilandapuram	1	Subramaniapuram	1	
Sengalapada	1	Sillankulam	1	
Tirunadapuram alias Jagaveerapuram	1	Kuderigulam	1	
Kamalapuram	1	Adanur	1	
Mavilodai	1	Vadiyelapuram	1	
Boothalappapuram	}	Bommayapuram	1	
Servaikarenpatti		Menatchipuram	1	
Pokanpatti		Sakkamapuram	1	
Sangarappanpatti		Vittilapuram	1	
Pethankudumbanpatti	1	Melakunatham	1	
Sinnur	1	Kattanaickenpatti	1	
Noothalakarai	1	Eppodumvendran	1	
Veerapandiapuram alias Jagaveerapuram	1	Vellakoil	1	
Sivagnanapuram	1	Tholavayapuram	1	
Ramanuthu	}	Vedanatham	1	
Venkiteswaram		1	Kollamparambu	1
Bommayanaickenpatti	1	Pudoor	1	
Pachappanaicken kodangipatti	1	Melaseithalai	1	
	—	Kilaseithalai	1	
	106	Iyanpatti	1	
	—	Veerapandiapuram	1	
Panjalamkurichy	1	Moolloor	1	
Vellaram	1	Muthukumarapuram	1	
Thalavoypuram	1	Pattanamarudur	1	
Kumarapuram	1	Tharuvaikulam	1	
Kakkarampatti	1	Ananjamadanpatti	1	
Sirunatham	1	Arasadi	1	
Meenatchipuram	1	Pulia Marattarasadi	1	
Jegaveerapandiapuram	1	Kila Arasadi	1	
Vadakuveerapandiapuram	1	Oamikulam	1	
Mudiman	1	Nallampatti	1	
Melamudiman	1	Outhunpadiapuram	1	
Puthianputtu	1	Valasirpanaram	1	
Mukilampachari	1	Kumarapuram	1	
Melavirapondiapuram	1	Melamarudoor	1	
Saminatham	1	Vaduampatti	1	
Sillavarnathan	1	Thalampuram	1	
Nainapuram	1	Pungampatti	1	
Nadukuvurichi	1	Jakkammapuram	1	
Tharkuveerapandiapuram	1	Terkukalmadoo	1	
Sendalakattai	1	Vadakukalmadoo	1	
Perianatham	1	Oandiapuram	1	
Shunmugapuram	1	Veppalodai	1	
Pondiapuram	1			
Lachimipuram	1			
Tiruviraindapuram	1			
Kodiankulam	1			
Pasuvandana	1			
Bommayapuram	1			
		Total	79	
		Total villages	185	

(Signed) G. PABISH,
Collector of Ramnad.

No. 85.

On a stamp of the value of 8 annas.

In the Subordinate Court, Tinnevely.

M.R.Ry. Jegaveeraramakumara Ettappa Naicker Avargal, Zamindar of Ettiyapuram, Ottapilaram taluk—*Plaintiff*.

Ramasamy Pandian Avargal, son of ryot, residing at Ettiyapuram, in the said taluk—*Defendant*.

Plaint presented under section 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure on behalf of the Plaintiff aforesaid.

1. The defendant incurred loss in some transactions carried on for his own benefit and ran into heavy debts in consequence. He therefore requested the plaintiff to give him loan to discharge the same.

2. Thereupon, from regard to the defendant being the Plaintiff's junior uncle the Plaintiff advanced loans to him on several occasions from the Seruthettu fund (his own pocket money) and from some other resources nearly Rs. 10,000 on his own responsibility.

1. The information is furnished in a separate note Enclosure I. Nowhere rent is collected in kind. The existing rates of money rent have been in force for the past over 60 years, except in one place known as Golvarpatti where rent in kind has been commuted into cash about 20 years ago.

2. The following customary levies are collected in this estate :—

(a) ' Sandippu ' at 12 annas per cent on the actual rent collections of the year.

(b) In a portion of the estate known as Nagalapuram Division, instead of Sandippu two items of levies are collected :—

(i) ' Rusumu ' at 4 pies in the rupee, and

(ii) ' Vattam ' at 1 to 2 pies in the rupee on the actual collections made.

(c) For every case of transfer of registry of pattas a fee of Rs. 1-1-0 is levied.

3. There are 95 tanks in this estate and all of them are rainfed. The tanks are generally in good condition and repaired by the maramat officers of the estate maintained for the purpose. The average annual expenditure is about Rs. 10,000, and similar provision has been provided in the budget for fasli 1347.

4. The extent of waste land that has been assigned from 1908 is about 1,400 acres.

5. Village accounts, as per Manual, are maintained in villages Taluk Accounts X and XII are maintained in the Treasury Office. The system of accounting is in accordance with Manual instructions.

6. The information is furnished in the Enclosure II.

7. The information as to the number of pattadars who sublet for cultivation is not available. But such of the ryots who are unable to cultivate their holdings sublet them, for dry lands at Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per acre, and for wet lands at Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per acre. These occur mostly in the case of absentee pattadars.

8. In the case of minor inams, quit-rents are paid to Government and nothing is paid to the estate. In whole inam villages to which the zamindar himself is the inamdar, the usual assessment as in estate ayan villages, as referred to in question No. 1 supra, is collected.

9. The area of the unreserved forest lands is 32,300 acres. Green manure is either leased out or issued on permits ; but grazing is allowed free.

10. The area of the reserved forests where supervising establishment is maintained is 7,400 acres. The forest area consists of pasture lands and lands in which ordinary fuel trees are available. They are being carefully preserved and wherever possible they are improved by forest plantation, etc. Pasture areas are leased out every year to contractors or worked departmentally. The scale of fee charged is one rupee for a season for bulls, cows and buffaloes. Calves are charged half fee. Sheep are charged 4 annas a head. Goats are not admitted. Seigniorage fees for quarrying are charged as under—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Earth and gravel	0	0	6	a cart-load.
Rough stones	0	1	0	„
Cut stones	0	2	0	„

11. The extent of " private land " is 12,400.58 acres. All of them are of old origin. They are the ayan pannai lands of the zamindar.

12. All villages but six have been surveyed with triangular survey party in the year 1865 or so.

QUESTION No. 1.

The following are the rates of rent prevailing in this Estate :—

Dry rate.	Garden rate.	Wet rate.	Special crop assessment excluding taram rate.			Kodikal assessment including taram rate.	Cropwar assessment in Doraisamipuram and Muthandi-puram villages in Ramnad district.
			Tobacco.	Plantains.	Sugarcane.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Dry rates of rent range from As. 5-8 to Rs. 2-1-6.	1 8 10 2 4 8 2 12 0 3 1 5 3 7 0 3 7 3 4 2 0 4 2 2 4 4 2 4 6 0 4 9 4 4 9 7 4 10 3 4 10 4 4 11 0 4 13 0 4 13 1 5 2 6 5 3 9 5 8 0 5 8 1 5 11 8 5 13 6 5 13 7 5 13 9 7 4 11 8 13 10	0 7 4 0 9 5 1 8 0 3 3 11 3 12 6 3 15 0 4 0 0 4 1 5 4 5 2 4 13 10 5 0 0 5 9 7 5 10 0 6 7 8 6 12 1 7 0 4 7 8 0 7 8 10 8 1 9 22 8 4 in one case in Therukuvandanam village.	1 2 0 1 2 5 1 6 0 1 6 6 1 7 9 1 11 6 1 11 11 1 15 9 2 4 8 2 4 9 2 12 0 2 15 1 3 0 7 3 1 8 3 7 0 3 7 3 3 7 9 2 10 1 3 10 4 3 10 8 2 11 3 4 2 0 4 2 1 4 2 8 4 3 4 4 4 2 4 6 10 4 9 6 4 9 10 4 10 1 4 10 3 4 13 0 4 13 2 4 15 7 5 0 8 5 0 10 5 3 3 5 8 0 5 8 1 5 11 0 5 11 2 5 11 9 5 12 0 5 13 6 6 12 0 7 0 0	0 9 9 5 1 2 5 9 6 5 10 6 5 11 6 5 14 0 6 14 6 6 15 6 7 1 0 7 3 10 7 15 0 8 4 7 9 14 4 10 4 3 11 14 0 13 4 0	7 6 5 8 12 0 8 12 3 9 0 3 9 7 3 9 7 5 9 11 3 9 13 0	59 10 0 60 12 3 72 13 10 77 15 6 82 8 0 95 9 4 95 9 5 98 9 8 98 9 10 99 13 7 107 7 10 119 2 10 119 3 11	Tobacco— Rs. 16-8-0. Plantains— Rs. 13-11-10, Chillies— Rs. 11. Ragi— Rs. 4-14-8, Thina and Samsai— Rs. 3-12-0. Other varieties— Rs. 2-12-0.

* Is the rate per cottah.

The above rate is charged for the second and third year. No rent is charged for the first year. The average of a year is two-third of the above rates.

சிராம நம்பரும் பெயரும்.	1937-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 1 வரையில் பசலி 1346 வரைக்கும் அரியாள்.		1937-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 30 வரையில் பசலி 1347 வரைக்கும் கரண்டு டிமாண்டு.		1937-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 30 வரையில் மொத்த டிமாண்டு. 1347 வரைக்கும் வகுல்.	
	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.
1 புதுவெங்கடேசுபுரம்	1,465 6 5	157 8 8	1,622 14 10	86 11 11		
2 வடக்குச்சிண்டையபுரம்	1,295 6 2	97 14 8	1,393 4 10	32 14 7		
3 புதுச்சிண்டையபுரம்	423 13 10	51 9 10	475 7 8	9 11 1		
4 ஜகலீபுரம்	1,601 3 5	124 10 2	1,725 13 7	91 4 3		
5 செவைக்காரன்பட்டி	719 3 2	70 3 6	789 6 8	3 9 6		
6 கந்தசாமிபுரம்	613 4 3	158 12 6	772 0 9	172 12 6		
7 சரவையபுரம்	466 2 2	57 9 0	523 11 2	50 8 8		
8 துரைராஜபுரம்	258 3 2	38 10 1	296 13 3	47 13 6		
9 குமாரசுரம்	638 9 2	71 6 5	709 15 7	5 10 10		
10 சுப்பிரமணியபுரம்	248 4 6	30 10 7	278 15 1	..		
11 சுப்பயபுரம்	999 8 10	76 15 10	1,076 8 8	23 6 8		
12 சின்னூர்	2,214 14 8	190 9 0	2,405 7 8	85 2 3		
13 ஜகலீபுரம்	3,570 0 5	263 14 10	3,833 15 3	104 8 4		
14 சங்கரப்பநாயக்கன்பட்டி	82 1 4	43 7 5	125 8 9	10 0 0		
15 பூதலப்புரம்	5,389 8 1	399 11 5	5,689 3 6	207 3 11		
16 சிண்டையபுரம்	956 7 8	122 12 10	1,079 4 6	115 8 9		
17 நூத்தலக்கரை	676 10 5	73 12 4	750 6 9	24 8 8		
18 வெங்கடேசுபுரம்	558 10 1	72 6 2	631 0 3	..		
19 கழுக்காசுபுரம்	427 10 6	59 3 7	486 14 1	32 13 2		
20 மாடுலியோசடை	6,962 14 11	375 7 3	7,238 6 2	190 14 6		

கிராம நம்பரும் பெயரும்.	1937-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 1-உயில் பசலி 1346 வரைக்கும் அரியால்.			1937-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 30-உ பசலி 1347 வரைக்கும் கரண்டு டிமாண்டு.			1937-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 30-உ பசலி 1347 வரைக்கும் வருல்.		
	ரூ.	அ.	பை.	ரூ.	அ.	பை.	ரூ.	அ.	பை.
62 குமாரசிரி	2,970	10	3	178	0	0	3,143	10	3
63 வெள்ளையம்மனவர்கள்புரம்	1,513	9	5	195	0	0	1,708	9	5
64 அலிலாண்டபுரம்	514	9	11	118	0	0	632	9	11
65 சின்னையபுரம்	1,222	4	8	88	0	0	1,310	4	8
66 கூத்தனூருனி	1,103	2	5	183	0	0	1,286	2	5
66-1 புதுக்குமாறெட்டையபுரம்	487	4	8	84	0	0	571	4	8
67 செங்கற்படை	5,274	10	6	249	0	0	5,523	10	6
68 ஜகவீரபுரம் கந்தசாமிபுரம்	1,789	5	8	127	0	0	1,916	5	8
69 மாத்தாண்டம்பட்டி	3,908	11	2	369	0	0	4,275	11	2
70 வள்ளிநாயகபுரம்	307	11	8	120	0	0	427	11	8
71 வெங்கடேசுரபுரம்	210	15	10	50	0	0	260	15	10
73 நமசிவாயபுரம்	1,056	13	7	138	0	0	1,194	13	7
74 துரைச்சாமிபுரம்	594	3	5	104	0	0	698	3	5
75 அருங்குளம்	4,046	8	3	213	0	0	4,259	8	3
76 வேலாயுதபுரம்	220	14	10	82	0	0	302	14	10
77 குமாறெட்டையபுரம்	920	14	8	106	0	0	1,026	14	8
78 சுப்பிரமணியபுரம்	1,888	8	4	86	0	0	1,974	8	4
79 சிவஞானபுரம்	440	14	2	509	0	0	949	14	2
80 சண்முகபுரம்	1,326	5	11	122	0	0	1,448	5	11
321 மேட்டுப்பட்டி	1,312	0	11	132	0	0	1,444	0	11
322 குமாறெட்டையபுரம்	1,627	4	0	289	0	0	1,916	4	0
323 பிள்ளையார்ந்தத்தம்									
324 சொக்கலிங்கபுரம்	184	1	11	126	0	0	310	1	11
355 கமலாபுரம் .. .. .	..	..	..	275	15	1	275	15	1
88 ஜெகவீரபுரம்	610	0	0	31	0	0	641	0	0
91 மசவாடுநாயக்கர்காடு	386	2	5	11	0	0	397	2	5
ஆக பிற்கா மொத்தம்	71,385	3	4	7,839	15	1	79,225	2	5
27 கோடாங்கிப்பட்டி	11,857	0	1	457	6	4	12,314	6	5
28 மகராஜபுரம்	199	10	5	35	1	2	234	11	7
29 கீழக்கல்லூறணி	879	0	4	137	0	9	1,016	1	1
30 மேலக்கல்லூறணி	735	3	6	134	7	7	869	11	1
31 ஸ்ரீரெங்கபுரம்	1,255	12	1	306	5	5	1,562	1	6
331 நாகலாபுரம்	15,128	13	1	769	11	1	15,898	4	0
332 புதுப்பட்டி	2,461	15	11	226	6	11	2,688	6	10
333 வெளவால்தொத்தி	4,629	8	10	281	1	4	4,910	10	2
334 சின்னமநாயக்கர்பட்டி	535	14	2	163	1	5	698	15	7
335 சேதுபுரம்	353	7	6	78	7	0	431	14	6
336 முத்துசாமிபுரம்	495	15	1	190	1	6	686	0	7
337 மேலக்குமாரசக்கணபுரம்	1,101	10	10	86	3	6	1,187	14	4
338 தவசிலிங்கபுரம்	467	1	7	126	0	6	593	2	1
339 பலானிபுரம்	117	5	9	113	9	2	230	14	11
340 மேல அருஞ்சலபுரம்	493	13	0	95	15	8	589	12	8
341 சங்கரலிங்கபுரம்	274	2	8	190	2	4	464	5	0
342 சல்லிசெட்டிப்பட்டி	35	15	8	26	8	10	62	8	6
343 ரெகுராமபுரம்	925	4	10	114	0	3	1,039	5	1
344 செங்கோட்டை	11,288	10	8	499	4	9	11,787	15	5
345 வடக்கு முத்தையபுரம்	342	9	10	189	5	0	531	14	10
346 மணியகாரன்பட்டி	693	10	5	227	4	3	920	14	8
347 ஜெகநாதபுரம்	124	11	7	88	0	4	212	11	0
348 ராமலிங்கபுரம்	111	4	11	65	0	7	176	5	6
349 வன்னிப்பட்டி	290	11	5	87	10	0	378	5	5
350 சொக்கழம்பன்பட்டி	474	2	6	66	4	3	540	6	9
351 சொக்கலிங்கபுரம்	324	6	1	42	7	5	336	13	6
352 அய்யம்பட்டி	713	13	2	43	9	11	757	7	1
ஆக பிற்கா மொத்தம்	56,311	11	11	4,840	5	1	61,152	1	0

Memorandum by Sri Saraswathi Bai, Zamindarini of Melamandai, Tinnevely, dated 26th December 1937.

1.	புஞ்சை தரம்.	கில்தீர்ணம். ஏக்கர். செண்ட.	விளைபொருள்.	ஜலாதரவு.	ஒரு.
	கரிசல் புஞ்சை சங்கிலி 1-க்கு 4 ரூபாய் தரம்	218 82	புஞ்சை தானியம்	மழை ஜலம்	
	சிலல் புஞ்சை சங்கிலி 1-க்கு 15½ பணம்.	1 76	ஷெ	ஷெ	
	8 பணம்	2,591 14	ஷெ	ஷெ	
	4 பணம்	233 51	பனை, புஞ்சை தானியம்	ஷெ	
	6 பணம்	173 70	ஷெ	ஷெ	
	5 பணம்	43 62	புஞ்சை தானியம்	ஷெ	
	7½ அணு	233 87	ஷெ	ஷெ	
		3,277 60			
	வெப்பல் புஞ்சை சங்கிலி 1-க்கு—				
	14 பணம்	246 14	புஞ்சை தானியம்	மழை ஜலம்	
	12 பணம்	195 65	ஷெ	ஷெ	
	11 பணம்	513 30	ஷெ	ஷெ	
		955 9			
	பொட்டல் சங்கிலி 1-க்கு 8 பணம்	1,182 20	புஞ்சை தானியம்	மழை ஜலம்	
	பொட்டல் தாவை புஞ்சை சங்கிலி 1-க்கு—				
	8 பணம்	219 92	நஞ்சைக்கு வாய்க்குள்ள புஞ்சை.	மழை ஜலம்	
	6 பணம்	249 73	ஷெ	ஷெ	
	4½ பணம்	145 60	உமரிக்குழை அல்லது சாற் பேர்.	ஷெ	
	2 பணம்	810 93	ஷெ	ஷெ	
	3 பணம்	137 35	ஷெ	ஷெ	
		1,563 53			
	மணல் புஞ்சை கோட்டை 1-க்கு—				
	37½ பணம்	0 63	கொடிக்கால்	கிணற்று இறவை	
	10½ பணம்	2 15	தோட்டம்	ஷெ	
	5½ பணம்	12 86	ஷெ	ஷெ	
		15 64			
	மணல் புஞ்சை சங்கிலி 1-க்கு—				
	6 பணம்	292 21	தீர்வை பனைகள் 81,963 வடலிகளும் தென்னை வகையறு விருகுகளும்.	மழை ஜலம்	
	3 பணம்	8 8	ஷெ	ஷெ	
	4 பணம்	386 30	ஷெ	ஷெ	
	2 பணம்	2,492 25	ஷெ	ஷெ	
		3,178 84			
	நஞ்சை மேல் புஞ்சை சங்கிலி 1-க்கு—				
	16 பணம்	18 6	புஞ்சை பயிர்	மழை ஜலம்	

ஞாபகத்துக்கு எட்டாத காலத்திலிருந்து மேற்படி தீர்வை ரேட்டுகள் ஏற்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது.

- (1) பிள்ளையார் வரி.
- (2) ரூ. சு. மு.

(1) ஆதியில் ஹிந்து ஜமீன்தாரால் தீர்வை ஏற்படுத்தி குடிசைக்கு நிலத்தை பட்டாக் கொடுக்கையில் ஷெ இந்து தேவதையின் பேரால் போடப்பட்ட ஆதிக்காலத்து வரி.

(2) ஜமீந்தார் நிலத்தை ஒப்புக்கொண்டதற்காகவும் அதன் அத்தாக்கியாகவும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட ஆதி காலத்து வரி.

3.	குளங்களின் பெயர்கள்.	கோ. ம. ப.	ஏ. செ.
	(1) செங்குளம்	23 10 2	34 81
	(2) பெய்யாங்குளம்	16 0 0	25 32
	(3) சம்பாக்குளம்	25 9 2	41 77
	(4) சிவராமப்பேரி	13 7 2	21 62
	(5) துணைமலைக்குளம்	5 1 ½	8 19
	(6) நொச்சிக்குளம்	22 11 6	36 55
	(இனம் நஞ்சை).		
	(7) சிவபரங்குன்றம் சத்திரம் இனம் நஞ்சை வேப்பங்குளம்.	4 13 5	7 52

ஒரு.—ஷெ கண்மாய்கள், நஞ்சைகள் பூராவும் ஜமீனுக்கு பாத்தியம். குளங்கள் சீர் திருத்தத்திற்காகவும், குடிமராமத்திற்காகவும் குறைவாக கட்டுக்குத்தகைபாட்டத்துக்கு விட்டு, குத்தகைதாரர்கள் ஷெ ரிப்பேர் செய்து வசவேண்டியது அந்தப்படி ஒப்பந்தங்கள் ஏற்பட்டு வழக்கமாய் நடந்துவருகிறது.

4. 1908-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து சுமார் 5,000 ஏக்கர் வரை பண்ணைக்கு பாத்தியப்பட்டதை குடிசைக்கு பட்டா மூலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

- (1) புள்ளி ரிஜிஸ்தர்.
- (2) வாரீசு ரிஜிஸ்தர்.
- (3) நில அடங்கல்.
- (4) பனை அடங்கல்.

- (5) நீர்நிலை திட்டக் கணக்கு.
- (6) சாகுபடி கணக்கு.
- (7) புள்ளித் தீர்வை
- (8) புள்ளித் தீர்வை கோஷ்பாறு.
- (9) ஜமாபந்தி துகை யேடு.
- (10) மொத்தம் கோஷ்பாறு.
- (11) அயன் பேரிசு ஜாப்தா.
- (12) அமான பேரிசு ஜாப்தா.
- (13) பட்டா முச்சலிக்கா.
- (14) அயன் வசூல் சிட்டா.
- (15) அமான வசூல் சிட்டா.
- (16) அயன் வசூல் தண்டல்.
- (17) அமான வசூல் தண்டல்.
- (18) வவுச்சர்கள்.
- (19) பாக்கி ஜாப்தா.
- (20) கஜானா வரவு சிலவு சிட்டா.
- (21) 1 முதல் 14 வரை கைபீத்துகள்.
 - கண்டுமுதல் ரிப்போர்ட் (1).
 - திவு ரிப்போர்ட் (2).
 - பண்ணை ஏல ரிப்போர்ட் (3).
 - பண்ணை சாகுபடி ரிப்போர்ட் (4).
 - வஜா ரிப்போர்ட் (5).
 - கம்பி, ஜாஸ்தி தீர்வை கைப்பீத்து (6).
 - நஞ்சையிலிருந்து புஞ்சைக்கு வரவு ரிப்போர்ட் (7).
 - புஞ்சையிலிருந்து நஞ்சைக்கு வரவு ரிப்போர்ட் (8).
 - ரொக்க மானிப ஸ்டேட்மென்ட் ரிப்போர்ட் (9).
 - சிலாயிஜமா ரிப்போர்ட் (10).
 - புரம்போக்கு சாகுபடி ரிப்போர்ட் (11).
 - வாட்டர் ரேட் ரிப்போர்ட் (12).
 - அதிக வசூல் ரிப்போர்ட் (13).
 - கனிவு பனை கைபீத்து (14).

வகையற அடங்கியது.

6. நெம்பரும் கிராமங்களின் பெயரும்.		பேரிசு.
		ரூ. அ. பை.
1 கல்பா மேல்மாந்தை	.. .. .	1,890 12 2
2 மாதராசுபுரம்	.. .. .	303 15 10
3 குமாரசக்கண்புரம்	.. .. .	683 1 9
4 சிவபரங்குன்றம்	.. .. .	1,495 4 2
5 வேம்பார்	.. .. .	2,801 4 5
6 பச்சையாபுரம்	.. .. .	967 7 1
7 வேலாயுதபுரம்	.. .. .	412 10 8
		<hr/>
		8,534 8 1

7. நெம்பரும் கிராமங்களின் பெயரும்.		மொத்தம் பட்டாக்கள்.	பட்டாதார்கள் கட்டு குத்தகைக்கு விடப் பட்டிருப்பது.
1 கல்பா மேல்மாந்தை	.. .. .	286	125
2 மாதராசுபுரம்	.. .. .	105	50
3 குமாரசக்கண்புரம்	.. .. .	121	50
4 சிவபரங்குன்றம்	.. .. .	158	100
5 வேம்பார்	.. .. .	365	200
6 பச்சையாபுரம்	.. .. .	148	50
7 வேலாயுதபுரம்	.. .. .	67	20
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,250	595

8. இனாம் பூமிகளை தீர்வையன்னியில் அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள்.

9. தற்சமயம் ஜமீன் பண்ணையில் அதிகமாய் ரிசர்வ் காடுகள் இல்லை.

10. நெம்பர்.		பிரைவேட் லாண்ட்.	ஏக்கர்.
1 பண்ணை பட்டா நிலம்		216.51
2 பண்ணை கண்மாய்கள்		131.71
3 பண்ணை கட்டுக்குத்தகை பாட்ட நஞ்சைகள்		91.80
4 பண்ணை, ஊரணி, திட்டு, திடல், பாதை, கோயில், மயானம், மடம் வகையற.		316.34½
			<hr/>
			756.37½

11. 1883-ம் வருஷம், ஜமீன் ஒருபாகம் இருபாகம் பிரிவினைக் காலத்தில் கவர்ன்மென்ட் மூலம் சர்வே செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

SRI SARASVATI BAI, P. A.,
Zamindarini of Melamandri.
"Melamandai House", Tinnevelly

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. T. M. T. Muthiah Mudaliar Avargal, Mittadar of Veerarippu, Tinnevely, dated 28th December 1937.

வீரியிருப்பு மிட்டா ஜமீன் விபரம் காட்டிய கணக்கு.

1. புஞ்சை—தோட்டக்கால், சிவல், கரிசல், மண்.

புஞ்சைகளுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட சங்கிலி 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரூ. 1-14-7 வீதம் ஆதிமுதல் ஏற்பட்டுவருகிறது. ஷே புஞ்சைகளில் கிணர் வெட்டி எவ்வித மாகூல்களும் சாகுபடி செய்தாலும் மேலேகண்ட தீர்வை படியே செய்துவருகிறது.

தோட்டக்கால் கிணத்தீர்வை, ராசி மாகூலுக்கு விரை கோட்டை 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரூ. 2-3-8-ம் சோளம் விரை கோட்டை 1-க்கு ரூ. 1-7-9-ம் சிலவரை திணு ச மாகூல்களுக்கு விரை கோட்டை 1-க்கு ரூ. 1-2-8 வீதமும் தீர்வை வசூலாகிறது. இவைகளில் இரண்டாம் போகம் சாகுபடியானாலும் மேலேகண்ட விதமாக தீர்வை யேற்பட்டு வசூலாகிறது. இதில் புகையிலை மாகூலுக்கு விரை கோட்டை 1-க்கு ரூ. 4-7-4 தீர்வை வீதம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதுவரை புகையிலை மாகூல் செய்யவுமில்லை. தீர்வை ஏற்படுத்தவுமில்லை.

நஞ்சை—சிவல், வண்டல், கரிசல், மண்.

நஞ்சையில் பசலி 1-க்கு சாஸ்வதக் கட்டுக்குத்தகை விரை கோட்டை 1-க்கு ரூ. 15 வீதமும் கட்டுக்குத்தகை நஞ்சை தவிர மீதமுள்ள நஞ்சைகளுக்கு எவ்வித திணுசுகள் பயிர் இட்டாலும் விளைந்து கண்டு முதலானதில் பொதுவில் சிலவுகள்போக மீதம் கண்டு முதலில் ரயத்துகளுக்கு வாரம்போக மேல்வாரம் பாதியும் குளம் வெட்டுக்கு குடிவாரத்தில் விரைகோட்டை 1-க்கு 6 மரக் கால் வீதம் எடுத்துக்கொள்கிறதும் வழக்கமாய் நடந்துகொண்டுவருகிறது. ஷே நஞ்சைகள் ஆதி சொக்கம்பட்டி ஜமீன் காலமுதல் வாரமாய் நடந்துவருகிறது. ஷே சாஸ்வதக் கட்டுக்குத்தகை மட்டும் சமார் பதினைந்து வருஷ காலமாக ஏற்பட்டு நடந்துகொண்டுவருகிறது. ஷே வரும்படிகள் மிட்டாதார்க்கு சேர்ந்தது.

2. ஷே மிட்டா ரயத்துகளால் ஷே மிட்டாதார்களுக்கு புஞ்சை, தோட்டக்கால் தீர்வை ரூ. 1-க்கு செஸ் பைசா 10 வீதமும் நஞ்சை விரை கோட்டை 1-க்கு ரூ. 0-12-6 வீதமும் நாளது பசலி முதலில் ரெவினியூ டிவிஷனலாபீசர் அவர்கள் கோர்ட்டில் ராஜிநாமா மூலமாய் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

3. வீரியிருப்பு மிட்டாவுக்கு பெரியகுளம், சின்னகுளம் ஆக குளம் இரண்டு இருக்கிறது. ஷே குளத்துக்கு மஞ்சாங்கால் வழியாயுள்ள ஜலமும் தலைவன்கோட்டை ஜமீன் பேக்குளம் குருக்கள் குளம் மருகால் ஜலமும் அயன் நகரம் குளம் மருகால் ஜலமும் பெரிய குளம் வந்து பெருகி சின்ன குளம் வந்து அத்துடன் அயன் அரியூர் மலை ஓடை தண்ணீரும் வந்து சின்னகுளம் பெருகி அயன் காகநரி ஆத்துக்கு போய் சேருகிறது. ஷே குளம் கால்வாய்களுக்கு ஷே மிட்டாதாரே அப்போதுக்கப்போது மராமத்து சிலவு செய்துகொள்வது வழக்கம். ஷே குளம் நீர்ப்பிடி நிலங்களில் சாகுபடியாவது அனுமதியாவது கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை.

4. 1908-ம் வருஷத்து முதல் தருசு நிலம் பூச்சியம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை.

5. பசலிதோரும் ஏற்பட்ட துகையை அந்தந்த பசலி ஆகயருக்குள் வசூலிக்கப்படும் ஒவ்வொரு பசலிகளிலும் 1, 2, 10, 12, 13, 14, 20- நெம்பர் கணக்குகள் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது தவிர நஞ்சை விளைந்த காலங்களில் வாரகனநடை நம்பரேடு தயார் செய்துவருகிறது.

6. வீரியிருப்பு மிட்டாவுக்கு 1346-ம் பசலிக்கு மொத்தம் டிமாண்டு ரூ. 2,000.

7. மொத்தம் பட்டா 150. அதில் சாயிண்டு பட்டாதார்களும் சேர்ந்துயிருக்கிறார்கள். ஷே கிராம மொத்த நிலங்களில் சாஸ்வத கட்டுக்குத்தகைக்கு மிட்டாதார்கள் விடப்பட்ட நஞ்சைகளுக்கு மட்டும் அவரவர்கள் இஷ்டப்படிவிடுகிறது எங்களுக்கு தகவல் தெரியாது.

8. இந்த மிட்டாவில் இல்லை பூச்சியம்.

9 இந்த மிட்டாவில் இல்லை பூச்சியம்.

10. ஷே மிட்டாவில் பண்ணை நிலம் சமார் விரை கோட்டை நான்கு இருக்கிறது. அது மத்திய காலத்தில் சொந்தமாய் கிரையம் வாங்கி அனுபோகம் இருந்துவருகிறது.

11. ஆதியிலிருந்து மேலேகண்ட விபரப்படி சர்வே அன்னியிலே நடந்துகொண்டுவருகிறது.

சர்க்காரால் ஆதி சொக்கம்பட்டி ஜமீன்தாருக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சன்னதுகள் கைவசம் இல்லை. ஷே மிட்டா எங்கள் முன்னோர்களால் கிரையத்துக்கு வாங்கி அனுபவிக்கப்பட்டது. ஷே கிரைய தஸ்தாவேஜ் கைவசமில்லை.

தி. மு. முத்தயா முதலியார்,
மிட்டாதார்.

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. V. E. Kasi Sami Nadar Avargal, Mittadar of Malleswarapuram, Tuticorin, dated 23rd December 1937.

1. Malliswarapuram, Ramasamipuram and Thathaneri villages—

(a) Rate for wet with dry—

First quality—5½ panams per kottah per year.

Second quality—6 and 9/16 panams per kottah per year.

(b) Dry land—

(1) 8 panams per chain (sangili) per year.

(2) 11 panams per chain (sangili) per year.

(3) 19 panams per chain (sangili) per year.

Ariyanayagapuram mitta—

Pottal, dry land—

(1) 12 panams per chain (sangili) per year.

(2) 16 panams per chain (sangili) per year.

(3) 19 panams per chain (sangili) per year.

Dry, veppal land—

(4) 20 panams per chain (sangili) per year.

Dry, karisal land—

(5) 28 panams per chain (sangili) per year.

Lakshmipuram mitta—

Karisal dry—

(1) 14 panams per chain (sangili) per year.

Dry veppal—

(2) 19 panams per chain (sangili) per year.

(3) 20 panams per chain (sangili) per year.

1 panam = 3 annas 4 pies. 1 chain or sangili = 3 acres 62½ cents.

The above rates are in existence since the last settlement. There is no wet land crops. The other main crops are cotton, coriander, millets, fodders, kambu, chillies, vegetables, onions, etc., in wet with dry lands.

2. The customary levies and cesses collected except the above rents are rusumu at 4 pies, road cess at 6 pies, railway cess at 2 pies, education cess at 2 pies per rupee of the rent.

3. There was a tank at Thathaneri village. It was long ago breached. There are wells also for drinking purposes. There are tanks in Ariyanayagapuram, Lakshmipuram, Malliswarapuram, Reddiapatti, one in each village. They are not used for agricultural purposes but used for drinking water.

4. I purchased the four mittas from 1919. No waste land has been assigned by me.

5. The following accounts are maintained :—

(1) *Adangal* contains particulars of patta numbers, adangal numbers, extent and rent of each land ; it includes nattam, temple, tank, waste, rudrapoomi, pathways, etc.

(2) *Pulli theervai* contains particulars of all pattadars, their lands and rent.

(3) *Thandal* contains particulars of demand, collection and arrears of pattadars.

(4) Chittas and receipt books.

6. Total demand of each village per year is given below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Malliswarapuram mitta—			
Malliswarapuram village	646	6	2
Thathaneri village	1,071	4	2
Thiruvambalapuram	488	0	5
Ramanathapuram	573	4	7
(2) Ramasamipuram mitta—			
Ramasamipuram	104	7	9
Thathaneri	123	11	6
Anantharamapuram	183	8	5
(3) Ariyanayagapuram mitta—			
Ariyanayagapuram	1,413	0	4
Reddiapatti	543	7	0
Ramasamipuram	76	6	4
(4) Lakshmipuram mitta	1,719	11	10

There are usually arrears to the extent of about Rs. 500 per year and the balance is collected every year.

7. In each village some pattadars sublet their lands and get from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per chain of land, i.e., 3 acres 62½ cents per year.

8. Nil.

9. Nil.

10. We got some "private land" for the seller and some lands got in revenue sales sold for arrears of rent.

11. There was neither Government nor private survey in the villages.

I regret that I am unable to send copies of my sale-deed and sanad as they are not now with me and the purchase was 18 years ago and I understand that these mittas are ancestral properties of my predecessor-in-title. No other history of the mitta is now available.

M. V. E. KASI SAMI NADAR,
Mittadar.

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. N. Ramabadhra Nayak Avargal, Zamindar of
Doddappanayakkanur, Periyakulam, dated 7th January 1938.

1. I have annexed a tabular statement as Annexure No. 1 which indicates the rates of rent prevailing in the villages of my estate calculated according to acre—vide column 3. The rent is not fixed on the basis of the crops grown. The rent is fixed according to the nature of soil—vide column 7. The same column shows wherever the standard rate for the acre is doubled or trebled. In all other cases only the rates as indicated in column 3 is charged. Nor does the rent depend upon the facilities for irrigation. Whenever water belonging to the land holder is utilized, a water-rate is charged as permitted by the Act. There is no payment in kind throughout the estate. My records show that these rates of rent have been in vogue from the commencement of fasli 1281. I am not able to state anything about the previous history as regards the fixation of these rates of rents, as I am not enabled to obtain any information as regards the fixing of the rates of rents earlier than the fysical and the fysical rates have been uniformly in vogue up to date.

2. There are no customary levies or cesses collected in my zamindari.

3. There are four irrigation reservoirs in my estate, viz., Sempatti tank, Matharai Vyapuri tank, Ammakulam and Koraikulam and a spring called Kamureddi theppam. There is also a channel source called Koraikulam channel which is the feeder to the tank of that name. All these sources are in a state of good repair and subserve their purposes fairly well—vide Annexure No. 2. In column 5 the aggregate expenditure on the maintenance of these irrigation sources during the past ten faslis is indicated as Rs. 9,634-7-2. Column 6 of the same annexure shows that an extent of 22 acres and 84 cents has been assigned out of the tank-beds.

4. Vide Annexure No. 3, column 7 of this statement shows the extent of waste lands assigned in the two villages Nakkalpatti and Doddappanayakkanur.

5. The following accounts are maintained in accordance with the provisions contained in the revised form of Village Accounts:—

(1) Account No. 2 called adangal which is an annual statement of occupation and cultivation field by field. This account is intended to give all particulars required for azmaish and jamabandi.

(2) Account No. 6 is one which shows all dry fields chargeable with a separate water-rate.

(3) Account No. 10 is a statement with regard to each individual holding giving the fieldwar particulars and the particulars of settlement relating to each field. The pattas issued to the ryots correspond to the entries in this account.

(4) Account No. 13 is Thandal account which shows the daily collections in the village.

(5) Account No. 14 called Virasu has a page for each holding into which the collections shown in account No. 13 are posted holdingwar. This account shows the total demand also and therefore this is an account which shows the demand, collection and balance of each individual ryot.

(6) Account No. 12 is an abstract of the settlement for the whole village showing in tabular form the total demand of the village under each item as per patta and the account for each patta as finally closed at the end of the fasli. The system of accounting is by the ascertainment of the demand due on each holding for every respective fasli. The supervision of the work of the village officers is entrusted to a Manager who is also an authorized agent. All important papers such as petitions from ryots and official correspondence are dealt with by the Zamindar direct. An yearly jamabandi is held during which in addition to the exchange of pattas and muchalikas, the accounts maintained during the year are checked and audited and the special grievances of the ryots, if any, are investigated by the Zamindar direct.

6. Vide Annexure No. 4.

7. No cases of any sub-letting have been brought to the notice of the landholder in this zamin.

8. Vide Annexure No. 5 which shows the extent of the inams in each village and the quit-rents and block rate due on these inam lands. No rates of rent could be shown as all these inam lands are under the direct enjoyment of the inamdars. The other kinds of inams specified in the question do not exist in my zamindari.

9. Vide Annexure No. 6 which shows the extent of the forests in each village. Most of these extents are hill forests. The rights of enjoyment over these forests possessed by the ryots have been settled and regulated by a compromise in O.S. No. 326 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif of Tirumangalam. The fees payable by the ryots for the exercise of these rights have also been settled by the compromise. Vide Annexure 6 which shows these rates also. The entire forest area is reserved by the establishment of a forest staff.

10. Vide Annexure No. 7. These private lands have been such from the fysical times. They have not been added to afterwards.

11. No survey has been made till now.

I have also enclosed herein an authenticated copy of my Is-ti-murar Sanad and also a copy of the court sale certificate in O.S. No. 3 of 1901 on the file of the Court of the District Judge of Madura under which my father became the Zamindar of Doddappanayak-kanur by right of purchase.

QUESTION No 1.

Doddappanayakkanur zamin, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

Number and name of village.	Rate of rent.		If waram the share of the produce.	When rates were fixed and their prior history.	Quality of the soil.	Source of irrigation.	Crops usually raised.	Number of pattadars.
	Rate per acre.	Extent.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Sembatti	RS. 0 11 5	A. P. 19-66	No waram.	Faali 1231.	கனரி 3	Tanks ..	Paddy ..	188
2 Nakkalpatti	0 14 4	514-96			சரளை 3 } கனரி 2 }	Channels..	Cholam ..	420
3 Doddappanayakkanur ..	1 1 2	2,424-0			மணல் 3 } சரளை 2 } கனரி 1 }	Wells ..	Samal ..	648
	1 4 1	1,022-81			மணல் 2 } சரளை 1 } செவல் 3 }	River ..	Valy ..	1,246
	1 6 11	1,132-05			படுக்கை 3 } மணல் 1 } செவல் 2 }		Cotton.	
	1 9 9	322-68			படுக்கை 2 } செவல் 1 }		Grams.	
	1 12 7	36-73			படுக்கை 1 } கரிசல் 3 }		Chillies.	
	1 15 4	93-24			கரிசல் 2		Onions.	
	2 2 3	40-64			கரிசல் 1		Sweet pota- toes.	
	2 13 10	13-29			மணல் 2 } சரளை 1 }		Two times.	
	2 11 0	1-61			சரளை 3 } கனரி 2 }		Three times.	
	2 13 10	30-55			படுக்கை 3 } மணல் 1 } செவல் 2 }		Two times.	
	3 3 6	19-48			மணல் 3 } கனரி 2 } சரளை 2 }		Three times.	
	3 9 2	2-86			படுக்கை 2 } செவல் 1 }		Two times.	
	3 12 3	20-41			படுக்கை 1 } கரிசல் 3 }		Two times.	
	3 14 3	0-83			மணல் 2 } சரளை 1 } செவல் 3 }		Three times.	
	4 4 9	32-07			கரிசல் 2		Two times.	
	4 13 3	19-01			படுக்கை 3 } மணல் 1 } செவல் 2 }		Three times.	
	5 5 9	3-53			படுக்கை 2 } செவல் 1 }		Three times.	
	5 14 0	4-20			படுக்கை 1 } கரிசல் 3 }		Three times.	
	6 6 9	2-79			கரிசல் 2		Three times.	
	4 10 5	126-42			கரிசல் 1		Do.	
Nakkalpatti, wet Doddappanayakkanur village, wet	1 11 7	11-22						

QUESTION No. 2.

Doddappanayakkanur zamindari—Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

Number and name of village.	Name of tank or other water-source.		Condition of tank or other water-source.	Amount spent on repairs within the last ten years.			Extent of tank-bed assigned.	Remarks.
	Ayicut.	Assessment under the ayicut.		RS.	A.	P.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(7)	
1 Sembatti tank	ACS. 31-09	RS. A. P. 116 5 10	Fair					From fasli 1337 to 1346.
2 Nakkalpatti—								RS. A. P.
(1) மாதரை வையா புரிக் கால்வாய் அம்மக்குளம்	46-70	225 13 0	Fair					
(2) கோரைகுளம்	38-67	197 3 0	..	* 9,634	7 2	2-92	* Repairs—	
(3) காமுசெட்டி தெய் பம்	14-35	69 1 9	..			4-58	(1) Tanks ..	5,530 8 2
(4) கோரைகுளம் கால். etc.,	26-79	119 2 0	..			15-34	(2) புறவு வாய் கால் வெ மராமத்து.	3,240 4 1
							(3) Wells ..	813 10 11
						22-94	Total ..	9,634 7 2

QUESTION No. 3.

Doddappanayakkanur zamindari—Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

Number and name of village.	Year.	Waste lands assigned since 1908.					
		Wet.		Dry.		Garden.	
		Rate.	Extent.	Rate.	Extent.	Rate.	Extent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				RS. A. P.	CULIS.		
1 Nakkalpatti ..	1910 } 1911 }	..	..	0 10 2	30 12 0	..	..
2 Doddappanayakkanur.	1910 } 1911 }	..	..	0 10 2	262 5 1	..	..

QUESTION No. 4.

Doddappanayakkanur zamindari—Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

Number and name of village.	Fasli.	Demand.	Collection.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Sembatti	1337	1,140 15 9	910 7 2
	1338	1,141 0 4	1,110 1 9
	1339	1,205 2 6	937 7 4
	1340	1,308 9 1	753 0 11
	1341	1,204 0 1	1,074 1 1
	1342	1,301 0 0	1,240 15 5
	1343	1,271 4 3	1,048 9 8
	1344	1,137 8 5	1,130 5 7
	1345	1,135 13 8	1,115 8 9
	1346	1,140 6 2	76 1 10
2 Nakkalpatti	1337	3,465 2 7	1,916 8 6
	1338	3,361 2 3	1,658 0 3
	1339	3,399 14 0	2,358 9 0
	1340	3,494 5 2	3,032 11 9
	1341	3,450 13 6	2,616 8 1
	1342	3,459 0 10	2,554 2 8
	1343	3,469 11 8	2,573 11 1
	1344	3,323 10 7	3,148 0 0
	1345	3,343 12 0	2,926 3 10
	1346	3,386 8 0	75 4 8
3 Doddappanayakkanur .. .	1337	4,291 7 8	2,802 5 8
	1338	4,267 2 0	3,447 6 2
	1339	4,274 5 9	3,073 12 2
	1340	4,492 15 3	3,764 15 3
	1341	4,378 14 11	3,343 0 1
	1342	4,436 7 0	3,150 9 9
	1343	4,517 10 1	3,060 6 0
	1344	4,262 14 1	3,707 11 9
	1345	4,260 7 10	3,371 14 3
	1346	4,285 7 5	41 2 3

QUESTION No. 5.

Doddappanayakkanur zamindari—Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

Serial number and name of agraharam, (nam or mokhasa, (1)	Rates.					
	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.	
	Extent. (2)	Rate. (3)	Extent. (4) ACS.	Rate. (5) Quit rent. RS. A. P.	Extent. (6)	Rate. (7)
1 Sembatti
2 Nakkalpatti—						
(1) கோவிலமாளியம்	61.19	*1 6 6	Per acre.	
(2) ஊழிய இனும்	130.11	1 8 0	Per acre.	
3 Doddappanayakkanur—						
(1) கோவிலமாளியம்	74.44	*1 5 6	Per acre.	
(2) பஞ்சாங்கமாளியம்	25.55			
(3) ஊழிய இனும்	126.76			1 8 0	Do.

* Road-cess and education-cess at As. 1-11 in the rupee is being collected by Government.

QUESTION No. 6.

Doddappanayakkanur zamindari—Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

Number and name of the village. (1)	Extent of forest.		Rates of forest fees.				System of collecting forest fees. (8)	Remarks. (9)
	Reserved. (2) ACS.	Un- re- served. (3)	Graz- ing. (4)	Fuel. (5) RS. A. P.	Manure leaves. (6) RS. A. P.	Other mate- rials. (7)		
1 Sembatti	1,466.66	..	..	0 0 6	2 0 0	..	..	..
2 Nakkalpatti	3,961.75	..	..	0 1 0	per cart- load.	..	..	..
3 Doddappana- yakanur.	8,058.10	..	..	for each head-load. †	‡	..	..	..

* *Grazing fees.*
One goat for each flock.
† *Right to take necessary
agricultural imple-
ments and fuel, etc.*
Six marakals of grain
for each well and
one hen for those
who have no wells
but who owns a
house.
‡ *Paddy growers.*
Three marakals of grain
for the right to take
manure leaves.

Other materials.
Rates per cart-load.
RS. A. P.
1 Rubbles, i.e., road
metal .. 0 1 6
2 Rough stones .. 0 2 0
3 Chistled stones .. 0 2 6
4 Bond stones .. 0 8 0
5 Do. chistled and
dressed stones. 1 0 0
6 3 foot stones,
rough .. 0 5 0
7 3 foot stones,
dressed .. 0 10 0

QUESTION No. 7.

Doddappanayakkanur zamindari—Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district.

Number and name of the village. (1)	Extent of private lands.			Whether old or of recent origin. (5)	Nature of acquisition. (6)
	Wet. (2)	Dry. (3)	Garden. (4)		
	GULIS.	GULIS.	GULIS.		
1 Sembatti	53 0 1	9 14 0	..	} Old.	
2 Nakkalpatti	173 12 0	100 11 0	10 7 0		
3 Doddappanayakkanur	19 10 0	486 15 3	42 13 0		

Sunned-I-Milkeat Istimrar, or Deed of Permanent Property, granted by the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council of Fort Saint George on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Whereas for a long series of years your estate of Thoddappanayakkanur, consisting of the villages hereinafter named, has been held on a terminable tenure by yourself and your predecessors, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on you a permanent property in it, it is hereby declared that the assessment of your estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1281 at the annual sum of Rupees 2,179-2-8 which said sum of Rupees 2,179-2-8 shall be, and is hereby accordingly declared by this Sunnud to be the permanent annual Jumma of your estate, payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments agreeably to the separate Kistbundy signed by you.

2. This permanent assessment of the land-tax on your estate is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the Sayer, or duties of every description, whether by sea or land the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the Abkary or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes personal and professional, as well as of those from markets, Fairs and Bazaars; exclusive of Lakheraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent, unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your estate); and exclusive

of all lands and roosooms heretofore appropriated to the support of village and police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

3. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed; the remissions which may have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation or other calamity of the season shall now cease and never be revived, and if you should fail to discharge your engagements, your estate and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of your failure, and as often as you shall fail to pay the amount of your permanent assessment according to the monthly instalments set forth in your kistbundy hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by you shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimraf or other similar instrument, by Madras Act Number 2 of 1864 entitled an Act to consolidate the laws for the recovery of arrears of Revenue in the Madras Presidency, or by any law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper, either by sale, gift or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your estate; such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the Courts and Officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws, or to the Regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor shall such transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on your entire estate previously to such transfer, but your whole estate shall continue to be answerable for the total land-tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of your estate for the liquidation of arrears or the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature, or in the event of the transfer of any part of your estate by gift, sale or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire estate and of the portion of your estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent Jumma on your estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate; so that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed Jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the estate.

7. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 6th article of this sunnud by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your estate when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of curnams in the several villages of your estate.

The curnam shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature or the order of an officer of Government, as may be determined by law. In the event of your having, or of your under-farmers, tenants or ryots having cause of complaint against the curnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute, at your own peril, a suit in any court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such curnam to trial and punishment; but in the event of your dispossessing a curnam of his office without such previous regular process, or without the order of a competent officer of Government you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a curnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a court of Judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, you shall, in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of curnam; but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

8. You shall aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions and you shall enquire and give notice to the Magistrate of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in your estate.

9. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots for a rent either in money or in kind, and shall within a reasonable time, grant to each ryot a patta or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement, and you shall grant, or cause to be granted, regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your Cabooleat you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers or ryots for the pattas and receipts abovementioned you shall be liable to be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction, and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by such court to the complainant.

10. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations to render allegiance to the British Government, and to obey all the Laws and Regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India, you are hereby authorised and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the Estate of Thoddappanaikenur.

11. List of villages composing the estate of Thoddappanaikenur.

(1) Thoddappanaikenur.

(2) Shempatti.

Given in Fort Saint George this Seventh day of November 1871 by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(Signed) NAPIER.

(True copy)

(Signed.) W. A. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Acting Assistant Secretary, Revenue Department.
N. RAMABHADRA NAYAK,
Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF LAND.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT MADURA.

Ordinary suit No. 3 of 1901.

Execution Petition No. 12 of 1906.

Sabapathi Chettiar, son of Devakottai P. L. S. Arunachalam Chettiar, residing at Tadamuri Koil street, to the south of South Avanimoola Street, Madura—Decree-holder.

V. Ramabhadra Nayudu, Zamindar, son of Venkataswamy Nayudu, Zamindar, residing at Vadagarai village, Periakulam taluk, Madura district—Assignee Decree-holder.

(1) Kathirayaswamy Naicker, zamindar, son of Thumbiasami Thoddappa Naicker, residing at Dhoddappanaickenur, Tirumangalam taluk; (2) Doraiswamy alias Thoddappa Naicker; (3) Thoddappa Naicker (undivided minor sons of the 1st defendant) represented by guardian Bommi Naicker, son of Chinthalu Bommi Naicker, residing at Kalluthu, Tirumangalam taluk; (4) Nallakamu Pillai, son of Parameera Alagu Pillai, residing at the said Thoddappanayakkanur; (5) Velayutha Nadan, son of Sinnappa Nadar, residing at Nakkalapatti attached to the said zamin; 5th defendant died and his legal representatives Periya Aiya alias Chokkalirga Nadan and Sirappa Nadan were brought on record as defendants 6 and 7 as per order on C.M.P. No. 75 of 1901, dated 6th March 1901. The 2nd defendant died on 14th January 1904 leaving defendants (1) and (3) as his heirs. The 1st defendant also died on 15th November 1904 leaving as his heirs. The 3rd defendant, his son already on record, and another son (Respondent No. 8) Kathirayasami Naicker (minor) represented by his guardian Bommuthayammal, mother of the said defendants Nos. (3) and (8)—Defendants.

This is to certify that Mr. T. Aiyaswami Ayyar, wakil, on behalf of Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu, assignee plaintiff, has been declared the purchaser at sale by public auction on the 22nd day of April 1907 of the property described in the sub-joined schedule in execution of decree in this suit, and that the sale has been duly confirmed by the court on the 1st day of July 1907.

உபகிராமங்கள் உள்பட மேற்படி தொடர்பு நாயக்கனார் ஜமீன்தாரிக்குச் சேர்ந்த கல்பா தொடர்பு நாயக்கனார் கிராமத்தில் அயன் புஞ்சை தோட்டம் குளி 8,311-2-2-ம் அயன் புத்தூர் எல்கைக்கும் கிழக்கு ஆரியப்பட்டி எல்கைக்கும் தெற்கு, அம்பட்டப்பட்டி எல்கைக்கும் மேற்கு வேப்பனூத்து கிராம எல்கைக்கும் வடக்கு இதற்குள்பட்ட செம்பட்டி கிராமத்தில் அயன் புஞ்சை தோட்டம் குளி 1,161-0-3-ம் மேற்படி ஜமீன்தாரிக்குச் சேர்ந்த உப கிராமங்கள் சகிதமாயுள்ள மேற்படி கிராமங்களும் அவைகளில் 1-வது பிரதிவாதிக்குள்ள யாவத்து பாத்தியதையும் ஷே பிரதிவாதியின் லீகல் ரெபர்செண்டேடிவ்களாக அடைந்திருக்கிற 1-வது பிரதிவாதியின் மக்களான மைனர் 3-வது பிரதிவாதிக்கும் மற்றொரு மகனான 8-வது பிரதிவாதி மைனர் கதிரையசாமி நாயக்கருக்கும் பாத்தி

யமாயும் மேற்படியார்கள் அனுபவத்திலிருக்கிற பண்ணை நிலங்கள் முழுவதும் சகல வித விருகை ஜாதிகளும் மேற்படி ஜமீந்தாருக்கு சேர்ந்த மாவடை மறவடை திட்டத்தில் மலை, குன்று, தோட்டம், வகையராவும் தருசு புரம்போக்கு வகையராவும் மேற்படி ஜமீந்தாருக்குச் சேர்ந்த யாவற்று சம்பத்துக்களும் அடங்கிய வரும்படிகளும் யாவத்து பாத்திய சுதந்தரங்களுக்கும் கிஸ்தி ரூ. 2,179-2-8 மேற்படி செட்டித்துக்கள் அடியிற்கண்ட வில்லங்கங்களுக்கு உள்படுத்தி ரூ. 70,250-க்கு ஏலம்.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 25th day of July 1907.

வில்லங்கங்கள்.—(1) 1338/25—2—1905. ஷே தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனார் கல்பா கிராமத்தில் 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்கு சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால்:—பொன்னம்பலம் செட்டி புஞ்சைக்கும் மேற்கு, அய்யம்புன் தோப்புக்கும் வடக்கு, வெள்ளைய பிள்ளை புஞ்சைக்கும் தெற்கு, சூமராண்டி செட்டி புஞ்சைக்கும் கிழக்கு இதற்குள்பட்ட ஜமீன் பைமாஷ் புஞ்சை 1148 நெம்பர் களர் 1 தரம் குளி 9-0-3 இதுவும் ஓடைக்கும் மேற்கு மைனர் 3, 8 பிரதிவாதிகளுக்காக ஷே மைனர்களின் தாயார் பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் 25-0-1925-ல் தா. மாசாணக்குடும்பனுக்கு ஒத்தி வைத்திருக்கும் தோட்டத்துக்கும் வடக்கு, லக்ஷ்மண நாராயணயார் புஞ்சைக்கும் கிழக்கு, சாயிகண்ணு நாயக்கன் புஞ்சைக்கும் ஊரணிக்கும் தெற்கு, இதற்குள்பட்ட ஜமீன் பைமாஷ் தோட்டம் 88 நெம்பர் செவ்வல் 1 தரம் குளி 6-ல் வடபுரம் குளி 3-ம் அதிலிருக்கிற கிணரும் இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் கல்பா தொட்டப்ப நாயக்கனாரிலிருக்கும் பரிமேலழகு பிள்ளை மகன் நல்ல சாமு பிள்ளைக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 400-க்கு ஒத்தி.

2. 1343/25—2—1905. ஷே தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனார் கிராமம் ஷே 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்கு சேர்ந்த புஞ்சை தோட்டத்திற்கு மால்:—ஓடைக்கும் மேற்கு, மேல் கண்டபடி நல்ல காழு பிள்ளைக்கு ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற தோட்டத்திற்கும் தெற்கு, கண்டபதிக்கோன் புஞ்சைக்கும் கிழக்கு பிரம்பு கல்பப்படி நிலத்துக்கும் வடக்கு, இதற்குள்பட்ட பைமாஷ் நெ. 88 செவ்வல் 1 தரம் புஞ்சை தோட்டம் குளி 3-ம் அதிலிருக்கிற கிணறையும் ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஷே தொட்டப்ப நாயக்கனாரிலிருக்கும் காட்டிருளகுடும்பன் மகன் மாசாணக்குடும்பனுக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 300-க்கு ஒத்தி.

3. 1351/25—2—1905. ஷே 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்கு சேர்ந்த புஞ்சை தோட்டத்துக்கு மால்:—ஓடைக்கும் கிழக்கு, பள்ளர் கிணற்றிற்கும் தெற்கு, மா. கோடாங்கி குடும்பன் புஞ்சைக்கும் கருவாயன் சுப்பன் புஞ்சைக்கும் மேற்கு, கோட்டைக்கும் வடக்கு, இதற்குள்பட்ட பைமாஷ் நெ. 1264 சாளை முதல் தரம் புஞ்சை தோட்டம் குளி 4-12-0-ம் நெ. 1263 ஷே தரம் குழி 0-2-0-ம் அதைச் சேர்ந்த பிரம்புகளடத்திலிருக்கிற தெப்பத்தின் தண்ணீரும் சிறுகுளம் கரைக்கும் கிழக்கு, ஓடைக்கும் தெற்கு, முத்து ருவுத்தன் நிலத்துக்கும் மேற்கு, நல்ல காழு பிள்ளை புஞ்சைக்கும் வடக்கு இதற்குள் பைமாஷ் நெ. 222 கரிசல் இரண்டாந்தரம் புஞ்சை குழி 2-8-0 கோபால் நாயக்கன் தோட்டத்திற்கும் தெற்குமேற்கு, ஓடைக்கும் வடக்கு, வன்னிய நாடான் புஞ்சைக்கும் கிழக்கு இதற்குள் பைமாஷ் நெ. 222 கரிசல் 2-ம் தரம் புஞ்சை குழி 1, ஷே ஓடைக்கும் தெற்கு ஜமீன் பண்ணை புஞ்சைக்கும் மேற்கு, முத்து ருவுத்தர் புஞ்சைக்கும் வடக்கு-கிழக்கு, இதற்குள் பைமாஷ் நெ. 222 கரிசல் 2-ம் தரம் புஞ்சை குழி 1 இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஷே தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனாரிலிருக்கும் குமராண்டி தேவன் ராமத் தேவனுக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 600-க்கு ஒத்தி.

4. 1342/25—2—1905. ஷே நெ. 1 பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்குமால்:—நந்தவனத்துக்கும் வடக்கு, வண்டிப்பாலைக்கும் மேற்கு, சின்னன் டிக்கடும்பன் புஞ்சைக்கும் தெற்கு, சில்லோடைக்கும் கிழக்கு இதற்குள் ஜமீன் பைமாஷ் புஞ்சை நெ. 1253 செவ்வல் இரண்டாந்தரம் குழி 3-8-0-க்கு ஷே மாலுக்குள் நெ. 1252 மணல் 3-ம் தரம் விநாயகர் மானிபம் குழி 6-8-0 இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஷே தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனாரிலிருக்கும் குருவி என்ற இபுறகிம் ருவுத்தர் மகன் வெள்ளைய ருவுத்தருக்கும் ரூ. 150-க்கு ஒத்தி.

5. 1350/25—2—1905. ஷே நெ. 1 பண்ணைக்கு சேர்ந்த புஞ்சை மேல் நஞ்சை தோட்டத்திற்கு மால்:—ஓடைக்கும் தெற்கு, ச. பழனியாண்டி தோட்டத்திற்கும் கிழக்கு, சாயிக்கோன் புஞ்சைக்கும் வடக்கு, முத்துபிள்ளை புஞ்சைக்கும் பாதைக்கும் மேற்கு இதற்குள் நெ. 395 களர் 1-ம் தரம் குழி 2-8-0, நெ. 396 கரிசல் 1-ம் தரம் குழி 5-11-0 ஆக குழி 8-3-0 அதிலிருக்கிற கிணறும் இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஷே தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனாரிலிருக்கும் காதர் பாச்சா ருவுத்தர் மகன் அரபுசா ருவுத்தருக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 550-க்கு ஒத்தி.

6. 1352/26—4—1905. ஷே நெ. 1 பண்ணைக்கு சேர்ந்த தோட்டத்திற்கு மால்:—பாதைக்கும் கிழக்கும் தெற்கும் பண்ணை புஞ்சைக்கும் தில்லை நாச்சியாமி புஞ்சைக்கும் மேற்கு, பண்ணை புஞ்சைக்கும் வடக்கு, இதற்குள்பட்ட தோட்டம் பைமாஷ் நெ. 225 கரிசல் 1-ம் தரம் குழி 2-5-0. ஷே நெம்பர் ஷே தரம் குழி 0-6-0 ஆக குழி 2-11-0 அதிலிருக்கிற கிணறும் இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஷே தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனாரிலிருக்கும் மீருக்கன்னி ருவுத்தர் மகன் காதர் ருவுத்தருக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு 200 ரூபாய்க்கு ஒத்தி.

7. 1357/25—4—1905. ஷே தொட்டப்ப நாயக்கனார் ஜமீன் அய்யம்பட்டி கிராமம் புலத்தில் ஜமீன் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த அம்மாகுளம் கண்மாய் நஞ்சை, புஞ்சை தரிசுக்கு மால்:—நல்லமாபட்டி க. முத்தணத் தேவன் தோட்டத்துக்கும் நக்கல்பட்டி அருணாசல நாடான் தோட்டத்துக்கும் காழு ரெட்டி தெப்பத்துக்கும் மேற்கு, மலய நாடான் நஞ்சைக்கும் லக்ஷ்மண தேவர் புஞ்சைக்கும், ராம மூப்பன் புஞ்சைக்கும் வடக்கு, சோணைத்தேவன், த.ப. சுப்பநாசாரி, சவுரி மூப்பன், வண்ணூர் சாத்தான வகையரூ புஞ்சை தோட்டங்களுக்கும் கிழக்கு, ரஸ்தாவுக்கும் புதுக்கோட்டை கொத்தசரளத்துக்கும் மலய நாடான் வகையரூ புஞ்சை தோட்டத்திற்கு தெற்கு, இதற்குள்பட்ட பைமாஷ் நெ. 3,063 படுகை 2-ந்தரம் பிரகரை நஞ்சை தோட்டம் புஞ்சை தருசுகள் உள்பட குழி 66-11-0 கண்மாய் நீர் பிடித் தரு நெ. 3092 படுகை 1-ம் தரம் குழி 26-5-1. ஷே கண்மாய்க்கு வருகிற பாப்பனாசாரி ஓடைத்தண்ணீராலும் அய்யன் கோவில் ஓடைத்தண்ணீராலும் நஞ்சை நிலங்களை சாகுபடி செய்து கொள்ளுகிற பாத்தியமும் இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனார் வகையரூ ஜமீன் சேகரம் அய்யம்பட்டியிலிருக்கும் மாயாண்டித் தேவன் மகன் பெருமாள் தேவன் (1), (2) அங்க தேவன், (3) அம்மச்சி தேவன், (4) ஒச்சப்ப தேவன், (5) ஷேயூர் பெருமாள் தேவன் மகன் கருப்பன் தேவன், (6) ஷேயூர் சொக்கலிங்கமாசாரி மகன் சங்கரலிங்கமாசாரி, (7) பேச்சியம்மன்கோவில்பட்டி மாய தேவன் பெருமா தேவன், (8) நல்லமாபட்டி கன்னி தேவன் மகன் முத்தண தேவர் பேர்களுக்கு 1-வது லக்கதாரிடம் ரூ. 300-ம், 2-வது லக்கதாரிடம் ரூ. 200-ம்,

3-வது லக்கதாரிடம் ரூ. 300-ம், 4-வது லக்கதாரிடம் ரூ. 300-ம், 5-வது லக்கதாரிடம் ரூ. 300-ம், 6-வது லக்கதாரிடம் ரூ. 300-ம், 7-வது லக்கதாரிடம், ரூ. 400-ம் 8-வது லக்கதாரிடம் ரூ. 400 மாக பெற்றுக்கொண்ட ரூ. 2,500-க்கு வருஷம் 6-க்கு ஒத்தி.

8. 1345/25-2-1905. ஷே தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனார் கிராமம் நெம்பர் 1-ம் பண்ணைக்கு சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால் :—பைமாஷ நெ. 203, கரிசல் 2-ந்தரம் குழி 15-9-0-ல் முத்துக்கருப்ப கோனார் புஞ்சைக்கும் மேற்கு, ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் கெணபதி கோனாருக்கு ஒத்தி வைத்திருக்கிற புஞ்சைக்கும் வடக்கு, கணமாய் கரைக்கும் கிழக்கு, ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் கரம்பை கோனுக்கு ஒத்தி வைத்திருக்கிற புஞ்சைக்கும் தெற்கு இதற்குள் புஞ்சை குழி 6-1-2. இதை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஷே தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனார் ஜமீன் சேகரம் புதுப்பட்டியிலிருக்கும் முனியாண்டி கோனார் மகன் முத்துக்கருப்ப கோனுக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 200-க்கு ஒத்தி.

9. 1339/25-2-1905. ஷே கிராமம் ஷே 1 ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்கு சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால் :—பைமாஷ 203-ம் நெம்பர் கரிசல் 2-ம் தரம் குழி 15-9-0-ல் ராமசாமி நாயக்கன் புஞ்சைக்கும் மேற்கு-வடக்கு, கணமாய் கரைக்கும் கிழக்கு, ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் முத்துக்கருப்ப கோனுக்கு ஒத்திவைத்திருக்கிற புஞ்சைக்கும் தெற்கு, இதற்குள் புஞ்சை குழி 6-4-2 இதை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஷே தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனார் ஜமீன் புதுப்பட்டியிலிருக்கும் அய்யண கோனார் மகன் கெணபதி கோனுக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 200-க்கு ஒத்தி.

10. 1355/25-2-1905. ஷே தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனார் கிராமம் புலத்தில் ஜமீன் 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால் :—பைமாஷ ஷே 203-ம் நெம்பர் கரிசல் 2-ம் தரம் குழி 15-9-0-ல் முத்துக்கருப்ப கோன் புஞ்சைக்கும் மேற்கு, ஷே யானுக்கு ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் 25-2-05-ல் ஒத்திவைத்திருக்கிற புஞ்சைக்கும் வடக்கு, கணமாய் கரைக்கும் கிழக்கு, முருக கோன் புஞ்சைக்கும் தெற்கு, இதற்குள் புஞ்சை குழி 3-2-0 இதை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஷே தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனார் ஜமீன் புதுப்பட்டியிலிருக்கும் கருப்ப கோன் மகன் கருப்ப கோனுக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 100க்கு ஒத்தி.

11. 1349/25-2-1905. ஷே கிராமம் ஷே 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்கு சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால் :—கோட்டாண்டி புஞ்சைக்கும் கிழக்கு, ரஸ்தாவுக்கும் தெற்கு, கருகட்டா ஓடைக்கும் கொட்டாண்டி புஞ்சைக்கும் மேற்கு, ஜமீன் பண்ணை நிலத்துக்கும் வடக்கு, ஜமீன் பைமாஷ நெ. 1176 மணல் 1-ம் தரம், குழி 1-7-2 ஷே மாலுக்குள் நெ. 1177 மணல் 1-ம் தரம், குழி 1-7-2 ஷே மாலுக்குள் நெ. 1178 மணல் 1-ம் தரம், குழி 0-5-2 ஷே மாலுக்குள் நெ. 1179 மணல் 1-ம் தரம், குழி 1-14-1 ஷே மாலுக்குள் நெ. 1180 மணல் 1-ம் தரம், குழி 1-13-3 ஷே மாலுக்குள் நெ. 1181 1-ம் தரம், குழி 8-0-0 இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஜமீன் கஸ்பா தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனாரிலிருக்கும் சுப்ப தேவன் மகன் பழனியாண்டி தேவனுக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 220க்கு ஒத்தி.

12. 1340/25-2-1905. ஷே கிராமம் ஷே 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சை தோட்டத்துக்கு மால் :—செங்குளத்துக்கும் மேற்கு, கிழமேல் பாதைக்கும் வடக்கு, ஓட்டக்கோவில் பாரைக்கும் கிழக்கு, விநாயகர் கோவில் மானியம் ஜமீன் உளவுக்கும் தெற்கு, இதற்குள் புஞ்சை தோட்டம் நெ. 1251 மணல் 3-ம் தரம், குழி 2-6-0 அதிலிருக்கிற கிணரும் ஷே நிலத்திலிருக்கிற மாமரம் கொய்யா மரங்களில் வருகிற மகசூலிலுள்ள பேர்பாதி பாத்தியமும் இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஜமீன் கஸ்பா தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனாரிலிருக்கும் அ. முத்த தேவன் அம்மமுத்த தேவனுக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 100க்கு ஒத்தி.

13. 1354/9-3-1905. ஷே கிராமம் 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்கு சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால் :—சு. பழனியாண்டி தேவன் புஞ்சை தோட்டத்திற்கும் மேற்கு, கட்டுகால் பாதைக்கும் தெற்கு, வாழை கிணற்றுக்கும் கொடிக்கால் பண்ணை புஞ்சைக்கும் கிழக்கு, கணக்கு மானியத்துக்கும் வடக்கு, இதற்குள்பட்ட பைமாஷ புஞ்சை நெ. 266 மணல் 2-ம் தரம், குழி 3-9-2 ஷே மாலுக்குள் நெ. 265 கரிசல் 1-ம் தரம், குழி 3-14-1-ல் கீழ்புரம் குழி 0-14-1 ஆக நெ. 2-க்கு குழி 4-7-3 இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் கஸ்பா தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனாரிலிருக்கும் சுப்ப தேவன் மகன் கந்தசாமி தேவனுக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 150க்கு ஒத்தி.

14. 1341/25-2-1905., ஷே கிராமம் ஷே 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால் :—கட்டுக்காலுக்கும் மேற்கு, ஓ. ரெங்கன் பட்டய புஞ்சைக்கும் வடக்கு, அருணாசலம் பிள்ளை உளவுக்கும் கட்டாப்புக்கும் கிழக்கு, சேவுக ராமன் புஞ்சைக்கும் தெற்கு, இதற்குள்பட்ட புஞ்சை பைமாஷ நெ. 1656 மணல் 2-ம் தரம், குழி 4-4-0 திண்பேரில் ஷே கஸ்பா தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனாரிலிருக்கும் வீரிய மணியகாரன் மகன் சுப்பய மணியகாரருக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 40க்கு ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஒத்தி.

15. 1348/25-2-1905. ஷே கிராமத்தில் ஷே 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்கு சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால் :—வெள்ளய கோன் புஞ்சைக்கும் வடக்கு, பாதைக்கும் கிழக்கு, கொடிக்காலடிக்கும் தெற்கு, தில்லை நாச்சியம்மாள் புஞ்சைக்கும் மேற்கு, இதற்குள் பைமாஷ புஞ்சை நெ. 258 களர் 1-ம் தரம், குழி 2-9-1 ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனார் ஜமீன் புதுப்பட்டியிலிருக்கும் கருப்பண செட்டி மகன் சோலை செட்டிக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 50க்கு ஒத்தி.

16. 1347/9-3-1805. ஷே கிராமத்தில் ஷே 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால் :—வெள்ளைப்பரை ஓடைக்கும் வடக்கும், கிழக்கும், மாணிக்க நாடான் புஞ்சைக்கும் தெற்கு, வெச்சும அரசன் புஞ்சைக்கும் மேற்கு, இதற்குள் பைமாஷ புஞ்சை நெ. 903 மணல் 2-ம் தரம், புஞ்சை குழி 3-4-0 ஷே மாலுக்குள் நெ. 904 மணல் 3-ம் தரம், புஞ்சை குழி 33-2-1 ஆக நெ. 2-க்கு குழி 36-6-1 இதை கஸ்பா தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனாரில் இருக்கும் கருப்பண சாம்பான் மகன் ஆண்டி சாம்பானுக்கு ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 150க்கு ஒத்தி.

17. 1423/9-3-1905. ஷே கிராமத்தில் ஷே 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த தோட்டத்துக்கு மால் :—வயிரவ தேவன் புஞ்சைக்கு மேற்கு, வீர தேவன் நிலத்துக்கும் வடக்கு, மெய்யன் பெரியணன் புஞ்சைக்கும் கிழக்கு, ஓடைக்கும் தெற்கு, இதற்குள் தோட்டம் நெ. 562 மணல் 2-ம் தரம் குழி 6-1-0 ஷே மாலுக்குள் நெ. 563 ஷே தரம் குழி 0-4-0 அதிலிருக்கிற கிணறும் இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஷே தொட்டப்பநாயக்கனார் ஜமீன் சயாண்டிப்பட்டியிலிருக்கும் பெரியகருப்ப தேவன் மகன் ஓச்சா தேவனுக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 100க்கு ஒத்தி.

18. 1346/10-3-1905 ஷே கிராமத்தில் 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால் :— சாயிக்கண்ணு நாயக்கர் புஞ்சைக்கும் தெற்கு, பாதைக்கும் மேற்கு, வீரம்மாளுக்கு ஷே பொம்முத் தாயம்மாளால் ஒத்திவைத்திருக்கிற புஞ்சைக்கும் வடக்கு, கோபால் நாயக்கர் புஞ்சைக்கும் கிழக்கு, இதற்குள் பைமாஷ் புஞ்சை நெ. 147 செவ்வல் 1-ம் தரம் குழி 13-6-2-ல் வடபுறம் குழி 5-9-0 இதை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் தொடப்பநாயக்கனூர் ஜமீன் புதுப்பட்டியிலிருக்கும் பெரிய கருப்ப கோன் மகன் முத்துமுருக கோனாருக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 200க்கு ஒத்தி.

19. 1424/25-2-1905 ஷே கிராமத்தில் ஷே 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சை தோட்டத் திற்கு மால் :—கண்மாய் கரைக்கும் கிழக்கு, மூக்க நாடான் புஞ்சைக்கும் தெற்கு, மேற்படியான் புஞ்சைக்கும் வண்டிப்பாதைக்கும் மேற்கு, ஓடைக்கும் வடக்கு, இதற்குள் பைமாஷ் நெ. 1232 களர் 1-ம் தரம் புஞ்சை குழி 20-ல் மேற்புறம் புஞ்சை தோட்டம் குழி 10-ம் அதிலிருக்கிற கிணறும் இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் கஸ்பா தொடப்பநாயக்கனூரிலிருக்கும் மதார் ராவுத்தர் மகன் சிக்கநந்தர் ராவுத்தருக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 350க்கு ஒத்தி.

20. 1358/9-3-1905 ஷே கிராமத்தில் ஷே 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால் :— ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் முத்துமுருக கோனுக்கு ஒத்திவைத்திருக்கிற நிலத்துக்கும் தெற்கு, கட்டுக்கால் பாதைக்கும் மேற்கு, அம்மாதோப்புக்கும் வடக்கு, கோபால் நாயக்கன் புஞ்சைக்கும் கிழக்கு இதற்குள் பைமாஷ் புஞ்சை நெ. 147 செவ்வல் 1-ம் தரம் புஞ்சை குழி 13-6-2-ல் தென் புறம் குழி 8-2-2 இதை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் தொடப்பநாயக்கனூர் ஜமீன் புதுப்பட்டியிலிருக்கும் அ. பெருமாள் கோன் பெண்ணாதி வீரம்மாள் 1 ஷே யூர் செருவலிங்க கோனார் மகன் பூச்சி எங்கிற செருவ கோன் 2, ஷேயூர் வீரண கோன் மகன் வீரண கோன் 3 பேர்களுக்கும் வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 300க்கு ஒத்தி.

21. 1350/25-2-1905 ஷே கிராமத்தில் 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சை தோட்டத்துக்கு மால் :—கண்மாய் கரைக்கும் கிழக்கு, மூக்க நாடான் புஞ்சைக்கும் தெற்கு, ஷே யார் புஞ்சைக்கும் வண்டிப்பாதைக்கும் மேற்கு, ஓடைக்கும் வடக்கு, இதற்குள் புஞ்சை தோட்டம் பைமாஷ் நெ. 1232 களர் 1-ம் தரம் குழி 20-ல் கீழ்புறம் குழி 10-ம் அதிலிருக்கிற கிணறும் இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத் தாயம்மாளால் கஸ்பா தொடப்பநாயக்கனூரிலிருக்கும் மீரு உசன் ராவுத்தர் மகன் கதுவான் ராவுத்தர் 1, ஷேயூர் துவான் ராவுத்தர் மகன் புதார் ராவுத்தர் 2 பேர்களுக்கு ரூ. 350க்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ஒத்தி.

22. 1244/25-2-1905 ஷே கிராமத்தில் ஷே 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால் :— அரண்மனை பண்ணை நிலத்துக்கும் வாய்க்காலுக்கும் கிழக்கு, தெற்கு, மேற்கு தில்லைநாச்சியம்மாள் புஞ்சைக்கும் வடக்கு, இதற்குள் பைமாஷ் புஞ்சை நெ. 264 கரிசல் 2-ம் தரம் குழி 2-10-0 அதைச் சேர்ந்த புறம்போக்கில் வாழை கிணத்து தெப்பத்துத் தண்ணீரும் இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத் தாயம்மாளால் கஸ்பா தொடப்பநாயக்கனூர் உள்கடை புதுப்பட்டியிலிருக்கும் செருவ கோனார் மகன் நாட்டாமை கிராம முனிசிப் பெரியசாயி செருவகோனுக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 150க்கு ஒத்தி.

23. 1356/25-2-1905 ஷே கிராமத்தில் ஷே 1-ம் நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால் :— பூவன் தேவன் தோட்டத்துக்கும் மேற்கு, ஷே யான் புஞ்சைக்கும் தெற்கு, 25-2-1905-ல் காதர் மொய்தீன் ராவுத்தருக்கு ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஒத்திவைத்திருக்கிற புஞ்சைக்கும் கிழக்கு, வீரண தேவன் வ. சுப்பிரமணிய தேவன் புஞ்சைக்கும் வடக்கு இதற்குள் பைமாஷ் நெ. 1116 மணல் 1-ம் தரம் புஞ்சை குழி 10-14-2 ஷே நெம்பர் ஷே தரம் புஞ்சை குழி 3-14-2 ஆக புஞ்சை குழி 14-13-0 இதை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஷே கஸ்பா தொடப்பநாயக்கனூரிலிருக்கும் சுப்பிரமணிய மூப்பன் மகன் கருப்பண மூப்பனுக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 350க்கு ஒத்தி.

24. 1497/25-4-1905 ஷே கிராமம் ஷே 1 நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சை தோட்டத்துக்கு மால் :—வாழைக்கிணறு காட்டுக்கும் மேற்கு, தருசுக்கும் வடக்கு, கட்டுக்கால் பாதைக்கும் கிழக்கு, ராம தேவன் தோட்டத்துக்கும் தெற்கு, இதற்குள்பட்ட பைமாஷ் நெ. 261 கரிசல் 2-ம் தரம் குழி 1-3-1 ஷே நெம்பர் களர் 1-ம் தரம் குழி 1-4-0 ஷே நெம்பர் மணல் 2-ம் தரம் குழி 0-9-0 ஆக குழி 3-0-1 அதற்குள்ள தெப்பத்து தண்ணீர் பாத்தியமும் இவைகளை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மா ளால் திருமங்கலம் தாலுகா சிக்கம்பட்டியிலிருக்கும் சின்னப்பெருமாள் கோனான் மகன் வீரண கோனாருக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 404க்கு ஒத்தி.

25. 1353/9-3-1905 ஷே கிராமம் ஷே நெம்பர் பண்ணைக்குச் சேர்ந்த புஞ்சைக்கு மால் :— அய்ய மூப்பன் தோப்புக்கும் கிழக்கு, கட்டுக்கால் பாதைக்கும் இருளக்குடும்பன் புஞ்சைக்கும் தெற்கு, நா. கருப்பண மூப்பனுக்கு ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் ஒத்திவைத்திருக்கிற புஞ்சைக்கும் மேற்கு, சில்லோடைக்கும் வடக்கு, இதற்குள்பட்ட பைமாஷ் புஞ்சை நெ. 1116 மணல் 1-ம் தரம் குழி 7 இதை ஷே பொம்முத்தாயம்மாளால் கஸ்பா தொடப்பநாயக்கனூரிலிருக்கும் சின்னய்யா ராவுத்தர் மகன் காதர் மொய்தீன் ராவுத்தருக்கு வருஷம் 5-க்கு ரூ. 100க்கு ஒத்தி.

(Signed.) ARTHUR F. PINTRAI,

District Judge.

Stamped. District and Sessions Court, Madura. Received 22nd and 26th July 1907. (Initialed) D. S., Sheristadar. Return. District and Sessions Court of Madura. Returned to Petitioner's vakil as per order on M.P. No. 134 of 1907. (By order) (Initialed)—Not clear, for Sheristadar, 17th September 1907. C.C. No. 4 of 1907. Exhibit A, dated 18th January 1908. Stamped—District Munsif's Court, Tirumangalam. Received, dated 7th September 1909. Gl. No. 4022, 14/I. Filed. District Munsif's Court of Tirumangalam. O.S. No. 302 of 1909. Produced on the 7th September 1909 by defendant and filed on the 9th December 1909 as Exhibit I. (Initialed) Not clear, District Munsif.

Return. District Court, Madura. Returned to petitioner's vakil, Mr. T. A. Ayyaswami Ayyar, as per order on M.P. No. 381 of 1914, dated 12th August 1914. (By order) (Initialed)—Not clear, for Sheristadar, dated 15th August 1934. Stamped. District Munsif's Court, Tirumangalam. Received, 27th July 1934. (Initialed) R.A., Head clerk. G.L. No. 6246.

(True copy)

N. RAMABHADRA NAYAK,
Zamindar of Doddappanayakanur.

**Memorandum by M.R. Ey. C. Vemba Ayyar Avargal, Mittadar, Vairavankulam,
Tenkasi taluk, dated 3rd January 1938.**

The mittadar and the ryots have by mutual understanding come to an agreement that a permanent average rent of Rs. 11 (rupees eleven) per acre of land should be levied taking into consideration the fertility, the classification of the lands and the source and means of irrigation of the lands and the parties are hitherto conducting themselves as stated above, i.e.,

- Rs. 15 per acre for No. I lands.
- Rs. 12 per acre for No. II lands.
- Rs. 10 per acre for No. III lands.

The mittadar and the ryots came to the above understanding in 1906 without any difference of opinion and it is being strictly adhered to by both the parties. There is no room rather no necessity in this mitta to have the paddy cultivated in the lands to be divided among the mittadar and the ryots. Before the said agreement, it was the custom to divide the produce of the land into two equal parts, the mittadar taking one part and the ryot the other. Since after 1906 money rent has been fixed no division of produce was effected till now.

2. The road-cess levied by the Government is being paid half by the mittadar and the other half being contributed by the ryots proportionately. Besides this as per the usual custom the neerganti fees, thotti fees and barber fees is collected from the ryots at Rs. 2 per acre. In addition to the above, two marakals of paddy per 1½ acres of land is being given to the pusari of Amman Sastha temple.

3. There are eight tanks and three channels in this mitta for irrigation purposes. It is the usual custom in this mitta to repair the said irrigation sources whenever necessary and to collect the cost of the same from the ryots. The same will amount to Rs. 200 per annum. No lands in the water catchment area are allowed to be cultivated.

4. After 1908, lands measuring 2 acres and 38 cents are allowed to be cultivated.

5. The rent is being collected from the ryots by No. 10, Kethwari accounts and No. 14, Thandal Varuz accounts. These two accounts are the most important.

6. The total amount of rent to be collected is Rs. 9,201-1-2. The actual amount of rent collected is Rs. 8,401-1-2.

7. About 10 pattadars only of about 535 pattadars have leased their lands at 6 kottas of paddy per acre of nanja.

8. Quit-rent per acre is Rs. 14-2. Srothriam (responsibility rent) is Rs. 2-12-0 per acre.

9. The area of such lands is 4 acres. The total area of the mountain is about 2,000 acres. Since the previous mittadars have cut down the whole forest, the whole of the mountain area is at present reserve.

Usual rate.

	RS.	A.	P.
Every head-load of firewood	0	1	0
Every cart-load of firewood	1	0	0
Every head-load of green leaves	0	1	0
Every head-load of sticks and wood for agricultural purposes ..	0	6	0

Besides woods are charged according to measurement at 12 annas per foot.

10.—

	ACS.
Own pannai nanjai lands	124.94
Punjai lands including gardens	101.47

This is under the private enjoyment of the mittadars from time immemorial. The self same practice is now being continued.

11. No survey either by Government or by the mittadar is being done till now.

This Vairavankulam mitta is included in the Chokkampatti zamin. It was divided into 18 mittas and put to auction for arrears for credit of Chokkampatti Zamindar. One Ramasamy Chettiyar, Devakottah, Ramnad district, took this Vairavankulam mitta in auction. The same was sold to Lakshmanan Chettiyar of Devakottah on 18th September 1879 and he in his turn sold it to Pudevai Adiappa Annusami Mudaliyar on 31st January 1882. He enjoyed it and after his death his sons (1) A. Thambiappa Mudaliyar and (2) A. Mariadas Mudaliyar got it as per partition award, dated 7th November 1896. They enjoyed it till recently. They sold it on 30th June 1937 to one Vemba Ayyar, son of Chidambaram Ayyar of Trivandrum and he is in enjoyment of the same as per the sale-deed. Sanad is given for the whole of Chokkampatti zamin. A copy of the same is herewith enclosed.

The annual peshkash due to the Government is more than Rs. 5,000 which we pay regularly without any default. We first pay our dues to Government and then issue pattas to the ryots, collect the rents from them giving them indulgence and accommodating them, though the rents are more than two years in arrears. The rents paid by the ryots are not more than the rates prevailing in the neighbouring ayan lands. To wipe off the arrears therefore for the following faslis (1344 and 1345) is unjust. We therefore pray that having regard to the peshkash we have to pay to Government no loss may be caused to us, and justice rendered.

20th February 1905.

Sunnud-i-milkiat istimrar, or Deed of permanent settlement granted by the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George to Carunaliah Valangapuli Tevar, Zamindar of Chokkampatti.

It is known to the zamindars, talukdars, mirasdars, ryots and all cultivators of land in the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George, that from the earliest period of time, the public assessment of the land revenue was never fixed; but that according to that established practice of Asiatic Governments, the assessment of the land revenue fluctuated without any fixed principles for the determination of the amount; and without any security to the zamindars, or other persons, for the continuance of a moderate land tax. On the contrary, frequent enquiries were instituted by the Ruling Power, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, for the purpose of augmenting the assessment of the land revenue: and it was customary to regulate such augmentations by the enquiries and opinions of the local officers appointed by the Ruling Power for the time being. In the attainment of an increased revenue on such foundations, it was usual for the Government to deprive the zamindars, and to appoint persons on its own account to the management of the zamindaris, thereby reserving to the Ruling Power the implied rights and the actual exercise of the proprietary possession of all lands whatever. It was obvious that such a mode of administration must be injurious to the permanent prosperity of the Country by obstructing the progress of agriculture, population, and wealth, and destructive to the comfort of individual persons by diminishing the security of personal freedom, and of private property.

2nd. The British Government, impressed with a deep sense of the injuries arising to the State and to its subjects, from the operation of such principles, resolved to remove from its administration so fruitful a source of uncertainty and disquietitude to grant to zamindars and other landholders, their heirs and successors, a permanent property in their land in all time to come; to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands which should never be liable to change under any circumstances to institute Courts of Judicature for the protection of these valuable rights; and to secure to every description of its native subjects, under the operation of the fixed and defined laws the free exercise of the religious institutions and domestic usages of their ancestors.

3rd. In conformity with these principles, the zamindari of Chokkampatti was permanently assessed and conferred on your ancestors; but unhappily it became necessary through the default of your late father to sell the said estate, which was then purchased and has since been retained by the British Government.

It has now pleased the Government of Her Majesty the Queen to restore the said estate to you, and in conformity with this intention the Honourable the Governor in Council confers on you this Sunnud-i-milkiat istimrar or deed of permanent settlement, subject to the conditions of which you shall henceforth hold the said zamindari.

4th. The assessment of your zamindari has been fixed at the same sum as was annually payable by your late father, viz.; Kar Pagodas 7,300 and this sum is hereby accordingly declared by the Sunnud to be the permanent annual jumma of your zamindari.

5th. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your zamindari is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt, and saltpetre, exclusive of the sayer, or duties of every description whether by sea or land the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional as well as those from markets, fairs and bazaars; exclusive of Lakheraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchargeable by you is included in the assets of your zamindari) and exclusive of all lands and roosooms heretofore appropriated to the support of the police establishment. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

6th. You shall regularly call in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed ; the remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season shall now cease, and never be revived and if, which God forbid, you should fail to discharge your engagements, your zamindari and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

7th. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government, or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper either by sale, gift, or otherwise, your proprietary regent in the whole, or in any part of your zamindari such transfers of your land shall be valid, and recognized by the courts and officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws, or to the Regulations of the British Government ; but unless such sale, gift, or transfer, shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined, and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector ; such sale, gift, or transfer, shall be of no legal force or effect ; nor shall such transaction exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire zamindari previously to such transfer ; but your whole zamindari shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

8th. In the event of sale of any part of your zamindari for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment ; or in satisfaction of the decree of a court of judicature or in the event of the transfer of any part of your zamindari by gift, sale or otherwise ; you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire Zamindari, and of the portion of your zamindari to be separated, for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order of the due proportion of the public revenue may be paid thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands, shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent jumma on your zamindari bears to the actual produce of the whole zamindari ; so that, if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct no partial assessment can happen ; nor any increase of the fixed jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the zamindari.

9th. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 8th article of this sunnad, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your zamindari when required by the Collector you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your zamindari. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be removed from their offices except by a sentence by a court of judicature. In the event of your having or of your under farmers, tenants or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village, for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute, at your own peril a suit in the adalat of the zilla, for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment, but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous regular process, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the adalat of the zilla may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a court of judicature you shall in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any number of that family shall be capable of the duty of the karnam, but if no number of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

10th. The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of the police of the country, will defray the entire expense of that establishment, you shall nevertheless did and assist its affairs in apprehending and securing offenders of all description ; and you shall enquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace, who may be found or who may seek refuge in your zamindari.

11th. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots either for a rent in money or in kind ; and shall, within a reasonable time, grant to each ryot, a putta or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid to him, and explaining every condition of the engagement ; and you shall grant, or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you, or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your cabooleat, you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with your demand of your under-farmers, or ryots, for the puttas and receipts above mentioned, you shall be liable to be sued in the Udalat of the zilla, and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by the Udalat to the complainant.

12th. And whereas during the period your zamindari was in the possession of Government, various rights and benefits have been acquired by the ryots under settlements with the officers of Government, and outlay has been made by ryots in the expectation that the Zamindari would continue in the possession of Government and it is just and necessary that rights and interests thus acquired should not be affected by the restoration of the Zamindari to you, it is further a condition of this sannad that you shall scrupulously respect and preserve all such rights, interests and benefits acquired as aforesaid, and be answerable to the constituent tribunals for any infringement of them.

13th. The foregoing conditions contain an abstract of the obligations and duties which you shall incur, and of the rights which you have acquired under the constitution erected for the security, protection, and prosperity of the subjects of the British Government, but for the enlargement of that constitution and for improvement of the condition of the people the Governor in Council will continue from time to time enact such Regulations, as experience may suggest, or the progress of the human affairs render necessary. Such regulations will be administered by an independent Judge in constituted Courts of Judicature, governing their decisions by the Laws only. The decrees of these courts will be founded on the Regulations of Government printed, published, and translated, for the information and security of its subjects; and on the institutes of the Hindu or the Muhammadan laws which are also open to the enquiry of all persons; the proceedings of the Udalat will be held in open courts accessible to persons of every description; all parties will be at liberty to attend to their own interest by their presence in the courts during such proceedings, or to employ their vakils with such instructions regarding the mode of prosecution, or defence, as may appear to be most eligible to themselves, the sentences of the Courts will be pronounced in the same public manner and executed by Civil authority, without the interposition of Military force; the Collectors, and other public servants of the Government, will be compelled to appeal to the Courts of Judicature for the adjudication of all cases, in which by virtue of their offices they may be parties; and finally the greatest practicable degree of security has been extended to the Native subjects of the British Government by the establishment of a gradation of Appeals.

14th. Being therefore sensible of the benefits conferred on you by these institutions, and confident of enjoying the fruits of your industry, you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government, you shall conduct yourself with good faith towards your ryots, whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own; you shall treat them with tenderness; encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land, and lay the foundations of your own happiness in the permanent prosperity of your Zamindari.

15th. Continuing to perform the above stipulations and to perform the duties of allegiance to the British Government, its Laws and Regulations, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors, and assigns, at the permanent assessment herein named, the Zamindari of Chokampatti.

Given in Fort St. George this the first day of August by and in the name of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

Seal.

(Signed) C. E. Trevelyan.

(„) Patrick Grant.

(„) Walter Elliot.

Entered in the Secretary's Office.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. D. Bourdellon,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy)

(Signed) [Not legible],
Under Secretary to Government.

Memorandum by Mr. G. A. Barber, lessee, Gandamanayakanur zamindari, dated 6th January 1938.

Statement showing the rate of rent prevailing villages with particulars reference to crops grown etc., cesses, etc., tanks and water-sources, etc., waste land, accounts, demand and collections subletting of patta lands, inams, etc., nature of forest, etc., extent of provide land, etc., and about the survey in Gandamanayakkanur estate, Periyakulam taluk, Madura district.

(1) Names of villages.	(2) The rates of rent prevailing in villages in the estates with particular reference to crops grown and the quality of the soil and facilities for irrigation. In cases where rent is paid in kind, the share of produce to which the Zamindars or Proprietors are entitled and how the share is computed; the date since which the existing rates of rent have been in force and their prior history.	(3) Any customary levies or cesses collected by the Zamindar or Proprietors.	(4) The number of tanks and other water-sources in the estates and their condition, the amount spent by the Zamindars or Proprietors on the maintenance of the sources; the extent of the tankbeds which have been assigned for cultivation.	(5) The extent of waste land that has been assigned for cultivation since 1908.		
Narasingsapuram ..	The prevailing rate of rent for dry land is two panams per kull. The crops raised are cereal corns and combodia cotton. Sandy soil. The rent for wet land is five panams per kull. Paddy is raised. Black soil. Irrigated by tank water. There are also wells dug in dry land. Chillies, cholam, etc., is raised. The assessment is six panams per kull. Four panams is levied per kull for tobacco cultivation over and above the tharam rate. No rent is paid in kind. The existing rate of rent is in force since 1875.	Nine pice as land-cess and two pice as Educational cess in the rupee of the total demand is collected by the Proprietors.	There are six tanks. All of them are in a ruined state not worth undertaking repairs. There is only one tank which irrigates over 250 kullies for a single crop. The maintenance and repairing charges for this tank amounts to Rs. 100 per annum. No assignment of tank bed has been made.	97-12-1 kull of Iyan was assigned.		
Thepparpatti ..	The rate of rent for dry land is four panams per kull and the crops raised are cereal corns and combodia cotton. Sandy soil. There are wells dug in dry land and cholam, chillies, etc., is raised. The assessment is six panams per kull. Four panams is levied per kull for tobacco cultivation over and above the tharam rate. No wet land. No rent is received in kind. The existing rate of rent is in force since 1875.	Do.	No tank in this village.	19-10-3 kull of waste land have been assigned.		
Palsombal ..	The rate for dry land is 3½ and 4 panams per kull. The crops raised are cereal corns ground nuts and combodia cotton, etc. Sandy soil. The rate for wet land is 12 and 15 panams per kull. Bagl and paddy is raised. Black soil. Source of irrigation being to a natural stream called Nagalar which flows six months in the year. There are also wells dug in dry land and garden crops raised. The assessment being 8 and 10 panams per kull. No rent is received in kind. Four panams is levied per kull for tobacco cultivation over and above the tharam rate. The existing rate of rent is in force since 1875.	Do.	No tanks. There is a natural stream called Nagalar which flows six months in the year. No expense is incurred by the Proprietors for the repairs or upkeep of the above stream.	13-15-2 kull of Ayan was land have been assigned.		
Sitharpatti ..	The rate of rent for dry land is 3½ panams per kull. Crops raised are cereal corns and combodia cotton, etc. Sandy soil. There are wells dug in dry land and garden crops raised. The rate of rent being 8 panams per kull. For tobacco cultivation 4 panams is levied per kull over and above the tharam rate. No wet land. No rent is received in kind. The existing rate of rent is in force since 1875.	Do.	No tank in this village.	No waste land has been assigned.		
(6) The accounts which are kept for revenue administration and the system of accounting.	(7) Demand. Collection. ES. A. P. ES.	(8) Whether and if so how many of the pattadars sublet their patta lands and the rate or the amount the pattadars realize by such subletting.	(9) The prevailing rates of rent in Mokheas, Inams, Agraharams and Shrotriyams within the Estates.	(10) The nature of the forest the extent of the reserved and unreserved area and the rate of forest fees which are in force.	(11) The extent of "Private land" whether it is old or of a recent origin and if so the nature of the acquisition.	(12) Whether survey has been done in the Estates and if survey was made whether it is a private or a Government survey.
Account Nos. 1, 1-A, 2, 2-A, 2-C, 2-D, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 10-A, 12, 13, 14, 14-A, B, C and 16. Maintained as per village Manual of Accounts.	17,475 10 8 8,308	No subletting of patta land by pattadars.	No inam, etc., land is available in the village.	Some good and poor forest. No portion is reserved. All unreserved forest. The rate of forest tax is one anna in the rupee of the total demand of the village. The area of the forest is above 140 sq. miles.	No private land in the village.	Survey was made in 1875 and plans furnished by the Government to the Village officers.
Do.	4,845 8 10 3,600	Do.	Do.	No forest in the village.	Do.	Survey was made in 1876 and plans furnished by the Government.
Do.	4,288 1 0 3,230	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	1,053 10 4 825	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

REMARKS.—The history of the estate is well known as being a malarial tract which accounts for the poor collections against the demand due to deceased and abconding pattadars over a large area at the foot hills.

KABULIAT OR INSTRUMENT OF ASSENT AND AGREEMENT on the part of Thirumalai Ramakrishna Appa Naicker, Zamindar of Gandamanayakanur, Periyakulam taluk, Madura district, to the *Sannad-i-Milkeat Istimrar*, or Deed of Permanent property, granted to him by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, bearing date the 24th day of January in the year 1893.

1. I, Thirumalai Ramakrishna Appa Naicker, Zamindar of Gandamanayakanur, being fully impressed with the beneficent intentions of Government, as distinctly enumerated in the *Sannad-i-Milkeat Istimrar* of Deed of Permanent Property conferred upon me by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, do by this my Kabuliat or Instrument of Assent and Agreement covenant and agree as follows :—Viz.

2. Whereas for a long series of years my Estate of Gandamanayakanur, consisting of the villages hereinafter named, has been held on a terminable tenure by myself and my predecessors, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on me a permanent property in it, and have declared the assessment of my estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1302 at the annual sum of Rs. 13,414-13-3, which said sum of Rs. 13,414-13-3 is and is hereby acknowledged by me to be the permanent annual Jumma of my estate payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbundy signed by me.

3. This permanent assessment of the land-tax on my estate I acknowledge to be exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre, exclusive of the sayer, or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself, exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars, exclusive of Lakheraj lands (lands except from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by me is included in the assets of my estate), and exclusive of all land and roosooms heretofore appropriated to the support of village and police establishments. I know also the Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country under the several heads above stated.

4. I undertake regularly to pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed and acknowledged by me. I know that the remission which have occasionally been granted according to custom of the country on account of drought, inundation or other calamity of the season will now cease, and never be revived, and if I should fail to discharge my engagements, my estate and my personal property will be answerable for the consequences of such failure.

5. In the event of my failure, and as often as I shall fail to pay the amount of my permanent assessment according to the monthly instalments set forth in kistbundy hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by me shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a *Sannad-i-Milkeat Istimrar* or other similar instrument by Madras Act No. 2 of 1864, entitled "An Act to consolidate the Law for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Madras Presidency", or by any law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

6. I am at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority, to whomsoever I may think proper, either by sale gift or otherwise, my proprietary right in the whole, or in any part of estate, such transfers of my land will be valid and recognized by the Courts and officers of Government, provided they are not repugnant to the Muhammadan or Hindu Laws or to the Regulations of the British Government, but unless such sale, gift, or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of my estate by the Collector such sale, gift or transfer will be of no legal force or effect nor will such transactions exonerate me from payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on my entire estate previously to such transfer by my whole estate will continue to be answerable for the total land-tax in the same manner as if no transaction had occurred.

7. In the event of the sale of any part of my estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature, or in the event

of the transfer of any part of my estate by gift sale or otherwise, I promise and agree to furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of my entire estate and of the portion of my estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of my lands will always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent Jumma on my estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate, no partial assessment can happen nor any increase of the fixed jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements my interests or my pleasure may lead to introduce into the estate.

8. In order that I may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 7th Articles of this Sannad, by which I am bound to furnish true and correct accounts of my estate when required by the Collector, I promise to support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of my estate. The karnams will be appointed by me from time to time, and will obey all regular orders issued by my authority but they will not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, or the order of an officer of Government as may be determined by law. In the event of my having, or any of my under-farmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, I am at liberty to institute, at my own peril, a suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment, but in the event of dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous regular process, or without the order of a competent officer of Government, I am liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of Court of Judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, I will, in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent provided any member of that family shall be capable of duty of karnam, but no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty I am at liberty to exercise my discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed will be reported by me to the Collector.

9. I engage to aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions and to inquire and give notice to the Magistrate of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in my estate.

10. I promise and agree to enter into engagements with my ryots either for a rent in money or in kind, within a reasonable time to grant to each ryot a patta or cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every condition of the engagement, and I will grant, or cause to be granted, regular receipts to other ryots for all discharges in money or in kind, made by them to me or for my account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of this my *Kabuliat* I should neglect or refuse to comply with the demand of my under-farmers or ryots, for the pattas and receipts above mentioned I shall be liable to be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall be liable also to such damages as may be decreed by such Court to the complainant.

11. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations, to render allegiance to the British Government, and to obey all the Laws and Regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India, which I now engage to do, I am authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to my heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the estate of Gandamanayakanur.

In testimony of all which I have hereunto affixed my seal and signature in the presence of Leslie C. Miller, Esquire, Acting Sub-Collector, this 11th day of March in the year 1893.

List of villages composing the estate of Gandamanayakanur:—(1) Jangalpatti, (2) Kanavoipatti, (3) Kodivilarpatti, (4) Kottapatti, (5) Kottuluthu, (6) Marikundu, (7) Narasingapuram, (8) Odaipatti, (9) Palacombai, (10) Palayacottai, (11) Poomalakundu, (12) Rajadani, (13) Ramakrishnapuram, (14) Seepalacottai, (15) Sittarpatti, (16) Thadichari, (17) Thappukundu, (18) Theppampatti, (19) Usilampatti, (20) Vallanadh and (21) Veppampatti.

(Signed) Not known.

Executed before me.

(Signed) LESLIE MILLER,
Acting Sub-Collector.

(True copy)

Form of permanent sunnad.

Sunnad-i-Milkeat Istimirar or Deed of Permanent Property, granted by His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Reilly Baron Wenlock, G.C.I.E., Governor in Council of Fort St. George on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, to Therumalai Ramakrishna Appa Naicker, Zamindar of Gandamanaickanur, Periyakulam taluk, Madura district.

Whereas for a long series of years your estate of Gandamanayakkanur consisting of the villages hereinafter named, has been held on a terminable tenure by yourself and your predecessors, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on you a permanent property in it, is hereby declared that the assessment for your estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1302 at the annual sum of Rs. 13,414-13-3 which said sum of Rs. 13,414-13-3 shall be, and is, hereby accordingly declared by this sunnad to be, the permanent annual jumma of your estate, payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments agreeably to the separate kistbundy signed by you.

2. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your estate is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre exclusive of the sugar or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself, exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors, and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars exclusive of Lakherajlands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable from you is included in the assets of your estate) and exclusive of all lands and rooms heretofore appropriated to the support of village and Police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing temporarily or permanently the articles of revenue included according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

3. You shall pay regularly in seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed, the remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of draught inundation, or other calamity of the season, shall now cease and never be revived and if you should fail to discharge your engagements, your estate and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of your failure and as often as you shall fail to pay the amount of your permanent assessment according to the monthly instalment set forth in your kistbundy hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by you shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding *Sunnad-i-Milkiat Istimirar* or other similar instrument by Madras Act number of Two of 1864 entitled an Act to consolidate the laws of the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Madras Presidency or by any law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority to whomsoever you may think proper, either by sale, gift, or otherwise your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your estate; such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the Courts and Officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu Laws, or to the Regulations of the British Government, but unless such sale, gift, or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined, and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector such sale, gift, or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect nor shall such transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part, of the public land tax assessed on your entire estate previously to such transfer but your whole estate shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax in the same manner as if no such transaction has occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of your estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature, or in the event of transfer of any part of your estate by gift, sale, or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire estate and of the portion of your estate to be separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer in order that the due proportion, of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent jumma of your estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate, so that, if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen nor any increase of the fixed jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the estate.

7. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 6th article of this sunnad, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your estate when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established

number of karnams in the several villages of your estate. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices except by the sentence of a court of judicature or the order of an officer of Government as may be determined by law. In the event of your having or if your under-farmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute at your own peril a suit in any court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment, but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous regular process or without the order of a competent officer of Government, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence, of a court of judicature or the order of an officer of Government, you shall in the first sentence select a successor from the family of the last incumbent provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam, but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

8. You shall aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions and you shall inquire and give notice to the magistrates of all robbers and disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in your estate.

9. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots either for a rent in money or in kind and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a patta or cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement and you shall grant or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your cabuliyat, you shall neglect, or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers, or ryots, for puttass and receipts above mentioned, you shall be liable to be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction, and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by such court to the complainant.

10. Continuing to confirm to the above stipulation, to render allegiance to the British Government, and to obey all the laws and regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment here in named the estate of Gandamanaiokanur. Given in Fort St. George this Twenty-fourth day of January 1893 by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(Signed) WENLOCK.

List of villages.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Jangalpatti. | 12 Rajadani. |
| 2 Kanavaipatti. | 13 Ramakrishnapuram. |
| 3 Koduvilarpatti. | 14 Sippalakottai. |
| 4 Kottapatti. | 15 Sittarapatti. |
| 5 Kottulluttu. | 16 Tadicheri. |
| 6 Marikkundu. | 17 Teppukundu. |
| 7 Narasingapuram. | 18 Teppampatti. |
| 8 Odapatti. | 19 Usilampatti. |
| 9 Palakombai. | 20 Vallanadi. |
| 10 Palayakottai. | 21 Veppampatti. |
| 11 Punalakundu. | |

(Signed) _____,
Registrar.

(True copy)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Petition from M.R.Ry. N. Rajagopalachari, Vakil for the Zamindari of Gandamanaiokanur, dated 24th October 1906.

Endorsement No. 4162-A of 1906, dated 6th November 1906.

A copy of the sanad granted to the Zaminder of Gandamanaiokanur in January 1893, is forwarded to the petitioner with reference to his petition, dated 24th October 1906.

(By order)

(Signed) _____,
Registrar.

To the petitioner with a copy of sanad.

Memorandum by Mr. S. V. R. A. K. M. Gopalan, Zamindar, Singavanam, dated
8th December 1937.

1. இந்த சிங்கவனம் எஸ்டேட்டுக்கு சொந்தமான கிராமங்கள் (1) கருவூர், (2) சிங்கவனம், (3) தனிக்கோட்டை, இதில் கருவூர் கிராமத்தில் சாகுபடியாகக்கூடியது வெ. சம்பா, கை. சம்பா, வா. கார், க. கார், உ. கார், அ. குருவை, ம. பருசு, நெல் தினுசுகள். மண் கரிசல் நிரம். சிங்கவனம், தனிக்கோட்டை கிராமங்களில் சாகுபடியாகக்கூடியது கை. சம்பா, வா. கார், க. கார், உ. கார், அ. குருவை, நெல் தினுசுகள். மண் செவ்வல் நிரம். ஷே கிராமங்களுக்கு வாரம் நெல் சரிவாரம் முன்னோர்கள் காலமுதல் நடந்தவருகிறது.

*2. குடிகளிபட்டுந்து வசூலிக்கக்கூடியது ரோட்வாரி. ஷே வரிக்காக மூன்று கிராமங்களிலும் வசூல் வருஷவாரி ரூ. 330.

3. கருவூர் கிராமத்திற்கு தண்ணீர் பாயக்கூடியது ஒரு பெரிய ஏரி. இரு சிறிய ஏரி என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய ஏரிகள். கிராமங்களுக்குள் அநேகம் சிறு குட்டைகள். சிங்கவனம் கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு பெரிய ஏரி, ஒரு சிறிய ஏரி. தனிக்கோட்டை கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு ஏரி.

4. Nil.

5. ரெலினியூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் கணக்குகள்—(1) புள்ளி கணக்கு, (2) வாரப்பிரிவு கணக்கு.

6. கருவூர் கிராமத்திலிருந்து வருஷவாரி வருமானம் சுமார் நெல் கலம் 2,000. சிங்கவனத்திலிருந்து வருஷவாரி வருமானம் நெல் கலம் 500. தனிக்கோட்டை கிராமத்திலிருந்து வருஷவாரி வருமானம் நெல் கலம் 200.

7. கருவூர் கிராமத்தில் பட்டாதார்கள் 80 பேர்கள். தனிக்கோட்டை கிராமத்தில் பட்டாதார்கள் 10 பேர்கள். சிங்கவனம் கிராமத்தில் பட்டாதார்கள்—இல்லை.

8. Nil.

9. Nil.

10. சிங்கவனம் கிராமம் சொந்தம். கிராமம் விஸ்தீர்ணம் நஞ்சை, புஞ்சை ஏக்கரா 141.

11. Nil.

சிங்கவனம், 1937-ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் மீ 27உ.

எஸ். வி. ஆர். எ. சீ. எம். கோபாலன்,
ஜமீன்தார்.

Istimrar Sanad.

Kabuliat or instrument of assent and agreement on the part of Savvaji Vija Raghunatha Maharaja Mekka Gopalar, Zamindar of Singavanam in the Pattukkottai taluk of the Tanjore district, to the Istimir sanad-i-milkent istimir or deed of permanent property granted to him by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, bearing date the Tenth day of May in the year 1881.

1. I, Savvaji Vija Raghunatha Maharaja Mekkan Gopalar, Zamindar of Singavanam in the Pattukkottai taluk of the Tanjore district, being fully impressed with the beneficent intentions of Government, as distinctly enumerated in the sanad-i-milkent istimir or deed of permanent property conferred upon me by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, do by my kabuliyat or instrument of assent and agreement-covenant and agree as follows, viz.—

2. Whereas for a long series of years my estate of Singavanam consisting of the villages hereinafter named, has been held on a terminable tenure by myself and my predecessors, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on me a permanent property in it, and have declared that the assessment of my estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1291 at the annual sum of Rs. 3,261-9-10 which said sum of Rs. 3,261-9-10 is and is hereby acknowledged by me to be the permanent annual jumma of my estate payable in the current coin of the realm in fixed monthly instalments, and agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by me.

3. This permanent assessment of the land tax on my estate I acknowledge to be exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the sayar, or duties of every description whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption, exclusive of all taxes personal and professional, as well as those from markets, fairs, and bazaars; exclusive of lakhiraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit rent (which quit rent in changeable by me is included in the assets of my estate); and exclusive of all lands and rusums heretofore appropriated to the support of village and police establishments. I know also that Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing temporarily or permanently the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

4. I undertake regularly to pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed and acknowledged by me. I know that the remissions which have occasionally being granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation or other calamity of the season, will now cease, and never be revived; and if I should fail to discharge my engagements, my estate and my personal property will be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

5. In the event of my failure and as often as I shall fail to pay the amount of my permanent assessments according to the monthly instalments set forth in my kistbundy hereinbefore referred to all arrears of revenue due by me shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a sanad-i-milkent istimihar or other similar instrument by Madras Act number two of 1864, —entitled “An act to consolidate the laws for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Madras presidency,” or by any law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

6. I am at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority to whomsoever I may think proper, either by sale, gift or otherwise, my proprietary right in the whole, or in any part of my estate; such transfers of my land will be valid and recognized by the Courts and officers of Government, provided they are not repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws or to the regulations of the British Government. But unless such sale, gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed or such separated portions of my estate by the Collector, such sale, gift or transfer will be of no legal force or effect nor will such transactions exonerate me from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on my entire estate previously to such transfer but my whole estate will continue to be answerable for the total land tax in the same manner as if no transaction had occurred.

7. In the event of the sale of any part of my estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment or in satisfaction of the decree of Court of Judicature or in the event of the transfer of any part of my estate by gift, sale or otherwise I promise and agree to furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of my entire estate and of the portion of my estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of my lands will always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent jumma on my estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate, so that, if the accounts to be furnished by me should be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements my interests or my pleasure may lead me to introduce into the estate.

8. In order that I may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 7th article of this sanad, by which I am bound to furnish true and correct accounts of my estate when required by the Collector, I promise to support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of my estate. The karnams will be appointed from time to time by me, and will obey all regular orders issued by my authority, but they will not be liable to be removed from their offices except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature or the order of an officer of Government, as may be determined by law. In the event of my having or any of my under-farmers tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, I am at liberty to institute at my own peril a suit in any court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment; but in the event of dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous regular process or without the order of a competent officer of Government, I am liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature or the order of an officer of Government I will, in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty I am at liberty to exercise my discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed will be reported by me to the Collector.

9. I engage to aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions and to entice and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in my estate.

10. I promise and agree to enter into engagements with my ryots either for a rent in money or in kind, and within a reasonable time to grant each ryot a patta or cowlé clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement, and every condition of the engagement and I will grant, or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money, or in kind, made by them to me

or for my account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of this my Kabuliat, I should neglect or refuse to comply, with the demand of my underfarmers or ryots, for the pattahs and receipts above mentioned I shall be liable to be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction and shall be liable also to such damages as may be decreed by such court to the complainant.

11. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations to render allegiance to the British Government and to obey all the Laws and Regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India which I now engage to do, I am authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to my heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the estate of Singavanam. In testimony of all of which I have herein affixed my seal and signature in the presence of Assistant Collector of Tanjore, this tenth of May in the year 1881.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Karakkottai. | 14. Marayakkudy. |
| 2. Kambarakoil. | 15. Elampavayal. |
| 3. Omakkavayal. | 16. Pappakudy. |
| 4. Thiruvappadi. | 17. Sirukottayur. |
| 5. Kollanvayal. | 18. Naranamangalam. |
| 6. Vettivayal. | 19. Vennathur. |
| 7. Kutthagudy. | 20. Periakottayur. |
| 8. Singavanam. | 21. Kothamangalam. |
| 9. Thalikkottai. | 22. Vettivayal. |
| 10. Dharmarajanvayal. | 23. Eduthanur. |
| 11. Vinaithirthagopalapuram. | 24. Thiruvaranthavayal. |
| 12. Krishnajipatnam. | 25. Valayanvayal. |
| 13. Karvoor. | 26. Perandavayal. |

Signed and sealed in my presence this tenth day of May eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

(Signed) _____,
Assistant Collector.

(True copy)

(Signed) _____,
Deputy Collector.

S. V. R. A. K. M. GOPALAN,
Zamindar.

Memorandum by M.R.Ey. Akkulammal Avargal, Zamindar, Erasakkanayakanur, dated 6th January 1938.

1. In the Erasakkanayakanur zamindari, rents have been collected in money according to rates which vary with the crops actually grown. Thus, there is no fixed money rent for each field or holding.

The rates of rent which were prevalent in this zamindari at the time of the faisal (i.e., fasli 1212-1802 A.D.) were settled accordingly to the quality and productive capacity of lands. The dry lands were classified under five heads with rents at 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 panams per kuli respectively. A panam equals to Re. 0-3-5 and a kuli equals to 59½ cents. Garden lands were charged at 2 pons equals to 20 panams per kuli, i.e., Rs. 6-15-8 per acre. Subsequently to the faisal, however, owing to the pevara famine which visited the zamindari then and partly with a view to encourage the ryots to bring the waste lands under cultivation and to convert dry lands under cultivation into garden lands by sinking wells, the then zamindar Sinnammal Avargal was pleased to reduce the punja rates to 4 panams per kuli in case of kadir (cereals) thanyams and 2 panams per kuli in case of kai (pulses) thanyams throughout the zamindari and the garden rates to 8 panams per kuli in the case of all garden lands of Kanniyampatti and Muttalapuram and also in the case of some fertile lands in Kannaisevaipatti and cusba Erasakkanayakanur whatever might be the crops raised thereon and to 8 panams for tobacco and 6 panams for other crops in respect of the garden crops of other villages. It seems that these change of rates took place about the year 1850 and continue as such up till now. It may also be stated here that kai thanyam (காய்தானியம்) consists of cotton, bengalgram (mochi), gram (காறம்), groundnut (வேற்கடலை), castor seeds (ஆமணக்கு) and other kai crops grains and kadir thanyam (கடிர தானியம்) consists of samai, thina, ragi, cholam and other hard crops grains.

The peculiar characteristics of the zamindari villages is that all the ryotilands are dry and all the wet lands are pannai (borne farm lands) belonging to the zamin excepting a very few acres which have been assigned to certain individuals for services rendered by them for the benefit of the estate.

2. No customary levies or cesses are collected by the zamin excepting road and educational cesses which are included in the pattas and collected along with the rent at the rate of 9 and 2½ pies in the rupee respectively.

3. All the tanks in this zamin constitute the private or pannai property of the zamindari and the ayacut irrigated by them are also pannai as stated in paragraph 1 supra. The tanks are therefore maintained and repaired at the cost of the private funds of the zamindari. The extent of tank-beds which have been assigned for cultivation is about 82 acres.

These assignments seem to have been made subject to submergence about 70 years ago.

4. The extent of waste land that has been assigned for cultivation since 1908 is 2.75 acres.

5. The accounts specified hereunder are kept for revenue administration. They are prepared every year and jamabandy conducted at the end of each fasli.

Nature of accounts maintained.

தவணை, அடங்கல் இனாளி, தருசகணக்கு, கம்மிஜாஸ்தி பட்டம் பெருப்பது.

6. A statement showing the total demand and collection for each village in the estate from faslis 1343 to 1346 is submitted. The demand for fasli 1347 will be definitely known in the month of May or June 1938 when jamabandy will be conducted after preparation and completion of all the village accounts mentioned in paragraph 5. The collection for fasli 1347 will be made in the next succeeding fasli, i.e., fasli 1348.

7. Most of the pattadars are themselves the cultivators. There are only few pattadars who sub-let their lands. In such cases, the pattadars get one-third of the produce and the cultivators take the remaining two-thirds.

8. There is no mokhasas, inams, agraharams, or shrotriyams within the estate.

9. The extent of the forest will be approximately seven square miles. An extent of 742 acres has been given on patta for cultivation of coffee and cardamom. 185 acres of lands have also been given on temporary patta for cultivation of cardamom, etc., for a period of 35 years. There are sufficient grounds for pasturage and the ryots are allowed free grazing of their cattle kept for domestic or agricultural purposes. Those who rear sheep or goats in large numbers for sale are used to give one sheep or goat yearly to the zamin.

Fuel, timber and other forest produce, etc., are allowed to be taken on payment of forest fees. A list showing the rates of forest fees collected in the zamin is also submitted herewith. The Forest Act is not in force in this zamin. The hill pattadars have no right over the trees.

10. The extent of private or pannai lands is 684.46 acres as detailed below and they are all of old origin :—

	ACS.
Dry lands	426.41
Garden lands	39.23
Wet lands	218.22

11. Government survey has been done in the estate but the works connected with the settlement of rents are still under operation.

12. Regarding the origin of the estate, my title and enjoyment thereof, I may state that one Chinna Arulaswamy Naicker was the zamindar of Erasakkanayakanur after the permanent settlement and prior probably to 1840. After his death without male issue, his widow Sinnammal became zamindari and continued to be so till 1858 when the estate was sequestrated by the Government and remained in their management till 1863. In the next year Sinnammal's step-daughter, Veerakannu Ammal, succeeded to the estate under a decision of the Privy Council and held it till 1881 after which her son, Mr. Kathirveluswami Naicker, my husband, became zamindar and was such till his death which took place three or four years afterwards. As there was no male issue to him I succeeded as the zamindari and continue to be such till now.

13. The documents asked for are not now available as they have been filed in Government, etc., offices. Steps are being taken to get back the same.

S. K. KATHIRVELSWAMY,
Agent for Zamindari.

List showing the rate of forest fees collected in the Erasakkanayakkanur Zamindari, Madura district.

Serial number and nature or name of the articles or produce.	Rate.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1 விரகு வண்டி 1	1	4	0
2 தொட்டு வண்டி 1	1	4	0
3 முள்ளு வண்டி 1	1	4	0
4 போதைப்புல் வண்டி 1	1	0	0
5 உடைகல் வண்டி 1	0	4	0
6 தோண்டுகல் வண்டி 1	0	2	0
7 பட்டியல் கல் வண்டி 1	0	8	0
8 கல்சால் வண்டி 1	0	8	0
9 கயிலைக்கால் நீட்டுக்கல் வண்டி 1	0	8	0
10 பந்தல்காலுக்கு கல் கால் 1	0	2	0
11 அரணைக்கல் வண்டி 1	0	2	0
12 சரணைக்கல் வண்டி 1	0	2	0
13 பண்டைக்கம்பு வண்டி 1	1	4	0
14 பண்டை வளைக்கம்பு வண்டி 1	1	4	0
15 ஊசிக்கால் சுமை 1	0	4	0
16 உருட்டுபாச்சு சுமை 1	0	4	0
17 கைமரம் சுமை 1	0	4	0
18 தாவார உருட்டுவளை சுமை 1	0	4	0
19 பண்டைவளை சுமை 1	0	4	0
20 முக்கட்டுவளைசுமை 1	0	4	0
21 அரிச்சந்துரம் சுமை 1	0	4	0
22 கூந்தப்பனை சுமை 1	0	2	0
23 அரப்பு சுமை 1	0	1	0
24 கருங்கொடி சுமை 1	0	3	0
25 வரிச்சுக்கட்டு சுமை 1	0	3	0
26 பந்தல்கால் சுமை 1	0	4	0
27 கமலை கால்நீட்டுமரம் 2	0	8	0
28 கமலை குத்துக்கால் சுமை 1	0	4	0
29 கமலை சிரகு ஜோடி 1	0	2	0
30 கமலை பந்தல் மரம் 1	0	8	0
31 மூங்கில் பாச்சு சுமை 1	0	4	0
32 கலப்பை சுமை 1	0	4	0
33 எரிக்கால்தடி சுமை 1	0	4	0
34 மேழி சுமை 1	0	4	0
35 மேக்கால் சுமை 1	0	4	0
36 பந்தல்கால் சுமை 1	0	2	0
37 உசிலந்தொட்டு சுமை 1	0	2	0
38 முள்ளுகவை சுமை 1	0	1	0
39 விரகு சுமை 1 (தலை)	0	0	6
40 கவைக்கம்பு சுமை 1	0	4	0
41 சுருவல்லி மரம் சுமை 1	0	4	0
42 கைமரம் சுமை 1	0	4	0
43 மணவெட்டி களை சுமை 1	0	4	0
44 பொத்தக்கள்ளிப்பட்டை சுமை 1	0	2	0
45 மூங்கில் சுமை 1	0	4	0
46 மூங்கில்தப்பை சுமை 1	0	4	0
47 தாவாரக்கால் சுமை 1	0	4	0
48 போதைப்புல் சுமை 1	0	1	0
49 ஈஞ்சு சுமை 1	0	1	0
50 கவுணிக்கால் சுமை 1	0	4	0
51 கரி சுமை 1	0	6	0
52 குருஞ்சிவளை சுமை 1	0	2	0
53 பண்டைமரம் சுமை 1	0	2	0
54 கிழுவைக்கால் சுமை 1	0	2	0
55 நெல்லிக்காய் சுமை 1	0	2	0
56 மாங்காய் சுமை 1	0	2	0
57 மாங்காய் வடு சுமை 1	0	4	0
58 கோரை சுமை 1	0	1	0
59 வாழை இலை சுமை 1	0	2	0
60 விரகு-கழுதை சுமை 1	0	5	0

* It was collected at the rate of one anna per head-load, but considering the unfavourable season, it is reduced to 6 pies per head-load as a temporary measure.

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. Varaguna Rama Pandia Chinnathambiar Avargal, Zamindar, Sivagiri, dated 5th January 1938.

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance for each village of the Erasakkanayakkanur Zamindari, Madura district, for fasli 1343 to fasli 1346.

Serial number and name of village.	Fasli 1343.			Fasli 1344.			Fasli 1345.			Fasli 1346.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Rayappanpatti	3,651 2 7	3,429 0 11	222 1 8	3,651 10 6	3,428 2 8	223 7 10	3,660 10 8	3,484 7 11	176 2 9	3,588 8 1	717 10 7	2,965 18 6
2. Mallingapuram	3,291 13 9	3,184 3 2	107 10 7	3,476 12 7	3,265 14 1	210 14 6	3,370 7 2	3,176 10 5	193 12 9	3,350 2 8	500 0 0	2,850 2 8
3. Muttalapuram	3,349 15 11	3,184 0 8	165 15 3	3,291 4 0	3,184 15 4	106 4 8	3,291 0 8	3,044 18 11	246 2 4	3,216 7 4	628 10 7	2,691 12 9
4. Chjuna Ovalapuram	2,999 5 4	2,628 6 10	370 14 6	2,979 1 9	2,462 6 8	516 11 6	2,937 11 5	2,483 11 4	454 0 1	2,933 8 11	260 0 0	2,673 8 11
5. Erasakkanayakkanur	6,471 1 11	3,556 0 7	2,915 1 4	5,251 9 1	3,542 12 3	1,708 12 10	5,657 5 9	4,048 11 4	1,613 10 5	5,315 6 10	296 7 1	5,518 15 9
6. Kannuservalpatti	1,858 1 8	1,446 13 0	411 4 8	1,444 11 10	1,297 6 2	147 5 8	1,463 8 1	1,275 6 10	188 1 3	1,542 5 5	27 12 3	1,514 9 2
7. Alagapuram	2,915 10 0	2,250 8 11	665 3 1	2,710 6 4	1,684 0 5	1,026 5 11	2,796 8 5	1,931 15 8	864 8 9	3,098 7 0	932 6 2	2,166 0 10

N.B.—The demand for fasli 1347 will be settled during the month of May or June 1938 when the Jamabandi will be conducted. The collection for fasli 1347 will also be made early from fasli 1348.

QUESTION No. 1.

Number and name of village.	Rate of rent.		Rate per acre.	Extent, dry.	If waram the share of the produce.	When rates were fixed and their prior history.	Quality of the soil.	Source of irrigation.	Crops usually raised.
	Rate per acre, wet.	Extent.							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.					
Mavanathaperi—									
1 Periakulam	20 12 8	} Waram. 528-81	0 12 4	} 4,497-42	..	Waram was in force from the time of Isthimirar up to fash 1327. Then rates of rent were fixed by Honorary Deputy Collector from fash 1327.	..	Tank water.	Paddy in wet lands and cholam, ragi, gingelly, etc., in dry lands.
2 Sengulam	20 1 7		0 10 6						
3 Royamperi	12 3 9		0 10 5						
4 Sumpodai	11 3 0		0 9 3						
5 Valivilil	22 1 7		0 7 10						
	5 13 2	} Thirval. 951-02							
	5 2 10								
	4 8 6								
	3 14 2								
	3 3 9								
Mivagiri village—									
1 Uruvatti	17 0 11	} Waram. 702-98	0 12 4	} 1,884-60	..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
2 Pullandurai	12 9 6		0 10 6						
3 Selanadhi	17 8 0		0 10 5						
4 Tenkal	26 9 11		0 9 3						
5 Vadakal	22 7 1								
	29 6 3	} Thirval. 984-65							
6 Vijayarangaperi	27 11 4								
7 Sinnavidalperi	6 7 7								
8 Perlavidalperi	5 13 2								
	5 2 10								
	4 8 6								
	3 14 2								
	3 3 9								
Moyagiri village—									
1 Andankulam	16 4 8	} Waram. 1,115-86	0 12 4	} 1,578-91	..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
2 Kelapannadhi	10 3 7		0 10 6						
3 Karunkulam	9 14 7		0 10 5						
4 Muthurkulam	14 13 11		0 9 3						
5 Rasingaperi	22 12 8								
	13 10 11	} Thirval. 1,543-62							
6 Kadamakulam	6 7 7								
	5 13 2								
	5 2 10								
	4 8 6								
	3 14 2								
	3 3 9								
Melurduraisampuram—									
1 Kalathur	10 6 1	} Waram. 323-20	0 12 4	} 611-35	..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
2 Kannirandhan	12 11 2		0 10 6						
3 Puthukulam	10 8 3		0 10 5						
4 Poovankulam	17 15 0		0 9 3						
5 Kalpuravu	14 10 1								
	6 7 7	} Thirval. 254-72							
	5 13 2								
	5 2 10								
	4 8 6								
	3 14 2								
	3 3 9								
Tenmalai village—									
1 Edayankulam	3 11 11	} Waram. 1,236-12	2 0 11	} 4,008-27	..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
2 Kannachampal	8 0 11		1 0 6						
3 Karisalkulam	8 14 5		0 9 3						
4 Tenmalakulam	8 14 5								
5 Arugankulam	7 7 5								
	7 12 5	} Thirval. 375-86							
6 Brahmanankulam	6 7 7								
	5 13 2								
	5 2 10								
	4 8 6								
	3 14 2								
	3 3 9								
Nallamangalam village—									
1 Nallamangalamkulam.	4 8 6	} Thirval. 134-91	2 1 11	} 112-73	..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
	3 14 2		1 1 7						
			0 13 9						
Paruvakudi village—									
1 Oppinapuramkulam.	4 6 7	} Waram. 120-20	2 0 11	} 1,581-65	..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
2 Paruvakudikulam	4 6 10		1 6 3						
3 Ettisrikulam	8 0 4		0 9 3						
	6 7 7	} Thirval. 45-43	0 8 2						
	4 8 6								
	3 3 9								
Pandapuli village—									
1 Multuthiruthikulam ..	3 1 11	} Waram 194-27	1 12 0	} 3,660-96	..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
2 Pandapullikulam	4 7 1		2 7 10						
3 Palvannanathaperi- kulam.	6 5 9	} Thirval. 8-93	2 0 11						
	5 13 2		1 13 11						
	5 2 10		1 6 10						
			1 6 3						
			1 6 0						
			1 5 8						
			1 4 4						
			1 0 10						
			1 0 6						
			0 13 2						
			0 9 3						
Perumalpatti village—									
1 Periakulam	10 0 6	} Waram. 433-25	2 4 3	} 1,539-94	..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
2 Sirukulam	9 0 0		2 0 11						
3 Mangudi	3 12 6		1 11 5						
	2 0 3		1 4 1						
	4 8 6								
	5 1 0	} Thirval. 162-14	0 13 7						
	5 2 10		0 13 8						
	4 8 6		0 12 3						
	3 14 2		0 10 10						
	3 3 9		0 6 7						
			0 6 6						
			1 6 0						

Number and name of village.	Rate of rent.		Rate per acre.	Extent dry.	If waram the share of the produce.	When rates were fixed and their prior history.	Quality of the soil.	Source of irrigation.	Crops usually raised.
	Rate per acre, wet.	Extent.							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
10. Kottaiyur village—	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.					
1 Arugankulam	6 11 2		0 18 2		1,642-80	..	Waram was in force from the time of Isthmirar up to fasli 1327. Then rates of rent were fixed by Honorary Deputy Collector from fasli 1327.	Tank water.	Paddy in lands chulam, gingelly, in dry lan
2 Athuvai	15 1 6	Waram. 624-25	0 13 0						
3 Kalpuravu	18 8 8		0 9 4						
4 Bajagopalapeti	4 13 8		0 5 8						
5 Thuluvarkulam	14 5 8		0 4 8						
6 Puthukulam	10 6 11								
	6 7 7		Thirval. 3-30						
11. Lakshimpuram village	0 14 5		3,551-60	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
			1 0 10						
			2 8 11						
			1 15 1						
			1 12 0						
			1 8 10						
12. Kongankulam village—			1 6 6		300-56	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
1 Nariankulam	1 12 8	Waram. 2-55	1 12 8						
			1 6 3						
			1 1 1						
13. Rengasamudram village	2 7 11		550-18	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
			1 11 2						
			1 9 0						
			1 6 10						
			1 2 9						
14. Madurapuri village—			2 0 11		346-69	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
1 Kurukukulam	7 0 0	Waram. 18-17	1 7 4						
	4 13 8	Thirval. 32-80	1 4 6						
			0 15 0						
			0 11 4						
15. Chinnathambiapuram village	1 9 6		1,062-61	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
			0 15 4						
16. Kundairappu village	2 8 11		2,462-98	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
			1 14 8						
			1 6 10						
			1 1 5						
			0 11 11						
			0 9 3						
17. Surarpatti village	2 8 11		834-68	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
			1 6 10						
			1 1 5						
18. Kananjampatti village	2 8 11		1,802-77	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
			1 12 8						
			1 6 10						
			1 1 5						
			0 13 0						
19. Vijayarangapuram village—			1 7 0		722-81	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
1 Kottakulam	4 8 6	Thirval. 33-39	1 0 8						
	4 3 4		1 6 10						
			0 12 6						
			0 8 4						
20. Vijayakaraisalkulam village..	2 0 11		891-50	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
			1 12 11						
			1 6 10						
			1 1 5						
			0 13 0						
			0 11 5						
21. Nattampatti village—			2 7 10		1,677-52	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
1 Peranalurkulam ..	10 0 0	Waram. 210-93	2 2 1						
2 Kottarakulam	8 0 0		1 7 1						
3 Kilavikulam	9 0 0		1 6 9						
4 Muthanadhi	9 0 0		1 6 3						
			1 0 10						
	5 2 10	Thirval. 11-94	0 14 1						
22. Mamsapuram—			0 11 5		245-65	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
1 Valankulam	3 14 2	Waram. 91-86	2 3 3						
			1 6 0						
	4 8 6	Thirval. 19-16	1 3 0						
23. Namascarithanpatti	1 2 10		629-23	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
			0 14 4						
			0 12 1						
			0 9 4						
24. Arasarpatti village—			0 9 10		1,072-82	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
1 Sithankulam	4 8 6	Waram. 49-07	0 7 11						
2 Puthukulam	8 0 0	Thirval. 33-12	0 5 7						
	3 3 9								
25. Ayankollenthattia- puram village..	1 9 10		635-66	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
			1 6 10						
			1 3 7						
			1 1 5						
			0 13 1						

QUESTION No. 2.

Number and name of village. (1)	Customary levies, if any, collected.		Remarks. (4)
	Description. (2)	Amount.	
		(3) RS. A. P.	
1 Visvanathaperi	942 7 11	
2 Sivagiri	876 0 9	
3 Royagiri	1,468 6 2	
4 Melurduraisampuram	327 3 0	
5 Tenmalai	662 14 7	
6 Nallamangalam	54 13 5	
7 Paruvakudi	124 5 5	
8 Pandalpuli	318 13 2	
9 Perumalpatti	262 4 3	
10 Kottaiyur	261 10 1	
11 Lakshmipuram	235 15 10	
12 Kongankulam	26 1 9	
13 Rengasamudram	43 2 6	
14 Madurapuri	30 9 4	
15 Chinnathambiapuram	57 1 7	
16 Kundairuppu	164 7 7	
17 Surarpatti	57 6 9	
18 Kananjampatti	105 6 1	
19 Vijayarangapuram	38 10 2	
20 Vijayakaraisalkulam	66 9 3	
21 Nattampatti	192 8 3	
22 Mamsapuram	63 13 1	
23 Namascarithanpatti	58 2 9	
24 Arasiarpatti	35 12 7	
25 Koilsenthattiapuram	39 0 4	
Total	6,513 10 7	

QUESTION No. 3.

Number and name of village. (1)	Name of tank or other water-sources.		Condition of tank or other water-source. (3)	Amount spent in repairs within the last (ten) years. (4)	Extent of the tank bed assigned. (5)
	Assessment under the ayacut.				
	Ayacut. ACS.	RS. A. P.			
1 Visvanathaperi— Periakulam, Senkulam, Royamperi, Sambodai and Valivilli.	1,479.83	17,293 4 2	Vadaku Tala- yanai Ar.	Rs. 3,176-9-11 (Rupees three thousand one hundred and seventy six, annas nine and pies eleven only for fasli 1346).	3.43 ACS.
2 Sivagiri— Uruvatti, Pullandorsi Sola- nathi, Vadakai, Vijayaren- gaperi, Sinnavidaiperi and Periavidaiperi.	1,687.63	21,551 6 0	Kombai Ar. ..	....	5.00
3 Royagiri— Aundankulam, Keelapannan- dhi, Karunkulam, Muthur, Rasingaperi and Kadama- kulam.	2,664.48	31,415 7 1	Therkku Tala- yanai Ar.	....	9.62
4 Melurduraisampuram— Kallathur, Kannirandhan, Puthukulam, Poovani and Kalpuravu.	582.92	5,713 8 9	Vadaku Tala- yanai Ar.	....	..
5 Tenmalai— Edayankulam, Kannachampal, Karisalkulam, Tenmalai, Vadamalai, Arugankulam and Brahmanankulam.	1,611.98	10,445 9 3	Therkku Tala- yanai Ar. and Kombai Ar.	....	3.00
6 Nallamangalam— Nallamangalamkulam ..	134.91	786 6 3	Vadaku Tala- yanai Ar.	....	..
7 Paruvakkudi— Oppinapuram, Paruvakkudi and Ettiseri.	165.63	962 5 10	Therkku Tala- yanai Ar.	....	..
8 Pandapuli village— Mulluthiruthi, Pandapuli and Palvannanadhaperi.	203.20	885 2 2	Vadaku Tala- yanai	....	..

QUESTION No. 3—cont.

Number and name of village. (1)	Name of tank or other water-sources. (2)		Condition of tank or other water-sources. (3)		Amount spent in repairs within the last (ten) years. (4)	Extent of the tank bed assigned. (5)
	Ayacut. ACS.	Assessment under the ayacut. RS. A. P.		ACS.		
		ACS.	RS.				A. P.
9 Perumalpatti— Periakulam, Sirukulam and Mangudi.	592.39	2,811	12	9	Vadaku Talayanai	....
10 Kottaiyur— Arugankulam, Athuvalli, Kalpuravu, Rajagopalaperi, Thuluvarkulam and Puthukulam.	627.55	6,304	14	11	Karuppi Ar.	.. ....
11 Lakshimpuram .. ..	..	..	..	..	....	..
12 Kongankulam— Nariankulam	2.55	13	5	2	Punalkulam ..	Rs. 3,176-9-11 (Rupees three thousand one hundred and seventy-six, annas nine and pies eleven only for faali 1946).
13 Rengasamudram .. ..	..	..	..	..	....	..
14 Madurapuri— Kurukkalkulam and Varagunaramapuramkulam.	50.97	308	14	9	Punalkulam ..	....
15 Chinnathambipuram .. ..	..	..	..	..	....	..
16 Kundairuppu .. ..	..	..	..	..	....	..
17 Surarpatti .. ..	..	..	..	..	....	..
18 Kanajampatti .. ..	..	..	..	..	....	..
19 Vijayarangapuram and Kottai-kulam.	33.39	147	7	0	Punalkulam ..	....
20 Vijayakaraisalkulam .. ..	..	..	..	..	....	..
21 Nattampatti— Peranallur, Kottarakulam, Kilavikulam, and Muthanathi.	222.87	2,015	14	6	Punalkulam ..	....
22 Mamsapuram and Valamkulam.	111.02	479	11	0	Do.	....
23 Namascarithanpatti .. ..	..	..	..	..	....	..
24 Arasiarpatti— Chithankulam and Pudukulam.	82.19	360	6	10	Kayakkudi Ar. ..	....
25 Ayankoilsenthattiapuram .. ..	..	..	..	..	....	..

QUESTION No. 4.

Waste lands assigned since 1908.

Number and name of village. (1)	Year. (2)	Waste lands assigned since 1908.						Remarks. (9)
		Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		
		Rate. (3)	Extent. (4)	Rate. (5)	Extent. (6)	Rate. (7)	Extent. (8)	
1 Vivanathaperi	12 3 9	22-10	0 10 5	8-25	
		20 12 8						
		20 1 7						
2 Sivagiri	6 7 7	75-05	0 10 5	8-32	
		5 13 2						
		5 2 10						
3 Royagiri	17 0 11	49-50	0 10 5	151-67	
		12 9 6						
		29 6 8						
4 Melurduraisampuram	18 4 8	89-08	0 10 5	12-31	
		10 3 7						
		14 13 11						
5 Tenmalai	5 2 10	9-74	2 0 11	791-18	
		3 3 9						
		13 10 11						
6 Nallamangalam	12 11 2	89-08	0 10 5	12-31	
		10 6 1						
		10 8 3						
7 Paruvakudi	17 15 0	7-44	2 0 11	20-58	
		10 8 3						
		14 10 1						
8 Pandapull	8 3 9	121-07	2 0 11	121-07	
		8 3 9						
		1 6 10						
9 Perumalpatti	0 13 2	69-06	0 13 7	119-08	
		0 9 3						
		2 4 3						
		10 0 0		0 10 10				
		5 1 0		0 6 6				
		2 0 2						
		3 14 2						
		8 3 9						

QUESTION No. 4—cont.

Waste lands assigned since 1908.

Number and name of village.	Year.	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		Remarks.
		Rate.	Extent.	Rate.	Extent.	Rate.	Extent.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
10 Kottaiyur	0 13 2 0 9 4 0 5 8 0 4 8	112-08	..	..
11 Lakshimpuram	2 8 11 1 0 10 0 14 0	14-85	..	..
12 Kongankulam	1 12 8	0-01	1 12 8	0-20	..	..
13 Bengasamudram	2 7 11 1 6 10 1 2 9	27-59	..	..
14 Madurapuri	4 13 8	0-08	2 0 11 1 4 6 0 11 4	12-84	..	..
15 Chinnathambiapuram	1 9 6 0 15 4	3-48	..	..
16 Kundalruppu	2 8 11 1 6 10 0 9 8	51-82	..	..
17 Surarpatti	2 8 11 1 6 10 1 1 5	33-52	..	..
18 Kananjampatti	2 8 11 1 6 10 1 1 5 0 13 0	19-16	..	..
19 Vijayarengapuram	1 7 0 1 6 10 1 0 8 0 12 4 0 8 4	19-01	..	..
20 Vijayakaraisalkulam	2 0 11 1 12 11 1 6 10 1 1 5 0 13 0 0 11 5	29-84	..	..
21 Nattampatti	2 7 10 2 2 1 1 7 1 1 6 3 1 6 9 0 14 1 0 11 5	86-23	..	..
22 Mamsapuram	4 8 6	19-16	2 8 8 1 6 0 1 3 0	24-25	..	..
23 Namaskarithanpatti	
24 Arasiarpatti	4 8 6 8 0 0	14-24	0 9 10 0 7 11 0 5 7	121-49	..	..
25 Ayankollanthattapuram	1 9 10 1 6 10 1 3 7 1 1 5 0 15 1	30-00	..	..

QUESTION

Cash disbursements of the Sivagiri Zamin

Charge heads.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Establishment for management and contingencies—					
a. Salary of Diwan and office establishment	200 0 0	..	400 0 0	..	200 0 0
b. Process establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
c. Forest establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
d. Non-forest establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
e. Para guards .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
f. Granary establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
g. Temporary establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
A. Contingencies—					
(i) Ordinary	23 14 0	39 14 6	13 18 0	10 14 6	26 11 6
(ii) Special	281 14 8	..	100 0 0	288 4 0	..
i. Travelling allowance	150 5 0	141 7 0	..	55 14 0	124 4 0
2. Maramat expenditure—					
a. (i) Buildings—					
(a) New works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Irrigation—					
(a) New works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Repairs	2,725 0 0	..	..	..	..
(iii) Roads and communication .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Forest works (fencing, line clearing, erection cairns, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Other improvements .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
b. Pay of maramat establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
c. Travelling allowance of establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
d. Contingencies and miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	5 8 0	..
3. Government and other public dues—					
a. Government demand on the estate—					
(i) Peskash	5,167 2 8	..	..	..	195 10 4
(ii) Cesses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	62 13 8
(iii) Assessment, water-tax and quit-rent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Interest on the above, if any	21 8 6	..	..	0 18 6	..
(v) Dittam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	29 2 4
b. Miscellaneous public dues—					
(i) Income-tax	122 12 0	..	..	..	..
(ii) Municipal and union taxes	738 3 0	0 9 0	163 0 0	8 11 0	12 8 0
(iii) Other assessments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Interest on the above, if any .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
4. Government commission					
5. Maintenance and other expenses relating to the ward—					
a. Maintenance	2,800 0 0	5,600 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,885 0 0
b. Pocket money .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
c. Establishment and contingencies—					
(i) Establishments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Contingencies (house-rent, stationery, lighting, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
d. Carriage-hire and repairs to carriages, vehicles, harness, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
e. Clothing and petty purchase .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
f. Ordinary ceremonies and festivals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
g. Special ceremonies such as marriages, etc., covered by special sanction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4 5 9
h. Presents and gifts	2,825 0 0	1,563 0 0	732 0 0	278 0 0	1,047 0 0
i. Special purchases, such as motor cars, horses, carriages and other animals or articles of value for the use of the ward .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
j. Remittance to Zamindar	2,545 5 10	3,952 0 0	22,908 9 0	803 6 0	2,114 11 5
k. Other charges (to be specified)	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
6. Allowance to other members of the family—					
a. Maintenance allowance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
7. Repayments of debts—					
a. Principal [other than item (c) below] .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
b. Interest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
c. Court or other costs .. .. .	..	563 11 8	26,816 3 0	3,245 12 6	545
8. Investments—					
a. Investment in Government promissory notes or other securities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
b. Purchase of lands or houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
c. Loan on mortgage of immovable property .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
9. Other miscellaneous disbursements—					
A. Service heads—					
a. Law charges (including those incurred in connection with summary suits)—					
(i) Fixed allowances of vakils and pay of vakil's establishments, if any (vakil fees)	51 0 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	80 0 0	70 0 0
(ii) Other charges (witness batta, etc.)	273 10 0	632 9 0	199 10 0	147 14 6	339 12 9
b. (i) Pension and other similar fixed payments (such as allowances or bhatams to Velamas, allowances to pandits, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Gratuities and other similar payments specially sanctioned .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
c. Charges on account of home farm lands under direct management of the zamin (including revenue yielding gardens)—					
(i) Establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	2 8 0	..	4 10 0	..
d. Miscellaneous expenditure on forests other than establishment and works (such as cost of departmental fellings, conveyance of timber and sundry charges other than office contingencies) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
e. Upkeep of schools, dispensaries or other public charitable institutions—					
(i) Establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
f. Expenditure on account of temple and mute having no account of their own—					
(i) Establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Ordinary charges connected with the daily worship (including regularly recurring monthly festivals) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Expenditure connected with occasional festivals (other than regularly recurring monthly festivals)	4 3 6	4 5 9	4 5 9	4 3 6	..
(iv) Miscellaneous	15 0 0	245 0 0	..	..	166 1 9
g. Water pandal establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
h. Market establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
i. Allowances to village officials .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
j. Manbam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
k. Refunds (to be specified) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
l. Charges relating to the execution and registration of documents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

Cash disbursements of the Sivagiri Zamin for

Charge heads.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
9. Other miscellaneous disbursements—cont.										
A. Service heads—cont.										
m. Expenses incurred in connexion with the recovery of rent under Madras Act I of 1908 (other than those incurred in respect of summary suits under the Act)	60	11 6	1,232	6 6	37	8 0	645	10 6	268	8 3
n. Subscriptions and donations to charitable institutions or for public objects	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	8 0	..	..
o. Contribution to the Local Fund Board (not debitable under any other head)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
p. Survey expenses	5	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
q. Loans to tenants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
r. Extraordinary charges not provided for above (in detail)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Adjusting heads—										
a. Repayment of deposit—										
(i) Of those received in the current fasli	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	0 0	..	..
(ii) Of those received in previous faslis	670	10 0	521	0 0	859	0 0	385	8 0	1	0 0
b. Advances—										
(i) Permanent advance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Imprest advance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Any other advance	660	12 0	472	8 0	740	8 0	1,372	9 8	1,026	0 0
c. Debit adjustment to the credit of another estate (to be described in detail quoting authority)..	500	0 0	5,080	0 0	6,000	0 0	100	0 0	60	0 0

Cash receipts of the Sivagiri Zamin for fasli 1346

Cash balance B.F. ..											
Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Forest Revenue—											
a. Forest Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of head	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Miscellaneous Revenue—											
a. Interest on arrears of rent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Process-fee and costs recovered under Madras Act I of 1908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
c. (1) Recovery of costs incurred in Civil Suits for arrears of rent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Recovery of costs incurred in Revenue Suits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
d. Rent on buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
e. Income from markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
f. Income from cart-stands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
g. Income from lands devoted to other non-agricultural uses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
h. Fishery rents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Debts recovered—											
a. Principal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Interest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
c. Recovery of costs incurred in connexion with suits and execution proceedings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Interest on Government promissory notes, Municipal Debentures and other securities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Sale-proceeds of grain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Sale-proceeds of property—											
a. (1) Sale-proceeds of immovable property and compensation for land taken up for public purposes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Premium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Bought in lands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
c. Sale-proceeds of movable property (of the nature of capital)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
d. Sale-proceeds of Government promissory notes or other securities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. Amount borrowed—											
a. Ordinary loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX. Other miscellaneous receipts—											
A. Revenue heads—											
a. Sale-proceeds of articles (not of the nature of capital) such as Receipt books, survey plans, settlement registers, cattle manure, Sankranti or Dassara surplus supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Witness or other batta received from Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
c. Miscellaneous fines, penalties and compensation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
d. Lapsed or forfeited deposits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
e. Nagadi jasti (cash found on the assumption of management or excess or unaccountable cash found in the Treasury at any time)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
f. Extraordinary items not fitting under any of the above heads (to be specified in detail)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
g. Remittance from zamindar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(1) Topere rent	223	0 0	260	0 0	465	10 0	283	4 0	97	0 0	
(2) Sale of trees	577	10 0	932	6 0	82	0 0	72	4 0	602	8 0	
(3) Non Forest	27	0 0	25	2 0	101	0 0	25	0 0	25	8 0	
(4) Recovery of cost of subdivision in survey	8	0 0	22	0 0	26	0 0	50	0 0	70	0 0	
B. Adjusting heads—											
a. Deposits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. (1) Recovery of advance current fasli	1,541	8 0	1,062	8 0	16,690	0 0	1	12 0	78	11 0	
(2) Recovery of previous faslis	15	0 0	245	0 0	..	..	150	0 0	..	..
(3) Recovery of overpayment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Refund of unexpended amount	11	12 0	20	5 0	..	..	21	14 0	1	8 0	
c. Adjustments from another estate (authority to be quoted)	7,080	0 0	2,000	0 0	6,000	0 0	3,100	0 0	1,700	0 0	

fasli 1346 (from July 1936 to June 1937)—cont.

December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Progressive total up to the end of the fasli.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3,298 14 0	1,078 12 0	2,262 18 0	..	..	..	2,400 0 0	1,281 3 9
..	..	..	..	..	20 8 0	..	128 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
..
6 6 0	223 4 0	5,749 15 6	..	..	12 4 0	4,238 8 0	12,666 9 6
..
1,611 8 0	1,616 9 0	1,471 12 0	4,260 0 0	1,512 0 0	1,127 0 0	1,690 7 6	17,561 10 2
700 0 0	2,510 0 0	5,500 0 0	8,100 0 0	16,250 0 0	10,910 0 0	20,848 0 10	76,498 0 10
Grand total ..							4,51,210 5 1

(from July 1936 to June 1937).

726 11 1	1,919 6 5	808 12 9	1,011 8 1	868 10 4	337 0 3	27 9 1	..
11,910 11 3	11,976 6 8	25,270 12 8	26,998 18 6	23,311 18 11	18,368 4 8	26,631 5 11	1,89,494 1 2
200 0 0	118 6 0	5,775 13 6	66 10 0	13 0 0	56 4 0	4,165 2 0	10,900 0 4
81 12 0	188 0 0	59 2 0	49 12 0	48 11 0	49 6 0	5 0 0	1,515 9 0
..
760 13 6	629 10 11	1,154 7 4	1,836 9 6	1,308 14 11	928 6 0	1,533 11 9	10,494 1 3
877 2 8	488 15 9	401 9 7	638 9 5	898 1 11	569 1 8	837 12 9	6,935 9 3
..
5 8 0	5 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	..	4 0 0	163 7 5
..	..	350 0 0	..	..	..	..	350 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	115 0 0	..	115 0 0
1 12 0	..	28 12 0	25 0 0	89 4 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	221 6 0
83 0 0	59 0 0	15 12 0	15 12 0	4,219 0 0	176 4 0	70 8 0	6,754 0 0
..
..
5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	7 8 0	234 8
1,277 2 8	2,850 0 0	2,198 2 4	18,205 0 0	3,109 0 0	1,571 14 3	1,267 2 6	61,204 4 5
335 0 0	..	200 0 0	..	550 0 0	250 0 0	..	1,335 0 0
89 5 5	176 5 3	..	15 8 0	59 2 4	..	..	340 5 0
..
..
..
2 12 0	8 12 0	..	..	3 12 0	..	..	18 12 0
..	20 0 0	64 0 0	3 14 0	..	..	5 0 0	117 1 0
..
..	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	28 1 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0
98 8 0	58 11 0	82 0 0	111 0 0	373 0 0	692 13 0	619 8 0	3,359 6 0
4,771 8 0	115 0 0	4,990 6 0	1,109 11 0	1,536 14 0	1,163 12 0	2,499 4 0	18,453 3 0
..	30 0 0	351 2 0	8 0 0	..	..	11 2 0	598 14 0
44 0 0	42 0 0	56 0 0	28 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0	16 0 0	404 0 0
28 8 0	35 0 0	802 8 8	59 8 0	325 3 8	12,039 0 0	1,114 11 6	33,778 14 10
500 0 0	327 3 0	1,359 6 0	77 13 0	270 0 0	125 0 0	281 3 0	2,375 0 8
..	30 0 0	..	..	30 0 0	..	100 0 0	570 0 0
10 0 0	59 0 0	13 8 0	22 14 0	16 2 0	8 0 3	20 14 11	205 9 2
4,250 0 0	9,500 0 0	5,100 0 0	14,000 0 0	15,880 0 0	12,875 0 10	15,745 0 0	97,860 0 10
Grand total ..							4,50,883 3 0

QUESTION No. 6.

Land revenue demand, collection and balance statement of Sivagiri Zamindari for fasli 1346.

Number and name of the village.	Demand.		Collection upto 31st Dec. 1937.		Remission granted.	Suits filed.	Balance.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.			RS.	A. P.
1 Visvanathaperi	26,512	5 10	5,567	5 2	..	..	20,945	0 1
2 Sivagiri	26,927	7 11	5,438	14 0	..	..	21,488	9 1
3 Royagiri	42,611	4 9	5,539	14 2	..	..	37,071	6 1
4 Melurdurasamipuram	8,815	7 2	3,598	1 7	..	..	5,217	5 1
5 Tonmalai	15,720	5 5	1,706	1 9	..	..	14,014	3 1
6 Nallamangalam	1,170	1 5	1,082	11 11	..	..	87	5 1
7 Paruvakudi	2,856	7 2	340	14 3	..	..	2,515	8 1
8 Pandapuli	6,516	13 5	1,579	7 2	..	..	4,937	6 1
9 Perumalpatti	5,123	0 3	1,070	7 8	..	..	4,052	8 1
10 Kottaiyur	7,954	11 2	2,157	3 4	..	..	5,797	7 1
11 Lakshimpuram	4,777	15 1	1,075	1 7	..	..	3,702	13 1
12 Kongankulam	539	0 5	487	15 5	..	..	51	1 1
13 Rengasamudram	919	5 1	208	4 2	..	..	711	0 1
14 Madurapuri	789	4 6	95	7 1	..	..	693	13 1
15 Chinnathambiapuram	1,179	11 11	979	7 5	..	..	200	4 1
16 Kundairuppu	3,461	15 7	2,103	14 11	..	..	1,358	0 1
17 Surarpatti	1,102	8 2	528	10 6	..	..	573	13 1
18 Kananjampatti	2,035	9 1	866	4 9	..	..	1,169	4 1
19 Vijayarangapuram	810	14 11	447	5 4	..	..	363	9 1
20 Vijayakaraisalkulam	1,365	11 0	377	9 4	..	..	988	1 1
21 Nattampatti	4,653	2 0	1,388	11 7	..	..	3,264	6 1
22 Mamsapuram	1,149	14 10	340	7 3	..	..	809	7 1
23 Namaskarithanpatti	782	0 10	58	10 5	..	..	723	6 1
24 Arasiarpatti	1,187	6 3	529	6 6	..	..	657	15 1
25 Ayankoilsehattiapuram	805	3 0	484	2 4	..	..	321	0 1
Total	1,69,767	11 2	38,052	7 7	..	..	1,31,715	3 1

QUESTION No. 7.

Number of pattadars.	Number of under-tenants.	Extent under cultivation by under-tenants.		Average rates paid by under-tenants to pattadars.		Remarks.
		Wet.	Dry.	Cash.	Grain.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	A. P. K. M.	
19,000	500	800	1,500	12 0 0	4 0	Columns (2) to (5) are mentioned approximately, for the accurate figure is not easily traceable. Column (5)—Grain per acre, one kott is equal to 126 Madras measures. Cash per acre.

QUESTION No. 8.

Serial number and name of agharam, inam or morkasa.	Rates.						If waran share of produce.
	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		
	Extent.	Rate.	Extent.	Rate.	Extent.	Rate.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.			
1 Visvanathaperi .. .. .	..	..	53.75	..	..	..	..
3 Royagiri .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karisalkulam	78.95	6 5 10 (a)	..	..	..	..	..
Pattankulam	70.20	8 2 6 (b)	..	..	..	..	..
16 Kundairuppu .. .. .	..	..	165.35	1 4 6 (c)	..	..	..
	(a) Rs. 6-5-10 per karal of 6 acres 7 cents.		(b) Rs. 8-2-6 per karal of 5 acres 40 cents.		(c) Rs. 1-4-6 per acre.		

QUESTION No. 9.

Number and name of the village.	Extent of forest.		Rate of forest fees.				System of collecting forest fees.	Remarks.
	Reserved.	Unreserved.	Grazing.	Fuel.	Manure leaves.	Other materials.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	ACS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1 Sivagiri	18,259	..	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 2 0 to 1 0 0	The coupes and other produces are being leased out annually. The lessees will collect fees from persons who remove materials.	The unreserved land classified as pore boka. A separate account is being maintained by village officers. The forest is abundant in teak and other valuable trees. It is divided into belts. Ever green and deciduous semi-shola grass type. The forest is being worked on a working-plan system.

N. B.—The rates are charged per headload.

QUESTION No. 10.

Number and name of the village.	Extent of private lands.			Old origin.			Recent origin.			Nature of acquisition.
	Wet waram.	Wet thirval.	Garden and dry.	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Viswanathaperi	22-50	..	176-57	22-33	..	81-32	0-17	..	95-25	} Old origin elap. Recent origin panna. Old origin southayanna. Recent origin panna.
2 Sivagiri	3-51	27-75	55-85	1-41	27-75	7-63	2-10	..	48-22	
3 Royagiri	25-76	39-79	44-44	16-93	39-74	..	8-33	0-05	44-44	
4 Melurduraisampuram	17-22	10-97	15-03	17-22	8-20	..	8-32	2-77	6-71	
5 Tenmalai	105-64	9-45	278-50	97-44	6-15	202-69	8-20	3-30	175-61	
6 Nallamangalam .. .. .	..	..	2-00	..	..	..	..	..	2-00
7 Paruvakudi	1-44	4-77	238-07	..	..	92-36	1-44	4-77	195-71
8 Pandaipull	66-97	0-53	194-29	65-50	..	58-37	1-47	0-53	135-92	
9 Perumalpatti	33-54	..	22-75	32-77	..	..	5-00	0-77	17-75
10 Kottalyur	38-23	..	107-03	31-97	..	55-29	6-28	..	51-74	
11 Lakshimpuram	39-44	..	252-50	39-44	..	12-42	..	..	240-08
12 Kongankulam	28-81	..	..	28-81	..	..	..	..	..
13 Bengasamudram .. .. .	..	..	1-48	..	..	..	..	..	1-48
14 Madurapuri	0-30	0-69	6-08	..	..	..	0-30	0-69	6-08
15 Chinnathambiapuram .. .. .	..	..	1-60	..	..	..	..	..	1-60
16 Kundalruppu	18-57	..	250-77	18-57	..	3-56	..	..	247-21
17 Surarpatti .. .. .	..	..	72-81	..	..	..	..	..	72-81
18 Kananjampatti .. .. .	..	..	206-44	..	..	..	..	..	206-44
19 Vijayarangapuram .. .. .	..	..	232-71	..	..	..	..	..	232-71
20 Vijayakarankulam .. .. .	..	..	87-42	..	..	4-83	..	..	82-59
21 Nattampatti .. .. .	..	..	13-48	..	..	..	..	..	13-48
22 Mamsapuram	90-83	..	116-02	90-83	..	115-86	..	..	0-16
23 Namas karithanpatti .. .. .	..	..	32-14	..	..	..	..	..	32-14
24 Aralarpatti	188-24	..	54-34	188-24	..	41-80	..	..	12-54
25 Koisenthattiapuram	28-09	..	216-57	28-09	..	17-41	..	..	199-16

V. R. P. CHINNATHAMBI,
Zamindar..

QUESTION No. 11.

Sannadi Milkiat Istimirar to Varagunarama Pandia Chinnathambiar.

Government survey was done in this estate in the year 1913 by the Government.

Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimirar or Deed of Permanent Property granted by the Right Honourable John Lord Elphinstone, Governor-in-Council of Fort Saint George on the part of the East India Company to Varagunarama Pandia Chinnathambiar, Zamindar of Sivagiri in the district of Tinnevely in renewal of the original Sannadi Milkiat Istimirar or Deed of Permanent Property granted to his ancestor Varagunarama Vannian, Zamindar of Sivagiri, bearing date the twenty-second day of April in the year of Christ 1802 or 18th of Zihnage of the Muhammadan Hijri 1816 or Fasli 1211, corresponding with the 12th of Chittrai of the year Dundubi of the 1723 year of Salivahana Sakabdam or 977 year of the Andu, which Sannadi Milkiat Istimirar or Deed of Permanent Property was officially represented to Government through the Board of Revenue to have been destroyed and is therefore out of existence.

1. The assessment of your zamindari composed of 102 villages hereinafter named and situated in the district of Tinnevely will continue fixed at the amount established in Fasli 1212, viz., the annual sum of Star Pagodas (16,000) Sixteen thousand which said sum of Star Pagodas (16,000) Sixteen thousand shall be fixed, and is hereby accordingly declared by this Sannad to be the Permanent Annual Jama of your zamindari, payable in the current coin of the Province in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by you.

2. The following are the names of the villages included in the zamindari of Sivagiri :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Cusba Sivagiri. | 13 Uchenkulam. |
| Devipatanam. | 14 Kistnaperi. |
| Subramaniapuram. | 15 Kannachambal. |
| Duraisampuram. | 16 Edayankulam. |
| 2 Visvanathaperi. | 17 Etticheri. |
| 3 Rajagiri. | 18 Sendattiapuram. |
| 4 Chattram. | 19 Nachiapatti. |
| 5 Paruvakudi. | 20 Kurugurpacheri. |
| 6 Oppanaiyapuram. | 21 Arugankulam. |
| 7 Vadugapatti. | 22 Solaiseri. |
| 8 Chokanadanpudur. | Palavannanandapuram. |
| Mailavurpatti. | 23 Panthapuli. |
| 9 Minashipuram. | 24 Reddiapatti. |
| 10 Nallamangalam. | 25 Vijayarangapuram. |
| Malagadivellam. | 26 Sendattiapuram. |
| 11 Servaigaranpatti Kipredenam Para- | 27 Mudivalangan. |
| patti. | 28 Avadiapuram. |
| Tenmalai. | 29 Sankarapandiapuram. |
| 12 Karisalkulam. | 30 Nachiapuram. |
| Koilpatti. | 31 Varagunaramapuram. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 32 Valavaudapuram. | 69 Kurichiarpatti. |
| 33 Mangudi. | 70 Muttaneri. |
| 34 Karisalkulam. | 71 Kalanikulam. |
| 35 Vadamalapuram. | 72 Sankaralingapuram. |
| 36 Sendattipuram. | 73 Ramalingapuram. |
| 37 Gopalapuram. | 74 Vangikulam. |
| 38 Vasudevanallur Ullurpat.
Kipredenamam.
Kottaiyur.
Sundarsapuram.
Arunachalapuram. | 75 Appanur. |
| 39 Vijayarengapuram.
Malasankarapandiaperi. | 76 Vadamalapuram. |
| 40 Thombamadukistaperi. | 77 Varagunaramapuram. |
| 41 Lakhmipuram. | 78 Devarayanpatti. |
| 42 Varagunaramapuram. | 79 Vengalamadiarpatti. |
| 43 Madurapuri. | 80 Sundankulam. |
| 44 Vijayarengapuram. | 81 Pulvaipatti.
Lakshimipuram. |
| 45 Kulayandiapuram. | 82 Sevalaperi. |
| 46 Minakshipuram. | 83 Kilakarisalkulam.
Melakarisalkulam. |
| 47 Sendattipuram. | 84 Odapankulam. |
| 48 Kannarenjenpatti. | 85 Kammaipatti. |
| 49 Chattrapatti. | 86 Chokalingapuram. |
| 50 Madattupatti. | 87 Arachipatti.
Nandavanapatti.
Edayankulam.
Chattrapatti. |
| 51 Vanamurthipuram. | 88 Valankulam. |
| 52 Perianaikenpatti. | 89 Namaskarithanpatti. |
| 53 Kondiapuram. | 90 Duraisamipuram. |
| 54 Chinnathambiapuram. | 91 Kolungaperi Kipredenamam.
Varagunaramaperi. |
| 55 Vadamalapuram. | 92 Narayankulam. |
| 56 Surarpatti. | 93 Kongankulam. |
| 57 Mailayandiapuram. | 94 Pallarpatti.
Rengasamudram. |
| 58 Vellampatti. | 95 Sendattipuram.
Minakshipuram. |
| 59 Kilanallampatti. | 96 Nattikulam. |
| 60 Varagunaramapuram. | 97 Sendattipuram. |
| 61 Kundairuppu. | 98 Minakshipuram. |
| 62 Ramadanampatti.
Mutalingapuram.
Subramaniapuram.
Sundararajapuram. | 99 Veppankulam.
Ullurkettifuttu. |
| 63 Malakudi. | 100 Mahamadyyakupuram. |
| 64 Minakshipuram. | 101 Arasiarpatti. |
| 65 Kottamadakki. | 102 Muttulingapuram. |
| 66 Kullamanaikenpatti. | |
| 67 Kandiapuram. | |
| 68 Nattampatti.
Chatrapatti.
Paliasungampatti.
Minakshipurampatti. | |

3. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your zamindari is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt, and saltpetre; exclusive of the sayer or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself exclusive of the Abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquor and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes personal and professional as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars; exclusive of Lakhiraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your zamindari) and of all lands and Russooms or fees heretofore appropriated to the support of Police establishment. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing temporarily or permanently the articles of revenue included according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

4. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed; and no remission shall be granted on account of draught, inundation or other calamity of the season and if (which God forbid) you should fail to discharge your engagements your zamindari and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure in the manner prescribed in the Regulations.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer without the previous consent of Government, or of any other authority to whomsoever you may think proper, either by sale, gift or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your zamindari and such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the courts and officers of Government, provided they shall not be

Laws or to the Regulations of the British Government and provided also that such sale, gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector and that the separated portion of the estate be not less than one entire village or dependant hamlet, with defined boundaries, and that the amount of permanent land tax assessed thereon shall have been fixed by the Collector according to the rules contained in the Regulations and Acts of Government and confirmed by the authority of the Board of Revenue signified in writing, otherwise such sale, gift, or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect nor shall such transaction exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire zamindari previously to such transfer; but your whole zamindari shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of your zamindari for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment or in satisfaction of the decrees of a court of judicature, or in the event of the transfer of any part of your zamindari by gift, sale, or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire zamindari and of the portion of your zamindari to be so separated, for a period not less than the three years immediately preceding such sale or transfer in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands, shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent jamma on your zamindari bears to the actual produce of the whole zamindari, so that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct no partial assessment can happen; nor any increase of the fixed jamma be ever made, under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the zamindari.

7. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 6th article of this Sannad by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your zamindari when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your zamindari. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a court of judicature. In the event of your having, or of your under-farmers, tenants or ryots having, cause of complaint against the karnams of any village for a breach of duty you shall be at liberty to institute at your own peril a suit in the adalat of the Zilla, for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous regular process, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the Adalat of the Zilla may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a court of Judicature, you shall in the first instance select a successor from the family of the last incumbent provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

8. The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of the Police of the country will defray the entire expense of that establishment; you shall nevertheless aid and assist its officers in apprehending and securing offenders of all description, and you shall enquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace, who may be found, or who may seek refuge in your zamindari.

9. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots either for a rent in money or in kind, and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a patta, or cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every condition of the engagement; and you shall grant, or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you, or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your kabuliyat you shall neglect, or shall refuse to comply, with the demand of your under farmers or ryots for the pattas and receipts above mentioned you shall be liable to be sued in the Adalat of the Zilla; and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by the Adalat to the complaint.

10. Being sensible of the benefits conferred on you by this Sannad and the Regulation of Government and confident of enjoying the fruits of your industry, you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government; you shall conduct yourself with good faith towards your ryots whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own; you shall treat them with tenderness, encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land, and lay the foundations of your own happiness in the permanent prosperity of your zamindari.

11. Continuing to perform the above stipulations, and to perform the duties of allegiance to the British Government, its Law and Regulations, you are hereby authorized and

empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named, the zamindari of Sivagiri.

Given in Fort Saint George the (24) twenty-fourth day of September (1841) one thousand eight hundred and forty-one by and in the name of the Right Honourable the Governor-in Council.

Entered in the Secretary's Office.

By order of the Governor-in-Council.

(Signed) ELPHINSTONE,
(") C. M. LUSHINGTON.
(") JOHN BIRD.

(Signed) WALTER ELLIOT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(True copy)

(Signed) L. M. WYNCH,
Secretary

Memorandum by Mr. T. A. S. Raghunatha Das Pandiyar, Zamindar of Melakottai.

1. தீர்வை விதிதங்கள் கிராம வாரியாக 4-க்கு சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. நீர் பாய்ச்சல் வசதி— ஆற்றுக்கால் பாய்ச்சலும் கண்மாய் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சலும். பூர்வீகமாகவே தீர்வை அமுலிலிருந்து வருகிறது. ரொக்கமாக தீர்வை வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது.

2. இல்லை.

3. கண்மாய்க்கு திருமங்கலம் கண்மாய் களிவு தண்ணீரும் மழை ஜலமும். மேற்படி கண்மாய் மேலக்கோட்டை ஜமீனுக்கும் நடுக்கோட்டை ஜமீனுக்கும் பாத்தியமுள்ளது.

ஆற்றுக்கால் பாய்ச்சலுக்கு நடுக்கோட்டை, மேலக்கோட்டை, கீழக்கோட்டை ஜமீன்களுக்கும் அயன் கிரியககவண்டன்பட்டிக்கும் பாத்தியப்பட்டு வருகிறது. கண்மாய்க்கு மாத்திரம் வருஷம் 1-க்கு ரூபாய் சுமார் 200 வரை மராமத்து செய்துவரப்படுகிறது.

4. நாளது தேதி வரை புஞ்சையில் குளி 33-8-2-ம் நஞ்சையில் காணி 5-4-3-ம் ஜாரி செய்யப் பட்டிருக்கிறது.

5. நம்பர் 1 முதல் 18 நம்பர் கணக்கு வரை.

6. முதல் கேள்விக்குப் பதில் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கும் காகிதத்திலேயே இக்கேள்விக்கு பதில் எழுதப் பட்டிருக்கிறது.

7. இல்லை.

8. இல்லை.

9. இல்லை.

10. புஞ்சையில் குளி 78-12-2-ம் நஞ்சையில் காணி 7-9-3-ம் பரம்பரை பாத்தியமாக இருந்து வருகிறது.

11. ஜமீனுக்கு சர்வே இல்லை.

T. A. S. RAGHUNATHA DAS PANDIYAR,
Zamindar of Melakottai.

Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar or Deed of Permanent Property, granted by the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council of Fort Saint George, on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, To Surappa Gounder, Zamindar of Melacottai.

Whereas for a long series of years your Estate of Melacottai, consisting of the villages hereinafter named, has been held on a terminable tenure by yourself and your predecessors, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on you a permanent property in it, it is hereby declared that the assessment of your estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1281 at the annual sum of Rs. 939-14-6 which said sum of Rs. 939-14-6 shall be, and is hereby accordingly declared by this sunnud to be the permanent annual Jumma of your estate, payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbundy signed by you.

2. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your estate is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the Sayer, or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the Abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional, as well as those from markets, fairs, and bazaars; exclusive of Lakheraj lands (lands exempt from

the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your estate); and exclusive of all lands and roosooms heretofore appropriated to the support of village and Police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above-stated.

3. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed; the remissions which may have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of draught, inundation, or other calamity of the season shall now cease and never be revived, and if you should fail to discharge your engagements, your estate and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of your failure, and as often as you shall fail to pay the amount of your permanent assessment according to the monthly instalments set forth in your kistbundy hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by you shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar or other similar instrument, by Madras Act 2 of 1864, entitled an Act to consolidate the Laws for the Recovery of Arrears of Revenue in the Madras Presidency, or by any Law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper, either by sale, gift, or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your estate; such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the Courts and Officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws, or to the regulations of the British Government, but unless such sale, gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the Office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift, or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor shall such transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire estate previously to such transfer, but your whole estate shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of your estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of the Court of Judicature, or in the event of the transfer of any part of your estate by gift, sale, or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire estate and of the portion of your estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent Jumma on your estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate; so that, if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed Jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the estate.

7. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 6th Article of this Sunnad, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your estate when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of Curnams in the several villages of your estate. The Curnams shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, or the order of an Officer of Government, as may be determined by law. In the event of your having, or of your under-farmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the Curnam of any village for breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute, at your own peril, a suit in any Court of Competent Jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such Curnam to trial and punishment; but in the event of your dispossessing a Curnam of his office without such regular previous process or without the order of a competent Officer of Government, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any Court of Competent Jurisdiction may decree. Where a Curnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, you shall in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of Curnam; but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

8. You shall aid and assist the Officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions ; and you shall inquire and give notice to the Magistrate of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in your estate.

9. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots for a rent either in money or in kind, and shall, within a reasonable time, grant to each ryot a puttah or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement and you shall grant, or cause to be granted, regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of the reasonable period of time from the execution of our Cabccleat, you shall neglect or refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers or ryots for the puttahs and receipts above mentioned, you shall be liable to be sued in any Court of Competent Jurisdiction, and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by such Court to the complainant.

10. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations, to render allegiance to the British Government, and to obey all the Laws and regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the Estate of Melacottai.

11. List of villages composing the Estate of Melacottai—

- 1 Melacottai.
- 2 Alampatti.
- 3 Thayanery.
- 4 Minatchipuram.

Given in Fort Saint George this thirtieth day of April 1872 by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

நெம்பரும், கிராம பெயரும்.	நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை. காணி.	புஞ்சை குளி.	தரம்.	பணம்.	பணத்திற்கு	பசலி பாக்கிகள்.					கிராம மொத்த டி.மாண்டு.	ப யிர்.	
						1342	1343	1344	1345	1346			
1 மேலக்கோட்டை.	..	1 0 0	ரூ.அ.பை.		ரூ.அ.பை.	ரூ.அ.பை.	ரூ.அ.பை.	ரூ.அ.பை.	ரூ.அ.பை.	ரூ.அ.பை.	ரூ.அ.பை.	சோளம், கம்பு, வரகு, பருத்தி, கடலை, உளுந்து, மொச்சை, துவரை, கொள்ளு, புகையிலை, மிளகாய்.	
			மணல் 1.	4 8 0	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 2	3 8 0	0 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 3	3 0 0	0 10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			பொட்டல் 1.	4 8 0	0 15 3	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 2	4 0 0	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 3	3 8 0	0 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			வெப்பல் 1	5 0 0	1 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 2	4 8 0	0 15 3	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 3	4 0 0	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			கக்கரை 1	5 8 0	1 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 2	5 0 0	1 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 3	4 8 0	0 15 3	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			மணல் 1.	15 0 0	3 2 11	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 2	12 8 0	2 10 5	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 3	10 0 0	2 1 11	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			களர் 1 ..	10 0 0	2 1 11	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 2 ..	7 8 0	1 9 5	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 3 ..	6 0 0	1 4 4	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			வெப்பல் 1.	20 0 0	4 3 11	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 2	17 8 0	3 11 5	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 3	15 0 0	3 2 11	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			பொட்டல் 1.	17 8 0	3 11 5	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 2	15 0 0	3 2 11	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 3	12 8 0	2 11 5	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			மணல் 1.	35 0 0	7 6 10	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 2	30 0 0	6 5 10	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 3	25 0 0	5 4 11	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			களர் 1.	25 0 0	5 4 11	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 2	20 0 0	4 3 11	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 3	15 0 0	3 2 11	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			வெப்பல் 1.	26 4 0	5 9 2	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 2	22 8 0	4 12 4	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			நெடி 3	18 12 0	3 15 8	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			பொட்டல் 1.	40 0 0	8 7 10	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
நெடி 2	35 0 0	7 6 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
நெடி 3	30 0 0	6 5 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
பசலி பாக்கிகளும், மொத்த டி.மாண்டும் ..						104 2 8	241 0 11	266 5 0	365 3 8	520 10 2	1,067 10 11		
3 மே. தாயனேரி.	..	1 0 0	மணல் 1.	4 0 0	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	சோளம், கம்பு, வரகு, வாஸி, பருத்தி, கடலை, உளுந்து, மொச்சை, துவரை, கொள்ளு, புகையிலை, மிளகாய்.	
			நெடி 2	3 8 0	0 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
			நெடி 3	3 0 0	0 10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			பொட்டல் 1.	4 8 0	0 15 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			நெடி 2	4 0 0	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..	..

நெம்பரும், கிராம பெயரும்.	நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சைகாணி.	புஞ்சை குளி.	தரம்.	பணம்.	பணத்திற்கு	பசலி பாக்கிகள்.					கிராம மொத்த டி.மாண்டும்.	பயிர்.	
						1342	1343	1344	1345	1346			
						ரூ.அ.பை.	ரூ.அ.பை.	ரூ.அ.பை.	ரூ.அ.பை.	ரூ.அ.பை.	ரூ.அ.பை.		
			பொட்டல்	3	3 8 0	0 11 11	..	..	..	..	..
			வெப்பல்	1	5 0 0	1 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	2	4 8 0	0 15 3	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	3	4 0 0	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..
			கக்கரை	1	5 8 0	1 2 8	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	2	5 0 0	1 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	3	4 8 0	0 15 3	..	..	..	..	..
	1 0 0	..	பொட்டல்	2	18 12 0	3 15 8	..	..	..	..	..	ராசி, சோளம், வாலி, நெல்.
			ஷே	3	15 0 0	3 2 11	..	..	..	..	..
			மணல்	3	12 8 0	2 10 5	..	..	..	..	..
			பசலி பாக்கிகளும், மொத்த டி.மாண்டும் ..				23 9 5	26 1 7	35 8 8	83 0 3	123 15 11	233 9 11	
3 மே. மீனாழிபுரம்.	..	1 0 0	மணல்	1	4 0 0	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..	சோளம், கம்பு, வரகு, வாலி, பருத்தி, கடலை, உளுந்து, மொச்சை, துவரை, கொளஞ்சு.
			ஷே	2	3 8 0	0 11 11	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	3	3 0 0	0 10 2	..	..	..	..	..
			பொட்டல்	1	4 8 0	0 15 3	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	2	4 0 0	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	3	3 8 0	0 11 11	..	..	..	..	..
			வெப்பல்	1	5 0 0	1 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	2	4 8 0	0 15 3	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	3	4 0 0	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..
			கக்கரை	1	5 8 0	1 2 8	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	2	5 0 0	1 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	3	4 8 0	0 15 3	..	..	..	..	..
			பசலி பாக்கிகளும், மொத்த டி.மாண்டும் ..				30 8 0	25 12 0	42 4 0	25 2 0	60 12 0	625 7 2	
4 மே. ஆலம்பட்டி.	..	1 0 0	மணல்	1	4 0 0	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..	சோளம், கம்பு, வரகு, வாலி, பருத்தி, கடலை, உளுந்து, மொச்சை, துவரை, கொளஞ்சு.
			ஷே	2	3 8 0	0 11 11	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	3	3 0 0	0 10 2	..	..	..	..	..
			பொட்டல்	1	4 8 0	0 15 3	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	2	4 0 0	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	3	3 8 0	0 11 11	..	..	..	..	..
			வெப்பல்	1	5 0 0	1 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	2	4 8 0	0 15 3	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	3	4 0 0	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..
			கக்கரை	1	5 8 0	1 2 8	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	2	5 0 0	1 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
			ஷே	3	4 8 0	0 15 3	..	..	..	..	..
			பசலி பாக்கிகளும், மொத்த டி.மாண்டும் ..				10 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	219 12 7	

Memorandum by the Diwan of Sivaganga Samasthanam, dated 7th January 1938.

1. Lands on which money rents are levied are known as 'tirwapat lands' while those on which rent is levied in kind are 'warapat and varisaipat lands.'

Tirwapat lands form about 75 per cent of the estate. The rates on wet lands vary from Rs. 25 to Re. 1 per acre while on dry lands they vary from Rs. 4 per acre to two annas per acre. These rates were fixed on a consideration of the nature and description of the lands and not with reference to the crops grown. The lands in the villages have been classified with reference to their fertility and facilities for irrigation, lands of similar fertility and with similar facilities of irrigation and situated in a compact block being grouped into a separate block each block of land forming a separate taram in each village and having a separate rate of rent.

For warapat lands, one half of the net produce, i.e., after deducting such common charges as kanganam, kulavettu, swathanthram and mahamai, is levied as rent where the crop grown is paddy, when dry crops are grown on wet lands, one-third of the estimated yield is levied as rent. For dry lands in warapat areas, money rents are charged in ayan villages with reference to the crops raised and such rates vary from Re. 0-3-9 to Rs. 2-5-4 per kurukkam of 56 cents. In devasthanam inam villages warapat dry lands are charged with one-third of the estimated yield in kind. For warisaipat lands, the landholder's share in respect of wet lands is a specified quantity of paddy, viz., 10-7-14/16 kalamas to 11-1-5-37/64 kalamas * per unit of chey (1-75 acre) where paddy is cultivated. For other grains either a cash rent or a specified share of gross produce is taken. For dry lands, i.e., lands fit only for dry, a money rent or a share of the net produce is levied according to the nature of the crop. Where a specified quantity of paddy is taken such levy is made every time a harvest is reaped. Similarly where a share of the produce is taken, such share is levied at each harvest.

* One kalam being equivalent to 54 Madras measure.

The existing rates of rent in the tirwapat area have been in force since fasli 1332 (1922-23) while the other rates have been in force from time immemorial.

2. Customary levies such as swathantharam (payment to village artisans) kulavettu (cess for repairs to tanks), kanganam (cost of collection and supervision of harvest) and mahamai (contributions to religious and charitable institutions) are collected. Of these, kanganam and kulavettu are applicable only to warapat lands, while the others relate to both warapat and tirwapat lands. The ryot's share of the local cesses is also recovered.

3. The irrigation of the wet holdings in the Samasthanam is carried out mostly from tanks. The number of tanks owned by the Samasthanam inclusive of minor endals is 2,312. Most of these about 70 per cent are rain-fed and the rest receive supply in addition from river, minor streams and drainage courses through supply channels. The chief river in the zamindari is the Vaigai. Amongst the more important of the minor streams and drainage courses, are the Manimuthar, the Palar, the Uppar, the Sarugani river, the Virusalayar, the Thenar, the Grithamal and the Gundar. There are some spring channels from the Vaigai which can directly irrigate a portion of the wet ayacut under the respective tanks which are fed by the Vaigai. These spring channels are only supplemental to irrigation tanks. A few tanks about 53 in number lying in the south-eastern borders of the Government Melur taluk with an ayacut of about 1,200 acres under them are eligible for supply from IXth and XIth Distributaries of the twelfth branch channel of the "Periyar system" whenever water is available in the delta and can be spared by the Executive Engineer. The Samasthanam with a view to help the ryots in these areas collects only one-half of the cost of water-rate and cesses charged by the Government and meets the other half from its own funds, though strictly the entire water-rate and cesses are payable by the ryots. To facilitate Periyar supply to the Samasthanam and further help the ryots the Samasthanam has paid the entire cost of improving and repairing the first two miles in Government limits of the Periyar channel from sluice No. 22 of the IXth distributary and of improving the sluice itself amounting to Rs. 7,756 and the work was completed by Government only last year.

The amount spent on the repairs to tanks and channels on construction of sluices, weirs, revetments and other improvements to the tanks which are relatively of greater importance from faslis 1329 to 1346 (inclusive) works out to Rs. 29,82,932.

The condition of most of the tanks and channels is fair and even in the small percentage of tanks where they cannot be said to be fair, such tanks are only tanks of minor importance and are still able to hold enough water for the cultivation of the ayacut thereunder.

The expenditure abovementioned includes the sum of Rs. 7,756 spent on improvements to Periyar channel in Government limits mentioned above and also an expenditure of Rs. 58,000 on an irrigation scheme called the "Shield-Kal Scheme" which was carried out to utilize the surplus of Samasthanam Athinipatty tank to supplement and improve the supply to about 62 zamin tanks. The scheme was undertaken as a protective measure to insure the ayacut under these tanks against failure as rainfall in that area is comparatively less than in other places of the Zamin. It may thus be seen that the Samasthanam

has been doing all it can to maintain the irrigation sources and improve them wherever possible, realizing full well that on the proper maintenance of the irrigation sources lies the prosperity of the ryots and the Samasthanam ultimately.

Tank beds are not assigned as such.

4. The estate was regularly surveyed only during the years 1920—24. Till then, there were no reliable records showing the area of lands newly assigned for cultivation. Reliable figures can be given only from fasli 1336 (1926—27) when the new survey was introduced. According to the survey records which are maintained in the estate, the area under occupation has undergone a decrease during the years from faslis 1336 to 1346, of 4,153 acres under wet lands and 3,486 acres under dry lands as shown in the margin. This means that there have been more relinquishments than assignments during the period in question. The net result is a decrease in area and a consequent decrease in revenue due to the Zamindar.

		Area under occupation.	
		WET. A.C.	Dry. A.C.
Fasli 1336	..	167717-28	175537-76
Fasli 1346	..	163564-18	172051-69
Decrease	..	4153-10	3486-07

5. The system of accounts for purposes of the administration of the estate is the same as in force in Government tracts. The estate is divided into eight taluks, each under a Tahsildar and each taluk into several Inspectors' ranges and each range into several divisions, each division consisting of one or more villages in the charge of a division peishkar whose duties are analogous to those of village officers in Government tracts. Regular demand, collection and balance accounts are maintained as well as individual ledgers for each village. Regular accounts of receipts and expenditure are maintained, and the transactions watched with reference to the budget prepared for each year. The general control of receipts and expenditure is exercised from the headquarters office of the estate where the necessary accounts are maintained. The system of accounting is the same as in Government offices.

6. Statements showing the demand, collection and balance of fasli 1346 in each of the 927 villages of the Estate are appended. The preparation of such statements for a series of years is a colossal task, and cannot be undertaken within the short time at my disposal.

7. No information is available.

8. There are only devasthanam inam villages in the estate. The rates in force are the same as those referred to in the answer to question (1).

9. A copy of the Government notification reserving the forests in the estate is enclosed. Further formalities for the introduction of reservation are under correspondence with the District Collector of Ramnad.

10. The total extent of 'private land' (pannai lands) in this estate is 2,499.63 acres (wet and 468.40 acres dry). All of them are old cases.

11. A survey by the Government survey party was conducted in this estate during the years 1920—24 and the new survey areas were introduced in 1926—27. The cost was borne by the landholder and the ryots in equal halves.

R. M. SUNDARAM,
Diwan.

APPENDICES

(1)

Fort St. George, June 22, 1937.

No. 452.—Whereas the Zamindar of the Sivaganga Estate in the Ramnad district has, under clause (c) of section 32 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), represented in writing to the Collector of the said district his desire that the provisions of section 26 of the said Act be applied to the forests and waste lands in the said estate, being lands owned by him the Provincial Government are hereby pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said section 32, to extend the provisions of the said section 26 to the said lands.

No. 453.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), the Provincial Government are hereby pleased to make the following rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the Sivaganga Estate in the Ramnad district, which includes devasthanam and chatram as well as ayan lands comprised therein.

Rules to regulate the management of the forests and waste lands in the Sivaganga Estate in the Ramnad district.

1. These rules shall be subject to all rights legally vested in any individual or community on the date of their publication.

2. Forests and waste lands in the Sivaganga Estate and at the disposal of the zamindar thereof shall, for the purpose of these rules, be classified into—

- (a) reserved lands consisting of all lands constituted as such under rule 3; and
- (b) unreserved lands consisting of all other lands.

3. Subject to the sanction of the Chief Conservator of Forests the Collector may by order in writing to be duly notified in the district gazette select any areas within the said estate and may constitute them "reserved lands" and may subject to the same condition add to the list of such lands from time to time. Upon the limits of any such area being notified in the district gazette it shall be unlawful for any person to fell, remove, girdle, mark, lop, tap, uproot, burn or strip off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damage, any tree within such area or use, injure, or remove any forest produce found thereon unless he is authorized to do so by the Collector or by some one duly authorized by him to grant such permission.

4. The forest officer may, for such period and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, grant a patta for, or a lease of, a reserved land in any portion thereof, for cultivation or for any other purpose and no clearance shall be made on such reserved land or any portion thereof, unless such patta or lease has been obtained.

Provided that a patta or lease granted under this rule shall not by itself, confer on the person to whom it is granted the right to fell or otherwise interfere with reserved trees without obtaining the permit referred to in rule 7.

5. On all unreserved lands in any village in the estate the grazing of cattle, the cutting of grass, the collection of dry wood, thorns and leaves of trees not included in the list of reserved trees referred to in rule 7 and of shrubs and the felling of trees not included in such list, will be permitted free of charge provided that the grass, wood, thorns, leaves of trees, are required by the inhabitants of that or of neighbouring villages for agricultural or domestic purposes. Heads of villages will be held responsible for seeing that the above privileges are not abused, and, in the case of disputes, the Collector will decide which are neighbouring villages within the meaning of this rule.

6. (1) The Collector may, by notification in the district gazette, constitute any area situated in a reserved land as a fuel or fodder reserve or as a grazing ground, or may direct such area to be placed under special fire protection.

(2) Where any area is so notified, no person shall, within the limits thereof, except at such places and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification, wilfully or negligently—

(a) set fire to any tree, timber, grass or other forest produce; or

(b) kindle or keep burning any fire; or

(c) graze cattle or permit cattle to trespass.

7. (1) Trees of the species included in the following lists are reserved trees, whether they stand on reserved or on unreserved lands:—

List of reserved trees.

Serial number and botanical name.	Local name.	Prevalence.
1 Chloroxylon swietenia	Porasu	Seen in Maruthangudi forest and in Karisapattu, Pulangurichi and Velangudi. Very common in forests of Sakkottai and Eluvankottai.
2 Acacia arabica	Karuvelam	Chiefly in tank-beds.
3 Acacia leucophloea	Velvelam	Very general.
4 Acacia sundra	Karungali	Restricted to dry places.
5 Melia indica	Veppam or Vembu	Everywhere.
6 Albizzia Lebbek	Vagai	Do.
7 Albizzia amara	Usulai	Found everywhere.
8 Acacia planifrons	Odsai	Very general.
9 Strychnos nux vomica	Kanjara	Not very common. Generally near streams.
10 Gmelina asiatica	Kumula	Found only in Velangudi and Pulangurichi.
11 Holoptelea integrifolia	Avimaram	Fairly general.
12 Mimosops hexandra	Palai	Seen in Velangudi, Panangudi and Karisapattu forests.
13 Dichrostachya cinerea	Vidathai	Found everywhere.
14 Terminalia arjuna	Velaimarutha	Found generally cultivated near ooranies in the reserve and also as avenue trees on old Trichinopoly road.
15 Tamarindus indica	Puliyamaram	Everywhere.
16 Sapindus trifoliatu	Neikottan	Pretty common.
17 Holarrhena anthysenteryca	Vepalai	Velangudi, Pulangurichi and Karisapattu.
18 Hemicyolia sepisaria	Veeral	Very common.
19 Dalbergia Lanceolaris	Katuvgai	Rare, found only in Sakkottai.

(2) With the previous sanction of the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Collector may, by notification in the district gazette, add to, or modify, the list of reserved trees specified in sub-rule (1).

(3) Reserved trees shall not be felled or otherwise interfered with except on a permit granted by the Forest Officer or an official of the State authorized by the Collector in this behalf and on such conditions as may be notified by the Collector in the district gazette.

8. On reserved lands and, save as provided in rules 5, 7 and 9, on unreserved lands also, the felling, conversion and removal of other forest produce and the use of the pasture shall be effected in one or other of the following ways and in no other:—

(a) Departmentally, that is, by the officers employed in the Forest department of the estate or by persons acting under the immediate superintendence, control or orders of such officers;

- (b) by persons holding permits granted by the forest officer or an official of the estate authorized by the Collector; and
(c) by persons holding pattas or leases granted by the forest officer.

NOTE.—For the purposes of this rule and rule 3 above the expression “forest produce” shall not include minerals including limestone, and laterite, gravel, stone or earth.

9. (1) The Collector may, by notification in the district gazette—
(a) authorize any official of the estate, by name or by virtue of office, to grant permits under the foregoing rules or to recover such permits; and
(b) fix tanahs or places at which timber or other forest produce shall be brought for examination and where permits shall be checked or recovered.
(2) Permits shall be obtained before any felling, conversion, collection or removal is commenced.

(3) A permit holder shall comply with the conditions specified therein and with the regulations of the Estate Forest Department.

10. The Collector may, by notification in this district gazette, direct that no person shall boil catechu, distil wood-oil or burn lime or charcoal in any reserved or unreserved land except at such places as may be specifically set apart for the purpose by the Forest Officer.

11. The Collector shall, by notification in the district gazette—
(a) fix the fees on payment of which permits may be issued for the removal of timber, unreserved trees or other forest produce and for the grazing of cattle; and
(b) specify the areas within which such fees shall be in force :
Provided that such fees shall not exceed the maxima prescribed for Government lands in the Ramnad district.

12. The Collector may, by notification in the district gazette, form a forest panchayat to manage any reserved land constituted as such under rule 3.

13. Whoever infringes any of these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 200 (two hundred rupees) or with both.

14. Any power conferred by these rules to issue any notification or order may be exercised, from time to time as occasion requires, and any notification or order so issued may be cancelled or modified by the authority issuing the same.

15. In the above rules, the expression “Forest Officer” means the Zamindar of the Sivaganga Estate.

No. 454.—Whereas by notification No. 452, dated 22nd June 1937, the Provincial Government have extended the provisions of section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), to the forests and waste lands in the Sivaganga Estate in Ramnad district;

And whereas by notification No. 453, dated 22nd June 1937, the Provincial Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 32 of the said Act, made certain rules in respect of the said lands and authorize the zamindar of the said estate to exercise certain powers for carrying out the provisions thereof.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 and clause (d) of section 59 of the said Act, the Provincial Government are hereby pleased to authorize the said zamindar to accept compensations under section 55 of the said Act for offences punishable under the said rules.

(2)

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of fasli 1346.

Serial number and name of village.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
SIVAGANGA TALUK.									
1 Kanjirangul	5,038	8	7	2,386	7	2	2,652	1	5
2 Mela Vaniyangudi	2,530	6	2	352	0	11	2,178	5	3
3 Puppakudi	1,141	5	7	710	10	1	430	11	6
4 Pillaiyayal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Thayillapallam	108	1	8	40	0	0	68	1	8
6 V. Sannathi Ullur	23	7	9	0	7	5	23	0	4
7 Vadakku Chattram	141	8	0	88	8	0	53	0	0
8 Thirula Udappu Pudur	75	0	0	60	0	0	15	0	0
9 Manovirthi	503	10	0	308	12	0	194	14	0
10 Kathatti	1,428	15	1	1,081	4	9	347	10	4
11 Mudikandam	6,537	2	6	1,230	10	7	5,306	7	11
12 Karumbavur	3,254	6	6	590	9	6	2,663	13	0
13 Meenakahipuram	503	15	7	122	9	8	381	5	11
14 Mudikandam Ulkadai	68	11	5	19	9	8	49	1	9
15 Chithalur	2,294	1	8	486	3	5	1,807	14	3
16 Komberiyendal	101	11	9	..	..	..	101	11	9
17 Periyakathalam pannai	11	2	9	..	..	..	11	2	9
18 Vettukulam	352	0	7	30	12	8	321	2	11
19 Arasani	2,471	8	11	697	2	4	1,774	6	7

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of fasli 1346—cont.

Serial number and name of village.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	SIVAGANGA TALUK—cont.								
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
20 Mattukkulam	2,137	13	7	687	2	9	1,450	10	10
21 Thukkal	3,323	3	10	563	12	11	2,759	6	11
22 Manakudi	500	0	0	..	..	..	500	0	0
23 Poranakulam	3,585	11	1	693	8	0	2,892	3	1
24 Kiladari	5,587	1	1	876	7	10	4,710	9	3
25 Eluppakudi	4,029	3	0	981	9	10	3,048	9	2
26 Tamarakki division villages on lease	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	..	..	..
27 Nalukottai	6,145	9	10	3,083	4	4	3,062	5	6
28 Periakottai .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Valuthani .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Thambiravarni	2,750	0	0	250	0	0	2,500	0	0
31 Kannimarmadai .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Malligaimadai (lease) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Konthagandal	44	6	1	3	2	0	41	4	1
34 Erumbukudi pannai	0	12	0	..	..	..	0	12	0
35 Therkuvadi	566	10	0	160	8	4	406	1	8
36 Mangudi (ayan)	1,290	11	3	531	15	4	758	11	11
37 Koneri	772	8	6	45	5	4	727	3	2
38 Vanakkaruppu	521	1	3	140	3	0	380	14	3
38 Tirumanjalari pannai	48	6	3	..	..	..	48	6	3
39 Thukkal	391	15	10	271	1	0	120	14	10
40 Kanjipatti	1,026	6	10	540	8	3	485	14	7
41 Meppal	7	0	0	..	..	..	7	0	0
42 Kandampatti	134	7	8	112	13	11	21	9	9
43 Pillankarai	13	11	1	10	3	1	3	8	0
44 Saravayal	580	0	2	223	8	6	356	7	8
45 Keeranur	252	13	3	171	12	7	81	0	8
46 Kollengudi	1,653	5	11	1,170	10	2	482	11	9
47 Muthur	4,300	10	7	2,141	6	4	2,159	4	3
48 Dev. Panangudi	2,307	5	0	479	1	10	1,828	3	2
49 Kovinipatti	1,143	5	7	290	7	5	852	14	2
50 Thiruthipatti	1,716	0	1	782	0	11	933	15	2
51 Mummulisampatti	2,088	2	10	939	1	10	1,149	1	0
52 Ayan Panangudi	8,447	9	6	2,931	7	10	5,516	1	8
53 Kandangipatti	1,514	4	0	644	1	5	870	2	7
54 Okkupatti	2,572	1	5	1,743	10	5	828	7	0
55 Alagachipatti	1,412	11	8	800	10	11	612	0	9
56 Malampatti	2,341	14	4	1,542	15	9	798	14	7
57 Kutturavupatti	1,071	2	1	700	7	5	370	10	8
58 Paganeri	12,961	7	10	6,864	3	3	6,097	4	7
59 Sholapuram	7,230	14	10	3,135	5	6	4,095	9	4
60 Karungulakkudi	2,353	7	6	1,775	1	10	578	5	8
61 Kadaneri	4,581	2	4	1,910	1	0	2,671	1	4
62 Nagarampatti	6,949	15	3	3,016	5	0	3,933	10	3
63 Kallurani	12,245	15	2	7,621	14	2	4,624	1	0
64 Tirumanandal	2,540	9	0	1,134	14	6	1,405	10	6
65 Kalainayagurumbalam	133	0	0	98	4	6	34	11	6
66 Mulakkulam pannai	70	0	0	..	..	..	70	0	0
67 Alagurthirukkan	410	10	0	105	0	6	305	9	6
68 Kanur	3,521	11	1	2,123	15	4	1,397	11	9
69 Vallaneri	1,017	15	8	222	10	6	795	5	2
70 Kadambangulam	3,913	14	3	1,135	8	7	2,778	5	8
71 Kattikulam	1,331	3	5	251	4	9	1,079	14	8
72 Udayanapuram	2,234	0	4	138	12	5	2,095	3	11
73 Vallaneri Ulkadai	9	12	3	3	0	0	6	12	3
74 Keela Vellangi	234	13	3	40	12	7	194	0	8
75 Utharappuli	62	12	11	4	3	3	58	9	8
76 Paganeri Ulkadai	596	10	10	173	0	11	423	9	11
77 Ammanpatti	1,848	7	6	1,096	7	2	752	0	4
78 Kuttamadappuli Ulkadai	1,488	5	4	497	12	7	990	8	9
79 Kottamadappuli	2,184	11	11	1,056	8	7	1,128	3	4
80 Usilanandal	10	1	2	6	6	9	3	10	5
81 Ammanpatti Ulkadai	129	14	1	26	14	10	102	15	3
82 Elandamangalam	591	1	9	126	9	3	464	8	6
83 Mangattupatti	322	14	1	37	0	0	285	14	1
84 Kadaneri Ulkadai	21	10	5	9	6	11	12	3	6
85 Ealayamelur	5,355	8	1	1,572	4	5	3,783	3	8
86 Pudpatti	2,778	8	10	631	15	1	2,146	9	9
87 Saloor	1,790	10	7	1,063	0	2	727	10	5
88 Maruthoniendal	91	12	6	73	1	0	18	11	6
89 Pudur	6,078	3	7	4,845	5	11	1,232	13	8
90 Ayan Mangalam	1,950	3	5	1,554	4	7	395	4	10
91 Dev. Mangalam	403	5	6	314	3	6	89	2	0
92 Pandimarendal	225	4	4	150	4	9	74	15	7
93 Kanakkanendal	594	11	8	407	6	8	187	5	0
94 Kelamangalam	3,160	8	7	2,420	2	5	740	6	2
95 Nemmeni	612	5	4	85	1	8	527	3	8
96 Pillur	3,706	13	1	992	1	0	2,714	11	4
97 Kovanur	5,817	14	7	768	10	4	5,049	4	3
98 Sannathi punjai	51	11	11	..	..	..	51	11	11
99 Pappamadai	2,720	12	9	323	6	3	2,397	6	6
100 V. Pudukkulam	2,611	0	10	603	10	8	2,007	6	2
101 Mutharasan	1,044	0	3	336	10	7	707	5	8
102 Kudai jadi	892	8	8	429	11	5	462	13	3
103 M. Ayyanarkulam	3,209	13	1	1,904	9	8	1,305	3	5
104 Darnasanam	17,010	5	1	9,767	10	3	7,242	10	10
105 Kulakulam	478	10	10	185	10	7	293	0	3
106 Pirandaikulam	1,789	4	4	1,036	14	2	752	6	2

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance.

Serial number and name of village.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance
SIVAGANGA TALUK—cont.			
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.
107 Sennalakkudi	2,124 9 0	1,136 4 8	988 4
108 Allur	3,373 5 6	1,324 11 11	2,048 9
109 Pannaikerkkai	1,095 9 7	523 1 0	572 8
110 Nallanchetti, endal	19 12 11	8 10 3	11 2
111 Ambalakudi	71 3 11	52 14 1	18 5
112 Vija, amanikkam pannai	8 2 4	8 2 4	
113 Nattarasankottai	5,982 12 6	4,562 3 7	1,420 8
TIRUKOSHTIYUR TALUK.			
1 Brahmanampatti	9,692 8 7	4,059 2 3	5,633 6
2 Thevarampoor	2,520 8 3	743 15 9	1,776 8
3 E. Thanipatti	38 12 7	21 13 5	16 15
4 Pattakurichi	2,136 0 8	986 14 7	1,149 2
5 Brahmanampatti Pannai	253 5 6	246 4 6	7 1
6 Thanipatti	4,584 6 8	1,964 0 9	2,620 5
7 Nattarmangalam	2,072 3 8	906 6 1	1,165 13
8 Thiruvadyapatti	1,761 9 10	955 0 3	806 9
9 Nattarmangalam Thirsaival Pannai	55 12 1	55 12 1	
10 Madavarayanapatti	248 9 11	..	248 9
11 Krishnampatti	441 12 9	296 12 7	145 0
12 Karuppur	3,639 1 4	1,910 1 1	1,929 0
13 Karuppur Thirai-kaval Pannai	107 10 5	50 0 0	57 10
14 Kottaiyeruppu	6,181 13 5	1,736 13 8	4,444 15
15 Mathur	3,660 10 10	1,139 3 3	2,521 7
16 Sevalpatti	2,446 0 0	1,586 12 6	859 3
17 A. Melur	2,784 3 7	454 8 0	2,329 11
18 A. Eriyoor	10,459 10 10	6,486 3 8	3,973 7
19 Uthivayal	7 11 8	7 11 8	
20 D. Eriyur	1,043 14 1	552 6 0	491 8
21 Kallarathinipatty	3,050 12 9	1,029 5 1	2,021 7
22 Thirumalai	3,278 2 2	1,186 8 10	2,091 9
23 Kuttanipatty	2,728 4 4	43 11 5	2,684 4
24 Alagamanagari	10,343 15 3	2,016 15 9	8,326 15
25 Jayankondamalai	3,460 15 9	814 12 3	2,646 3
26 A. Vadavanpatty	2,534 4 10	1,240 1 2	1,294 3
27 D. Do.	682 3 3	168 6 4	513 12
28 Mallakottai Ayan	3,636 9 6	1,486 13 8	2,149 11
29 Do. Devastanam	344 15 7	194 14 3	150 1
30 Nanapatty	1,070 0 8	240 13 1	829 3
31 Ammachipatty	2,184 8 6	684 8 7	1,499 15
32 Thaduthalai	156 5 7	41 4 10	115 0
33 Madagupatty	2,315 11 6	1,233 5 7	1,082 5
34 Namanur	14,161 12 9	3,153 7 4	11,008 5
35 Perungudy	3,289 11 10	1,357 10 11	1,932 0
36 Abaranalloor	6,010 12 3	2,463 8 1	3,547 4
37 Velanipatty	972 7 9	330 13 5	641 10
38 Pannithuruthi Devastanam	1 2 3	0 11 2	0 7
39 Mulapattamangalam ulkadai	458 4 4	170 11 11	387 8
40 Pattamangalam ulkadai	6 3 4	..	6 3
41 Do. Devastanam	238 2 3	70 7 3	167 11
42 Perichikovil ulkadai	752 11 0	253 8 8	499 2
43 Kulapattamangalam	8,105 14 11	3,664 5 4	4,441 9
44 Melapattamangalam	3,550 11 9	1,719 11 0	1,831 0
45 A. Pannithuruthi	2,551 1 11	1,240 7 11	1,310 10
46 Karungulam	2,898 9 6	2,273 13 7	624 11
47 Keelapoongudy	6,448 2 11	4,218 3 6	2,229 5
48 Melapoongudy	4,359 9 2	2,529 5 11	1,830 3
49 North Mampatty	7,060 9 0	3,455 6 5	3,605 2
50 South Mampatty	7,259 12 9	2,559 7 4	4,700 5
51 Devaswam Mampatty	1,356 9 4	427 7 0	929 2
52 Vyravanpatty	3,156 12 2	1,367 2 3	1,789 9
53 Kuttambur Pannai	277 6 6	73 2 1	204 4
54 Olakkudy	3 6 5	..	3 6
55 A. Kakkatiruppu	61 4 1	46 0 5	15 3
56 D. Karuvakurichi	510 5 1	307 11 6	202 9
57 Vadamavali	5,870 6 7	3,204 8 1	2,665 14
58 C. Sullangudy	27 7 10	26 11 0	0 12
59 Kuttambur	3,516 0 5	1,801 1 8	1,714 14
60 Silanthangudy patty	1,767 4 3	1,109 6 11	657 13
61 Kolinjipatty	3,405 4 10	1,522 7 5	1,882 13
62 Tirukostiyur	6,284 9 0	2,775 7 4	3,509 1
63 Kalliput	6,041 2 1	2,607 2 4	3,434 0
64 Keelakottai	3,787 2 10	1,261 12 8	2,525 6
65 Odambiyendal	484 13 10	143 6 9	341 7
66 Kannangudy	705 1 9	340 6 9	364 11
67 Aralikattai	669 8 10	180 0 3	489 8
68 D. Kathapatti	1,892 4 6	644 4 9	1,247 15
69 Kuthapat	3,801 13 6	2,519 5 0	1,282 8
TIRUPPATTUR TALUK.			
1 A. Kalapoor	5,878 6 6	1,133 5 9	4,745 0
2 Devasthanam Kalapoor	281 2 8	39 10 5	241 8
3 Sivapuri	3,535 3 3	370 9 7	3,164 9
4 Sivapuri ulkadai	2,410 8 11	182 4 3	2,228 4
5 Kalapoor ulkadai	31 11 1	5 7 10	26 3
6 Kandavirayanpatti	2,367 14 7	1,706 10 6	661 4
7 Sirugudalpatti	1,478 9 4	392 13 5	1,085 11
8 Shenbaganpettai	1,613 3 1	900 14 2	712 4

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance—cont.

Serial number and name of village.	Demand.		Collection.		Balance.	
	TIRUPATTUR TALUK—cont.					
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
9 Nedumaram (Devasthanam Pannai)	182	6 9	182	6 9	..	..
10 Tiruppattur	12,179	11 5	3,349	2 4	8,830	9 1
11 Themmapet	5,356	6 5	1,111	7 6	4,244	14 11
12 Velangudi	3,446	1 7	2,019	9 1	1,426	8 6
13 Sundakattor	4,150	11 5	1,772	13 9	2,377	13 8
14 Sundakattor ulkadai, No. 49-A	677	0 8	431	6 5	245	10 3
15 Mahibalanpatti	4,648	13 5	2,610	8 2	2,038	5 3
16 D. Velangudi	2,090	6 9	657	12 3	1,432	10 6
17 Mangudi (A. Pannai)	62	2 0	..	..	62	2 0
18 Keelanilai (A. Pannai)	73	1 4	..	..	73	1 4
19 Murayur	3,424	9 0	1,643	10 10	1,780	14 2
20 Sonakudi	2,150	13 2	1,257	10 7	893	2 7
21 Sevarakottai	9,482	0 8	5,206	0 5	4,276	0 3
22 A. Kandramanickam	6,852	8 9	3,213	11 0	3,338	13 9
23 D. Kandramanickam	232	5 9	106	3 8	126	2 1
24 A. Kanbanoor	1,346	1 3	667	12 1	678	5 2
25 D. Kanbanoor	796	3 0	41	8 1	754	10 11
26 Perichikoil	1,376	6 4	683	11 6	692	10 10
27 Perichikoil Ulkadai	225	5 7	32	6 5	192	15 2
28 Veliathur	265	12 8	150	6 3	115	6 5
29 Nadevikottai (Ayan Pannai)	155	5 5	102	8 11	52	12 6
30 South Singampunari	5,266	0 9	993	13 7	4,272	3 2
31 North Singampunari	8,845	12 9	1,102	9 11	7,743	2 10
32 South Singampunari ulkadai	732	14 2	116	0 10	616	13 4
33 North Singampunari ulkadai	2,515	10 6	973	7 4	1,542	3 2
34 Siravayal	4,482	0 11	1,596	2 0	2,885	14 11
35 Kattunachy	1,205	15 10	166	4 7	1,039	11 3
36 Alagapuri	1,543	7 4	315	6 5	1,228	0 11
37 Thattatty	1,392	7 8	1,198	6 10	194	0 10
38 Tenkarai No. 63	96	15 10	6	6 7	90	9 3
39 Alagapuri ulkadai	44	13 5	2	7 0	42	6 5
40 Athikaram ulkadai	44	5 9	5	1 7	39	4 2
41 Siravayal ulkadai	264	1 0	29	0 11	235	0 1
42 Thattatty ulkadai No. 72 (a)	87	14 0	14	2 1	73	11 11
43 A. Thekkur	7,047	1 11	885	15 3	6,161	2 8
44 Olugumangalam	965	11 10	232	2 11	733	8 11
45 Ovalipatti	133	7 0	7	7 2	125	15 10
46 Olugumangalam ulkadai	2,914	8 3	720	13 10	2,193	10 5
47 Vadakur	7,811	12 5	721	11 0	7,090	1 6
48 Karisapat	1,899	10 11	1,560	5 2	339	5 9
49 Valasapatty	2,386	7 6	2,012	12 10	373	10 8
50 Pirambatty	3,031	13 8	2,561	1 0	470	12 8
51 Kondapalayam	680	13 2	465	1 4	143	11 10
52 Chettikuruchi	1,777	3 10	1,421	11 5	355	8 5
53 Musandapatti (No. 1 Ayan)	2,607	6 0	2,023	2 5	484	3 7
54 Dharmampatty	1,695	15 4	1,345	14 11	350	0 5
55 Kelanikuppai	2,607	7 4	1,489	0 5	1,118	6 11
56 Dwa. Neikuppai	2,492	7 10	1,581	4 6	911	3 4
57 Melanekuppai	1,812	8 10	1,049	15 3	762	9 7
58 Poolankuruchi	3,161	0 11	1,719	0 3	1,442	0 8
59 D. Thevar	1,262	12 11	401	10 4	861	2 7
60 Ayan Thevar	6,293	2 4	2,607	11 11	3,685	6 5
61 Alangudy	4,090	0 5	2,490	4 5	1,599	12 0
62 Thuthavayal	821	9 6	583	10 11	237	14 7
63 Ilangudy	2,664	7 3	2,045	2 0	619	5 3
64 Thalakovoor	2,437	6 1	1,793	9 10	643	12 3
65 Elumapatty	652	8 2	389	13 4	262	10 10
KANDADERI TALUK.						
1 Senjai	5,946	12 0	4,971	4 1	975	7 11
2 Athalavayal	2,470	1 3	1,254	7 7	1,215	9 8
3 Veeriyavayal	26	11 9	..	..	26	11 9
4 Keeranipatti	2,093	5 6	839	7 4	1,253	14 2
5 Kovilur	3,213	14 8	2,070	11 6	1,143	3 2
6 Amaravadipudoor	606	10 7	192	5 7	414	5 0
7 Keelapoongudi	7,301	2 9	4,397	5 11	2,903	12 10
8 Chinnapappi	5	2 11	0	12 7	4	6 4
9 Kodungulam	1,341	0 5	457	14 1	883	2 4
10 D. Keelapoongudi	517	5 7	196	5 2	321	0 5
11 Eumbavayal	358	4 10	102	15 7	255	5 3
12 Kusavanthamvayal	27	4 0	27	4 0	..	..
13 Vijayanthevanvayal	49	3 1	34	9 0	14	10 1
14 Iswaran ulkadai (Devasthanam)	72	0 6	60	14 2	11	2 4
15 Amman ulkadai (Devasthanam)	131	4 7	118	4 8	12	15 11
16 Mottayanvayal	125	0 0	125	0 0	..	..
17 Vilichianvayal	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Kovilanvayal	199	5 3	8	1 0	191	4 3
19 Pillaiarendal	3	13 10	..	..	3	13 10
20 Vannianendal	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Kallivayal	933	4 9	431	7 3	501	13 6
22 Kaikudi	598	13 8	189	4 9	409	8 11
23 Thulagavilipatti	79	9 7	..	..	79	9 7
24 Oravayal	2,380	10 8	182	13 10	2,197	12 10
25 Puvuvayal	335	3 9	242	14 7	92	5 0
26 Mudisoathanvayal	460	15 10	206	12 4	254	3 2
27 Panangattanvayal	582	4 3	135	7 3	446	13 0
28 Kadiyavayal	170	12 7	87	14 1	82	14 6

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance—cont.

Serial number and name village.	Demand.		Collection.		Balance.	
	KANDADERI TALUK—cont.					
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
29 Oorivayal	562	6 6	324	12 8	237	9 10
30 Unjanai	2,812	7 1	2,419	15 3	392	7 10
31 Sadayamangalam	671	14 10	282	12 8	389	2 2
32 Kudikadu	757	13 11	349	13 3	408	0 8
33 Kilamalai	3,284	7 11	1,878	12 2	1,406	11 9
34 Kodakudy	2,867	11 3	1,676	5 1	1,191	6 2
35 Puthoorani	3,680	9 2	1,948	7 2	1,732	2 0
36 Kulapidi	1,921	5 3	274	2 6	1,647	2 9
37 Pandali .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Siniakkaiyaval (Sakkai)	7,260	7 9	1,951	0 2	5,309	7 7
39 Perivalayanvayal	186	4 5	21	7 7	164	12 10
40 Sakkai ulkadai	17	12 4	..	..	17	12 4
41 Kallangudi	3,497	6 0	1,398	3 9	2,099	2 3
42 Kallangudi ulkadai	56	10 6	..	..	56	10 6
43 Karnakudi	361	2 0	25	15 4	336	2 8
44 Peekotavayal Kallangudi	649	4 9	25	0 0	624	4 9
45 Mathakudi	425	7 11	44	4 0	421	3 11
46 Manjaneenkadi	289	11 10	28	11 10	261	0 0
47 Sirugavayal	785	15 2	274	6 1	511	9 1
48 Ambakudy	4,377	4 3	263	2 1	4,114	2 2
49 Pooshanikadu	1,329	9 1	473	7 4	856	1 9
50 Pukkudy	1,962	8 10	257	4 9	1,705	4 1
51 Palavayal	540	5 2	315	12 4	224	8 10
52 Periakottai	4,298	9 10	2,559	8 5	1,739	1 5
53 Vellipatti	1,848	9 0	1,029	14 1	818	10 11
54 Kalathur	498	15 2	219	10 9	279	4 6
55 Kandadevi	2,624	0 2	330	12 4	2,293	3 10
56 Kandadevi ulkadai	1,738	11 8	385	9 0	1,353	2 8
57 Iruvanivayal	1,407	15 0	76	2 3	1,331	12 9
58 Semanendal	188	8 2	124	4 11	64	3 3
59 Sirumaradur	2,206	4 5	803	13 9	1,402	6 8
60 Veerai	9,183	5 6	2,405	3 11	6,778	1 7
61 Sathurkadu	99	9 10	54	5 7	45	4 3
62 Thirani	4,259	0 3	2,066	0 8	2,192	15 7
63 Karkudy	309	4 0	169	6 9	139	13 3
64 Tiruvelangudy	3,173	1 3	2,048	0 3	1,125	1 0
65 Arcod	1,042	4 5	686	7 3	356	13 2
66 Neppukapatti	2,809	4 2	1,180	12 1	1,628	8 1
67 Kallanjipalli	320	1 3	255	9 5	64	7 10
68 Kadambavanam Sooragudy	1,653	6 11	992	2 6	661	4 5
69 Nangaipatty	832	1 6	196	12 1	635	4 5
70 Malayittar	249	5 11	110	3 6	139	2 6
71 Kanadukathan ulkadai No. 6	208	10 6	182	8 0	26	2 6
72 Madhavakondan	78	7 8	78	7 8	..	..
73 Enathivayal Kothamangalam	674	6 9	409	0 0	265	6 9
74 Chinnavadagudipatti	285	6 5	121	2 10	164	3 7
75 Vethukadu-Chettiyarendal	280	2 9	216	2 1	64	0 8
76 Athangudi	3,074	13 6	1,831	8 4	1,243	5 2
77 Sonadukottai	1,091	2 6	1,005	4 4	85	14 2
78 Periakottagudi	4,164	7 10	1,744	7 11	2,419	15 11
79 Alamangulam	543	11 7	251	5 5	292	6 2
80 Avanam	1,087	2 5	290	2 10	796	15 7
81 Sirukkanavayal	421	15 11	75	14 1	346	1 10
82 Mithravayal	3,107	15 0	2,005	10 4	1,102	4 8
83 Nattuchery	3,321	11 10	681	6 1	2,640	5 9
84 Enjavayal	796	2 8	406	1 0	390	1 8
85 Banavayal	506	1 7	296	9 0	209	8 7
86 Sengathangudy	1,163	5 7	549	5 1	614	0 6
87 Jayankondan	4,964	3 4	1,908	7 5	3,056	11 11
88 Maniangudi	10	12 2	..	..	10	12 2
89 Kombukaranendal	307	5 4	173	5 8	133	15 8
90 Vettinayal	2,011	10 5	337	5 2	1,674	5 3
91 Eluvancottai	4,132	14 10	2,264	11 0	1,868	3 10
92 D. Vettivayal	401	14 7	58	11 2	343	3 5
93 Sengalchoolaiyaval and Vanjulannavayal	194	15 5	85	13 11	109	1 6
94 Kottavayal	418	4 7	10	4 5	408	0 2
95 Nachangulam	3,790	5 2	1,137	3 7	2,653	1 7
96 Thennirvayal	3,800	13 2	1,460	0 11	2,340	12 3
97 Pudukottai	3,293	9 8	466	11 0	2,826	14 8
98 Pirandaiyaval	597	2 3	8	6 8	588	11 7
99 Periakarai	6,319	6 9	1,462	13 7	4,856	9 2
100 Veppangulam	3,602	2 7	2,575	10 10	1,026	7 9
101 Pagadi	720	13 10	457	6 4	263	7 6
102 Nagavayal	142	9 1	115	5 10	27	3 3
103 Perungulam	7	0 0	7	0 0	..	..
104 Sathamangalam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Visalankottai	35	0 0	35	0 0	..	..
106 Sannavanam	965	1 9	497	1 1	468	0 8
107 Kurumuthangudi	4,482	12 7	3,153	12 1	1,329	0 6
108 Alampat	2,863	9 10	1,636	5 8	1,227	4 2
109 D. Pulikutti	166	0 0	57	7 6	108	8 6
110 Kusukkudy	111	4 0	1	5 0	109	15 0
111 Sundamadai	53	0 1	53	0 1	..	..
112 Thevapat	2,530	12 2	1,066	5 3	1,464	6 11
113 Kallal	2,513	1 1	1,338	11 0	1,174	6 1
114 Veerandi	452	5 4	264	6 10	187	14 6
115 D. Siruvayal	1,406	15 5	616	15 11	789	15 6

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance—cont.

TIRUVEGAMPET TALUK.

Serial number and name of village.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Eraviyamangalam	4,383	5	5	2,537	4	7	1,846	0	10
2 Siruvalur	1,385	6	1	667	6	0	718	0	1
3 Kavathukudi (pannai)	104	5	3	38	7	6	65	13	9
4 Kavathukudi	4,061	2	5	2,696	1	11	1,365	0	6
5 Thalakkavu	3,758	5	4	1,752	1	7	2,006	3	9
6 Paroor Pannai	73	2	11	..	..	..	73	2	11
7 Kadambakudi	3,201	2	4	827	10	7	2,373	7	9
8 Parur	1,668	1	6	177	4	10	1,490	12	8
9 Siruvallur	3,323	13	7	1,485	14	6	1,837	15	1
10 Kattukulam	681	3	2	182	13	2	498	6	0
11 Thuvar	1,516	10	11	467	8	11	1,049	2	0
12 Thuvar Ulkadai	170	12	9	45	0	9	125	12	0
13 Siruvakudy Pudur	3,398	1	0	1,114	15	3	2,283	1	9
14 Suthamalli (pannai)	13	13	4	13	13	4	..	..	..
15 Pappanendal	457	13	11	55	12	11	402	1	0
16 Anandur	9,547	14	1	3,534	1	11	6,013	12	2
17 Gumanandal	8,952	4	1	2,147	15	10	6,804	4	3
18 Vethiyur	5,388	7	10	5,173	15	4	214	8	6
19 Peruvenji	3,021	14	7	2,801	9	9	220	4	10
20 Malakandan	2,866	10	6	2,200	14	0	665	12	6
21 Vethiyur (pannai)	108	11	9	108	11	9	..	..	..
22 Malakandan (pannai)	30	2	6	20	2	6	10	0	0
23 Kosla Vathiyur	74	11	5	27	1	3	47	10	2
24 Ponnathi	632	8	3	441	1	3	191	7	0
25 Kothandai	400	11	6	133	1	4	267	10	2
26 Elangudy pannai	24	4	8	15	0	0	9	4	8
27 Maruthanendal	49	13	11	25	0	0	24	13	11
28 Ilangudi	1,467	4	5	438	4	6	1,029	0	10
29 Pattavayal	277	8	6	181	7	6	96	1	0
30 Pappanvayal	436	0	1	171	10	2	264	5	11
31 Sendalai	211	7	5	29	9	3	181	14	2
32 Karkudi	103	2	0	40	0	0	63	2	0
33 Peruvethi	1,523	12	9	387	13	10	1,135	14	11
34 Chithur	945	10	8	671	0	5	274	10	3
35 Karondal pannai	34	14	0	..	..	..	34	14	0
36 Peruvethi pannai	20	6	11	..	..	..	20	6	11
37 Chithoor pannai	35	11	11	35	10	1	0	1	10
38 Sendalai pannai	10	8	6	6	0	0	4	8	6
39 Vadabhu perhudi	257	5	7	85	1	3	172	4	4
40 Siruvethi	1,033	5	4	461	9	5	571	11	11
41 Ponnathi pannai	19	6	6	..	..	..	19	6	6
42 Therku porkudi pannai	23	8	6	9	0	0	14	8	6
43 Siruvethi pannai	23	4	0	10	0	0	13	4	10
44 Naduvivazal	86	1	9	24	1	10	61	15	11
45 Vellurpudur	56	0	1	10	13	2	45	2	11
46 Therku porkudi	405	9	10	329	4	6	76	5	4
47 Karendal	450	12	1	329	0	6	121	11	7
48 Thuthakudy	1,812	0	4	307	4	10	1,504	11	6
49 Panangulam	3,367	4	11	1,176	8	11	2,190	12	0
50 Nedodai	284	13	5	278	2	8	6	10	9
51 Thittukottai	898	8	3	287	4	10	611	3	5
52 Kodikulam	837	0	7	399	5	10	437	10	9
53 Vembakottai	372	10	10	96	15	5	275	15	5
54 Seenamangalam	2,284	7	3	1,034	11	2	1,249	12	1
55 Palanivayal	613	9	10	162	6	1	451	3	9
56 Uruthikottai Ulkadai	42	0	1	9	8	4	32	7	9
57 Vellikatti	1,640	11	3	974	7	0	666	4	3
58 Ettiseri	1,896	9	7	1,038	9	3	858	0	4
59 Sunderapandiyapatnam	939	14	5	6	0	0	933	14	5
60 Kalianagari	1,141	3	4	652	0	1	489	3	3
61 Marunjur	4,353	7	8	2,997	3	4	1,356	4	4
62 Ettiyakudy	2,046	9	1	726	7	5	1,320	1	8
63 Manakudy	4,104	0	10	1,389	5	0	2,714	11	10
64 Mattalangudy	1,091	12	4	182	3	7	909	8	9
65 Kattanur	2,784	10	11	658	10	6	2,186	0	5
66 Vannikudy	1,089	9	10	217	8	5	872	1	2
67 Ittukudy	494	14	2	77	1	5	417	12	9
68 K. Parakhulam	1,460	8	7	420	1	7	1,040	7	0
69 Peruvolangudy	1,133	12	7	406	7	5	727	5	2
70 Keelamarungur	2,704	14	5	671	9	0	2,033	5	5
71 Kamanikarai	144	0	4	87	15	8	56	0	8
72 Paluvur pannai (Devasasthanam)	252	0	2	119	12	2	132	4	0
73 Paluvur pannai (Ayur)	424	4	0	155	0	0	269	4	0
74 Silukhavetty	4,413	1	10	1,504	14	7	2,908	3	3
75 Vadavayal	409	10	6	223	10	9	185	15	9
76 Kulathur	753	0	6	531	5	3	221	11	3
77 Pudupatnam	58	12	11	..	..	..	58	12	11
78 Keelakaikudi	0	4	3	..	..	..	0	4	3
79 Mullumunai	171	13	9	160	0	0	11	13	9
80 Sembilangudy (Dev. pannai)	110	0	0	110	0	0	..	..	..
81 Arumbur and Keelkudy pannai	130	7	7	130	7	7	..	..	..
82 Arumbur	12	12	3	10	11	2	2	1	1
83 Keelkudi	5,352	0	11	2,923	4	3	2,428	12	8
	1,483	5	3	704	3	9	779	1	6

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance—cont.

TIRUVGAMPUR TALUK—cont.

Serial number and name of village.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
84 Mavur	1,627	15	3	972	4	5	655	10	10
85 Pinnalankottai	3,509	7	4	915	8	0	2,593	15	4
86 Vettivayal	112	2	3	..	..	..	112	2	3
87 Kathalankottai	8	15	4	8	2	6	0	12	10
88 Pudukottai	1,455	4	7	676	0	11	779	3	8
89 Ponnalikkuttai	3,553	10	0	1,789	10	3	1,763	15	9
90 Panachayal	4,762	13	7	2,659	10	0	2,103	3	7
91 Agaravayal	759	3	1	392	3	3	366	15	10
92 Mallanur	2,722	9	10	793	5	3	1,929	4	7
93 Panachayal pannai (ayan)	103	0	0	42	3	4	60	12	8
94 Mallanur pannai (ayan)	84	3	9	30	0	0	54	3	9
95 Tondi	411	11	4	61	12	7	349	14	9
96 Sengulanvayal	1,718	6	0	583	5	6	1,135	0	6
97 Radanur	14,948	11	3	2,906	5	2	12,142	6	1
98 Chithalur pannai	87	15	8	27	9	6	60	6	2
99 Nagar Umbalam	42	15	6	..	..	..	42	15	6
100 Aliakoneri	644	9	5	45	8	11	599	0	6
101 Paracheri Vasal	927	5	1	230	15	3	696	5	10
102 Chithalur	713	8	7	596	5	6	117	3	1
103 Marathur	2,668	2	4	683	14	4	1,984	4	0
104 Mangulam Vazaikulam	3,865	13	9	1,063	15	2	2,801	14	7
105 Marathur and Maniyangudi pannai	60	13	7	..	..	..	60	13	7
106 Puliurani	1,022	2	10	371	7	11	650	10	11
107 Aniyavayal	1,164	8	0	294	5	1	870	2	11
108 Maniyangudi	1,312	9	4	849	1	5	463	7	11
109 Kurumanendal	1,083	9	11	317	1	6	766	8	5
110 Andarendal pannai	18	7	11	..	..	..	18	7	11
111 Marakkathur	3,498	5	3	979	9	11	2,518	11	4
112 Tiruvegampet	2,275	5	6	1,483	0	2	792	5	4
113 Vilangattur pannai (ayan)	141	10	8	64	2	3	77	8	5
114 Thiruvegampet (Thisakaval pannai)	218	15	4	218	15	4	..	..	..
115 Anthakudi	3,407	6	9	1,036	1	11	2,371	4	10
116 Vilangattur	4,288	1	3	943	2	11	3,344	14	4
117 Somanathamangalam	4,418	5	5	2,508	8	5	1,909	13	0
118 Seekoviam	617	8	9	499	8	9	118	0	0
119 Kattandal Sukanoorani	1,828	8	1	1,145	13	1	682	11	0
120 Nethiudappu	413	12	6	59	9	9	354	2	9
121 Pallivayal Kundonai	2,513	8	4	287	15	1	2,225	9	3
122 Valavai	2,864	13	0	779	14	0	2,084	15	0
123 Nemam	5,826	11	0	1,639	11	2	4,186	15	10
124 Rakkinakottai	5,645	12	8	497	1	8	5,148	11	0

MANAMADURAI TALUK.

1 Sullangudi	7,105	5	4	765	3	3	6,340	2	1
2 Kaliyanendal	2,624	0	8	362	15	10	2,261	0	10
3 Killukudi	2,568	15	6	405	6	7	2,163	8	11
4 Vilathur	6,675	6	6	583	5	11	6,092	0	7
5 Narikudi	903	9	1	252	6	7	651	2	6
6 N. Edayankulam	620	6	10	106	12	6	513	10	4
7 Thalikulam	166	2	5	2	4	0	163	14	5
8 Sethurayanendal	11	13	6	..	..	..	11	13	6
9 Maraiyur	10	8	2	..	..	..	10	8	2
10 Kangayapuram	12	12	3	..	..	..	12	12	3
11 Singanathapuram	145	2	5	89	13	7	55	4	10
12 Olakkudi	21	7	1	20	5	0	1	2	1
13 Irunjarai	11,172	12	8	5,333	0	7	5,839	12	1
14 Ayan Manur	1,516	1	8	389	7	0	1,126	10	8
15 D. Manur	846	12	11	200	5	7	646	7	4
16 Perkankurichi	606	10	2	365	4	5	241	5	9
17 Andiyendal	1,799	3	0	570	13	9	1,228	5	3
18 Pattamangalam	2,166	4	2	371	13	11	1,794	6	3
19 Nayanendal	1,557	6	1	308	7	6	1,248	14	7
20 Kulakonnakulam	2,280	2	4	855	15	3	1,424	3	1
21 K. Dharani	508	1	7	223	11	2	284	6	5
22 Velaneri	3,383	2	0	353	6	2	3,029	11	10
23 Mullikudi	2,221	4	0	1,119	5	3	1,101	14	9
24 Puthur	4,962	14	4	1,799	0	0	3,163	14	4
25 Koonangulam	355	15	4	..	..	..	355	15	4
26 P. Edangulam	255	6	3	88	9	8	166	12	7
27 Sathiseri	1,519	8	3	739	9	8	779	14	7
28 D. Kulkinavoo	2,738	1	5	1,393	13	3	1,344	4	2
29 Manamadurai	10,207	6	7	3,781	7	0	6,425	15	7
30 Arasanendal	567	9	9	351	12	11	215	12	10
31 D. Kulamelkudi	3,885	10	0	738	1	3	3,147	8	9
32 Athanur	5,290	10	3	1,632	8	6	3,658	1	9
33 Kilangattur	3,993	8	0	1,697	0	0	2,396	8	0
34 D. Mangaiyendal	1,053	1	1	278	3	6	774	13	7
35 Kalpiravu	19	10	2	..	..	..	19	10	2
36 Kalpiravu Ulkadai	70	1	7	..	..	..	70	1	7
37 Kulamelkudi	43	12	6	0	4	6	43	8	0
38 Kulapasalai (ayan pannai)	386	3	9	..	..	..	386	3	9
39 Kulapasalai (chatram pannai)	169	2	11	..	..	..	169	2	11
40 Sanadhivasal (Anandapuram chatram)	27	14	0	..	..	..	27	14	0
41 Somanthasami Ullur	450	9	1	65	0	1	385	9	0

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance—cont.

MANAMADURAI TALUK—cont.

Serial number and name of village.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
42 Pirasai	394	4	6	244	5	1	149	15	5
43 Melaparthyur	4,148	14	6	1,958	15	1	2,189	15	5
44 Thaduthalankottai	5,624	6	4	2,209	10	0	3,414	12	4
45 Esali	3,788	3	2	2,265	6	11	1,522	12	3
46 Kolakalanendal	151	10	1	46	13	10	104	12	3
47 Sonadukondan	428	7	3	69	8	0	358	15	3
48 Sottamuri	2,376	2	11	1,358	8	4	1,017	10	7
49 Pannaikudy	3,363	11	7	1,811	4	6	1,552	7	1
50 Andukondan	1,601	5	9	547	11	5	1,053	10	4
51 Marnad	6,075	1	2	1,652	9	2	4,422	8	0
52 Kachanedham	2,430	0	1	375	5	9	2,054	10	4
53 Aladinatham	2,506	7	3	252	7	0	2,254	0	3
54 Sungamadaei	318	3	10	..	..	..	318	3	10
55 Kuttiapillaiyendal	885	0	0	13	14	2	871	1	10
56 Thanjakur	5,000	0	0	1,127	3	6	3,872	12	6
57 Avarangadu	4,740	3	8	706	7	7	4,033	12	1
58 Sirukudi	2,866	4	0	755	9	0	2,110	11	0
59 Poovanendal	20	2	4	..	..	..	20	2	4
60 Anniyendal	26	1	3	14	1	3	12	0	0
61 Velur Ani pannai	72	14	0	18	1	2	54	12	10
62 Thuthikulam	10	10	11	..	..	..	10	10	11
63 Alagastriyendal	25	3	4	..	..	..	25	3	4
64 Kirungakottai	9,298	14	4	1,621	3	11	7,677	10	5
65 Anniyendal	3,938	0	10	1,025	11	7	2,912	5	3
66 Vazudi	5,154	9	0	1,625	7	7	3,529	1	5
67 Chettikulam	1,106	9	4	138	8	3	968	1	1
68 D. Velur	2,259	12	9	790	1	11	1,469	10	10
69 Muthanendal	1,897	9	11	382	0	2	1,515	9	9
70 Kattikulam	10,376	8	11	2,602	13	1	7,773	11	10
71 Theethanpettai	7,868	12	7	1,867	10	5	6,001	2	2
72 Mullikulam	3,156	7	1	739	0	6	2,417	6	7
73 Kundamaniyendal	307	10	5	..	..	..	307	10	5
74 Milaganur pannai	393	5	6	81	6	7	311	14	11
75 Pudukulam	3,101	10	3	475	11	6	2,625	14	9
76 Mosukudi	5,189	10	6	1,543	0	6	3,646	10	0
77 Seegangulam:	1,364	10	4	675	13	11	688	12	5
78 Perungarai Pannai	125	0	0	5	3	0	119	13	0
79 Panickkandal	528	14	11	5	3	0	523	11	11
80 Anushtanendal	217	7	0	25	2	10	192	4	2
81 Kothangulam	1,132	3	1	376	6	7	755	12	6
82 Kulandapuri	7,586	12	10	1,397	1	9	6,189	11	1
83 Enathikottai	2,710	13	10	889	14	0	1,820	15	10
84 Soodiyur	889	11	9	259	8	10	630	2	11
85 Karisalkulam	706	11	0	268	3	0	438	8	0
86 Melaparthypanur	6,319	3	11	2,867	4	1	3,451	15	10
87 Kilaparthypanur	5,771	6	3	2,035	10	9	3,735	11	6
88 Avimandapam pannai	184	5	6	..	..	..	184	5	6
89 Vannikudi Ulkadai	89	4	8	20	0	0	69	4	8
90 Maravettiendal:	311	7	5	135	8	6	175	14	11
91 Chinnakaraisal	180	0	2	34	13	8	145	2	6
92 Puluthikulam	76	2	6	..	..	..	76	2	6
93 as. <i>as.</i> Ulkadai	27	1	1	4	0	0	23	1	1
94 A. P. Ulkadai	20	8	2	10	8	0	10	0	2
95 Kuttalanguvam	595	14	4	134	9	8	461	4	8
96 Seikalathur	4,810	11	0	2,490	12	1	2,319	14	11
97 Velangulam:	308	5	7	12	11	9	295	9	10
98 <i>G.s.</i> Karisalkulam	271	3	9	..	..	..	271	3	9
99 Kalkurichi	464	3	9	304	14	2	159	5	7
100 Vellakiluvanendal	10	5	6	..	..	..	10	5	6
101 Pundari Muriyapanjam	9	0	2	..	..	..	9	0	2
102 <i>G.s.</i> Karisalkulam	380	12	1	..	..	..	380	12	1
103 Athikarai pannai	7	7	10	2	0	0	5	7	10
104 Chandranendal	480	6	4	73	1	9	407	4	7
105 Athikarai	705	1	1	137	5	3	567	11	10
106 Kandakuluvan	822	10	10	23	9	2	799	1	8
107 Vengulur	5,563	14	3	1,880	2	0	3,683	12	3
108 Velanguci	731	8	9	328	9	9	402	15	0
109 Madanthai	2,276	5	10	913	14	2	1,362	7	8
110 N. Pethanendal	496	2	4	181	14	7	314	3	9
111 Poduvakudy	2,032	15	9	847	10	6	1,185	5	3
112 Pirandakulam	629	10	11	262	9	1	367	1	10
113 Nilmadur	5,604	11	9	1,678	0	5	3,926	11	4
114 Kullikudi	5,222	1	8	1,834	5	7	3,387	12	1
115 Nallur	793	8	7	247	8	1	546	0	6
116 Melamelkudi	2,732	14	1	803	13	9	1,929	0	4
117 Rajukambiram	10,942	6	1	3,285	4	11	7,657	1	2
118 Perumbacheri	6,472	9	2	2,716	13	4	3,755	11	10
119 Pappumadaei	3,218	4	1	942	5	11	2,275	14	2
120 Soodiyur Kalliseri	3	4	11	..	..	..	3	4	11
121 Elayanavakken	25	12	0	..	..	..	25	12	0
122 Elanthakulam	32	9	2	..	..	..	32	9	2
123 Avanur	10	8	6	..	..	..	10	8	6
124 Pannai Konnakulam	13	0	9	..	..	..	13	0	9
125 Chatram Konnakulam	9	13	11	..	..	..	9	13	11
126 Manamadurai Chatram Ulloor	19	6	0	1	8	0	17	14	0
127 Veeralagar Sannathi Ulloor	17	3	2	..	..	..	17	3	2
128 Marathalai	533	15	8	81	15	4	452	9	4

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance—cont.

MANAMADURAI TALUK—cont.

Serial number and name of village.	Demand.		Collection.		Balance.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
129 Pudukulam	647	9 4	293	4 8	354	4 8
130 Seyyaloore Ulkadai	53	2 6	12	13 8	40	4 10
131 V. Kalliseri	37	6 8	11	9 1	25	13 7
132 Vannankulam	268	4 4	154	10 4	113	10 0
133 Moongiloorani	120	10 2	56	1 6	64	8 8
134 Mangalam	496	6 11	230	6 0	266	0 11
135 Nadamiendal	528	11 4	309	12 10	218	15 4
136 V. Kulayanur	126	0 6	89	6 9	36	9 9
137 Silayan	323	2 5	100	0 3	223	2 2
138 Melapidavoor	2,642	2 9	1,555	3 8	1,086	15 1
139 Poolangulam	1,108	8 9	519	7 11	589	0 10
140 Sannadipudukulam	1,104	1 5	601	4 3	502	13 2
141 Vilakulam	115	6 8	28	12 3	86	10 5
142 V. Alagapuri	516	9 6	263	6 3	253	3 3
143 Siyyalur	1,341	9 3	820	9 6	520	15 9
144 Soorakulam	2,230	7 3	1,407	12 0	822	11 3
145 K. Kalayanur	1,050	13 8	598	5 11	452	7 9
146 Parayankulam	809	10 11	421	2 6	388	8 5
Total	2,83,834	13 3	89,136	2 5	1,94,698	10 10

ELIANGUDY TALUK.

1 Athapadaki	7,612	1 3	768	1 0	6,844	0 3
2 Solavandan	2,487	6 3	308	0 5	2,179	5 10
3 Pottavayal	6,320	7 11	603	4 10	5,717	3 1
4 Ariandipuram	4,899	3 0	2,853	4 8	2,045	14 4
5 Valayanendal	2,143	13 10	1,011	1 1	1,132	12 9
6 Aranayur	3,758	4 2	1,319	7 11	2,438	12 3
7 Kavenjuthi	3,772	15 8	789	15 6	2,983	0 2
8 Eliangudy, North	6,697	11 4	2,282	2 8	4,415	8 8
9 D. Sathienal	547	14 3	140	4 11	407	9 4
10 D. Seethoorani	467	8 1	189	13 4	277	10 9
11 Kallurani	15	9 9	..	..	15	9 9
12 Tiruvadyapuram	1,141	1 7	200	8 10	940	8 9
13 Eliangudy, South	8,829	8 11	1,951	10 6	6,877	14 5
14 Mallal	10,238	11 3	1,879	6 7	8,359	4 8
15 Velangulam	3,435	7 10	194	5 4	3,241	2 6
16 Pillathi (Ayan)	806	13 11	49	12 9	757	1 2
17 Maraikulam	23	1 10	..	..	23	1 10
18 Sembalur	117	12 9	..	..	117	12 9
19 Ayan Vijayangudy	5,347	9 7	660	2 5	4,687	7 2
20 Munajvendri	3,970	6 11	2,292	7 7	1,677	15 4
21 Devasthanam Vijayangudy	209	0 7	4	0 0	205	0 7
22 Thondaiyur	872	3 10	294	13 3	577	6 7
23 N. Valayanendal	620	1 0	239	4 3	380	12 9
24 Mangalam	6,233	15 11	1,883	2 2	4,350	13 9
25 Palkulam	3,236	11 7	783	6 11	2,453	4 8
26 Sonakudy	842	10 6	307	8 7	535	1 11
27 Siriyur	2,045	7 3	598	14 5	1,446	8 10
28 Sirannam	3,290	12 8	669	14 6	2,620	14 2
29 Sethur	2,234	7 11	547	9 3	1,686	14 8
30 Solaimudi	297	0 10	45	4 8	251	12 2
31 Nenjathur	3,337	0 1	883	10 5	2,453	5 8
32 Kolandi	4,411	13 5	980	3 7	3,431	9 10
33 Veeraoorani	139	14 7	34	4 5	105	10 2
34 D. Seevilanvayal	38	15 10	..	..	38	15 10
35 Marandai	5,481	0 11	1,322	4 6	4,158	12 5
36 Emeneswaram	4,428	5 5	2,326	13 3	2,101	8 2
37 Keelayakudy	4,243	12 4	1,304	10 11	2,939	1 5
38 Perumbachery	2,701	2 6	1,558	12 0	1,142	6 6
39 Kumarakurichi	5,387	14 2	1,988	2 8	3,399	11 6
40 Naganendal	27	6 6	5	1 10	22	4 8
41 Nagappachetti chattram	8	7 4	6	10 0	1	13 4
42 Sakkur	3,619	12 3	2,832	3 4	787	8 11
43 Kanjiram	1,955	10 10	796	10 7	1,159	0 3
43-A Keelakattani	72	2 9	..	..	72	2 9
44 Elandakara	4,230	12 2	1,717	15 4	2,512	12 10
45 Mulliseri	2,646	3 3	288	9 4	2,357	9 11
46 Ettiseri	34	3 4	22	4 2	11	15 2
47 Kuruchiendal	139	4 0	..	..	139	4 0
48 Ettiseri (two-third portion)	57	6 0	..	..	57	6 0
49 Uthamanur Ulkadai (Devasthanam section)	18	8 4	..	..	18	8 4
50 Sorandiendal	155	1 6	56	0 2	99	1 4
51 Panaikulam	1,276	11 5	137	14 8	1,138	12 9
52 Keelapidavur	1,048	1 7	368	4 1	679	13 6
53 Pidanendal	246	5 3	56	1 4	190	3 11
54 Perisavandalai	384	1 0	65	15 8	318	1 4
55 Nagamuthangudy	2,115	14 10	336	5 11	1,779	8 11
56 Sethambal	4,935	11 10	1,252	15 8	3,682	12 2
57 Siruganaperi	4,787	10 2	967	1 6	3,820	8 8
58 Velarendal	5,297	1 9	1,773	4 3	3,523	13 6

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance—cont.

ELIANGUDY TALUK—cont.

Serial number and name of village.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
59 Pukkuli	730	1	7	130	10	4	599	7	3
60 Athivayal	643	10	0	366	9	0	277	1	0
61 Mochiendal	347	7	9	128	0	6	219	7	3
62 Melathuraiyur	3,006	6	5	1,293	0	3	1,707	6	2
63 Karakulam	3,731	13	0	1,859	9	7	1,872	3	5
64 Vani	1,914	9	10	671	11	11	1,242	13	11
65 Siruvalai	2,694	4	8	928	10	8	1,767	10	0
66 Kottaiyur	2,947	13	3	1,562	15	10	1,384	13	5
67 Peethambaranandal	511	11	11	79	6	6	432	5	5
68 Andakkudy	3,684	4	6	1,718	13	6	1,966	7	0
69 Karaikudy	2,350	11	1	711	13	10	1,638	13	3
70 Kochadai	570	4	5	194	6	6	375	13	11
71 Veladimadai (Ayan)	2,165	7	9	1,176	0	4	989	7	5
72 Chinnathevarendal *	Nil.			Nil.			Nil.		
73 Sethanandal	18	7	4				18	7	4
74 K. Alangulam	11	9	8				11	9	8
75 Pallamittan	458	12	0				458	12	0
76 Kunjukaranandal	77	2	4				77	2	4
77 Therkuchandanur	182	10	8	101	10	3	81	0	3
78 Koothagudy	55	2	2				55	2	2
79 Eiucoothimangalam (Devasthanam)	548	2	3	52	0	10	496	1	5
80 P. Alangulam (Devasthanam)	662	3	2	238	2	0	424	1	2
81 Puthanandal (Devasthanam)	468	8	11	107	7	2	361	1	9
82 Ganapathiendal (Chatram)	560	9	6	212	6	9	338	2	9
83 Mamthanganallur	4,793	2	5	1,899	4	8	2,893	13	9
84 Thayamangalam	2,956	3	11	2,143	0	10	813	3	1
85 Kalakulam	3,910	5	1	2,229	9	0	1,680	12	1
86 Kannamangalam	4,735	12	10	2,450	12	8	2,285	0	2
87 Kadani	1,204	2	8	768	2	6	436	0	2
88 Kalyani	555	13	1	288	12	6	267	0	7
89 Thugavoor	5,379	14	0	2,437	7	5	2,942	6	7
90 Kalangathankottai	4,351	0	4	1,031	3	1	3,319	13	3
91 Aranmansaikarai	1,789	10	3	604	14	0	1,184	12	3
92 Pudukulam (No. 71)	36	12	2				36	12	2
93 Vallakulam (No. 34)	90	2	1				90	2	1
94 Ochanthattu	75	2	11	10	7	5	64	11	6
95 South Keeranur	2,213	6	0	1,343	7	1	869	14	11
96 North Keeranur	4,492	1	6	2,263	12	8	2,228	4	10
97 Melanettur	4,966	10	7	2,444	4	1	2,522	6	6
98 Nettoor Ulkadai	1,213	15	6	467	7	9	746	7	9
99 Naripalai Puduendal	178	3	6				178	3	6
100 Karunganniendal (No. 49)	438	2	9	225	4	3	212	14	6
101 Keelanettur	4,792	2	6	1,573	13	1	3,218	5	5
102 Kuruchi	7,140	3	11	4,533	12	3	2,606	7	8
103 V. Pethanandal	1,190	4	5	340	9	4	849	11	1
104 D. Kamanur	265	11	4	100	3	1	165	8	3
105 Thadamangalam	1,308	7	10	356	7	4	952	0	6
106 Thachanandal	2,075	12	9	947	5	7	1,128	7	2
107 Kallikudi	1,453	7	0	655	5	7	798	1	5
108 Ithiyendal	771	6	1	369	9	10	401	12	3
109 Mayali	181	2	3	107	2	9	73	15	6
110 Puliangulam	1,774	1	5	577	0	4	1,197	1	1
111 Sembar	2,834	11	2	1,385	8	6	1,449	2	8

TIRUPPUVANAM TALUK.

1 Pudur	6,305	8	2	3,119	5	4	3,186	2	10
2 Valayanandal	1,649	8	8	880	3	10	769	4	10
3 Panayanandal	1,239	8	9	258	4	1	981	4	8
4 Sirukulam	831	14	7	13	13	0	818	1	7
5 Koraipallam	962	3	9	470	5	2	491	14	7
6 Theethiyapacheri	1,927	7	7	1,353	1	4	574	6	3
7 Thavalajkulom	670	12	5	226	11	9	444	0	8
8 Arayanandal	95	4	8				95	4	8
9 Thuthjikulam	146	12	0				146	12	0
10 Chellappanandal	48	0	0	43	0	0	5	0	0
11 Sarmadiyendal	646	9	9	158	13	10	487	11	11
12 Allinagaram	3,480	0	9	472	3	5	3,007	13	4
13 Neimudikarai	9,638	10	10	5,789	10	10	3,849	0	0
14 Irukkumadai	667	13	3	156	3	4	511	9	11
15 Nayinapettai	2,908	8	8	1,012	9	7	1,895	15	1
16 A. Edurmarichan Puliayangulam	21	15	8				21	15	8
17 Devasthanam Edumarichan Puliayangulam	69	7	10	69	7	10			
18 Madapuram	8,920	6	11	5,004	7	5	3,915	15	6
19 Theli	1,348	13	4	206	5	11	1,142	7	5
20 Manjalkudi	721	0	5	181	15	9	539	0	8
21 D. Sannathi Ullur	1,640	5	11	1,539	4	6	101	1	5
22 Angadi mangalam	175	0	0	175	0	0			
23 Chattram Fuvandi	2	0	0	2	0	0			
24 Thappaliyendal	424	14	1	141	1	10	283	12	3
25 Chattram Sannadi Ullur	174	7	1	153	5	7	21	1	6
26 Manalur	1,955	4	4	4,513	14	2	2,441	6	2
27 Kalukerkadai	2,719	9	8	1,726	14	5	992	11	3
28 Athikarai	2,086	12	3	1,189	10	8	897	1	7
29 Agaram	1,623	5	2	360	13	8	1,262	7	6
30 Mannarendal Pudukkulam	68	4	4	68	4	2	0	0	2

* No cultivation.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance—cont.

TIRUPPUVANAM TALUK—cont.

Serial number and name of village.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
31 Idayankulam	240	13	5	8	6	9	232	6	8
32 Vullur	4,947	6	5	1,638	10	7	3,308	11	10
33 Orusirangamada	1,787	8	4	547	14	7	1,239	9	9
34 Mangudi	2,636	15	4	194	14	8	2,442	0	8
35 Vaikkangudi	673	6	6	185	13	11	487	8	7
36 Kaliyandur	3,559	7	11	1,176	0	6	2,383	7	5
37 Sottathatti	3,204	11	5	819	10	6	2,385	0	11
38 Kiladi (Ayan)	2,867	10	10	2,052	8	9	815	2	1
39 Kaluvankulam	1,758	8	9	1,349	5	5	409	3	4
40 Sayanapuram	1,595	9	4	676	6	6	919	2	10
41 Pirakudi	1,421	15	5	1,091	11	4	330	4	1
42 Pottapalayam	1,426	11	8	612	7	10	814	3	10
43 Elandakulam	1,027	4	4	858	7	5	168	12	11
44 Thinnaneri	504	15	7	159	1	10	345	13	9
45 Cholavandan	38	10	4	27	4	4	11	6	0
46 Karisalkulam	846	14	0	846	14	0	..	..	..
47 Neerethan	236	15	2	113	6	8	123	8	6
48 Vadakara	18	10	7	..	..	..	18	10	7
49 Samayanallur	29	1	0	13	3	3	15	13	9
50 Paravai	13	0	3	8	4	2	4	12	1
51 Kochadai	20	1	7	20	1	7	..	..	..
52 Kiladi (Devasthanam)	140	0	9	140	0	9	..	..	..
53 Echaneri	4	14	10	..	..	..	4	14	10
54 Seeramangalam	556	5	9	325	6	7	230	15	2
55 Anuppanadi	35	6	11	12	15	1	22	7	10
56 Kallumadai	1,125	6	2	844	5	6	281	0	8
57 Maruthangulam	1,370	9	7	542	8	6	828	14	10
58 Kalathur	1,223	10	5	784	8	6	439	1	11
59 S. Nangur	1,562	12	10	836	4	2	726	8	8
60 Pumbidagai	994	8	11	704	8	0	290	0	11
61 Kottangulam	57	13	5	9	7	1	48	6	4
62 Odaijanjirangulam	37	9	3	..	..	..	37	9	3
63 Marakulam	93	4	8	8	6	8	84	14	0
64 Velampettai	582	3	0	218	3	9	363	15	3
65 Peekulam	212	5	11	119	8	2	92	13	9
66 Karisalkulam	402	9	1	157	5	6	245	3	7
67 Perumanendal	95	9	7	25	3	2	70	6	5
68 Thamaraiikulam, etc.	47	5	8	..	..	..	47	5	8
69 Thambikalendal	116	1	9	4	12	0	111	5	9
70 Karuvakudi	38	13	1	31	5	6	7	7	7
71 Melarangiyam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72 Kilarangiyam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73 Thamaraiikulam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74 Veppangulam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 Sambakulam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Othuvarengulam	33	12	6	..	..	..	33	12	6
77 Nalvedangulam	5	0	0	5	0	0	..	..	..
78 Odathur	1,724	8	4	991	1	8	733	6	8
79 Siruvanur	912	14	4	737	0	7	175	13	9
80 Alathur	1,315	4	8	721	10	7	593	10	1
81 Pirangulam	633	13	3	255	9	3	378	4	0
82 Vagaiikulam	505	4	4	393	4	10	111	15	6
83 Nandukachi	365	0	8	66	3	7	298	13	1
84 Rettakulam	650	7	11	455	9	3	194	14	8
85 Arunagiri	958	11	8	704	0	8	254	11	0
86 Puliyangulam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Puvalur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88 Thiruvidanallur	7	11	3	..	..	..	7	11	3
89 Tachanendal	180	6	5	13	0	0	167	6	5
90 Palayanur	15,721	5	9	7,121	15	6	8,599	6	3
91 Kurundangulam	659	1	3	17	12	0	641	5	3
92 Viranendal	1,481	7	9	376	5	11	1,105	1	10
93 Sangangulam	52	3	5	41	3	5	11	0	0
94 Mukkulam	2,757	3	6	2,014	9	5	742	10	1
95 Eluvani	2,814	4	7	1,370	10	5	1,443	10	2
96 Alagapuri	2,378	14	0	1,016	12	9	1,362	1	3
97 M. Pudukulam	748	15	7	353	5	5	395	10	2
98 Undurumi Kidakulam	1,817	2	8	1,434	0	3	383	2	5
99 Thuvarapathi	522	9	0	306	0	0	216	9	0
100 Kuravakulam	1,211	14	2	658	13	7	553	0	7
101 Kattalangulam	49	6	5	20	0	0	29	6	5
102 Ayan Pappankulam	8	1	5	..	..	..	8	1	5
103 Kundukulam	1,887	10	6	721	1	3	1,166	9	3
104 Vandavasi	97	1	9	32	12	7	64	5	2
105 V. Pudukulam	342	0	3	60	10	6	281	5	9
106 Ayakulam	28	10	9	4	0	0	24	10	9
107 Pulvaikarai	4,169	5	9	3,280	12	0	888	9	9
108 Erumaikulam	1,155	6	2	788	8	8	366	13	6
109 Surangulam	722	7	11	570	7	8	152	0	3
110 Pillayarkulam	1,481	12	10	1,267	9	9	214	3	1
111 Kottaiakarai	828	7	3	439	11	3	388	12	0
112 Nedungulam	543	2	9	164	9	11	378	8	10
113 Thimmapuram	1,826	8	6	913	10	6	912	14	0
114 Meetharendal	39	3	3	3	10	2	35	9	1
115 Sennavelpalem	426	0	8	189	8	10	236	7	10
116 Avarangulam	25	8	9	..	..	..	25	8	9

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance—cont.

TIRUPPUVANAM TALUK—cont.

Serial number and name of village.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
117 Muniyanendal	88	12	10	50	4	2	38	8	8
118 Mallokottai	82	6	10	61	14	6	20	8	4
119 Rakkangulam	469	10	5	56	13	11	412	12	6
120 Komberiyendal	314	6	2	32	5	6	282	0	8
121 Aviyur	3,006	6	9	1,833	9	3	1,173	13	6
122 Siganendal	389	0	4	226	0	10	162	15	6
123 Thoduvampatti	538	5	10	191	3	1	347	2	9
124 Kadambangulam	439	2	3	197	2	8	241	15	7
125 Uppilikundu	1,177	7	5	419	14	4	757	9	1
126 Kurandj	3,913	1	3	3,015	10	9	897	6	6
127 Arasakulam	2,491	15	8	1,392	0	11	1,099	14	9
128 Mangalam	564	15	1	357	9	7	207	5	6
129 Allarendal	454	12	10	172	11	11	282	0	11
130 Pullur	354	0	11	171	14	4	182	2	7
131 Maniyapillai	521	10	11	58	5	10	463	5	1
132 Tiruvirundapuram	539	11	9	112	10	10	427	0	11
133 Kurukkulam	116	15	11	..	..	..	116	15	11
134 Idayankulam Taraganendal	138	0	3	138	0	3	..	..	..
135 Pichampatti Puliyankulam	48	9	6	30	14	3	17	11	3
136 V. Nangur	4,440	7	7	1,779	7	4	2,661	0	3
137 Sirambur	330	3	4	239	8	8	90	10	8
138 Nalvedangulam	70	4	5	4	4	3	66	0	2
139 Lapathiyendal	2	13	6	0	8	0	2	5	6
140 Periyasirambur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141 Amaipirakki	734	8	5	303	4	8	431	3	9
142 Pallavarendal	1048	11	6	475	0	10	573	10	8
143 Pappanam	4,059	8	10	1,469	7	9	2,590	1	1
144 Arasappanendal	428	7	11	112	0	9	316	7	2
145 Kambikudi	12,377	5	9	6,645	3	11	5,732	1	10
146 Kallupatti	717	0	10	566	8	1	150	8	9
147 Ariyanendal	389	7	0	379	5	11	10	1	1
148 Ovarkulam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149 Melapanaivetti	6	2	1	2	10	2	3	7	11
150 Kilapanaivetti	0	13	9	0	9	0	0	4	9
151 Mukkudi	2,716	5	10	790	7	2	1,925	14	8
152 Vadugangulam	1,399	6	4	557	3	9	842	2	7
153 Singulam	1,075	0	11	247	14	1	827	2	10
154 Kanjirangulam	1,901	12	9	1,277	11	6	624	1	3
155 Karungalakudi	955	2	0	363	0	2	592	1	10
156 Thiralikalkovil	116	6	11	..	..	..	116	6	11
157 Mullidai	223	9	5	67	9	6	155	15	11
158 Surampatti	42	10	1	20	0	0	22	10	1
159 Musittakurichi	1,741	5	6	1,254	9	8	486	11	10
160 Naganendal	654	15	2	301	10	7	353	4	7
161 Pethanendal	968	8	2	483	6	4	485	1	10
162 Kilakallangulam	473	10	6	221	15	6	251	11	0
163 Madichanendal	186	5	10	112	2	2	74	3	8
164 Melakallangulam	2,149	5	3	699	5	5	1,449	15	10
165 K. Alangulam	1,461	4	0	839	7	1	621	12	11
166 Maragathavalli	613	10	6	409	4	10	204	5	8
167 Desiganendal	853	14	6	604	0	4	249	14	2
168 Nayar Puliyankulam	95	11	8	50	0	0	45	11	8
169 North Tiruppachethi	4,873	0	0	4,873	0	0	..	..	..
170 South Tiruppachethi	2,683	0	0	2,683	0	0	..	..	..
171 Sembarayanendal	115	0	0	115	0	0	..	..	..
172 Devasathanam Tiruppachethi	685	0	0	685	0	0	..	..	..
173 Kothangulam	1,509	0	0	1,509	0	0	..	..	..
174 Saluppanodai	206	0	0	206	0	0	..	..	..
175 T. Alangulam	917	0	0	917	0	0	..	..	..
176 Kilachorikulam	532	0	0	532	0	0	..	..	..
177 Pichaiyillaiyendal	311	0	0	311	0	0	..	..	..
178 Piramanur	4,083	0	0	4,083	0	0	..	..	..
179 Piramanur Ulkadai	195	0	0	195	0	0	..	..	..
180 Piramanur Darmasanam	287	0	0	287	0	0	..	..	..
181 Sembarayanendal	59	0	0	59	0	0	..	..	..
182 Pichaiyillaiyendal	11	0	0	11	0	0	..	..	..
183 Kilachorikkulam	34	0	0	34	0	0	..	..	..

Memorandum by the Mittadar, Thirumalainaickenpudukudi Mitta (Camp Palamcottah), dated 7th January 1938.

திருமலை நாயக்கன் புதுக்குடி மிட்டா ஜமீன் கிராமம்.

திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா.

சங்கரநயினர்கோவில் தாலுகா.

சென்னை சட்டசபை பார்லிமெண்டுக் கமிட்டியார் அவர்கள் கேட்டிருக்கும் பாயிண்டுகளுக்கு ஸ்டேட்மெண்டு :—

1. இந்த மிட்டாவிலுள்ள நெம்பர் நிலங்கள் 1289-ம் பசலிவரை வாரப்படத்து நிலங்களாக இருந்து வந்தது. அதர்க்குப்பின் அநேக நிலங்கள் வாயிதாக்குரிப்பிட்டு தர்க்காலக்கட்டுக்குத்தன யாகவும் சொர்ப்ப நிலங்கள்மட்டும் வாரப்பிரிவு நிலங்களாகவும் 1323-ம் பசலிவரை இருந்து வந்தது. அதை மாற்றி 1324-ம் பசலி முதல் ஷே நிலங்களில் எத்தனை போகம்பயிர் சாகுபடி

செய்தாலும் என்ன மாகூல் சாகுபடி செய்தாலும் அதற்கு சாஸ்பதமான தீர்வை யேர்ப்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று குடிகள் மீட்டாதாரவர்களிடம் கேட்டுக்கொண்டதின்பேரில் அவர்களும் சம்மதித்து இருவர்களும் ஒன்றுசேர்ந்து நீர்ப்பாசனங்களைக் கவனித்தும் நிலத்தின் தாரதம்மியங்களைக் கவனித்தும் அந்தந்த நிலங்களுக்கு தக்காப்போல் சாஸ்பதமான தீர்வை விதித்து ஷே தீர்வையை வருஷந்தோறும் நிரூபிசேபனையாய் செலுத்திவரவேண்டுமென்று ரிஜிஸ்டர் தஸ்தாவேஜுகள் முடித்து அந்தப்படி குடிகள் மீட்டாதாரவர்களுக்கு தீர்வை செலுத்திவருகிறார்கள்.

குளங்களின் பெயர்.	விஸ்தீர்னம்.	குளத்தின் ஆவரேஜூ தீர்வை ரேட் எக்கர் 1 க்கு		
		ஏ. செ.	ரூ.	அ. பை.
(1) பெரியசடையனேரிகுளம்	418-72	11	2	0
(2) சின்னச்சடையனேரி	83-44	5	11	10
(3) காஞ்சரபத்திக்குளம்	70-46	14	11	9
(4) சமுத்திரம்குளம்	161-27	12	10	8
(5) கருப்பங்குளம்	96-36	9	11	10
(6) கட்டகளக்குளம்	57-88	6	10	8
(7) சொக்கன்பேரிக்குளம்	46-42	7	11	5
(8) தாதன்பட்டிக்குளம்	24-12	7	8	0
(9) சூரியநாராயணப்பேரி	26-43	6	14	0
(10) தொண்டமன்றார்குளம்	52-06	5	8	3
(11) சப்போடைக்கால்	6-27	12	5	8
ஆக மொத்தம்	1,043-43			

2. கவர்ண்மெண்டிலிருந்து அப்போதைக்கப்போது ஏற்படுத்தும் செஸ்களில் பாதி குடிகளிடம் வசூல்செய்தும் பாதி மீட்டாதாரவர்கள் சொந்தத்திலிருந்தும் செலுத்திவரப்படுகிறது.

3. இந்தக் கிராமத்தில் பெரியசடையனேரிக்குளம் சின்னச்சடையனேரிக்குளம் இந்தக்குளங்களுக்கு கோட்டைமலை ஆறு, வாழைமலை ஆறு இவைகளிலிருந்து தண்ணீர் வருகிறது. காஞ்சரபத்திக்குளம், சமுத்திரம்குளம், கருப்பங்குளம், கட்டகளக்குளம், சொக்கன்பேரிக்குளம் இந்தக்குளங்களுக்கு வாழைமலை ஆற்றிலிருந்து தண்ணீர் வருகிறது. தாதன்பட்டிக்குளம், சூரியநாராயணப்பேரிக்குளம் இந்தக்குளங்களுக்கு சொக்கம்பட்டி ஜமீன் கர்ப்பக நாகுமுந்தல் மலை ஓடைகளிலிருந்தும் மானாமாரி ஓடைகளிலிருந்தும் தண்ணீர் வருகிறது. தொண்டமன்றார் குளத்துக்கு மலையிலிருந்து வரப்பட்ட ஓடைகளிலிருந்து தண்ணீர் வருகிறது சம்போடைக்கால் பாசனத்துக்கு கோட்டைமலை ஆற்று தண்ணீர்பாய்கிறது. குளங்களின் ஸ்திதிகளை கவனித்து அதற்கு தக்கபடி மராமத்துகளும் கால்வாய்களில் வருஷந்தோறும் செய்யவேண்டிய மராமத்துகளும் மீட்டாதாரவர்களால் ஒவ்வொரு குளத்திலிருந்து கிடைக்கிற வரும்படியிலிருந்து சமாராக 10-ல் 1-பங்குவரை செலவு செய்து வரப்படுகிறது. கண்மாய் நீர்ப்பிட்டி நிலத்திலிருந்து 68 செண்டு நிலம் மட்டும் சாகுபடிக்கு மாற்றிக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

4. 1908-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து புரம்போக்கு நிலங்கள் ஒன்றும் சாகுபடிக்கு மாற்றப்படவில்லை.

5. ஜமீன் மானியூல்படி 1-ம் நம்பர் கணக்கும் அயன் 10-ம் நம்பர் கணக்கை அனுசரித்து. புள்ளித்தீர்வைக்கணக்கும் மற்றும் அயன் கணக்குகளை அனுசரித்தும் பணவசூல் கணக்குகளும் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

6. இந்த மீட்டாவில் (1) திருபவ நாயக்கன் புதுக்குடிக்கிராமம், (2) மஜுரா அய்யபுரம் கிராமம். இந்த இரண்டு கிராமங்களுக்கும் தனித்தனி கணக்கு கிடையாது. ஒரே மொத்தமாய் கணக்கு வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1346-ம் பசலிக்கு மொத்தம் டிமாண்டு ரூ. 14,328-3-8. ஷே துகை பூரவும் வசூலாய் வருகிறது.

7. பட்டாதாரர்கள் நஞ்சை நிலங்களை சிலர் சொந்தமாய் சாகுபடி செய்கிறார்கள். சிலர் பயிர் சாகுபடிக்கு சமுசாரிகளுக்கு அடைத்து நிலத்தின் நைப்பு திப்புகளை கவனித்து சில இடங்களில் மாகூலை மேல்வாரத்துக்கு 3 பங்கும் குடிவாரத்துக்கு 1 பங்கும் சிலயிடங்களில் மேல்வாரத்துக்கு இரு பங்கும் குடிவாரத்துக்கு ஒரு பங்கும் சிலயிடங்களில் மேல்வாரத்துக்குப் பாதியும் குடிவாரத்துக்கு பாதியுமாகவும் பிரித்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். சிலர் பாட்டத்துக்கு அடைத்து நிலத்தின் நைப்பு திப்புகளை கவனித்து ஒரு கோட்டை விரைப்பாடு அதாவது 1 ஏக்கர் 62 செண்டு நிலத்துக்கு நெல் சுமார் 5 கோட்டை முதல் 10 கோட்டைவரை மேல்வாரத்துக்கு கொடுக்கும்படி பாட்டத்துக்கு அடைக்கிறார்கள்.

8. இந்த மீட்டாவில் இல்லை.

9. இந்த மீட்டாவில் பாரெஸ்டு 1,615 ஏக்கர் வரையிருக்கிறது. ஷே பாரெஸ்டை இருபங்காக பிரித்து ஒரு பங்கை 6 பாகங்களாகவைத்து வருஷந்தோறும் ஒரு பாகத்தை வெட்டிக்கொள்ளும்படி மீட்டாதாரவர்களால் கட்டுக்குத்தகைக்கு விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது முடிந்தபின் மறு பங்கை இதே மாதிரி பாகம் வைத்து கட்டுக்குத்தகைக்கு விடப்படுகிறது. கட்டுக்குத்தகை யெடுத்து அந்தந்த வருஷம் வெட்டுகிற காட்டில் மட்டும் பலசாதி மரங்களில் பட்டாதாரர்களுக்கு மட்டும் விபசாயத்துக்குரிய உள் வேத்தினம் குளை முதலிய சாமான்களுக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு வாரமும் வியாழக்கிழமை தோறும் தலைச்

சுமை படுகை விறகு யெடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கும் மிட்டாதாரவர்களிடம் இனும் பெர்மிட் வாங்கி யெடுத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். ஷே கட்டுக்குத்தகையில் ஷே இனும் பாஸ் நீங்கலாக கட்டுக்குத்தகைக்கு விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வெட்டுகிற பாகம் தவிர மற்ற பாரெஸ்டுயிடங்களில் யாரும் பிரவேசிக்கக்கூடாது. கட்டுக்குத்தகைதார் மற்றக்காலங்களில் தலைச்சுமை விரகுக்கு சுமை 1-க்கு அரை அணு முதல் 1 அணுவரை தீர்வை வசூல் செய்கிறார்கள். பாரெஸ்டு சுப்பு. தவிர மற்ற யிடங்களில் ஆடு மாடுகள் மேய்வதற்கு மாடுகளுக்கு உருப்படி 1-க்கு 4 அணுவும் ஆடுகளுக்கு உருப்படி 1-க்கு ரூ. 0-1-6 தீர்வையும் வசூலிக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது.

10. பண்ணை நிலங்கள் இல்லை.

11. சர்வே செய்யப்படவில்லை. பைமாஸ் ஆயக்கட்டு வழுகு கணக்குப்படி கணக்குகள் சரியாய் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

இந்த மிட்டாவை 1882-ம் வருஷத்தில் அ. ராமசாமி செட்டியார் இடமிருந்து திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா, ரேமான் கத்தோலிக் மீஷியனுக்காக சுப்பீரியர் ரெவரெண்டு எல். வொடியர் சுவாமியவர்களால் கிரையத்துக்கு வாங்கப்பட்டது.

Memorandum by the Zamindar of Jothilnayakanur.

மதுரை ஜில்லா, திருமங்கலம் தாலூகா, ஜோத்தில்நாயக்கனூர் ஜமீன்தார் குருநாதசாமி ஜோத்தில் நாயக்கரவர்கள் எழுதலான ஸ்டேட்மெண்டு.

சமூகம் ஆபீஸ் கான்பிடென்ஷியல் நெ. 74/37 G, 1937-ம்(ரூ) டிசம்பர்மீ 8உ யுள்ள உத்திரவுக்கு நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிற பதில் விபரமாவது.

1. புஞ்சை விஸ்தீர்ணம் குளி 1-க்கு அதாவது 60 செண்டு நிலத்திற்கு அடியில்கண்ட தாரணை வீதம் தீர்வை அனுஷ்டானத்திலிருந்து வசூலிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. எவ்வித புஞ்சை பயிர் சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டாலும் கீழ்கண்ட தீர்வை அனுஷ்டானத்திலிருந்து வருகிறது. சாகுபடிக்கு வசதி மழை ஜலம்.

		ரூ. அ. பை.
(a) புஞ்சை, குளி 1-க்கு	மணல் 1 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 4-க்கு	0 13 7
	ஷே மணல் 2 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 3½-க்கு	0 11 10
	ஷே மணல் 3 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 3-க்கு	0 10 2
(b) புஞ்சை, குளி 1-க்கு	சரணை 1 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 3½-க்கு	0 11 10
	ஷே சரணை 2 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 3-க்கு	0 10 2
	ஷே சரணை 3 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 2½-க்கு	0 8 5
(c) புஞ்சை, குளி 1-க்கு	களர் 1 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 3-க்கு	0 10 2
	ஷே களர் 2 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 2½-க்கு	0 8 5
	ஷே களர் 3 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 2-க்கு	0 6 9
(d) புஞ்சை, குளி 1-க்கு	படுகை 1 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 5-க்கு	1 1 0
	ஷே படுகை 2 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 4½-க்கு	0 15 3
	ஷே படுகை 3 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 4-க்கு	0 13 7
(e) புஞ்சை, குளி 1-க்கு	கரிசல் 1 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 6-க்கு	1 4 4
	ஷே கரிசல் 2 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 5½-க்கு	1 2 8
	ஷே கரிசல் 3 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 5-க்கு	1 1 0

கீழ்கண்ட தீர்வை வீதம் காணி 1-க்கு அதாவது 135 செண்டு உள்ள நஞ்சை கண்மாய் பாசன நிலத்திற்கு அடியிற்கண்ட தீர்வை ஏற்பட்டு அனுஷ்டானத்திலிருந்து வருகிறது.

(a) நஞ்சை, காணி 1-க்கு	படுகை 1 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 30-க்கு	6 5 11
	ஷே படுகை 2 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 26-க்கு	5 8 4
(b) நஞ்சை, காணி 1-க்கு	கரிசல் 1 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 30-க்கு	6 5 11
	ஷே கரிசல் 2 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 22½-க்கு	4 12 3
	ஷே கரிசல் 3 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 18-க்கு	3 13 1
(c) நஞ்சை, காணி 1-க்கு	களர் 1 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 12½-க்கு	2 10 5
	ஷே களர் 2 தரம் தீர்வை பணம் 10-க்கு	2 1 10

தானிய ரூபமாக தீர்வை வசூலிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. மேல்கண்ட தீர்வை வீதங்கள் ஞாபகத்திற்கு எட்டாத வெகு காலமாய் அனுஷ்டானத்திலிருந்து வருகிறது.

2. இந்த ஜெமீனில் பட்டாதாரர்கள் செலுத்துகிற தீர்வைக்கு ரூபாய் ஒன்றுக்கு லாண்டு சென்னை 9 வீதமும் வித்தியாவாரி ரூபாய் ஒன்றுக்கு 2½ பை வீதமும் விதித்து வசூலாகி வருகிறது.

3. ஜோத்தில்நாயக்கனூர் ஜமீன் எஸ்டேட்டில் ஒரு கண்மாய் இருக்கிறது. அதன் கண்மாய்கரை, மடை வகையறு நல்ல நிலமையில் இருக்கிறது. ஷே கண்மாய் சிறு கண்மாயானபடியால் அப்போதைக்கப்போது ஜமீன்தாரவர்களால் செய்யப்படவேண்டிய ரிப்பேர் பாதுகாப்பை ஜமீன்தார் நேரில் ஆள் விட்டு வேலை செய்து ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்பட்டுவருகிறது. ஷே சிலவு சராசரி வருஷம் ஒன்றுக்கு சுமார் ரூ. 35-0-0, முப்பத்தி ஐந்து ரூபாய் சிலவாகும். ஷே கண்மாய் நீர்ப்பிடி (அடித்தரை) நிலத்தை சாகுபடிக்கு ஒருவருக்கும் விடப்படுவதில்லை.

4. ஜோத்தில்நாயக்கனூர் ஜமீனில் 1908-ம்(ரூ)த்திலிருந்து புஞ்சை, குளி 85—12—2 என்பதில் ஐந்தாண்டுகளாகும் அரை வீசம் குளி நிலம் தருசிலிருந்து விவசாயத்திற்கு விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நஞ்சையில் தருசிலிருந்து காணி 0—4—1 காலும் கால்வீசம் விவசாயத்திற்கு விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

5. கிராம அடங்கல், சிட்டா, 6 நெ. கணக்கு பட்டியம் பேரிஸ்த்து, வரியேடு, தண்டல், ரொக்க விரச வகையறாவும் வைக்கப்பட்டு கணக்கெடுத்துவரப்படுகிறது.

6. ஜோதில்நாயக்கனூர் எஸ்டேட்டுக்குச் சேர்ந்த நெ. 1 ஜோதில் நாயக்கனூர் கிராமத்தில் ஜமீன் பண்ணை தவிர டிமாண்டு ரூ. 1,089-13-5. ஷே கிராமத்தில் வசூல் ரூ. 1,043-9-7. ஷே ஜமீன் நெ. 2 எறுமாற்பட்டி கிராமத்தில் பண்ணை தவிர டிமாண்டு ரூ. 1,071-10-1. ஷே கிராம வசூல் ரூ. 1,025-8-1.

7. இந்த ஜெமீன் பட்டாதாரர்கள் தாங்களே தங்கள் நிலங்களை சொந்த சாகுபடி செய்கிறார்கள். குத்தகைக்கு விடுவதில்லை. ஏதாவது சில பட்டாதாரர்கள் தங்கள் நஞ்சை புஞ்சையை வாரத்திற்கு விடுவார்கள். அதன் மகசூலில் பாதி பட்டாதாரர்களுக்கு கிடைக்கும்.

8. எஸ்டேட்டுள்ளிருக்கிற செட்டிலானதும் கவர்ன்மெண்டாரூல் சர்வே செய்யப்பட்டு அடித்தளி சர்வே நம்பர் ஏற்படுத்தி கவர்ன்மெண்டாரூல் தீர்வை ஏற்படுத்தி கவர்ன்மெண்டார் தீர்வை வசூலித்துவருகிற கணக்கு மானியம், நாட்டாண்மை மானியம், காவல் மானியம் வகையறாவாக அடியில் கண்டபடி பலவிதமான தீர்வை வீதம் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள்.

ஜோதில்நாயக்கனூர் எஸ்டேட்டில் சர்வேயாகி செட்டிலான புஞ்சை—

		ரூ.	அ.	பை.
(a) புஞ்சை,	மானியம், மணல் 2 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..
	ஷே மணல் 3 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..
	ஷே மணல் 3 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..
	ஷே மணல் 3 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..
(b) புஞ்சை,	மானியம், கரிசல் 2 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..
	ஷே கரிசல் 3 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..
	ஷே கரிசல் 3 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..
	ஷே கரிசல் 3 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..
	ஷே கரிசல் 3 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..
(c) புஞ்சை,	மானியம், படுகை 2 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..
	ஷே படுகை 3 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..
(d) புஞ்சை,	மானியம், களர் 1 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..

கவர்ன்மெண்டார் தீர்வை வசூலித்துவருகிற செட்டிலான சர்வேயான மானிய நஞ்சைக்கு அடியில் கண்ட தீர்வை வீதம் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள்.

ஜோதில்நாயக்கனூர் எஸ்டேட்டில்—

		ரூ.	அ.	பை.
(a) நஞ்சை,	கரிசல் 1 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..
	ஷே கரிசல் 2 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..
(b) நஞ்சை,	படுகை 1 தரம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை	..	..	..

9. ஜோதில்நாயக்கனூர் ஜமீன் மலை டாரஸ்ட்டு ரிசர்வ் செய்யப்பட்ட மலை விஸ்தீர்ணம் குளி 4,995—7—0 நாலாயிரத்தி தொளாயிரத்து தொண்ணூற்றி அஞ்சேகாலே முண்மர்காணி குளி (குளி 1-க்கு செண்டு 60 வீதம்) ரிசர்வ் இல்லாத மலை இல்லை. இந்த மலைகளின் சில்லரை மகசூல் (குளை, தரகு, பட்டவிறகு) குத்தகைக்கு விடப்பட்டுவருகிறது. ஷே குத்தகைதாரருக்கு தீர்வை கொடுத்து ஷே சாமான்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்கள். ஆடுகள் ஷே மலையில் மேய்ந்தால் துண்டத் திற்கு ஒரு ஆட்டுக்கிடாய் கொடுப்பார்கள். மாடுகள் மலைக்குப் போவதில்லை. கல், சாளை, பச்சை மரங்கள் ஜமீன் ஆபீசில் லைசன்ஸ் வாங்கி எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்கள்.

10. ஜமீன் பண்ணை நிலத்தின் விஸ்தீர்ணம் புஞ்சை, குளி 191—8—3. நஞ்சை காணி 12—5—2. இந்த பண்ணை நிலங்கள் புறத்தீர்மாய் வெருகாலமாய் இருந்துவருகிறது.

11. இந்த எஸ்டேட்டில் சொந்த சர்வேயாவது, அல்லது கவர்ன்மெண்டு சர்வேயாவது கிடை யாது. தவிரவும் இத்துடன், இந்த எஸ்டேட்டுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சன்னதனுடைய காப்பி ஒன்று அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன். இந்த எஸ்டேட்டு ரூபகத்திற்கெட்டாத வெரு காலத்திற்கு முன் உண்டானது. என் முன்னோர்களே இந்த ஊரைஸ்தாபித்து அவர் பெயரால் ஜோதில்நாயக்கனூர் என்று பெயர் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். மதுரை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஜமீன்தார்களில் பெரும்பாலும் நாயக்கர் என்ற வகுப்பார் பிரதானமாய் இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஜெமீன்கள் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்ட காலத்திலேயே இந்த ஜெமீனையும் என் முன்னோர்கள் ஸ்தாபித்து ஆண்டு வம்ச பரம்பரை பாத்தியதையாய் “இம்பார்ட்ட யின்” எஸ்டேட் வாரீஸ் பாத்தியதைப்படி ஆண்டு அனுபவித்து வருகிறேன்.

மேல்கண்ட விபரங்கள் யாவையும் நான் பூர்ண கவனம் செலுத்தி எழுதியிருக்கிறேனென்ற விபரம் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar, or Deed of Permanent Property, granted by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, on behalf of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

To Muthuswamy Jothilanaiker Zamindar of Jothilanaikenur.

Whereas for a long series of years your Estate of Jothilanaikenur, consisting of villages herein after named, has been held on a terminable tenure by yourself and your predecessors, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on you a permanent property in it, it is hereby declared that the assessment of your estate has been fixed from the com-

mencement of fasli 1281 at the annual sum of Rs. 1,070-3-11 which said sum of Rs. 1,070-3-11 shall be, and is hereby accordingly declared by this Sunnud to be the permanent annual Jumma of your estate, payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate Kistbundy signed by you.

2. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your estate is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture of sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the Sayer, or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the Abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal or professional, as well as of those from Markets, Fairs, and Bazaars; exclusive of Lakhraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent, unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your estate); and exclusive of all lands and roosooms heretofore appropriated to the support of Village and Police Establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

3. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed; the remissions which may have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season shall now cease and never be revived, and if you should fail to discharge your engagements, your estate and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of your failure, and as often as you shall fail to pay the amount of your permanent assessment according to the monthly instalments set forth in your kistbundy hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by you shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a Sunnudi-i-Milkeat Istimrar or other similar instrument, by the Madras Act Number Two of 1864, entitled an Act to consolidate the Laws for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Madras Presidency, or by any law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper, either by sale, gift, or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your estate, such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the Courts and officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Mahomedan or the Hindu Laws, or to the regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gifts, or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor shall such transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire estate previously to such transfer, but your whole estate shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of your estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature, or in the event of the transfer of any part of your estate by gifts, sale, or otherwise you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire estate and of the portion of your estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent Jumma on your estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate; so that, if the accounts to be furnished by you shall be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed Jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the estate.

7. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 6th article of this Sunnud, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your estate when required by the Collector, you shall support to the regular and established number of curnums in the several villages of your estate. The curnums shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, or the order of an Officer of Government, as may be determined by law. In the event of your having, or of your under-farmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of

complaint against the curnum of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute, at your own peril, a suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such curnum to trial and punishment; but in the event of your dispossessing a curnum of his office without such previous regular process, or without the order of a competent officer of the Government, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any Court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a curnum may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, you shall in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of curnum; but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

8. You shall aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions; and you shall inquire and give notice to the Magistrate or all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in your estate.

9. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots for a rent either in money or in kind, and shall, within a reasonable time, grant to each ryot a puttah or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every condition of the engagement, and you shall grant or cause to be granted; regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your Cabooleat, you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers or ryots for the puttahs and receipts abovementioned, you shall be liable to be sued in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by such Court to the complainant.

10. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations, to render allegiance to the British Government and to obey all the Laws and Regulations which are now, or may be hereafter in force in British India, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the Estate of Zothilanaikenur.

11. List of villages composing the estate of Zothilanaikenur.

1. Zothilanaikenur.
2. Yeramarpatti.

Given in Fort Saint George this seventh day of November 1871 by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council on behalf of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(Signed) Napur.

(True copy)

OURDNATHASWAMI JOTHIL NAYAKAR,
Zamindar.

**Memorandum by the Zamindar of Idaiyakottai, Madura district, dated
30th January 1938.**

1. In this zamin cash rent is in vogue from time immemorial and the rates of rent have been fixed during the time of settlement of Dindigul Palayams with reference to the quality and fertility of the soil of each field taking into account the number and nature of crops grown on garden lands and the same rates still continue without any change or dispute between both tenants and landholder. For a second crop grown on a single crop wet half of the taram wet assessment is fixed. Peishkash has been fixed on the basis of the above rates of rent. A kind reference is solicited to the Madura District Gazetteer which will throw more light as to how the rates of rent were fixed. Volume I of the Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the Parliament may also be kindly perused. Vide statement No. 1 enclosed.

2. No customary fee other than the rent is collected from the ryots.
3. Vide statement No. 2.
4. 884 acres, 33 cents.

5. Vide statement No. 3.
6. Vide statement No. 4.
7. Vide statement No. 5.
8. Vide statement No. 6.
9. Vide statement No. 7.
10. Vide statement No. 8.

11. Asmoish survey has been made in fasli 1316 when this zamin was under the management of Court of Wards. Plotted Field measurement books, key maps, and land registers then prepared, are kept up.

General.

I enclose herewith a copy of my SANNAD-I-MILKIYAT ISTIMRAR granted by the Government in the year 1871, duly signed by me.

2. My zamin has been impartible one from time immemorial and is also included in the schedule of Act II of 1904, and I am a direct decendant and the zamin has been in possession from the time of my forefathers for over four centuries past. As regards the historical documents and titles, I solicit a kind reference to the old Hindubi and Kanarese records that will be available with the Government. I assumed charge of may zamindari from the management of Court of Wards in the year 1909. The estate is being administered with the hearty co-operation of my tenants without any suits being filed either by the estate or by the ryots ever since the date of my assumption.

[Illegible],
Zamindar.

QUESTION No. 1.

Statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in villages in the estate of Idaiyakottai, Madura district.

Wet (tanks).			Garden (wells).			Dry (manavari).		
Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.		Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.		Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.	
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	
6 Panams	2 2 0		2 Panams	0 11 7		1 Panam	0 5 10	
7½	2 11 5		4	1 7 1		2	0 11 7	
10	3 9 10		6	2 2 9		3	1 1 4	
12½	4 8 5		8	2 14 3		4	1 7 1	
Per kull.		10	Per kull.	3 9 10		5	1 12 11	
		Per kull.				Per kull.		

Note.—One Panam is equal to Rs. 0-3-4 per kull and one kull is equal to 59 cents.

Whether rent is paid in kind or in cash.	Nature and number of crops raised on			Date since which the existing rates of rent have been in force and their prior history.	Whether the rent was enhanced and if so, when and how?
	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.		
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
If a cash from time immemorial.	Paddy Cholam. Ragi. Betels. Plantains. Turmeric. Sugarcane. Cotton, Etc.	Tobacco Cotton. Chillies. Cholam. Ragi. Thenai. Groundnut. Betels. Plantains. Turmeric. Brinjals. Onions. Sugarcane. Sweet root. Gingelly, Etc.	Cotton Groundnut. All grams. Cholam. Gingelly. Castor seeds. Samal. Varagu. Cumbu, Etc.	During the time of Settlement and from time immemorial.	Never enhanced. The rates fixed during the time of settlement continue without any change or dispute by both tenants and landholder.
	(Two crops a year.)	(Generally two crops and in some cases three crops a year.)	(One crop a year.)		

QUESTION No. 2.

Statement showing the number of tanks and their condition and extent of ayacut under them in the estate of Idaiyakottai, Madura district.

Name of tank.	Name of village in which the tank is situated.	Present condition.	Ayacut area.	Extent assigned in tank beds.	Amount spent for the improvement of tanks shown in column (1).		Remarks.
					RS.	A. P.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.	A. P.	
1 Appasamudram ..	Idaiyakottai.	Good	20'28	..	10,415	1 1	Sources from channel and Nankanji river streams anicut. (Wholly Private).
2 Pudukulam ..	Do.	..	94'34	..			
Channel from Nan- kanji river.	Do.	..	29'18	..			
3 Melakulam ..	Do.	..	19'61	3'28			
4 Ammachikulam ..	Do.	..	107'52	..	5,854	4 10	Tank formed originally several years ago by the zamindars. Ayacut lands belong to ryots and landholder. (Rainfed and streams). Do.
5 Periyakulam ..	Javvadupatti.	..	..	..	4,208	7 6	Do. Sources from channel by means of anicut. Devasthanam (rainfed and Jungle stream).
6 Senkulam ..	..	..	34'99	..			

QUESTION No. 3.

Statement showing the particulars of accounts kept for revenue administration in the estate of Idaiyakottai, Madura district.

In the office.	In the village.	System of accounting.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Treasury branch—		
<i>Treasury Branch</i>		
1 Daily receipt chitta.	1 Cultivation account.	1 Office cash accounts are checked daily and other accounts and registers are checked periodically, and Administration report is prepared every year. 2 Disposal system rules are being followed 3 Village accounts are fully checked during jamabandy. (Vide check memo. enclosed)
2 Treasury receipt chitta.	2 Adangal account.	
3 Disbursement register.	3 Inavali account.	
4 Demand collection and balance of kista register.	4 Pattayam-beriz account.	
5 Panna lease register.	5 No. 12 account.	
6 Forest lease register.	6 Sornadayam account.	
7 Investment register.	7 No. 16 Register.	
8 Acquittance roll.	8 Pattas and muchilikas.	
9 Pay bill register.	9 Thanda (13).	
	10 Bokka virasu (14).	
	11 Irusainama (15).	
<i>General Branch.</i>		
10 General current register.		
11 Petition register.		
12 Patta transfer register.		
13 Darghaat register.		
14 Disposal register.		
15 Land attachment register.		
16 Boughtin lands register.		
17 Record register.		
18 Casual leave register.		
19 Village officers mirasi register.		
20 Fine register (village officers).		
21 Immovable properties register.		
22 Arms register.		
23 Register of road trees.		
24 Movable attachment register.		
25 Despatch register.		
26 Court fee register.		
<i>Devasthanam.</i>		
27 Trust receipt chitta.		
28 Receipts and disbursement register.		
29 Trust lease register.		

QUESTION No. 4.

Statement showing the demand collection and balance of rent (kist) from each village in the estate of Idaiyakottai, Madura district.

Number and name of village. (1)	Fasli 1844.			Fasli 1845.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st January 1938.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st January 1938.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Idaiyakottai	3,402 8 7	3,137 9 4	264 10 8	3,460 10 2	3,031 11 0	428 15 2
Kallupatti	479 13 5	475 5 5	*4 8 0	479 8 9	466 0 7	13 3 2
Puliyamarathukottai	5,989 12 10	5,821 7 0**	168 5 1	5,985 8 9	5,637 3 9	348 5 0
Kethaliyurambu	3,680 3 2	3,569 12 1	110 7 1	3,699 14 8	3,506 2 4	193 12 4
Johipatti	2,957 8 7	2,852 1 3	105 7 4	2,058 10 3	2,989 1 9	164 8 6
Javvadupatti	4,652 7 1	4,458 0 4	194 6 9	4,659 13 1	4,338 13 10	320 15 3
Athappampatti	1,284 8 5	1,221 7 11	63 0 6	1,266 6 4	1,220 5 3	46 1 1
Kuthulippai	1,742 9 3	1,735 3 8	7 5 7	1,746 3 11	1,718 7 2	27 12 9
Vadipatti	2,903 7 11	2,848 11 4	* 54 12 7	2,941 2 8	2,761 15 6	179 3 2
Raghavanaickenpatti	365 15 7	359 12 3	6 3 4	395 5 4	361 15 7	33 5 9
Chinnakampatti	1,588 0 4	1,536 8 9	1 7 7	1,556 6 4	1,507 15 5	48 6 11
Naranappanaickenpatti	1,486 14 11	1,457 11 7	29 3 4	1,484 14 2	1,397 6 11	87 7 3
Valayapatti	1,532 9 11	1,482 2 1	50 7 10	1,532 8 8	1,419 6 0	113 2 8
Total	32,016 3 0	30,956 13 9	1,060 5 3	32,161 12 1	30,156 9 1	2,005 3 0

Number and name of village.	Fasli 1346.			Arrear till the end of fasli 1348 as it stood on 1st January 1938. (11)	Remarks. (12)
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st January 1938.		
	(8)	(9)	(10)		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Idaiyakottai	3,474 8 5	2,705 4 8	768 14 9	473 10 9	*Written off.
Kallupatti	482 4 2	461 9 6	30 10 8	..	(i) No interest is collected from the ryots on arrear of rent as a matter of grace.
Puliyamarathukottai	6,105 10 3	5,232 6 2	828 4 1	312 1 5	ii) No suits were filed against the tenants for the past two decades and more and vice versa.
Kethaliyurambu	3,720 14 4	3,231 15 1	438 15 3	135 9 9	(iii) Average number of cases in which holdings brought to sale is 10.
Johipatti	2,975 7 5	2,621 11 1	353 12 4	139 9 1	(iv) No movables were dis- trained ever since 1 assumed charge of my zamin.
Javvadupatti	4,701 13 0	4,085 3 8	616 0 4	255 6 10	
Athappampatti	1,278 9 9	1,188 15 4	89 10 5	..	
Kuthulippai	1,768 13 10	1,732 13 6	36 0 4	..	
Vadipatti	2,952 8 5	2,511 2 1	441 6 4	..	
Raghavanaickenpatti	400 3 4	355 7 4	44 12 0	..	
Chinnakampatti	1,597 14 3	1,514 1 10	83 12 5	..	
Naranappanaickenpatti	1,506 7 9	1,411 12 0	94 11 0	18 8 1	
Valayapatti	1,532 10 3	1,306 14 10	225 11 5	..	
Total	32,492 8 2	28,449 5 1	4,043 3 1	1,334 13 11	

QUESTION No. 5.

Statement showing the number of under-tenants and the amount realized by the pattadars by sub-letting their lands in the estate of Idaiyakottai, Madura district.

Number and name of village. (1)	Total number of pattadars. (2)	How many pattadars have sub-let. (3)	Wet (tanks).		Garden (wells).		Dry (manavari).	
			Number and nature of crops raised. (4)	Amount realised per acre by the pattadar by sub-letting. (5)	Number and nature of crops raised. (6)	Amount realised per acre by the pattadar by sub-letting. (7)	Number and nature of crops raised. (8)	Amount realised per acre by the pattadar by sub-letting. (9)
				RS.		RS.		RS.
Idaiyakottai	225	50	Paddy ..	30 to 40	Tobacco ..	35 to 70	Cotton ..	10 to 15
Kallupatti	54	2	Cholam.		Cotton.		Groundnut	
Puliyamarathukottai	286	9	Ragi.		Cholam.		All grams	
Kethaliyurambu	265	54	Betel.		Ragi		Cholam.	
Johipatti	208	22	Plantain.		Thenai.		Gingelly.	
Javvadupatti	227	45	Turmeric.		Groundnut.		Castor seeds.	
Athappampatti	84	21	Sugarcane		Betel.		Samai.	
Kuthulippai	73	18	Cotton.		Plantain.		Varagu.	
Vadipatti	134	17	Etc.		Turmeric.		Camba.	
Raghavanaickenpatti	27	6			Chillies.		etc	
Chinnakampatti	98	12	(Two crops a year).		Brijals.		(One crop a year)	
Naranappanaickenpatti	90	10			Onions.			
Valayapatti	90	12			Sweetroot.			
					Gingelly.			
					Sugarcane.			
					(Generally			
					two crops and in some			
					cases three crops a year.)			

QUESTION No. 6.

Statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in respect of enfranchised whole or minor Inam lands comprised in the villages of Idaiyakottai, Madura district.

Devadayam. (Rate per acre.)			Brahmadayam. (Rate per acre.)			Dharmadayam. (Rate per acre.)			Service Inams. (Rate per acre.)		
Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4 8 0	3 10 0	1 13 0	..	3 10 0	1 13 0	..	3 10 0	1 13 0	..	3 10 0	1 13 0

QUESTION No. 7.

Statement showing the extent of hill forests in the estate of Idaiyakottai, Madura district.

Number and name of village.	Name of hills.	Extent.	Grazing fees.		Other sundry forest fees, if any, with details.	Remarks.
			Cattle.	Rate per head per annum.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		ACRES.		RS. A. P.		
1 Idaiyakottai ..	Karumalai	60 18	Cow,	0 2 0	Fuel at 3 to 6 pies per head-load. Green leaves at 3 pies per head-load.	(i) Not reserved under the Act. Fuel and shrub jungle. (ii) Average income per year is Rs. 600. (iii) Average cost of establishment for conservancy of forests per year is Rs. 400. (iv) No cases were launched against the tenants for the past two decades and more under forest offences.
2 Kallupatti ..	Do.	177 95	bull,			
3 Puliyamarathukottai ..	Do.	500 0	etc. }			
4 Kethaiyurambu ..	Valkopukaradu ..	21 68	Sheep ..	0 1 0	Stones for building	
5 Jchipatti ..	Karumalai	267 35			As. 4 per cart-load.	
6 Javyadupatti ..	Mottai Karadu ..	9 92				
9 Vadipatti ..	1 Sengaradu	34 81				
	2 Karadi Kuttam ..	47 56				
	3 Perumalkoil Karadu	13 27				
	4 Attakaradu and	100 0				
	Selappan Karadu.					
11 Ohinnakkampatti.	1 Villi Karadu	14 75				
	2 Kannimar Malai ..	10 40				
	3 Mottai Karadu ..	5 31				
12 Valayapatti ..	Karumalai	606 81				
		1,869 99				

QUESTION No. 8.

Statement showing the extent of pannai lands (private lands) in the estate of Idaiyakottai, Madura district.

Number and name of village.	Name of Pannal.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Whether old or recent origin and the nature of acquisition.
		Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1 Idaiyakottai ..	Nandavanam Pannal.	..	525	171	Ancient from time immemorial. Tanks, channels, anicut, etc., formed and jungle lands reclaimed, wells sunk, and brought under cultivation by the zamini several hundred years past at a considerable cost and labour.
Do. ..	Ammachikulam Pannal.	1'62	..	1'16	
Do. ..	Periya Pannal ..	..	5'40	67'46
Do. ..	Kida Pannal .. ..	..	13'26	55'22
Do. ..	Melakulam Pannal ..	29'18	..	108'90	
Do. ..	Pudukulam Pannal ..	..	..	51'40
Do. ..	Anaiyaval Pannal ..	94'34	..	9'83	
Do. ..	Appasamudram Pannal.	20'28	4'74	65'39	
Do. ..	Chinna Pannal .. ..	..	2'53	6'38
4 Kethaiyurambu ..	Kethaiyurambu Pannal.	..	21'41	84'10	
5 Jchipatti ..	Therku Pannal .. ..	..	12'70	147'24
6 Javyadupatti ..	Periyakulam Pannal	41'64	..	..
12 Naranappanalekenpatti.	West Pannal .. ..	..	27'76	137'79
13 Valayapatti ..	Valayapatti Pannal ..	..	13'50	57'82

REMARKS.—Bought-in lands are not included in this statement.

Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar, or Deed of Permanent Property granted by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

To Muthuvenkidathiri Naicker, Zamindar of Edayacottai.

Whereas for a long series of years your Estate of Edayacottai, consisting of the villages hereinafter named, has been held on a terminable tenure by yourself and your predecessors, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on you a permanent property in it, it is hereby declared that the assessment of your estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1281 at the annual sum of Rs. 7,000 which said sum of rupees seven thousand shall be, and is hereby accordingly declared by this Sanad to be the permanent annual jumma of your estate, payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by you.

2. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your estate is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the sayer, or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the government reserves to itself; exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes personal and professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs, and bazaars; exclusive of lakheraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent, unchargeable by you, is included in the assets of your estate); and exclusive of all lands and roosooms heretofore appropriated to the support of village and police Establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

3. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed; the remissions which may have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season shall now cease and never be revived, and if you should fail to discharge your engagements, your estate and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of your failure, and as often as you shall fail to pay the amount of your permanent assessment according to the monthly instalments set forth in your kistbandi hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by you shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a Sanad-i-milkist istimrar or other similar instrument, by Madras Act Number Two of 1864, entitled an Act to consolidate the Laws for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Madras Presidency, or by any law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper, either by sale, gift, or otherwise your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your estate; such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the Courts and Officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws, or to the Regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift, or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect; nor shall such transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on your entire estate previously to such transfer, but your whole estate shall continue to be answerable for the total land-tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of your estate for the liquidation of arrears of assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature, or in the event of the transfer of any part of your estate by gift, sale, or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with the true and correct account of your entire estate and of the portion of the estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceeding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent jumma on

your estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate ; so that, if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of fixed Jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements your interest or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the estate.

7. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the sixth article of this Sanad, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your estate when required by the Collector you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your estate. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, or the order of an Officer of Government, as may be determined by law. In the event of your having, or of your under-farmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute, at your own peril, a suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment ; but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office, without such previous regular process, or without the order of a competent officer of Government, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any Court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, or the order of an Officer of Government, you shall, in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of the karnam ; but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

8 You shall aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions ; and you shall inquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in your estate.

9. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots for a rent either in money or in kind, and shall, within a reasonable time, grant to each ryot a patta or cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement, and you shall grant or cause to be granted, regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or, for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your kabuliyat, you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers or ryots for the pattas and receipts above mentioned, you shall be liable to be sued in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by such Court to the complaint.

10. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations, to render allegiance to the British Government, and to obey all the Laws and Regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named, the estate of Edayacottai.

11. List of villages compounding the estate of Edayacottai—

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Idaiyakottai. | 8. Chinnakkampatti. |
| 2. Kallupatti. | 9. Raghavanickenpatti. |
| 3. Jokipatti. | 10. Athappampatti. |
| 4. Kethaiyurambu. | 11. Vadipatti. |
| 5. Puliyamarathukottai. | 12. Kuthulippai. |
| 6. Valayapatti. | 13. Javvadupatti. |
| 7. Naranappanaickenpatti. | |

GIVEN IN FORT SAINT GEORGE this Seventh day of November 1871 by the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL on behalf of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Signed) _____.

JAMABANDI CHECK MEMORANDUM FOR THE VILLAGES OF
IDAIYAKOTTAI ZAMINDARI.

(By S. KOLANDAIVELU PILLAI, MANAGER)

Number and name of village :—

Fasli 13

No. I. Cultivation account.

1. Compare all the entries recorded in columns (1) to (8) of this account with those of columns (11) to (13) of the Adangal account and note the discrepancies, if any.
2. Check whether the total, entered against each month, is correct.
3. Check whether the karnam has submitted cultivation abstract to this office every month and note the undue delay, if any.

No. II. Adangal account.

1. Compare all the entries recorded in columns (1) to (7) with that of the land register and note the discrepancies, if any.
2. Check also with the last year's Adangal.
3. Check whether the calculation of assessment as per taram recorded in column (5) has been correctly made as per printed ready reckoner supplied to karnams.
4. Check whether the total area of the ayakut has been correctly entered as per Land Register.
5. See whether the abstract as detailed below has been written at the end of the account.
 - (a) Note the total extent of assessed waste not held on patta.
 - (b) The total extent of the above assigned on patta during the fasli.
 - (c) Remainder.

Total ayakut.	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS. A. P.
(Occupied area and assessment).		
	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS. A. P.
Wet
Garden
Dry
Pullu
Ekasal (Sivayjama)
Total ..	_____	_____
Zamin waste land not occupied by the ryots
Poramboke land not occupied by the ryots
Total ..	_____	_____
Grand total ..	_____	_____

6. See whether all zamin manibum lands have been correctly entered and note the omissions, if any.
7. See whether the extent has been duly entered to all poramboke fields.
8. See whether all fruit-bearing trees held on tree patta have been noted in the remarks column against each Pai No.
9. See that correct figures are duly furnished on the items noted below :—
 - (a) Total number of patta fields.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | Pullu. Dry. Government, dry. |
| Azmoished on the above { | By the Revenue Inspector. |
| | By the Manager. |
| (b) Total number of panni fields. | |
| Azmoished on the above { | By the Revenue Inspector. |
| | By the Manager. |
| (c) Total number of zamin. | |
| Poramboke fields. | |
| Azmoished on the above { | By the Revenue Inspector. |
| | By the Manager. |
| (d) Total number of zamin waste fields. | |
| Azmoished on the above { | By the Revenue Inspector. |
| | By the Manager. |
| (e) Total number on wells. | |
| Inspected on the above { | By the Revenue Inspector. |
| | By the Manager. |

(f) Total number of trees held on tree patta.

Inspected on the above { By the Revenue Inspector.
By the Manager.

Soranadhayam account.

1. See whether the account is correctly written in the form prescribed during the fasli 1323. Current fasli. Previous fasli.
Number. Tree-tax.

2. Compare the account with that of the last year.

Total number of trees held on patta.

(a) on the ryots holdings.

(b) on the porambokes.

(c) Total number and tree-tax.

No. X Inavali.

1. Check the entries recorded in columns 1 to 10 with that of the Adangal Account.

2. Compare the Inavali with that of the last fasli.

3. See if occupation of the ryots concerned has been duly noted against each individual.

4. See whether the calculation of cesses has been correctly made.

5. Compare with the Sornadhayam account.

6. See whether the names of all joint ryots have been duly entered with a note that they are alive or not.

7. Check whether the total demand of every patta has been correctly entered.

8. See whether the cesses in respect of Zamin manibam lands have been duly entered

9. See whether the index has been written, at the end of this account.

Bought-in-lands.

(a) Note the total number of cases, extent and assessment of lands bought in by the Estate for the arrear of rent. Number. Extent. Assessment.

(b) Disposal on the above, during the current fasli.

(c) Remainder.

No. 12 Account.

1. Compare with Inavali and note the discrepancies, if any. The total must be added by the clerk who checked the accounts and a certificate added to that effect.

2. Compare all pattas and muchilikas with that of Inavali.

3. See whether all orders (P. T. Powthi Kaifeiths, clubbing of dual pattas, darkhasts pullu rates, and other miscellaneous orders) communicated to village officers from the office have been duly carried out by the karnams in the accounts concerned, and specify omissions if any, and also see that the omissions noticed are at once carried out.

4. Check whether all orders received from this office have been duly filed in a file book.

General.

1. Note—the demand of the current fasli Rs.

Previous fasli Rs.
Increase or decrease. Rs.

Reasons for the decrease if any

2. See that the outstanding arrear of rent to be collected has been correctly entered fasliwar for all the faslis to which arrear is related.

F.	133	Rs.	.....
„	133	„	.....
„	133	„	.....
„	133	„	.....
„	133	„	.....

Clerk.

Date..... }
Camp..... }

Manager.

Zamindar.

**Memorandum by the Zamindar of Saptur, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district,
dated 27th January 1938.**

1. A tabular statement showing the names of the villages and the rates of rent in each village is herewith attached with a copy of the patta issued to the ryots.

These rates were commuted as per the provisions of the Estates Land Act, 1908 in 1909-10 (Fasli 1319) when the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards.

The ryots were paying prior to the commutation, half-varm, i.e., half of net produce after deducting harvest, etc., charges with regard to wet lands and as regards the dry money rent was prevalent in accordance with the crops raised. The whole system was changed into fixed money-rents in accordance with the classification of the soil and facilities for cultivation.

2. The only cesses now collected are—

Kulavettu and Chatram and Land-cess and Education-cess; the latter two are payable to the Government. The first for repairs of the channels, tanks, etc., and the second was maintenance of Chatram to feed the ryots, etc., who go to Saptur.

3. A statement is appended in detail with regard to the irrigation facilities and their condition.

The repairs to the irrigation tanks, streams and channels are being regularly attended to. A statement showing the repairs for the last three years is enclosed.

No tank bed lands have been assigned for cultivation.

4. No waste lands have been assigned since 1908.

5. The system of accounts is as per Board's Standing Orders : and the Books kept.

(1) Chittah.

(2) Ledger.

(3) Lease register.

(4) Advance Register.

(5) Account current.

(6) Current register of papers received and disposed of and all the accounts which are to be prepared by the Karnam and the Headman under the Board's Standing Orders.

Cash system of account is being kept and not in a mercantile form.

6. Tabular Statement of the demand, and collection is attached for Faslis 1345 and 1346.

7. To the knowledge of the zamindar, there has been no sub-letting by the pattadars in the whole of the Estate except pannai lands.

8. So far as the inams attached to the temples in various villages are concerned, there is no rate of rent excepting cesses. A statement showing the inams is attached. The holder of the inams does not pay any rent. But the inamdras were paying kulavettu and Chatram fees and half wet assessment for second crop charges to the Estate.

9. Forest is hilly, about 116 square miles. It is governed by the Forest Act,] Ten thousand acres are reserved for the use of the ryots.

Grazing charges are levied as follows :—

					RS.	A.	P.
Goat	..	..	..	..	Per fasli.	1	0 0 per head.
Sheep	..	..	..	..	Do.	0	6 0 "
Bull or Cow	..	..	..	..	Do.	0	8 0 "
Patti (Pen.)	..	..	..	..	Do.	0	0 6 "

10. All private lands are pannai and have been as such for over 55 years.

The extent is about 2,000 acres in dry.

The extent is about 500 acres in wet.

11. The estate was surveyed in 1892 to 1896 by the Government when the Estate was under the management of the Court of Wards.

Istimurar Sunnad copy is herewith enclosed.

[Illegible]
Zamindar of Saptur.

Kabuliat or instrument of assent and agreement on the part of Vara Camia Naick Zamindar of Saptur to the Sunnad-i-Milkeut Estimrar, or deed of permanent property granted to him by the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council, Fort Saint George, bearing dated the 22nd (twenty-second) day of April in the year of Christ 1802, or Eighteenth of Zeehudge of the Muhammadan Hegeree 1816 or fasli year 1211 corresponding with the twelfth day of Chittaray of the year Doondomee of the 1723rd year or Salivagana Sahaptam or 997th year of the aund.

1. I, Vara Camia Naick, Zamindar of Saptur, being fully impressed with the beneficent intentions of the Honourable Company as distinctly enumerated in the Sunnad-i-Milkeut Estimrar or deed of permanent property conferred upon me by the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council of Fort Saint George and being duly sensible of the important advantages which under the blessing of God may result to myself and the people of my Zamindari from the arrangements established for the administration of justice and of the public revenue on permanent foundations, do by this my kabuliat or instrument of assent and agreement covenant and agree as follows :—viz.

2. Whereas the assessment of my Zamindari or estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1212 at the annual sum of Star Pagados (2,582) Two thousand five hundred and eighty-two which said sum of Star Pagados (2,582) Two thousand five hundred and eighty-two shall be fixed, and is hereby accordingly acknowledged by me to be the permanent annual land tax of my Zamindari or estate, payable in the current coin of the province in fixed monthly instalments agreeably to the separate kistbundy hereunto annexed and signed by me.

3. This permanent assessment of the land tax on my Zamindari or estate I consider to be exclusive of the Revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre ; exclusive of sayer or duties of every description whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself ; exclusive of Abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption ; exclusive of all taxes personal or professional as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars : exclusive of lakheraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by me is included in the assets of my Zamindari or estate) : and of all lands and russiaoms or fees heretofore appropriated to the support of Police establishments. I consider also that Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing temporarily or permanently the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country under the several heads above enumerated.

4. I undertake regularly to pay in all seasons, the amount of permanent assessment above fixed and acknowledged by me. The remissions which have occasionally been granted, according to the customs of the country, on account of drought, inundation, or other calamities of the season, shall now cease and never shall be revived by me ; and if (which God forbid) I should fail to discharge my engagements, my Zamindari or estate, and my personal property, shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

5. In this event, I understand, that my personal property will be liable to attachment in the first instance, and that my lands will ultimately be liable to be sold and transferred from me for ever for the payment of the public revenue.

6. I am at free liberty to transfer without the previous consent of Governor or any other authority to whomsoever I may think proper by sale or otherwise my proprietary right in the whole or in any part of my Zamindari estate ; and such transfers of my land are to be valid and recognized by the Courts and Officers of Government provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or to the Hindu laws or to the Regulation of the British Government. But unless such a gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions, of my estate by the Collector ; I hereby consent and agree that such sale, gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect ; nor is such transaction to exonerate me from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on my entire Zamindari previously to such transfer but that my whole Zamindari is to continue answerable for the total land tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

7. In the event of the sale of any party of my Zamindari or estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature or in the event of the transfer or any part of my Zamindari by gift, sale, or otherwise ; I promise and agree to furnish the Collector with true and accounts of my entire Zamindari or estate and of the portion of which to be so separated for a period not less than three years preceding such sale or transfer in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon and that the assessment to be settled on the separated parts of my lands may always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent Jummah on my Zamindari or estate bears to the actual produce of the

whole Zamindari. Thus the accounts to be furnished by me being correct no ~~partial assessment~~ assessment can happen; nor can increase of the fixed Jummah be ever made under ~~whatever~~ changes or improvements my interest or my pleasure may lead me to introduce into my Zamindari or estate.

8. But although I am by the seventh article of Sunnad empowered to transfer by sale, gift or otherwise any part of my Zamindari or estate, not repugnant to the regulations of Government, yet I do hereby declare that it is not competent for me and I accordingly bind myself not to form any part of my lands into a separate estate paying its Jummah directly to Government unless the public assessment on such separated estate shall amount to annual sum of Five Hundred Star Pagados (500) and upwards.

9. In order that I may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the seventh article of this my kabuliat by which I am bound to furnish true and correct accounts of my Zamindari or estate when required by the Collector, I promise to support the regular and established number of Curnams in the several villages of my Zamindari. The Curnams are to be appointed from time to time by me, and are to obey all regular orders issued by my authority, but I engage that they shall not be removed from their offices except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature. In the event of my having or any of mine underfarmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the curnam of any village for a breach of duty; I am at liberty to institute at my own peril a suit in the Adawlut of the Zillah for the purpose of bringing such Curnams to trial and punishment; but in the event of my dispossessing a curnam of his office without such previous regular process, I consider myself to be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the Adawlut of the Zillah may decree. Where a curnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, I will, in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent provided any member of that family shall be capable of discharging the duty of Kurnam, but if no member of that family should be capable of discharging the duty, I am at liberty to exercise my discretion in the appointment of a proper person taking care to report the Collector the name of the person so appointed to succeed.

10. The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of the Police of the country is to defray the entire expenses of the establishment, I nevertheless engage to aid and assist its Officers in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions and to enquire and give notice to Magistrate of all robbers and disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in my zamindari.

11. I promise and agree to enter into engagements with my ryots either for a rent in money or in kind and will within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a pattah or Cowl clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement; and I will grant or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to me or for my account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of this my Kabuliat I should neglect or refuse to comply with the demands of my underfarmers or ryots for the pattahs and receipts above mentioned; I shall consider myself liable to be sued in the Adawlat of the Zillah and to be liable also to such damages as may be decreed by the Adawlat to the complainant.

12. Sensible of the benefits conferred on me by these institution and confident of enjoying the fruits of my industry I engage and bind myself to be punctual in my engagements with Government to conduct myself with good faith towards my ryots, whose prosperity is inseparably connected with my own; I promise to treat them with tenderness; to encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land and thus to lay the foundations of my own happiness in the prosperity of my zamindari.

13. So long as I continue to perform the above stipulations and discharge the duties of allegiance to the British Government its laws and regulations which I now solemnly engage to do; I consider myself authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity for myself, my heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the Zamindari of Saptur. In testimony of all which I have hereunto affixed my seal and signature in the presence of George Parist, Collector and Thomas Harris, Assistant Collector.

This 13th day of July in the year 1802 corresponding with the first day of this faals year 1212 or first day of the Malabar Audee of the Doondomee year of the 1723rd epoch of Salivagana Sagaptam or 978th year of the Aund epoch.

Witnesses—

George Parist,
Collector,
Thomas Harris,
Assistant Collector.

VARA CAMIA NAICK,
Zamindar of Saptur.

Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar or deed of Permanent Property Granted By the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Baron Clive of Walcot in the County of Salop, And Baron-Plassy of The Kingdom of Ireland, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the part of the Honourable The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, to Vara Camia Naick, Zemindar of Saptoor.

It is known to the Zemindars, Talookdars, Marassydars, Ryots, and all cultivators of land in the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George, that from the earliest until the present period of time, the present assessment of the land revenue has never been fixed; but that according to the established practice of Asiatic Governments, the assessment of the land Revenue has fluctuated without any fixed principles for the determination of the amount: and without any security to the Zemindars, or other persons for the continuance of a moderate land tax. On the contrary, frequent enquiries have been instituted by the ruling power, whether Hindu or Muhammadan for the purpose of augmenting of the assessment of the land revenue; and it has been customary to regulate such augmentations by the enquiries and opinions of the local officers appointed by the ruling power for the time being. In the attainment of an increased revenue on such foundations, it has been usual for the Government to deprive the Zemindars, and to appoint persons on its own account to the management, of the Zemindars; thereby reserving to the ruling power the implied right, and the actual exercise of the proprietary possession on all lands whatever. It is obvious that such a mode of administration must be injurious to the permanent prosperity of the country, by obstructing the progress of agriculture, population and wealth; and destructive to the comfort of individual persons by diminishing the security of personal freedom, and of private property.

2. The British Government, impressed with a deep sense of the injuries arising to the State and to its subjects from the operation of such principles, has resolved to remove from its administration so fruitful a source of uncertainty and disquieted to grant to Zemindars, and other land-holders, their heirs, and successors, a permanent property in their land in all time to come; to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands, which shall be never liable to change under any circumstances; to institute Courts of Judicature for the protection of these valuable rights; and to secure to every description of its native subjects under the operation of fixed and defined laws, the free exercise of the religious institutions and domestic usages of their ancestors.

3. In conformity to these principles the assessment of your Zemindary has been fixed from the commencement of fusli 1212 at the annual sum of Star Pagodas 2,582 (Two Thousand Five hundred and eighty-two) which said sum of Star Pagodas (2,582) Two Thousand five hundred and eighty-two shall be fixed, and is hereby accordingly declared by this Sunnud to be the permanent annual Jummah of Your Zemindary payable in the current coin of the province, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kist bundy signed by you.

4. This permanent assessment of the land-tax on your Zemindary is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of Salt, and Saltpetre exclusive of the Sayea or Duties of every description whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself exclusive of the Abkary or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors, and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes personal and professional, as well of those from markets, fairs, and bazaars; exclusive of Lakheraj lands (land exempt from the payment of Public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your Zemindary) and exclusive of all lands and Russooms heretofore appropriated to the support of Police Establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the Country, under the several heads above stated.

5. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment; above fixed; The remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the Country on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season shall now cease and never be revived; and if (which God forbid) you should fail to discharge your engagements, your Zemindary and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

6. In this event your personal property will be liable to attachment in the first instance and your lands will ultimately be liable to be sold and transferred from you for ever, for the payment of public revenue; But under the moderate terms of the assessment on your

Zemindary, this even can never happen except in consequence of your own default; for the Court of Judicature will protect you against such an injury, unless warranted by your failure.

7. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government, or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper either by sale, gift or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your Zemindary; such transfers of your land shall be valid, and recognized, by the Courts and Officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Mahomedan or the Hindu Laws, or to the regulations of the British Government, but unless such sale, gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the Office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined, and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect; nor shall such transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on your entire Zemindary previously to such transfer; but your whole Zemindary shall continue to be answerable for the total land-tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

8. In the event of the sale of any (part) of your Zemindary for the liquidation of the assessment; or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature; or in the event of the transfer of any part of your Zemindary by gift, sale or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire Zemindary, and of the portion of your Zemindary to be so separated, for a period not less than three years preceding such sale or transfer in order that due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands, shall always bears the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent jumma on your Zemindary bears to the actual produce of the whole Zemindary; so that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed Jumma be ever made, under whatever changes or improvements, your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the Zemindary.

9. Although you shall have free right and liberty to transfer by sale, gift or otherwise, any part of your Zemindary not repugnant to the Regulations of Government, yet it shall not be competent for you, nor for any Zemindar to form any part of your lands into a separate estate paying its Jumma directly to Government, unless the public assessment on such separated estate shall amount to the annual sum of five hundred star Pagodas (500) and upwards.

10. In order that you may at all times be enable to comply with the conditions of the 8th Article of this Sanad, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your Zemindary when required by the Collector you shall support the regular and established number of Curnams in the several villages of your Zemindary. The Curnam shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all the regular orders issued by your authority; but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature. In the event of your having, or of your underfarmers, tenants, or Ryots, having cause of complaint against the Curnam of any village, for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute at your own peril a suit in the Adalt of the Zilla, for the purpose of bringing such Curnams to trial and punishment but in the event of your dispossessing a Curnam of his office without such previous process, you shall be liable to make satisfaction for the injury as the adault of the Zillah may decree. Where a Curnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, you shall in the first instance select a successor from the family of the last incumbent provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of Curnam, but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging of that duty you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

11. The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of Police of the country will defray the entire expense of that establishment; you shall nevertheless and assist its officers in apprehending and securing offenders of all description; and you shall enquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace, who may be found or may seek refuge in your Zemindary.

12. You shall enter into engagements with the Ryots either for a rent in money or in kind and shall within a reasonable time grant to each Ryot a Pottah or Cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every condition of the engagement; and you shall grant, or cause to be granted regular receipt to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you, or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your Cabooleat you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-Farmers or Ryots for the Pottahs and

receipts above mentioned, you shall be liable to be used in the Adaulat of the Zillah; and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be described by the Adaulat to the complainant.

13. The foregoing conditions contain an abstract of the obligations and duties which you shall incur, and of the rights which you have acquired under the new constitution erected for the security, protection, and propriety of the subjects of the British Government; but for the enlargement of that Constitution, and for the improvement of the condition of the people, the Governor in Council will continue from time to time to enact such regulations as experience may suggest or the progress of human affairs render necessary. Such regulations will be administered by independent Judges in constituted Courts of Judicature governing their decisions by the laws only. The decrees of those Courts will be founded on the regulations of Government, printed, published, and translated for the information, and security of its subjects; and on the institutes of the Hindu or Muhammadan laws, which are also open to the enquiry, of all persons; the proceedings of the Adalat will be held in open Courts accessible to persons of every description; all parties will be at liberty to attend to their own interest by their presence in the Courts during such proceedings; or to employ their vakils with such instructions regarding the mode of prosecution or defence, as may appear to be most eligible to themselves; the sentences of the Courts will be pronounced in the same public manner and executed by Civil authority without the interposition of Military Force; the Collectors, and other public servants of the Government will be compelled to appeal to the Courts of Judicature for the adjudication of all cases, in which by virtue of their offices they may be parties; and finally the greatest practicable degree of security has been extended to the native subjects of the British Government by the establishment of a gradation of appeals from the Zamin Court to the Provincial Court; and from the Provincial Court to the Court of Sudder Adalat at the Presidency and if the last resort from the Court of Sudder Adalat to the Governor-General in Council of Bengal.

14. Being therefore sensible of the benefits conferred on you by these institutions, and confident of enjoying the fruits of your industry, you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government. You shall conduct yourself with good faith towards your ryots, whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own; you shall treat them with tenderness, encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land, and lay the foundations of your own happiness in the permanent prosperity of your Zemindary.

15. Continuing to perform the above stipulations and to perform the duty of allegiance to the British Government its laws and Regulations, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the Zemindary of Sapatoor.

Given in Fort St. George This Twenty Second day of April 1803 by and in the name of the Right Honourable The Governor in Council.

(Signed) CLIVE.

(Signed) _____.

(Signed) _____.

Entered in the Secretary's Office.

By Order of the Right Honourable to Governor in Council.

(Signed) _____,

Secretary to Government.

(True copy)

Names of the villages composing the Zamindary of Sapatoor.

Kasba Sapatoor.

Nagalaporam, Pullamadattoopatty, Puchayandypatty, Maulapatty, Ramasamporam, Meenakshipuram, Teekoopatty, Coodysarey, Sempatty, Saloopapatty, Cottapatty, Tottanupatty, Mungalaporam, Pulloputty, Salapahporam, Coonoovarputty, Aulyputty, Sembaraynaickenputty, Thullucuttinaickenpatty, Krishnapuram, Pudupettah, Paupoo-naickenpatty, Chunkaralingapuram, Cuttarypatty, Veppunputty, Sillaurputty, Vendapatty, Aundipatty, Nachiaporam, Vitalputty, Iyempatty, Chinnakuttaly, Auvalachary, Muthurangapuram, Soghypatty, Naugbyapuran., Codiukulam, Melapatty, Alagapoori, Naddoonoolam, Ramanaikenpatti, Cummoypatty, Mauttoor, Narckalumcauttan, Authupatty, Auyakolam.

(Signed) G. FARISAL,

Collector.

(By order)

(Signed) [Not clear],

Huzur Sarishtadar

Statement showing the number of tanks and other water sources in Saptur estate.

Number and name of villages.				Description of tanks.	Remarks.
1	Kudiseri	..	..	Periakulam tank. Pottakkulam tank. Paluthu. Kalpuravu wet lands.	
2	Athipatti	..	..	Vudaikulam tank. Kalpuravu wet lands.	
3	Palayur	..	..	Alankarankulam tank. Nachiyarkulam tank.	
4	Saptur	..	..	Periakulam tank. Kadamankulam tank. Kalpuravu wet lands.	
5	Kailasapuram	..	..	Nil.	
6	Vapampatti	..	..	Periakulam tank	One tank for both villages.
7	Vandappalli	..	..
8	Vittalpatti	..	..	Valasamutharam. Nakaya peri	Under repair owing to suit.
9	Thullukutti Naickkanur	..	..	Kalpuravu wet lands.	
10	Poppu Naickkanpatti	..	..	Pulankulam tank.	
11	Sulappuram	..	..	Karisalkulam tank.	
12	Avalcheri	..	..	Avalcheri tank	
13	Chinnakattalai	..	..	Nil.	
14	Nagaiyapuram	..	..	Nil.	
15	Muthu Nagaiyapuram	..	..	Peria Pulankulam tank	There are some wet lands under the Government tank.
16	Mathur	..	..	Nil.	
18	Ayakulam	..	..	Ayakulam tank.	
19	Kodikulam	..	..	Kodikulam tank. Kunavanthaneri. Punkankulam. Pethan kulam. Thambiran kulam. Kothayakulam	Under repair.

Statement showing the total demand and collection from each village in Saptur estate for fasli 1345.

Number and name of villages.				Total demand.			Collection.			Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1	Kudiseri	..	..	3,742	10	7	2,883	11	2	
2	Athipatti	..	..	3,374	3	11	2,600	3	9	
4	Saptur	..	..	8,986	6	6	6,916	12	11	
6	Vepampatti	..	..	2,087	8	0	1,253	6	3	
7	Vandappalli	..	..	1,050	15	8	421	1	3	
8	Vittalpatti	..	..	1,581	7	2	366	9	9	
9	Thullukutti Naickkanur	..	..	2,920	0	0	2,703	3	1	
10	Poppu Naickkanpatti	..	..	1,610	14	6	929	15	5	
11	Sulappuram	..	..	3,202	9	10	2,028	6	11	
12	Avalcheri	..	..	401	12	3	101	8	7	
13	Chinnakattalai	..	..	941	12	5	861	0	1	
14	Nagaiyapuram	..	..	247	10	4	223	11	11	
15	Muthu Nagaiyapuram	..	..	1,206	8	10	1,030	6	7	
16	Marikalankathan	..	..	28	11	11	..	..	..
17	Mathur	..	..	79	1	11	53	5	6	
18	Ayakulam	..	..	2,277	4	10	1,323	3	1	
19	Kodikulam	..	..	22,262	14	6	3,681	1	3	
Total				56,002	9	4	27,377	11	6	
3	Palayur	..	..	1,564	0	10	851	1	4	Devasthanam.
5	Kailasapuram	..	..	574	0	2	394	0	4	Do.
Total				2,138	1	0	1,245	1	8	

Statement showing the total demand and collection from each village in Saptur estate for fasli 1346.

Number and name of villages.	Total demand.			Collection.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1 Kudiseri	6,658	2	6	4,364	7	11	
2 Athipatti	4,895	5	8	3,077	0	7	
4 Saptur	12,521	9	9	8,713	3	9	
6 Vepampatti	2,128	2	10	1,226	4	6	
7 Vandappalli	1,473	13	8	498	8	0	
8 Vittalpatti	1,757	10	2	408	10	10	
9 Thullukutti Naickkanoor	3,220	0	2	3,087	9	9	
10 Poppu Naickkanpatti	1,687	10	3	805	11	3	
11 Sulappuram	3,516	7	10	2,248	15	10	
12 Avalcheri	474	12	3	90	14	10	
13 Chinnakattalai	944	10	10	839	9	11	
14 Nagaiyapuram	248	6	5	207	6	8	
15 Muthu Nagaiyapuram	1,465	6	5	1,098	5	0	
16 Marikalankathan	317	8	11	115	12	10	
17 Mathur	79	5	5	46	2	7	
18 Ayakulam	2,319	15	11	1,632	1	2	
19 Kodikulam	20,604	0	5	3,795	13	8	
Total	64,313	1	5	32,256	11	1	
3 Palayur	1,736	1	3	879	9	2	Devasthanam.
5 Kailasapuram	578	2	1	383	2	10	Da.
Total	2,314	3	4	1,262	12	0	

Statement showing the names of villages and the rates of rent in each village, Saptur estate.

Serial number and name of the village.	Wet (or) dry.	Assessment. Rate per acre.			Serial number and name of the village.	Wet (or) dry.	Assessment. Rate per acre.		
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
1 Kudiseri	Dry ..	4	0	0	9 Thullukutti Naickkanoor	Dry ..	4	8	0
		3	0	0			1	12	0
		2	8	0			1	8	0
		2	0	0			1	0	0
		1	12	0			0	12	0	0
2 Athipatti	Wet ..	13	0	0	10 Poppu Naickhanpatti ..	Wet ..	15	0	0
		12	0	0			3	0	0
		8	0	0			2	10	0
		6	0	0			1	14	0
		4	0	0			1	4	0
3 Palayur	Dry ..	4	0	0	11 Sulappuram	Dry ..	4	8	0
		2	10	0			2	8	0
		2	0	0			12	0	0
		1	6	0			2	0	0
		0	12	0			10	0	0
4 Saptur	Wet ..	12	0	0	12 Avalcheri	Dry ..	3	8	0
		10	0	0			1	8	0
		8	0	0			12	0	0
		4	8	0			10	0	0
		1	4	0			3	8	0
5 Kailasapuram	Dry ..	1	0	0	13 Chinnakattalai	Dry ..	1	14	0
		0	12	0			1	6	0
		0	8	0			1	0	0
		18	0	0			2	0	0
		14	0	0			44	8	0
6 Vepampatti	Wet ..	11	0	0	14 Nagaiyapuram	Dry ..	3	0	0
		2	2	0			2	0	0
		1	4	0			12	0	0
		4	0	0			10	0	0
		2	10	0			8	0	0
7 Vandapalli	Dry ..	1	14	0	15 Muthu Nagaiyapuram ..	Dry ..	44	8	0
		1	6	0			3	0	0
		0	14	0			2	1	0
		15	0	0			12	0	0
		8	0	0			10	0	0
8 Vittalpatti	Wet ..	15	0	0	16 Marikalankathan	Dry ..	3	4	0
		3	8	0			0	9	4
		2	0	0			5	0	0
		1	0	0			4	0	0
		15	0	0			3	4	0
9 Thullukutti Naickkanoor	Dry ..	12	0	0	17 Mathur	Dry ..	15	0	0
		8	0	0			2	10	0
		15	0	0			2	8	0
		12	0	0			1	8	0
		8	0	0			24	0	0
10 Poppu Naickhanpatti	Wet ..	4	0	0	18 Ayakulam	Wet ..	20	0	0
		2	8	0			14	0	0
		1	12	0			10	0	0
		1	4	0			5	4	0
		0	12	0			3	8	0
11 Sulappuram	Dry ..	15	0	0	19 Kodikulam	Dry ..	1	6	0
		10	0	0			2	10	0
		8	0	0			2	8	0
		15	0	0			1	8	0
		10	0	0			0	8	0

* Devasthanam village.

மதுரை ஜில்லா திருமங்கலம் தாலுகா சாப்டர் ஜமீன் ஜமீன்தாரர்கள் ம-ா-ா-ஸ் சதுரகிரி கட்டாரி நாயக காமராஜேந்திர ராமசாமி காமய நாயக்கரவர்கள்.

மேற்படி ஜமீனச்சேர்ந்த கிராமம் நம்பர் குடியானவனுக்கு

134 ம் பசலிக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பட்டா.

இந்தப் பட்டாவில் கண்ட நிலங்களுக்கு கீழ்க்கண்ட ஈவுப்படிக்குள்ள கிஸ்தியை கிராம நாட்டாண்மைக்காரனிடம் செலுத்திவரவேண்டும் :—

ரூபாய் ஒன்றுக்கு	ரூ. அ. பை.
பிப்பிரவரிமீ 10உ	0 4 0
மார்ச்சுமீ 10உ	0 4 0
ஏப்பிரல்மீ 10உ	0 4 0
மேமீ 10உ	0 4 0

2. இந்தப் பட்டாவில் கண்ட தீர்வையானது முக்கியமான உணவு தானியங்களில் சராசரி விவில ஜாஸ்தியாகும் பசுத்தில் சென்னை லாண்டு எஸ்டேட் ஆக்டு 30-வது செக்ஷன்படி உயர்த்தத்தக்க தாயிருக்கும். விவில குறைந்தபோனால் 38-வது செக்ஷன்படி தீர்வை குறைக்கத்தக்கதாயிருக்கும்.

3. நஞ்சை நிலங்களில் குடியானவனுடைய சவஸ்தி அல்லது அஜாகிரதையினால்லாமல் ஜலாதாரங்களில் ஜலக்குறைவு நேரிட்டு அதினால் சாவி அல்லது தரிசு சம்பவித்தாலும் தண்ணீர் பாச்சலன்னியில் புஞ்சை தினுசு விளையச்செய்தாலும் கவர்ன்மெண்டு இலாக்காக்களில் அனுசரித்துவரும் விதிகளின்படி புரோப்பரைட்டர் யுக்தப்படிக்கு வஜா கொடுக்கப்படும்.

4. நஞ்சை நிலங்களில் எஸ்டேட் ஜலாதாரத்தின் உதவியினால் இரண்டாவது போகம் நெல் பயிர் சாகுபடிசெய்தால் பட்டாவில் கண்ட தரம் தீர்வையில் பேர்பாதி தீர்வையும் புஞ்சை பயிர்கள் சாகுபடி செய்தால் தரம் தீர்வையில் கால்பங்கும் சார்ஜ் செய்யப்படும். எஸ்டேட் ஜலாதாரங்களினுதவியில்லாமல் நஞ்சை நிலங்களில் செய்யப்படும் இரண்டாம் போகத்திற்கு ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு ரூ. 2 வீதம் சார்ஜ் செய்யப்படும். நெல் பயிரைக்காட்டிலும் பூமியில் அதிககாலம் இருக்கக்கூடிய வாழை, வெத்திலை, கரும்பு, கருவே, சேம்பு முதலிய பயிர்கள் நஞ்சை நிலங்களில் சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டால் பிரதிவருஷமும் ஒண்ணரைமங்கு தரம் தீர்வை சார்ஜ் செய்யப்படும்.

5. நஞ்சை நிலங்களில் முதல் போகத்துக்காவது, இரண்டாம் போகத்துக்காவது ஜலாதாரத்தில் ஜலக்குறைவாயிருக்கிற காரணத்தினால் சொந்தக்கிணற்று ஜலத்தை நம்முடைய அனுமதியின் பேரில் இரைத்துப் பயிர்களை விளைவுக்குகொண்டுவந்தால் ஏற்பட்ட தாரணைப்படிக்குள்ள தீர்வையில் கால்பாகம் தீர்வை வஜா செய்யப்படும். இரண்டாம் போகத்துக்கு ஏற்படும் தீர்வையானது தரம் தீர்வையில் பாதிக்கு குறைவாயிருந்தால் அப்படிப்பட்ட இரண்டாம் போகத்துக்கு இரவை வஜா கொடுக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

6. புஞ்சை நிலங்களில் சாகுபடி செய்யும் பயிர்களை எஸ்டேட் ஜலத்தைக்கொண்டு விளைவுக்கு கொண்டுவந்தால் ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு தண்ணீர் தீர்வையுள்பட அடியில் விபரித்திருக்கிறபடி தீர்வை ஏற்படுத்தி வசூலிக்கப்படும் :—

முதல் போகம்.		இரண்டாம் போகம்.	
பயிர் தினுசு.	தீர்வை.	பயிர் தினுசு.	தீர்வை.
நெல்	பூறு நஞ்சை தீர்வை.	நெல்	நஞ்சை தீர்வையில் பாதி.
புஞ்சை	ரூ. 3 + புஞ்சை தீர்வை.	புஞ்சை	ரூ. 2.
நெல்	பூறு நஞ்சை தீர்வை.	புஞ்சை	ரூ. 2.
புஞ்சை	ரூ. 2.	நெல்	பூறு நஞ்சை தீர்வை.
நெல்	பூறு நஞ்சை தீர்வை.	பூஜ்யம்	பூஜ்யம்.
புஞ்சை	ரூ. 3 + புஞ்சை தீர்வை.	பூஜ்யம்	பூஜ்யம்.

குறிப்பு.—நஞ்சை தீர்வையென்றால் அந்த கிராமத்தில் அதேமாதிரியான நஞ்சை நிலத்துக்கு வசூலிக்கிற தீர்வை.

7. நஞ்சை புஞ்சை நிலங்களில் எஸ்டேட் ஜலாதாரத்தினால் பயிராகும் மூன்றாம் போகத்துக்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டு கிராமங்களில் அனுசரித்துவரும் விதிகளின்படி தீர்வை ஏற்படுத்தப்படும்.

8. புஞ்சை நிலங்களில் எஸ்டேட் ஜலாதாரத்தின் உதவியன்றியில் இரண்டாம் போகம் அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட போகங்கள் சாகுபடி செய்தால் ஜாஸ்தி தீர்வை விதிக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

9. மொத்த நஞ்சை பேரீஜில் 100-க்கு 16 வீதம் ஜலாதார மராமத்துக்காக குளவெட்டு பண்ணுக்கும் ரூ. 100க்கு ரூ. 1½ வீதம் சத்திரம் பண்ணுக்கும் சேர்க்கப்படும். இப்படி கழிவானது போக மீதம் மொத்தம் பேரீஜின்பேரில் கவர்ன்மெண்டு சட்டப்படிக்கு ஏற்பட்ட செஸ்களை வசூலிக்கப்படும்.

ஷெடியூல்.

பிரிவு 1.	சாவை		தரம்.	வீஸ்திரணம்.	தீர்வை.	கைப்பற்று.
நிலத்தின் விபரம்.	நம்பர்.	லட்டர்.	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Statement showing the repairs done in the irrigation tanks, streams and channels in Saptur Zamin from the years 1935 to 1937.

Serial number and particulars.						Amount.		
1935.						RS. A. P.		
1	Repairs to Kunavanthaneri tank	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
2	Do. to Poppu Naickkanpatti tank	..	..	..	..	22	1	6
3	Do. to Avalcheri tank	..	..	..	..	33	12	4
4	Do. to do.	..	..	..	..	3	15	9
5	Do. to Kunavanthaneri tank	..	..	..	..	6	0	0
Total						..	70	0 1
1936.								
1	Repairs to Punkankulam tank	..	..	..	..	8	12	0
2	Do. to Kunavanthaneri tank	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
3	Do. to Avalcheri tank	..	..	..	..	12	12	0
4	Do. to the channel of Sulappuran tank	..	..	..	..	3	12	0
5	Do. to Kunavanthaneri tank	..	..	..	..	7	10	0
6	Do. to Thambirankulam	..	..	..	..	13	8	0
Total						..	49	6 0
1937.								
1	Repairs to the channel of Kudiseri tank	..	..	..	..	50	10	6
2	Do. to do.	..	..	..	..	48	13	0
3	Do. to do.	..	..	..	..	103	6	4
4	Do. to Kunavanthaneri channel	..	..	..	..	6	8	0
5	Do. to Kodikulam channel	..	..	..	..	3	6	0
6	Do. to Vandapalli tank	..	..	..	..	935	4	4
7	Do. to Kedamankulam channel	..	..	..	..	40	3	10
8	Do. to Periakulam channel of Saptur	..	..	..	..	42	14	10
9	Do. to Athipatti tank breach	..	..	..	..	985	5	2
10	Do. to Kunavanthaneri channel	..	..	..	..	3	8	0
11	Do. to Periakulam tanks and sluice of Saptur village	..	..	..	..	66	9	6
12	Do. to Kodikulam channel	..	..	..	..	49	14	10
13	Do. to Kudiseri tank channel	..	..	..	..	15	0	0
14	Do. to do.	..	..	..	..	98	7	9
15	Do. to Athipatti Vudaikulam channel	..	..	..	..	196	7	1
16	Do. to Vandappalli tank channel	..	..	..	..	82	12	10
17	Do. to do.	..	..	..	..	61	13	6
18	Do. to Vandappalli tank	..	..	..	..	20	0	0
19	Do. to Thambiran kulam	..	..	..	..	17	10	0
20	Do. to Kunavanthaneri tank	..	..	..	..	14	0	0
21	Do. to Kodikulam tank	..	..	..	..	11	14	0
22	Do. to Pethankulam tank	..	..	..	..	20	10	10
23	Do. to Ayakulam tank	..	..	..	..	52	8	0
24	Do. to Sulappuram tank	..	..	..	..	79	1	5
25	Do. to Nachiyarkulam tank	..	..	..	..	14	1	3
26	Do. to Periyakulam tank channel of Saptur	..	..	..	..	60	9	0
27	Do. to Kallanai breach in Athipatti	..	..	..	..	54	14	4
28	Do. to Marukal breach in Athipatti	..	..	..	..	60	0	0
29	Do. to Bala Samutharam tank breach	..	..	..	..	200	0	0
30	Do. to Poppu Naickenpatti tank breach	..	..	..	..	300	0	0
31	Do. to Sulappuram tank breach	..	..	..	..	500	0	0
Total						..	4,196	15 8

Number and name of villages.	Dry or wet.	Survey number and letter.	Extent.	What kind of land.		
			ACS.			
1 Kuchseri	Wet	178	1-68	Nerkandi manibam.		
		198	0-87	Mathan koil.		
		200	0-78	Nattanmai manibam.		
		452	1-89	Do.		
		456	0-44	Vinayagar koil manibam.		
4 Saptur	Wet	1-1	1-66	Karnam manibam.		
		2-1	1-16	Do.		
		2-2	0-21	Do.		
		3-4	1-14	Do.		
		4-3	1-51	Nattanmai manibam.		
		5-3	0-25	Kaval manibam.		
		6	0-23	Do.		
		7-1	0-33	Do.		
		2	0-40	Do.		
		3	0-38	Do.		
		27	0-92	Jeevanartham.		
		28	4-44	Do.		
		42-1	0-64	Do.		
		43	14-26	Do.		
		37-1	1-80	Kathalperabanda manibam.		
		2	0-49	Thandal manibam.		
		60-2	0-28	Do.		
		37-3	0-38	Thotti manibam.		
		60-3	0-27	Do.		
		42-2	1-26	Alagarsami koil manibam.		
		4	0-72	Ayanar koil manibam.		
		60-1	0-42	Do.		
		45-1	0-97	Kannimarkoil manibam.		
		2	1-18	Panchangam.		
		47-1	1-07	Pachamalayappar koil manibam.		
		2	1-23	Periyakulam kudumbu manibam.		
		53	1-37	Kadambankulam kudumbu manibam.		
				56	0-27	Kadambankulam kula manibam.
				60-4	0-24	Do.
			Dry	352	3-66	Pachamalayappar koil manibam.
				435	0-68	Do.
		7 Vandapalli	Wet	12-6	0-70	Ammachiar manibam.
19-1	0-83			Varadarajaperumal.		
20-3	0-39			Ayanar.		
8 Vittalpatti	Dry	15	37-29	Jeevanartha manibam.		
		75-1	9-03	Do.		
		81-1	30-25	Do.		
		103	24-19	Do.		
		117-1	11-49	Do.		
10 Pappanayakanpatti	Wet	87	1-73	Kadalperabandam.		
		175	1-21	Kulamaniyam manibam.		
11 Sulapuram	Wet	106	0-62	Sellandiarnnan koil manibam.		
		109	0-79	Kulam kudumbu manibam.		
15 Muthunagayapuram	Wet	17-2-3	0-43	Do.		
		7-2	0-09	Thotti manibam.		
		11-1	1-48	Karnam manibam.		
		12-1	1-77	Nattanmai manibam.		
		15-1	0-89	Kaval manibam.		
16 Marikkalankathan	Wet	8	1-01	Do.		
		9	1-10	Nattanmai manibam.		
		11	0-31	Do.		
		12	1-17	Kanakku manibam.		
		7	1-08	Thotti.		
		4	0-73	Nerakulathu Ayanar.		
		6	4-53	Malaikolundu Eswarar.		
		10	0-69	Kulam kudumbu.		
		13	0-58	Kaval manibam.		
18 Ayakula	Wet	17	2-00	Kanakku manibam.		
		33	1-88	Nattanmai manibam.		
		15	1-75	Kulam kudumban.		
		20-1 B	0-16	Kanakku manibam.		
		27 A	0-59	Adaikalankatha Ayanar.		
		B	0-59	Mathur Perumalswami.		
		C	0-59	Thotti manibam.		
		37	2-66	Mahalingaswami koil.		
19 Kodikulam	Wet	272-2	0-93	Pachamalayappar koil.		
		5	1-03	Ayanar koil.		
		275 B	0-83	Kal Thachu.		
		310-1	2-60	Kadalpirabanda maniban		
		319-3	1-03	Do.		
		311	2-50	Sathuragiri Mahalingaswami koil manibam.		
		313-1 B	0-61	Veladi Karuppeswami.		
		314-1	1-76	Josia manibam.		
		257	2-60	Do.		
		314-2	0-50	Muthu Vinayagar koil.		
3	0-45	Athinarayana Pillai nadam.				
324-3	0-56	Thotti manibam.				

Number and name of villagea.	Dry or wet.	Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Whit kind of nam.
19 Kodikulam—cont.	.. Wet	.. 353-3	.. 1-28	Thandal manibam.
		.. 342-3	.. 1-52	Sivagami Aminan koil.
		.. 345-2	.. 2-09	Gurukkal manibam.
		.. 349	.. 1-06	Mathan koil manibam.
		.. 350-2	.. 0-94	Kulam pal manibam.
		.. 279-1	.. 5-80	Pethankulam kaval manibam.
		.. 2	.. 1-47	Do.
		.. 308-1 B	.. 0-29	Do.
		.. 1 C	.. 0-21	Do.
		.. 280	.. 0-95	Kulam pal manibam.
		.. 232-3	.. 1-47	Nila miras manibam.
		.. 258-1 A	.. 2-17	Nacharamman koil.
		.. 400-1	.. 1-88	Thungaludayar koil manibam.
		.. 557 B	.. 0-22	Do.
		.. 401 A	.. 2-32	Venkadaohalapathi Raainbam.
		.. B-1	.. 0-15	Sri Rangam Parasara Batter.
		.. B-2	.. 1-63	Do.
		.. 404	.. 0-87	Soolviruthi manibam.
		.. 414	.. 1-85	Kulam pal manibam.
		.. 415-2	.. 0-97	Ammachiar koil.
		.. 273-3	.. 2-27	Kanakku manibam.
		.. 416	.. 2-56	Do.
		.. 309 B	.. 3-30	Nattanmai manibam.
		.. 312-2	.. 1-22	Do.
		.. 3	.. 0-58	Do.
		.. 351	.. 1-52	Do.
		.. 352	.. 1-90	Kaval manibam.
		.. 410-1	.. 1-71	Kulam kanakku manibam.
		.. 557 A	.. 0-44	Kulampal manibam.
		.. C	.. 0-22	Sool Viruthi manibam.
.. D	.. 0-42	Srivilliputtur Srinivasa Ayyangar manibam.		
3 Palayur Devasthanam	.. Dry Wet	.. 21-1	.. 0-43	Mathan Koil.
		.. 5	.. 0-51	Nattanmai manibam.
		.. 8-1	.. 0-96	Kanakku manibam.
		.. 2	.. 0-64	Kaval manibam.
		.. 34-1	.. 0-35	Kal thochu.
		.. 2 B	.. 0-40	Aiyalar.
		.. 35-6	.. 0-98	Kulam kudumban.
		.. 36-9	.. 0-33	Thotti manibam.

[Illegible],
Zaminidar.

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out under Periyakulam tank or Saptur village bearing an assessment of Rs. 11 an acre.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.
<i>Fasli 1320.</i>					
	ACS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1-1	1-12	Swishamuthu, Sempatti	23 9 0	12 5 0	11 5 0
2-4	1-23	Raja Kudumban, Vadamalaikurichi	20 13 0	13 9 0	7 4 0
7	3-77	Krishnappa Maniam, Saptur	43 12 0	41 8 0	2 4 0
12	2-06	Pichandi Tevan, Sempatti	46 11 0	39 3 0	7 8 0
51-1/B	1-58	Ramaswami Maniam, Saptur	18 10 0	17 6 0	1 4 0
62	4-57	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur	54 0 0	50 4 0	3 12 0
75-3	1-25	Waste	..	..	..
79-A	2-61	Do.	..	..	..
B	2-07	Do.	..	..	..
C	1-23	Do.	..	..	..
D	1-23	Do.	..	..	..
E	1-06	Do.	..	..	..
F	2-27	Do.	..	..	..
G	1-13	Do.	..	..	..
H	1-22	Do.	..	..	..
K	1-24	Do.	..	..	..
L	1-22	Do.	..	..	..
<i>Fasli 1321.</i>					
1-1	1-12	Waste	..	..	..
2-4	1-23	Lakshumana Nadan, Attupatti	40 9 0	13 9 0	27 0 0
7	3-77	Waste	..	..	..
12	2-06	Lakshumana Nadan, Attupatti	89 3 0	39 3 0	50 0 0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out under Periyakulam tank of Saptur village bearing an assessment of Rs. 11 an acre—cont.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount.		Assessment.		Balance after deducting the assessment.	
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
<i>Faski 1321—cont.</i>								
	ACS.							
51-1/B	1-58	Waste .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	4-57	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
75-3	1-25	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
79-A	2-61	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	2-07	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	1-23	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D	1-23	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	1-06	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
F	2-27	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
G	1-13	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
H	1-22	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
K	1-24	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
L	1-22	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Faski 1322.</i>								
1-1	1-12	Subramania Pillai, Vandari	17	5	0	12	5	0
2-4	1-23	Do.	18	9	0	13	9	0
7	3-77	Solamalai Maniam, Saptur	66	8	0	41	8	0
12	2-06	G ^o . Manickam, Sempatti	38	10	0	22	10	0
51-1/B	1-58	Solamalai Maniam, Saptur	27	6	0	17	6	0
62	4-57	Gopal Maniam, Saptur	57	4	0	50	4	0
75-3	1-25	Solimalai Maniam, Saptur	20	12	0	13	12	0
79-A	2-61	Do.	41	11	0	28	11	0
B	2-07	Sikkandar Ravuttan, Saptur	33	12	0	22	12	0
C	1-23	Do.	20	0	0	13	8	0
D	1-23	Solamalai Maniam, Saptur	20	8	0	13	8	0
E	1-06	Do.	17	7	0	11	11	0
F	2-27	Do.	37	4	0	25	0	0
G	1-13	Sikkandar Ravuttan, Saptur	18	11	0	12	7	0
H	1-22	Do.	20	7	0	13	7	0
K	1-24	Solimalai Maniam, Saptur	20	10	0	13	10	0
L	1-22	Sikkandar Ravuttan, Saptur	20	3	0	13	7	0
<i>Faski 1323.</i>								
1-1	1-12	Waste .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-4	1-23	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3-77	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	2-06	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
51-1/B	1-58	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	4-57	Gopal Maniam, Saptur	57	4	0	50	4	0
75-3	1-25	Waste .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
79-A	2-61	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	2-07	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	1-23	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D	1-23	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	1-06	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
F	2-27	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
G	1-13	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
H	1-22	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
K	1-24	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
L	1-22	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Faski 1324.</i>								
1-1	1-12	Guruswami Tevan, Saptur	26	5	0	12	5	0
2-4	1-23	Esadiyan Sempatti	24	5	0	13	9	0
7	3-77	G ^o . Subbaya Maniam, Saptur	56	12	0	41	8	0
12	2-06	G ^o . Muthuswami Pillai, Saptur	37	10	0	22	10	0
51-1/B	1-58	G ^o . Vyrava Raja, Saptur	28	6	0	17	6	0
62	4-57	Gopal Maniam, Saptur	57	4	0	50	4	0
75-3	1-25	Pethana Maniyam, Saptur	25	4	0	13	12	0
79-A	2-61	Sundaram Pillai, Saptur	63	11	0	28	11	0
B	2-07	Do.	58	12	0	22	12	0
C	1-23	Do.	27	8	0	13	8	0
D	1-23	Do.	26	8	0	13	8	0
E	1-06	Koppaya, Maniyam, Saptur	21	11	0	11	11	0
F	2-27	Muthuswami Pillai, Saptur	60	0	0	25	0	0
G	1-13	Mari Servai, Saptur	23	7	0	12	7	0
H	1-22	Sundaram Pillai, Saptur	27	7	0	13	7	0
K	1-24	Do.	26	10	0	13	10	0
L	1-22	Do.	28	7	0	13	7	0
<i>Faski 1325.</i>								
1-1	1-12	Swishamuthu, Sempatti	22	9	0	12	5	0
2-4	1-23	Lakshumana Nadan, Attupatti	25	9	0	13	9	0
7	3-77	G ^o . Subbaya Maniam, Saptur	56	12	0	41	8	0
12	2-06	David, Sempatti	37	10	0	22	10	0
51-1/B	1-58	G ^o . Vyrava Raja, Saptur	28	10	0	17	6	0
62	4-57	Gopal Maniam, Saptur	57	4	0	50	4	0
75-3	1-25	Subbaya Maniam, Saptur	21	0	0	13	12	0
79-A	2-61	Valaguru Maniam, Saptur	66	11	0	28	11	0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out under Periyakulam tank of Saptur village bearing an assessment of Rs. 1) an acre—cont.

Fasli 1325—cont.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount.			Assessment.			Balance after deducting the assessment.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
79B	2-07	Sundaram Maniam, Saptur	58	12	0	22	12	0	36	0	0
C	1-23	Nagaya Maniam, Saptur	32	8	0	13	8	0	19	0	0
D	1-23	Do.	30	8	0	13	8	0	17	0	0
E	1-06	Koppaya Maniam, Saptur	19	7	0	11	11	0	7	12	0
F	2-27	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	48	0	0	25	0	0	21	0	0
G	1-13	Muthukumar Servai, Saptur	22	11	0	12	7	0	10	4	0
H	1-22	Sivasubramania Pillai, Saptur	29	15	0	13	7	0	16	8	0
K	1-24	Do.	31	2	0	13	10	0	17	8	0
L	1-22	Do.	28	7	0	13	7	0	15	0	0

Leased out under tenants.

Fasli 1326.

1-1	1-12	Pichandi Tevar, Sempatti	19	5	0	12	5	0	7	0	0
2-4	1-23	Subbu Maniam, Saptur	28	13	0	13	9	0	15	4	0
7	3-77	ss. Subbayya Maniam, Saptur	56	12	0	41	8	0	15	4	0
12	2-06	Muthuswami Pillai, Saptur	34	14	0	22	10	0	12	4	0
51-1/B	1-58	Vyrava Raju, Saptur	30	2	0	17	6	0	12	12	0
62	4-57	Gopal Maniam, Saptur	57	4	0	50	4	0	7	0	0
62-3/A	1-21	Waste .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75-3	1-25	Subbayya Maniam, Saptur	21	12	0	13	12	0	8	0	0
79-A	2-61	Valaguru Maniam, Saptur	63	11	0	28	11	0	35	0	0
B	2-07	Sundaram Pillai, Saptur	51	12	0	22	12	0	29	0	0
C	1-23	Nagaya Maniam, Saptur	31	12	0	13	8	0	18	4	0
D	1-23	Pathama Maniam, Saptur	34	8	0	13	8	0	21	0	0
E	1-06	Rameswami Maniam, Saptur	23	15	0	11	11	0	12	4	0
F	2-27	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	46	4	0	25	0	0	21	4	0
H	1-22	Pachakannu Pocsari, Saptur	34	15	0	13	7	0	21	8	0
G	1-13	Gurusami Chetti, Saptur	29	7	0	12	7	0	17	4	0
K	1-24	Maruthappa Maniam, Saptur	30	14	0	13	10	0	17	8	0
L	1-22	Gurunatha Maniam, Saptur	28	15	0	13	7	0	15	8	0

Fasli 1327.

1-1	1-12	Periyaswami Pillai, Palayur	19	5	0	12	5	0	7	0	0
2-4	1-23	Erulappa Samban, Saptur	23	13	0	13	9	0	10	4	0
7	3-77	Kumbamalai Maniam, Saptur	56	12	0	41	8	0	15	4	0
12	2-06	Subbu Maniam, Saptur	41	10	0	22	10	0	19	0	0
51-1/B	1-58	Ellyaya Maniam, Saptur	38	6	0	17	6	0	21	0	0
62	4-57	Virava Raju, Saptur	64	4	0	50	4	0	14	0	0
62-3/A	1-21	Waste .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75-3	1-25	Mamundi Tevar, Saptur	37	4	0	13	12	0	23	8	0
79-A	2-61	Valaguruva Maniam, Saptur	66	11	0	28	11	0	38	0	0
B	2-07	Sundara Maniam, Saptur	53	12	0	22	12	0	31	0	0
C	1-23	Nagaya Maniam, Saptur	29	8	0	13	8	0	16	0	0
D	1-23	Sellamuthu Maniam, Saptur	30	0	0	13	8	0	16	8	0
E	1-06	Periyaswami Pocsari, Saptur	37	11	0	11	11	0	26	0	0
F	2-27	Muthukumar Servai, Saptur	53	0	0	25	0	0	28	0	0
H	1-22	Kadar Batcha Sahib, Saptur	40	15	0	13	7	0	27	8	0
G	1-13	Solaimuthu Pethana, Saptur	43	11	0	12	7	0	31	4	0
K	1-24	Samiappa Maniam, Saptur	32	10	0	13	10	0	19	0	0
L	1-22	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur	27	11	0	13	7	0	14	4	0

Fasli 1328.

1-1	1-12	Sheik Ravuttar, Saptur	26	13	0	12	5	0	14	8	0
2-4	1-23	Subbayya Maniam, Saptur	36	1	0	13	9	0	22	8	0
7	3-77	Kumbamalai Maniam, Saptur	84	0	0	41	8	0	42	8	0
12	2-06	Muthu Tevar, Palayur	63	12	0	22	12	0	41	0	0
51-1/B	1-58	Lakshmanam Chettiyar, Saptur	61	6	0	17	6	0	44	0	0
62	4-57	Alagar Chetti, Alagapuri	113	9	0	63	9	0	50	0	0
62-3/A	1-21	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75-3	1-25	Vykunda Tevar, Saptur	64	12	0	13	12	0	51	0	0
79-A	2-61	Thovalaguru Maniam, Saptur	128	11	0	28	11	0	100	0	0
B	2-07	Sellamuthu Maniam, Saptur	102	12	0	22	12	0	80	0	0
C	1-23	Maruthappa Maniam, Saptur	72	8	0	13	8	0	59	0	0
D	1-23	Sellamuthu Maniam, Saptur	50	0	0	13	8	0	36	8	0
E	1-06	Periyaswami Pocsari, Saptur	51	11	0	11	11	0	40	0	0
F	2-27	Subbayya Maniam, Saptur	111	0	0	25	0	0	86	0	0
H	1-22	Kadir Batcha Sahib, Saptur	63	7	0	13	7	0	50	0	0
G	1-13	Thangamuthu Maniam, Saptur	58	7	0	12	7	0	46	0	0
K	1-24	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	73	10	0	13	10	0	60	0	0
L	1-22	Sikkandar Ravuttar, Saptur	63	7	0	13	7	0	50	0	0

Fasli 1329.

1-1	1-12	Vangaru Subbayya, Maniam, Saptur	42	5	0	12	5	0	30	0	0
2-4	1-23	Subbu, Maniam, Saptur	58	9	0	13	9	0	45	0	0
7	3-77	Kumbamalai Maniam, Saptur	169	8	0	41	8	0	128	0	0
12	2-06	Subramania Tevar, Sempatti	92	12	0	22	12	0	70	0	0
51-1/B	1-58	Sennayya Maniam, Saptur	123	6	0	17	6	0	106	0	0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet land leased out to the tenants of Saptur village bearing a rent of Rs. 11 per acre—cont.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the leasee.	Lease amount.			Assessment.			Balance after deducting the assessment.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Fasli 1329—cont.</i>											
	ACS.										
2	4-57	Muthuveeraswami Nayakar, Saptur	244	9	0	63	9	0	181	0	0
62-3/A	1-21	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75-3	1-25	Vykunda Tevar, Saptur	108	12	0	13	12	0	95	0	0
79-A	2-61	Valanguruva Maniam, Saptur	186	11	0	28	11	0	158	0	0
B	2-07	Sellamuthu Maniam, Saptur	107	12	0	22	12	0	85	0	0
C	1-23	Thumbaya Maniam, Saptur	103	8	0	13	8	0	90	0	0
D	1-23	Gurunatha Maniam Saptur	93	8	0	13	8	0	80	0	0
E	1-06	Vyrava Pooari, Saptur	111	11	0	11	11	0	100	0	0
F	2-27	Lakahmanan Chetti, Saptur	206	0	0	25	0	0	181	0	0
H	1-22	Gulam Mohideen Sahib, Saptur	78	7	0	13	7	0	65	0	0
G	1-13	Thangamuthu Maniam, Saptur	97	7	0	12	7	0	85	0	0
K	1-24	Sennaya Maniam Saptur	93	10	0	13	10	0	80	0	0
L	1-22	Velu Chetti, Alagapuri	104	7	0	13	7	0	91	0	0

Fasli 1330.

1-1	1-12	Vangaru Subbayya Maniam, Saptur	50	5	0	12	5	0	38	0	0
2-4	1-13	Subbayya Maniam, Saptur	71	9	0	13	9	0	58	0	0
7	3-77	Subbayya Maniam, Saptur	142	8	0	41	8	0	101	0	0
12	2-06	Subramania Tevar, Sempatti	108	12	0	22	12	0	86	0	0
51-1/B	1-58	Nagaya Maniam, Saptur	77	6	0	17	6	0	60	0	0
62	4-57	Thiruvengada Tevar, Saptur	120	4	0	50	4	0	70	0	0
62-3/A	1-21	Vyrava Raja, Saptur	36	5	0	13	5	0	23	0	0
75-3	1-25	Nagu Tevar, Saptur	74	12	0	13	12	0	61	0	0
79-A	2-61	Valaguru Maniam, Saptur	99	11	0	28	11	0	71	0	0
B	2-07	Sellamuthu Maniam	92	12	0	22	12	0	70	0	0
C	1-23	Maruthappa Maniam, Saptur	92	8	0	13	8	0	79	0	0
D	1-23	Mariappa Maniam, Saptur	65	8	0	13	8	0	52	0	0
E	1-06	Perumal Maniam, Saptur	73	11	0	11	11	0	62	0	0
F	2-27	Lakahmanan Chetti, Saptur	195	0	0	25	0	0	170	0	0
H	1-22	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur	56	7	0	13	7	0	43	0	0
G	1-13	Guruswami Chetti, Saptur	65	7	0	12	7	0	53	0	0
K	1-24	Subbayya Maniam, Saptur	61	10	0	13	10	0	48	0	0
L	1-22	Velu Chetti, Alagapuri	75	7	0	13	7	0	62	0	0

Fasli 1331.

1-1	1-12	Vangaru Subbayya Maniam, Saptur	46	5	0	12	5	0	34	0	0
2-4	1-23	Muthu Tevar, Sempatti	59	9	0	13	9	0	46	0	0
7	3-77	Sundara Maniam, Saptur	119	8	0	41	8	0	78	0	0
12	2-06	Nagaya Maniam, Saptur	97	12	0	22	12	0	75	0	0
51-1/B	1-58	Nagaya Maniam, Saptur	67	6	0	17	6	0	50	0	0
62	4-57	Tiruvengada Tevar, Saptur	118	4	0	50	4	0	68	0	0
62-3	1-21	Krishnaswami Maniam, Saptur	33	5	0	13	5	0	20	0	0
75-3	1-25	Nagu Tevar, Saptur	69	12	0	13	12	0	56	0	0
79-A	2-61	Valaguru Maniam, Saptur	129	11	0	28	11	0	101	0	0
B	2-07	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur	123	12	0	22	12	0	101	0	0
C	1-23	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	68	8	0	13	8	0	53	0	0
D	1-23	Mariappa Maniam, Saptur	62	8	0	13	8	0	49	0	0
E	1-06	Mahalingam Chetti, Saptur	70	11	0	11	11	0	59	0	0
F	2-27	Tiruvengada Tevar, Saptur	145	0	0	25	0	0	120	0	0
H	1-22	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur	56	7	0	13	7	0	43	0	0
G	1-13	Maruthappa Maniam, Saptur	66	7	0	12	7	0	54	0	0
K	1-24	Subbayya Maniam, Saptur	54	10	0	13	10	0	41	0	0
L	1-22	Sellamuthu Maniam, Saptur	67	15	0	13	7	0	54	8	0

Leased out for three faslis from 1332 to 1334.

1-1	1-12	Muthukumar Tevan, Sempatti	52	5	0	12	5	0	40	0	0
2-4	1-23	Muthu Tevan, Sempatti	73	9	0	13	9	0	60	0	0
7	3-77	Vyrava Raja, Saptur	111	8	0	41	8	0	70	0	0
12	2-06	Muthu Tevar, Sempatti	102	12	0	22	12	0	80	0	0
51-1 B	1-58	S. Nagaya Maniam, Saptur	67	6	0	17	6	0	50	0	0
62	4-57	Valaguru Maniam, Saptur	135	4	0	50	4	0	85	0	0
62-3 A	1-12	Muthirula Kudumban, Alagapuri	55	5	0	13	5	0	42	0	0
75-3	1-25	Muthappa Maniam, Saptur	113	12	0	13	12	0	100	0	0
79-A	2-61	Valaguru Maniam, Saptur	199	11	0	28	11	0	171	0	0
B	2-07	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	125	12	0	22	12	0	103	0	0
C	1-23	Sellamuthu Maniam, Saptur	89	8	0	13	8	0	76	0	0
D	1-23	Mariappa Maniam, Saptur	83	8	0	13	8	0	70	0	0
E	1-06	Muthalu Pagadai, Saptur	72	11	0	11	11	0	61	0	0
F	2-27	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur	166	0	0	25	0	0	141	0	0
H	1-22	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	58	7	0	13	7	0	45	0	0
G	1-13	Maruthappa Maniam, Saptur	83	7	0	12	7	0	71	0	0
K	1-24	Guruswami Maniam, Saptur	63	10	0	13	10	0	50	0	0
L	1-22	Masana Maniam, Saptur	68	7	0	13	7	0	55	0	0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out under Periyakulam tank of Saptur village bearing an assessment of Rs. 11 an acre—*cont.*

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.
<i>Leased out for three faslis from 1335 to 1337.</i>					
	ACS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1-1	1-12	Alaga Tevar, Palayur	53 5 0	12 5 0	41 0 0
2-4	1-23	Muthu Tevar, Sempatti	73 9 0	13 9 0	60 0 0
7	3-77	Virava Raju, Saptur	107 8 0	41 8 0	66 0 0
12	2-06	Mari Nayakan, Kanavoipatti	102 12 0	22 10 0	80 2 0
51-1 B	1-58	Nagaya Maniam, Saptur	59 6 0	17 6 0	42 0 0
62	4-57	Muthappa Maniam, Saptur	111 4 0	50 4 0	61 0 0
62-3 A	1-21	Sellamuthu Maniam, Saptur	62 13 0	13 5 0	49 8 0
75-3	1-25	Perumal Maniam, Saptur	102 12 0	13 12 0	89 0 0
79-A	2-61	Muthappa Maniam, Saptur	109 11 0	28 11 0	81 0 0
B	2-07	Pachayandi Maniam, Saptur	105 12 0	22 12 0	83 0 0
C	1-23	Sellamuthu Maniam, Saptur	66 0 0	13 8 0	52 8 0
D	1-23	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	64 0 0	13 8 0	51 0 0
E	1-06	Muthalu Pagadai, Saptur	81 11 0	11 11 0	70 0 0
F	2-27	Muth Veerswami Nayakan, Saptur	96 0 0	25 0 0	71 0 0
H	1-22	Maruthappa Maniam, Saptur	58 7 0	13 7 0	45 0 0
G	1-13	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	58 7 0	12 7 0	46 0 0
K	1-24	Sundara Maniam, Saptur	54 10 0	13 10 0	41 0 0
L	1-22	Mariappa Maniam, Saptur	49 7 0	13 7 0	36 0 0
<i>Leased out for three faslis from 1338 to 1340.</i>					
1-1	1-12	Koppaya Maniam, Saptur	41 5 0	12 5 0	29 0 0
2-4	1-23	Subbu Nadan, Saptur	69 9 0	13 9 0	56 0 0
7	3-77	Palani Chetti, Alagapuri	117 8 0	41 8 0	76 0 0
12	2-06	Sellavadi Tevar, Athupatti	93 12 0	22 10 0	71 2 0
51-1 B	1-58	Arunachala Maniam, Saptur	68 6 0	17 6 0	51 0 0
62	4-57	Muthappa Maniam, Saptur	91 4 0	50 4 0	41 0 0
62-3 A	1-21	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur	63 5 0	13 5 0	50 0 0
75-3	1-25	Perumal Maniam, Saptur	76 12 0	13 12 0	63 0 0
79-A	2-61	Valaguru Maniam, Saptur	98 11 0	28 11 0	70 0 0
B	2-07	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	70 12 0	22 12 0	48 0 0
C	1-23	Sellamuthu Maniam, Saptur	56 8 0	13 8 0	43 0 0
D	1-23	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	60 8 0	13 8 0	47 0 0
E	1-06	Sahib Ravuttar, Saptur	62 11 0	11 11 0	51 0 0
F	2-27	.....	.....	.....	.....
H	1-22	Subbayya Maniam, Saptur	79 7 0	13 7 0	66 0 0
G	1-13	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	64 7 0	12 7 0	52 0 0
K	1-24	Thumbaya Maniam, Saptur	54 10 0	13 10 0	41 0 0
L	1-22	Sundara Maniam, Saptur	65 7 0	13 7 0	52 0 0
<i>Leased out for three faslis from 1341 to 1343.</i>					
1-1	1-12	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	27 5 0	12 5 0	15 0 0
2-4	1-23	Palanichami Tevar, Saptur	42 9 0	13 9 0	29 0 0
7	3-77	Sundara Maniam, Saptur	79 8 0	41 8 0	38 0 0
12	2-06	Mari Nayakan, Kanavoipatti	100 4 0	22 10 0	77 10 0
51-1 B	1-58	Arunachala Maniam, Saptur	56 6 0	17 6 0	39 0 0
62	4-57	Thangamuthu Maniam, Saptur	81 4 0	50 4 0	31 0 0
62-3 A	1-21	Veerabadra Maniam, Saptur	39 5 0	13 5 0	26 0 0
75-3	1-25	Perumal Maniam, Saptur	45 12 0	13 12 0	32 0 0
79-A	2-61	Valaguru Maniam, Saptur	68 11 0	28 11 0	40 0 0
B	2-07	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	56 4 0	22 12 0	33 8 0
C	1-23	Sellamuthu Maniam, Saptur	44 8 0	13 8 0	31 0 0
D	1-23	Masana Maniam, Saptur	43 8 0	13 8 0	30 0 0
E	1-06	Velan Samban, Saptur	45 11 0	11 11 0	34 0 0
F	2-27	Paramasiva Maniam, Saptur	69 8 0	25 0 0	44 8 0
H	1-22	Pethana Maniam, Saptur	46 7 0	13 7 0	33 0 0
G	1-13	Mariappa Maniam, Saptur	46 7 0	12 7 0	34 0 0
K	1-24	Thumbaya Maniam, Saptur	47 10 0	13 10 0	34 0 0
L	1-22	Sinna Karuppana Maniam, Saptur	46 7 0	13 7 0	33 0 0
<i>Leased out for three faslis from 1344 to 1346.</i>					
1-1	1-12	Chokkelinga Maniam, Saptur	27 5 0	12 5 0	15 0 0
2-4	1-23	Muthu Tevar, Sempatti	38 9 0	13 9 0	25 0 0
7	3-77	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	2-06	.....	.....	.....	.....
51-1 B	1-58	Valla Pethu Maniam, Saptur	47 6 0	17 6 0	30 0 0
62	4-57	Ramasami Raja, Rajapalayam	81 4 0	50 4 0	31 0 0
62-3/A	1-21	Sellamuthu Maniam, Saptur	38 9 0	13 5 0	25 4 0
75-3	1-25	Perumal Maniam, Saptur	45 12 0	13 12 0	32 0 0
79-A	2-61	Sivasangu Nadan, Saptur	515 1 0	168 1 0	347 0 0
B	2-07				
C	1-23				
D	1-23				
E	1-06				
F	2-27				
H	1-22				
G	1-13				
K	1-24				
L	1-22				

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out to the tenants of Saptur village bearing a rent of Rs. 14 per acre.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the leasee.	Lease amount.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.
<i>Lease amount of fashi 1320.</i>					
	ACS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
23-1	1-74	Perumal Nayakar, Palayur	26 14 0	24 6 0	2 8 0
3	0-35	Do.	5 14 0	4 14 0	1 0 0
5	1-77	Ramaswami Maniam, Palayur	28 9 0	24 13 0	3 12 0
26	1-51	K. Manthayappa Maniam, Saptur	32 2 0	21 2 0	11 0 0
34	7-30	Pitohandi Tevar, Saptur	83 4 0	68 0 0	15 4 0
40-2	0-74	.....	..	..	..
54-4	0-41	P. M. Ramaswami Maniam, Saptur	7 0 0	5 12 0	1 4 0
107	2-01	Santhana Nayakar, Saptur	3 0 0	..	3 0 0
<i>Lease amount of fashi 1321.</i>					
23-1	1-74	.....	..	..	..
3	0-35	.....	..	..	..
5	1-77	.....	..	..	..
26	1-51	Perumal Kudumban, Saptur	71 2 0	21 2 0	50 0 0
34	7-30	Letchmana Nadar	110 0 0	68 0 0	42 0 0
40-2	0-74	.....	..	..	..
54-4	0-41	.....	..	..	..
107	2-01	Santhana Nayakar, Saptur	6 0 0	..	6 0 0
<i>Lease amount of fashi 1322.</i>					
23-1	1-74	Perumal Nayakar, Palayur	34 6 0	24 6 0	10 0 0
3	0-35	Do.	7 14 0	4 14 0	3 0 0
5	1-77	Nagappa Nayakar, Palayur	33 13 0	24 13 0	9 0 0
26	1-51	T. Perumal Kudumban, Alagapuri	36 2 0	21 2 0	15 0 0
34	7-30	R. Gopal Maniam	120 10 0	89 10 0	31 0 0
40-2	0-74	Yacob, Sempatti	16 10 0	10 6 0	6 4 0
54-4	0-41	Solamalai Maniam, Saptur	8 10 0	5 12 0	2 14 0
107	2-01	Santhana Nayakar, Saptur	6 0 0	..	6 0 0
<i>Lease amount of fashi 1323.</i>					
23-1	1-74	.....	..	..	..
3	0-35	.....	..	..	..
5	1-77	.....	..	..	..
26	1-51	.....	..	..	..
34	7-30	.....	..	..	..
40-2	0-74	.....	..	..	..
54-4	0-41	.....	..	..	..
107	2-01	Santhana Nayakar, Saptur	6 0 0	..	6 0 0
<i>Lease amount of fashi 1324.</i>					
23-1	1-74	K. Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	45 6 0	24 6 0	21 0 0
3	0-35	M. Ramaswami Maniam, Saptur	12 14 0	4 14 0	8 0 0
5	1-77	Perumal Nayakar, Palayur	42 6 0	24 13 0	27 8 0
26	1-51	P. R. Subrahmanya Pillai, Palayur	51 2 0	21 2 0	30 0 0
34	7-30	K. Koppayya Maniam, Saptur	124 3 0	102 3 0	22 0 0
40-2	0-74	K. Muthuswami Pillai, Saptur	24 10 0	10 6 0	14 4 0
54-4	0-41	R. Pethanna Maniam, Saptur	20 12 0	5 12 0	15 0 0
107	2-01	Santhana Nayakar, Saptur	6 0 0	..	6 0 0
<i>Lease amount of fashi 1325.</i>					
23-1	1-74	A. Gopal Nayakar, Palayur	46 14 0	24 6 0	22 8 0
3	0-35	M. Arunachala Tevar, Palayur	8 2 0	4 14 0	3 4 0
5	1-77	Nagappa Nayakar, Palayur	42 1 0	24 13 0	17 4 0
26	1-51	M. Arunachala Tevar, Palayur	49 2 0	21 2 0	28 0 0
34	7-30	Sceniswami Nayakar, Saptur	127 3 0	102 3 0	25 0 0
40-2	0-74	E. Sonai, Sempatti	23 6 0	10 6 0	13 0 0
54-4	0-41	K. Koppayya Maniam, Saptur	13 4 0	5 12 0	7 8 0
107	2-01	Santhana Nayakar, Saptur	6 0 0	..	6 0 0
<i>Lease amount of fashi 1326.</i>					
23-1	1-74	S. Nagappa Nayakar, Palayur	41 6 0	24 6 0	17 0 0
3	0-35	A. S. Gopal Nayakar, Palayur	7 14 0	4 14 0	3 0 0
5	1-77	P. Perumal Nayakar, Palayur	39 1 0	24 13 0	14 4 0
26	1-51	C. Ponnuswami Chetti, Alagapuri	42 6 0	21 2 0	21 4 0
34	7-30	K. Alagar Chetti, Alagapuri	123 3 0	102 3 0	21 0 0
39	3-49	.....	..	..	..
40-2	0-74	M. Seku Ravuttar	19 10 0	10 6 0	9 4 0
54-4	0-41	P. Manthayappa Pooosari, Saptur	11 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0
107	2-01	.....	..	..	..
<i>Lease amount of fashi 1327.</i>					
23-1	1-74	P. Periaswami Pillai, Palayur	39 14 0	24 6 0	15 8 0
3	0-35	K. Sellamutu Maniam, Saptur	7 14 0	4 14 0	3 0 0
5	1-77	P. Perumal Nayakar, Palayur	45 13 0	24 13 0	21 0 0
26	1-51	N. Subbu Nayakar, Saptur	48 10 0	21 2 0	27 8 0
34	7-30	K. Karuppana Maniam, Saptur	123 3 0	102 3 0	21 0 0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out to the tenants of Saptur village bearing a rent of Rs. 14 per acre—cont.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount.			Assessment.			Balance after deducting the assessment.		
<i>Lease amount of fasli 1327—cont.</i>											
	ACS.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
39	3-49	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-2	0-74	M. Pethana Maniam	21	6	0	10	6	0	11	0	0
54-4	0-51	K. Rengaswami Raju	16	12	0	5	12	0	11	0	0
107	2-01	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lease amount of fasli 1328.</i>											
23-1	1-74	K. Muthuswami Pillai, Saptur	45	6	0	24	6	0	21	0	0
3	0-35	R. Mariyappa Maniam, Saptur	12	6	0	4	14	0	7	8	0
5	1-77	K. Muthuswami Pillai, Saptur	55	13	0	24	13	0	31	0	0
26	1-51	M. Paramasiva Maniam	62	2	0	21	2	0	41	0	0
34	7-30	Subba Nayakar, Saptur	192	3	0	102	3	0	90	0	0
39-3	0-49	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-2	0-74	Kandaswami Tevar, Saptur	37	6	0	10	6	0	27	0	0
54-4	0-41	N. Verapadra Maniam, Saptur	23	12	0	5	12	0	18	0	0
107	2-01	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lease amount of fasli 1329.</i>											
23-1	1-74	Masana Maniam, Saptur	89	6	0	24	6	0	65	0	0
3	0-35	Mahamad Gouze Ravuttar, Saptur	18	14	0	4	14	0	14	0	0
5	1-77	Parasuramu Pethana Maniam, Saptur	100	13	0	24	13	0	76	0	0
26	1-51	M. Sankara Kudumban, Alagapuri	111	2	0	21	2	0	90	0	0
34	7-30	S. K. Muthu Maniam, Saptur	318	3	0	102	3	0	216	0	0
39	3-49	Sennaya Maniam, Saptur	139	14	0	48	14	0	91	0	0
40-2	0-74	Sennaya Maniam, Saptur	51	6	0	10	6	0	41	0	0
54-4	0-41	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	2-01	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lease amount of fasli 1330.</i>											
23-1	1-74	Muthukaruppa Kudumban, Alagapuri	77	6	0	24	6	0	53	0	0
3	0-35	Alagarwami Annavi, Palayur	22	6	0	4	14	0	17	8	0
5	1-77	S. Pethana Maniam, Saptur	85	13	0	24	13	0	61	0	0
26	1-51	Sankara Kudumban, Alagapuri	111	2	0	21	2	0	90	0	0
34	7-30	A. Muthu Tevar, Palayur	113	14	0	48	14	0	65	0	0
39	3-49	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-2	0-74	Koppayya Maniam, Saptur	41	6	0	10	6	0	31	0	0
54-4	0-41	Ramaswami Maniam, Saptur	28	12	0	5	12	0	23	0	0
107	2-01	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lease amount of fasli 1331.</i>											
23-1	1-74	Alaga Kudumban, Alagapuri	74	6	0	24	6	0	50	0	0
3	0-35	Vellaya Kudumban, Saptur	18	14	0	4	14	0	14	0	0
5	1-77	Alaga Kudumban	77	13	0	24	13	0	53	0	0
26	1-51	Sankara Kudumban, Alagapuri	102	2	0	21	2	0	81	0	0
34	7-30	R. Pethana Maniam, Saptur	211	3	0	102	3	0	109	0	0
39	3-49	Guruswami Tevar, Saptur	105	14	0	48	14	0	57	0	0
40-2	0-74	Perumal Maniam, Saptur	35	6	0	10	6	0	25	0	0
54-4	0-41	M. Ramaswami Maniam, Saptur	27	12	0	5	12	0	22	0	0
107	2-01	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lease amount of one fasli on the land leased out for three faslis from 1332 to 1334.</i>											
23-1	1-74	Alaga Kudumban, Alagapuri	95	6	0	24	6	0	71	0	0
3	0-35	Cinnamuthu Karuppana Maniam, Saptur	16	14	0	4	14	0	12	0	0
5	1-77	Alga Kudumban, Alagapuri	95	13	0	24	3	0	71	0	0
26	1-51	Paramasiva Maniam, Saptur	117	2	0	21	2	0	96	0	0
34	7-30	Koppaya Maniam, Saptur	268	3	0	102	3	0	166	0	0
39	3-49	Ambulinga Pulavar, Saptur	110	14	0	48	14	0	62	0	0
40-2	0-74	S. Sennaya Maniam, Saptur	37	6	0	10	6	0	27	0	0
54-4	0-41	V. Algar Maniam, Saptur	37	12	0	5	12	0	32	0	0
107	2-01	Thiruvengata Tevar, Saptur	32	2	0	28	2	0	4	0	0
<i>Lease amount of one fasli on the land leased out for three faslis from 1335 to 1337.</i>											
23-1	1-74	S. Nagappa Nayakar, Palayur	74	6	0	24	6	0	50	0	0
5	1-35	S. Algar Nayakar, Palayur	27	14	0	4	14	0	23	0	0
	0-77	K. Ramaswami Nayakar, Palayur	85	13	0	24	13	0	61	0	0
36	1-51	N. Gurunatha Maniam, Saptur	101	2	0	21	2	0	80	0	0
34	7-30	K. Koppayya Maniam, Saptur	223	3	0	102	3	0	121	0	0
39	3-49	Moocka Tevar, Saptur	76	14	0	48	14	0	28	0	0
40	0-74	P. Patchandi Maniam, Saptur	41	6	0	10	6	0	31	0	0
54-2	0-41	P. Sattanatha Tevar, Saptur	37	12	0	5	12	0	32	0	0
107-4	2-01	M. Vyravar Raju, Saptur	32	10	0	28	2	0	4	8	0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out to the tenants of Saptur village bearing a rent of Rs. 14 per acre—cont.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.
<i>Lease amount of one fasli on the land leased out for three faslis from 1338 to 1340.</i>					
	ACS.	..	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
23-1	1-74	K. Muthukrishnama Nayakar, Palayur	61 6 0	24 6 0	37 0 0
5	1-35	S. Alagar Nayakar, Palayur	25 14 0	4 14 0	21 0 0
	0-77	P. Kumaru Tevar, Palayur	65 13 0	24 13 0	41 0 0
26	1-51	N. Gurunatha Maniam, Saptur	72 2 0	21 2 0	51 0 0
34	7-30	Thanga Meeran Sahib, Dindigul	256 3 0	102 3 0	154 0 0
39	3-49	M. Subbiah Pillai, Saptur	76 14 0	48 14 0	28 0 0
40	0-74	S. Muthu Maniam, Saptur	31 6 0	10 6 0	21 0 0
54-4	0-41	.....	..	..	..
107-4	2-01	M. Muthu Maistri, Saptur	35 2 0	28 2 0	7 0 0
<i>Lease amount of one fasli on the land leased out for three faslis from 1341 to 1343.</i>					
23-1	1-74	.....	..	..	..
3	0-35	.....	..	..	..
5	1-77	.....	..	..	..
26	1-51	A. Muthu Tevar, Sempatti	48 2 0	21 2 0	27 0 0
34	7-30	S. Seelana Maniam, Saptur	198 11 0	102 3 0	96 8 0
39	3-49	.....	..	..	..
40-2	0-74	.....	..	..	..
54-4	0-41	S. P. Alagar Maniam, Saptur	21 4 0	5 12 0	15 8 0
107	2-01	M. Muthu Maistri, Saptur	35 2 0	28 2 0	7 0 0
<i>Lease amount of one fasli on the land leased out for three faslis from 1344 to 1346.</i>					
23-1	1-74	P. Kali Nayudu, Saptur	49 0 0	24 6 0	24 10 0
3	0-35	N. Sankaralingam Pillai, Palayur	15 14 0	4 14 0	11 0 0
5	1-77	Do.	49 13 0	24 13 0	25 0 0
26	1-51	Alagarswami Annavi, Palayur	53 10 0	21 2 0	32 8 0
34	7-30	.....	..	..	..
39	3-49	.....	..	..	..
40-2	0-74	K. Karuppana Maniam, Saptur	28 6 0	10 6 0	18 0 0
54-4	0-41	M. Cinna Pethana Maniam, Saptur	20 12 0	5 12 0	15 0 0
107	2-01	M. Muthu Maistri, Saptur	35 2 0	28 2 0	7 0 0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands under Kadambankulam tank of Saptur village leased out for cultivation bearing an assessment of Rs. 18 an acre.

Fasli 1320.

116	1-80	K. Mandayappa Maniam, Saptur	43 7 0	32 7 0	11 0 0
	0-42	Do.	10 5 0	7 9 0	2 12 0
	0-76	Do.	15 7 0	13 11 0	1 12 0
	4-00	Savuga Ramaswami Maniam, Saptur	94 0 0	72 0 0	22 0 0
	0-71	Do.	14 8 0	12 12 0	1 12 0
	1-78	K. Muthukumar Servai, Saptur	57 1 0	32 1 0	25 0 0
	1-75	Do.	65 8 0	31 8 0	34 0 0
	5-42	Periaswami Poosari, Saptur	145 9 0	97 9 0	48 0 0
	0-72	K. Sikkandar Ravuttar, Saptur	21 3 0	12 15 0	8 4 0
	1-80	Do.	51 6 0	32 6 0	19 0 0
	1-00	Do.	28 4 0	18 0 0	10 4 0
	4-24	Krishnappa Maniam, Saptur	111 5 0	76 5 0	35 0 0
	2-91	Do.	85 6 0	52 6 0	33 0 0
	3-38	K. Sangaralinga Maniam, Saptur	86 13 0	60 13 0	26 0 0
	3-31	K. Nagsiah Maniam, Saptur	103 13 0	59 9 0	44 4 0
	0-62	Do.	13 7 0	11 3 0	2 4 0
	1-12	Subbaya Pillai, Saptur	26 11 0	20 3 0	6 8 0
	0-76	Do.	18 15 0	13 11 0	5 4 0
	0-81	Do.	19 13 0	14 9 0	5 4 0
	0-56	Rajah Kudumban, Vadamalaikurichi	14 5 0	10 1 0	4 4 0
	0-70	M. Subbaya Pillai, Saptur	13 14 0	12 10 0	1 4 0
	3-05	Rajah Kudumban, Vadamalaikurichi	67 7 0	54 15 0	12 3 0
	0-74	Do.	17 9 0	13 5 0	4 4 0
	0-39	Muthayya Chetti, Saptur	20 1 0	17 13 0	2 4 0
	1-52	Do.	38 6 0	27 6 0	11 0 0
	3-19	Do.	100 7 0	57 0 0	43 0 0
	0-32	Do.	9 0 0	5 12 0	3 4 0
	2-84	S. Alagan Maniam, Saptur	82 2 0	51 2 0	31 0 0
	4-00	Do.	89 0 0	72 0 0	17 0 0
	1-33	Muthukumaraswami Nayakar, Saptur	40 7 0	23 15 0	16 8 0
	2-63	Do.	68 9 0	47 5 0	21 4 0
	0-56	Aruchuna Maniam, Saptur	16 9 0	10 1 0	6 8 0
	3-06	Do.	92 1 0	55 1 0	37 0 0
	3-64	Do.	86 0 0	65 8 0	20 8 0
	4-26	Chinnaswami, Nayudu, Saptur	146 11 0	76 11 0	70 0 0
	0-82	Do.	26 12 0	14 12 0	12 0 0
	1-32	Sundare Tevan, Saptur	42 13 0	23 13 0	19 0 0
	1-08	Do.	29 8 0	19 8 0	10 0 0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands under Kadambankulam tank of Saptur village leased out for cultivation bearing an assessment of Rs. 18 an acre—cont.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.
<i>Fasli 1320—cont.</i>					
	ACS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
116	3-14	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur	89 13 0	56 9 0	33 4 0
	2-42	Do.	53 9 0	43 9 0	10 0 0
	0-77	Ramaswami Maniam, Saptur	21 2 0	13 14 0	7 4 0
	1-89	Do.	47 0 0	34 0 0	13 0 0
	1-08	Sikkandar Ravuttar, Saptur	27 3 0	19 7 0	7 12 0
	1-52	Do.	30 14 0	27 6 0	3 8 0
	5-21	Subbah Nayakan, Saptur	122 12 0	93 3 0	29 0 0
	5-00	Subrahmanya Pillai, Saptur	141 0 0	90 0 0	51 0 0
	1-67	Subbaya Pillai, Saptur	100 5 0	30 1 0	70 4 0
<i>Fasli 1321.</i>					
96-81		Mandappa Maniam, Saptur	2,972 9 0	1,742 1 0	1,230 0 0
<i>Fasli 1322.</i>					
116-2	2-02	.....	102 1 0	70 9 0	31 8 0
7	3-92	A. Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	88 11 3	50 10 0	38 1 3
8	3-34	S. G. Raja Kudumban, Vadamalaikurichi ..	..	37 10 0	..
9	2-09	Do. .. .. .	..	..	..
10	2-16	Pitchai Ravuttan, Saptur	61 2 0	38 14 0	22 4 0
11	3-12	N. Subbaya Tevan, Saptur	106 7 0	56 3 0	50 4 0
12	2-52	Ramalinga Ayyar, Athikaraipatti	50 6 0	29 14 0	20 8 0
13	2-08	S. Ramaswami Maniam, Saptur	137 7 0	37 7 0	100 0 0
14	1-48	Muthuveerawami Nayakar, Saptur	47 2 0	26 10 0	20 8 0
15	2-02	Do.	63 6 0	36 6 0	27 0 0
16	2-70	M. Subbaya Pillai, Saptur	163 14 0	48 10 0	115 4 0
17	1-35	Pitchai Ravuttan, Saptur	39 9 0	24 5 0	15 4 0
18	1-63	Muthukrishna Ammal, Saptur	51 11 0	29 5 0	22 6 0
19	2-00	Gopalakrishna Ammal, Saptur	63 8 0	36 0 0	27 8 0
20	1-38	Muthuveerammal, Saptur	43 12 0	24 13 0	18 15 0
21	2-21	Do.	70 2 0	39 12 0	30 6 0
22	2-78	A. Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	110 13 0	60 1 0	60 12 0
23	2-04	Pitchai Ravuttan, Saptur	64 7 0	36 11 0	27 12 0
24	2-66	A. Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	81 0 0	47 14 0	33 2 0
28	1-07	Do.	33 4 0	19 4 0	14 0 0
25	2-93	Pitchai Ravuttan, Saptur	81 0 0	62 12 0	28 4 0
27	1-87	Do.	50 11 0	33 11 0	17 0 0
28	2-36	A. Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	60 12 0	42 8 0	18 4 0
29	2-56	Pitchai Ravuttan, Saptur	76 1 0	46 1 0	30 0 0
30	1-58	Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	47 7 0	28 7 0	19 0 0
31	2-74	Pitchai Ravuttan, Saptur	84 9 0	49 5 0	35 4 0
32	1-40	A. Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	45 3 0	25 3 0	20 0 0
33	1-33	Do.	42 7 0	23 15 0	18 8 0
34	2-54	Pitchai Ravuttan, Saptur	65 11 0	45 11 0	20 0 0
35	3-61	Do.	98 8 0	65 0 0	33 8 0
36	2-10	Do.	55 13 0	18 0 0	37 13 0
37	1-30	A. Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	37 10 0	23 6 0	14 4 0
38	1-97	Do.	53 7 0	35 7 0	18 0 0
39	1-44	Pitchai Ravuttan, Saptur	44 15 0	25 15 0	19 0 0
40	1-87	A. Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	46 11 0	33 11 0	13 0 0
41	1-30	Pitchai Ravuttar, Saptur	36 6 0	23 6 0	13 0 0
42	2-10	Do.	49 5 0	37 13 0	11 8 0
43	2-02	Do.	60 6 0	36 6 0	24 0 0
44	2-23	Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	65 2 0	40 2 0	25 0 0
45	2-44	Pitchai Ravuttan, Saptur	71 3 0	43 15 0	27 4 0
46	1-37	Do.	36 11 0	24 11 0	12 0 0
47	1-53	Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	42 9 0	27 9 0	15 0 0
48	1-69	Pitchai Ravuttan, Saptur	43 7 0	30 7 0	13 0 0
49	1-23	Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	34 10 0	22 2 0	12 8 0
50	1-63	Pitchai Ravuttan, Saptur	45 9 0	29 5 0	16 4 0
51	1-76	Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	48 11 0	31 11 0	17 0 0
52	1-29	Pitchai Ravuttan, Saptur	36 3 0	23 3 0	13 0 0
53	1-86	Nagayya Maniam, Saptur	51 8 0	33 8 0	18 0 0
<i>For three faslis from 1323 to 1325.</i>					
116-88	3-34	S. G. Rajah Kudumban, Vadamalaikurichi.	87 10 0	50 10 0	37 0 0
9	2-09	Do. .. .. .	..	37 10 0	..
10	2-16	C. S. Venkatta Raju of Rajapalayam .. .. .	..	38 14 0	..
11	3-12	Do. .. .. .	..	56 3 0	..
12	2-52	Do. .. .. .	..	45 6 0	..
13	2-08	Do. .. .. .	..	37 7 0	..
14	1-48	Do. .. .. .	..	26 10 0	..
15	2-02	Do. .. .. .	..	36 6 0	..
16	2-70	M. Subbaya Pillai, Saptur	163 14 0	48 10 0	115 4 0
17	1-35	C. S. Venkatta Raju of Rajapalayam .. .. .	..	24 5 0	..
18	1-63	Do. .. .. .	..	29 5 0	..
19	2-00	Do. .. .. .	..	36 0 0	..
20	1-38	Do. .. .. .	..	24 13 0	..
21	2-21	Do. .. .. .	..	39 12 0	..
22	2-78	Do. .. .. .	..	50 1 0	..
23	2-04	Do. .. .. .	..	36 11 0	..
24	2-66	Do. .. .. .	..	47 14 0	..

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands under Kodambankulam tank of Saptur village leased out for cultivation bearing an assessment of Rs. 18 an acre—cont.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount.		Assessment.		Balance after deducting the assessment.						
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.					
<i>For three faslis from 1323 to 1325—cont.</i>													
116-25	2-93	C. S. Venkatta Raju of Rajapalaiyam	..	..	19	4	0	..			
26	1-07	Do.	..	..	52	12	0	..			
27	1-87	C. P. Venkata Raju of Rajapalaiyam	..	..	33	11	0	..			
28	2-36	Do.	..	..	42	8	0	..			
29	2-56	Do.	..	..	46	1	0	..			
30	1-58	Do.	..	..	28	7	0	..			
31	2-74	Do.	..	..	49	5	0	..			
32	1-40	Do.	..	..	25	3	0	..			
33	1-33	Do.	..	..	23	15	0	..			
34	2-54	Do.	..	..	45	11	0	..			
35	3-61	Do.	..	..	65	0	0	..			
36	2-10	Do.	..	..	37	13	0	..			
37	1-30	Do.	..	..	23	6	0	..			
38	1-97	Do.	..	..	35	7	0	..			
39	1-44	Do.	..	..	25	15	0	..			
40	1-87	Do.	..	..	33	11	0	..			
41	1-30	Do.	..	..	23	6	0	..			
42	2-10	Do.	..	..	37	13	0	..			
43	2-02	Do.	..	..	36	6	0	..			
44	2-23	Do.	..	..	40	2	0	..			
45	2-44	Do.	..	..	43	15	0	..			
46	1-37	Do.	..	..	24	11	0	..			
47	1-53	Do.	..	..	27	9	0	..			
48	1-69	Do.	..	..	30	7	0	..			
49	1-23	Do.	..	..	22	2	0	..			
50	1-63	Do.	..	..	29	5	0	..			
51	1-76	Do.	..	..	31	11	0	..			
52	1-29	Do.	..	..	23	3	0	..			
53	1-86	Do.	..	..	33	8	0	..			
Total 84-55			2,749	11	0	1,729	5	0	1,020	6	0
<i>Fasli 1326.</i>													
116-7	3-92	C. P. Venkata Raju of Rajapalaiyam	..	..	70	9	0	..			
8	3-34	Do.	..	..	60	2	0	..			
9	2-09	Do.	..	..	37	10	0	..			
10	2-16	Do.	..	..	38	14	0	..			
11	3-12	Do.	..	..	56	3	0	..			
12	2-52	Do.	..	..	45	6	0	..			
13	2-08	Do.	..	..	37	7	0	..			
14	1-48	Do.	..	..	26	10	0	..			
15	2-02	Do.	..	..	36	6	0	..			
16	2-70	Do.	..	..	48	10	0	..			
17	1-35	Do.	..	..	24	5	0	..			
18	1-63	Do.	..	..	29	5	0	..			
19	2-00	Do.	..	..	36	0	0	..			
20	1-38	Do.	..	..	24	13	0	..			
21	2-21	Do.	..	..	39	12	0	..			
22	2-78	Do.	..	..	50	1	0	..			
23	2-04	Do.	..	..	36	11	0	..			
24	2-66	Do.	..	..	47	14	0	..			
25	2-93	Do.	..	..	52	12	0	..			
26	1-07	Do.	..	..	19	4	0	..			
27	1-87	Do.	..	..	33	11	0	..			
28	2-36	Do.	..	..	42	8	0	..			
29	2-56	Do.	..	..	46	1	0	..			
30	1-58	Do.	..	..	28	7	0	..			
31	2-74	Do.	..	..	49	5	0	..			
32	1-40	Do.	..	..	25	3	0	..			
33	1-33	Do.	..	..	23	15	0	..			
34	2-54	Do.	..	..	45	11	0	..			
35	3-61	Do.	..	..	65	0	0	..			
36	2-10	Do.	..	..	37	13	0	..			
37	1-30	Do.	..	..	23	6	0	..			
38	1-97	Do.	..	..	35	7	0	..			
39	1-44	Do.	..	..	25	15	0	..			
40	1-87	Do.	..	..	33	11	0	..			
41	1-30	Do.	..	..	23	6	0	..			
42	2-10	Do.	..	..	37	13	0	..			
43	2-02	Do.	..	..	36	6	0	..			
44	2-23	Do.	..	..	40	2	0	..			
45	2-44	Do.	..	..	43	15	0	..			
46	1-37	Do.	..	..	24	11	0	..			
47	1-53	Do.	..	..	27	9	0	..			
48	1-69	Do.	..	..	30	7	0	..			
49	1-23	Do.	..	..	22	2	0	..			
50	1-63	Do.	..	..	29	5	0	..			
51	1-76	Do.	..	..	31	11	0	..			
52	1-29	Do.	..	..	23	3	0	..			
53	1-86	Do.	..	..	33	8	0	..			
Total 96-60			3,237	5	0	1,738	13	0	1,498	8	0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out for kattukuttagai amount under Kodambankulam tank of Saptur village bearing an assessment of Rs. 18 an acre.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount.		Assessment.		Balance after deducting the assessment.	
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
<i>Fasli 1327.</i>								
116-2	2-02	Gst. S. Kadar Meera Ravuttar, Saptur	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3-92	Do.	..	..	53	7 0	..	..
8	3-34	Do.	..	..	60	2 0	..	..
9	2-09	Do.	..	..	37	10 0	..	..
10	2-16	Do.	..	..	38	14 0	..	..
11	3-12	Do.	..	..	56	3 0	..	..
12	2-52	Do.	..	..	45	6 0	..	..
13	2-08	Do.	..	..	37	7 0	..	..
14	1-48	Do.	..	..	26	10 0	..	..
15	2-02	Do.	..	..	36	6 0	..	..
16	2-70	Do.	..	..	48	10 0	..	..
17	1-35	Do.	..	..	24	5 0	..	..
18	1-63	Do.	..	..	29	5 0	..	..
19	2-00	Do.	..	..	36	0 0	..	..
20	1-38	Do.	..	..	24	13 0	..	..
21	2-21	Do.	..	..	39	12 0	..	..
22	2-78	Do.	..	..	50	1 0	..	..
23	2-04	Do.	..	..	36	11 0	..	..
24	2-66	Do.	..	..	47	14 0	..	..
25	2-93	Do.	..	..	52	12 0	..	..
26	1-07	Do.	..	..	19	4 0	..	..
27	1-87	Do.	..	..	33	11 0	..	..
28	2-36	Do.	..	..	42	8 0	..	..
29	2-56	Do.	..	..	46	1 0	..	..
30	1-58	Do.	..	..	28	7 0	..	..
31	2-74	Do.	..	..	49	5 0	..	..
32	1-40	Do.	..	..	25	3 0	..	..
33	1-33	Do.	..	..	23	15 0	..	..
34	2-54	Do.	..	..	45	11 0	..	..
35	3-61	Do.	..	..	65	0 0	..	..
36	2-10	Do.	..	..	37	13 0	..	..
37	1-30	Do.	..	..	23	6 0	..	..
38	1-97	Do.	..	..	35	7 0	..	..
39	1-44	Do.	..	..	25	15 0	..	..
40	1-87	Do.	..	..	33	11 0	..	..
41	1-30	Do.	..	..	23	6 0	..	..
42	2-10	Do.	..	..	37	13 0	..	..
43	2-02	Do.	..	..	36	6 0	..	..
44	2-23	Do.	..	..	40	2 0	..	..
45	2-44	Do.	..	..	43	15 0	..	..
46	1-37	Do.	..	..	24	11 0	..	..
47	1-53	Do.	..	..	27	9 0	..	..
48	1-69	Do.	..	..	30	7 0	..	..
49	1-23	Do.	..	..	22	2 0	..	..
50	1-63	Do.	..	..	29	5 0	..	..
51	1-76	Do.	..	..	31	11 0	..	..
52	1-29	Do.	..	..	23	3 0	..	..
53	1-86	Do.	..	..	33	3 0	..	..
Total ..			3,965	8 0	1,721	11 0	2,243	13 0
<i>Fasli 1328.</i>								
116-2	2-02	S. G. Venkata Raja, Rajapalayam	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3-92	Do.	..	..	53	7 0	..	..
8	3-34	Do.	..	..	60	2 0	..	..
9	2-09	Do.	..	..	37	10 0	..	..
10	2-16	Do.	..	..	38	14 0	..	..
11	3-12	Do.	..	..	56	3 0	..	..
12	2-52	Do.	..	..	45	6 0	..	..
13	2-08	Do.	..	..	37	7 0	..	..
14	1-48	Do.	..	..	26	10 0	..	..
15	2-02	Do.	..	..	36	6 0	..	..
16	2-70	Do.	..	..	48	10 0	..	..
17	1-35	Do.	..	..	24	5 0	..	..
18	1-63	Do.	..	..	29	5 0	..	..
19	2-00	Do.	..	..	36	0 0	..	..
20	1-38	Do.	..	..	24	13 0	..	..
21	2-21	Do.	..	..	39	12 0	..	..
22	2-78	Do.	..	..	50	1 0	..	..
23	2-04	Do.	..	..	36	11 0	..	..
24	2-66	Do.	..	..	47	14 0	..	..
25	2-93	Do.	..	..	52	12 0	..	..
26	1-07	Do.	..	..	19	4 0	..	..
27	1-87	Do.	..	..	33	11 0	..	..
28	2-36	Do.	..	..	42	8 0	..	..
29	2-56	Do.	..	..	46	1 0	..	..
30	1-58	Do.	..	..	28	7 0	..	..
31	2-74	Do.	..	..	49	5 0	..	..
32	1-40	Do.	..	..	25	3 0	..	..
33	1-33	Do.	..	..	23	15 0	..	..
34	2-54	Do.	..	..	45	11 0	..	..
35	3-61	Do.	..	..	65	0 0	..	..
36	2-10	Do.	..	..	37	13 0	..	..

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out for kattukuttagai amount under Kodambankulam tank of Saptur village bearing an assessment of Rs. 18 an acre—*cont.*

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the leasee.	Lease amount.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.
<i>Fasli 1328—cont.</i>					
	ACS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
116-37	1-30	S. Gu. Venkata Raja, Rajapalayam	..	23 6 0	..
38	1-97	Do.	..	35 7 0	..
39	1-44	Do.	..	25 15 0	..
40	1-87	Do.	..	33 11 0	..
41	1-30	Do.	..	23 6 0	..
42	2-10	Do.	..	37 13 0	..
43	2-02	Do.	..	36 6 0	..
44	2-23	Do.	..	40 2 0	..
45	2-44	Do.	..	43 15 0	..
46	1-37	Do.	..	24 11 0	..
47	1-53	Do.	..	27 9 0	..
48	1-69	Do.	..	30 7 0	..
49	1-23	Do.	..	22 2 0	..
50	1-63	Do.	..	29 5 0	..
51	1-76	Do.	..	31 11 0	..
52	1-29	Do.	..	23 3 0	..
53	1-86	Do.	..	33 3 0	..
Total ..			4,140 13 0	1,721 11 0	2,419 2 0

Fasli 1329.

116-2	2-02	S. Gu. Venkata Raja, Rajapalayam	..	..	..
7	3-92	Do.	..	53 7 0	..
8	3-34	Do.	..	60 2 0	..
9	2-09	Do.	..	37 10 0	..
10	2-16	Do.	..	38 14 0	..
11	3-12	Do.	..	56 3 0	..
12	2-52	Do.	..	45 6 0	..
13	2-08	Do.	..	37 7 0	..
14	1-48	Do.	..	26 10 0	..
15	2-02	Do.	..	36 6 0	..
16	2-70	Do.	..	48 10 0	..
17	1-35	Do.	..	24 5 0	..
18	1-63	Do.	..	29 5 0	..
19	2-00	Do.	..	36 0 0	..
20	1-38	Do.	..	24 13 0	..
21	2-21	Do.	..	39 12 0	..
22	2-78	Do.	..	50 1 0	..
23	2-04	Do.	..	36 11 0	..
24	2-66	Do.	..	47 14 0	..
25	2-93	Do.	..	52 12 0	..
26	1-07	Do.	..	19 4 0	..
27	1-87	Do.	..	33 11 0	..
28	2-36	Do.	..	42 8 0	..
29	2-56	Do.	..	46 1 0	..
30	1-58	Do.	..	28 7 0	..
31	2-74	Do.	..	49 5 0	..
32	1-40	Do.	..	25 3 0	..
33	1-33	Do.	..	23 15 0	..
34	2-54	Do.	..	45 11 0	..
35	3-61	Do.	..	65 0 0	..
36	2-10	Do.	..	37 13 0	..
37	1-30	Do.	..	23 6 0	..
38	1-97	Do.	..	35 7 0	..
39	1-44	Do.	..	25 15 0	..
40	1-87	Do.	..	33 11 0	..
41	1-30	Do.	..	23 6 0	..
42	2-10	Do.	..	37 13 0	..
43	2-02	Do.	..	36 6 0	..
44	2-23	Do.	..	40 2 0	..
45	2-44	Do.	..	43 15 0	..
46	1-37	Do.	..	24 11 0	..
47	1-53	Do.	..	27 9 0	..
48	1-69	Do.	..	30 7 0	..
49	1-23	Do.	..	22 2 0	..
50	1-63	Do.	..	29 5 0	..
51	1-76	Do.	..	31 11 0	..
52	1-29	Do.	..	23 3 0	..
53	1-86	Do.	..	33 3 0	..
Total ..			4,548 15 0	1,721 11 0	2,827 4 0

Fasli 1330.

116-2	2-02	Gov. M. Kadar Meera Ravuttar, Saptur	..	..	..
7	3-92	Do.	..	53 7 0	..
8	3-34	Do.	..	60 2 0	..
9	2-09	Do.	..	37 10 0	..
10	2-16	Do.	..	38 14 0	..
11	3-12	Do.	..	56 3 0	..

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out for kattukuttagai amount under Kodambankulam tank of Saptur village bearing an assessment of Rs. 18 an acre—*cont.*

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.	
<i>Fasli 1330—cont.</i>						
	ACS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
116-12	2-52	S. A. Kadar Meera Ravuttar, Saptur	..	45 6 0	..	
13	2-08	Do.	..	37 7 0	..	
14	1-48	Do.	..	28 10 0	..	
15	2-02	Do.	..	36 6 0	..	
16	2-70	Do.	..	48 10 0	..	
17	1-35	Do.	..	24 5 0	..	
18	1-63	Do.	..	29 5 0	..	
19	2-00	Do.	..	36 0 0	..	
20	1-38	Do.	..	24 13 0	..	
21	2-21	Do.	..	39 12 0	..	
22	2-78	Do.	..	50 1 0	..	
23	2-04	Do.	..	36 11 0	..	
24	2-66	Do.	..	47 14 0	..	
25	2-93	Do.	..	52 12 0	..	
26	1-07	Do.	..	19 4 0	..	
27	1-87	Do.	..	33 11 0	..	
28	2-36	Do.	..	42 8 0	..	
29	2-56	Do.	..	46 1 0	..	
30	1-58	Do.	..	28 7 0	..	
31	2-74	Do.	..	49 5 0	..	
32	1-40	Do.	..	25 3 0	..	
33	1-33	Do.	..	23 15 0	..	
34	2-54	Do.	..	45 11 0	..	
35	3-61	Do.	..	65 0 0	..	
36	2-10	Do.	..	37 13 0	..	
37	1-30	Do.	..	23 6 0	..	
38	1-97	Do.	..	35 7 0	..	
39	1-44	Do.	..	25 15 0	..	
40	1-87	Do.	..	33 11 0	..	
41	1-30	Do.	..	23 6 0	..	
42	2-10	Do.	..	37 13 0	..	
43	2-02	Do.	..	36 6 0	..	
44	2-23	Do.	..	40 2 0	..	
45	2-44	Do.	..	43 15 0	..	
46	1-37	Do.	..	24 11 0	..	
47	1-53	Do.	..	27 9 0	..	
48	1-69	Do.	..	30 7 0	..	
49	1-23	Do.	..	22 2 0	..	
50	1-63	Do.	..	29 5 0	..	
51	1-76	Do.	..	31 11 0	..	
52	1-29	Do.	..	23 3 0	..	
53	1-86	Do.	..	33 3 0	..	
Total			..	4,548 12 0	1,721 11 0	2,827 1 0

Fasli 1331.

116-2	2-02	S. A. Kadar Meera Ravuttar, Saptur	..	..	..
7	3-92	Do.	..	53 7 0	..
8	3-34	Do.	..	60 2 0	..
9	2-09	Do.	..	37 10 0	..
10	2-16	Do.	..	38 14 0	..
11	3-12	Do.	..	56 3 0	..
12	2-52	Do.	..	45 6 0	..
13	2-08	Do.	..	37 7 0	..
14	1-48	Do.	..	28 10 0	..
15	2-02	Do.	..	36 6 0	..
16	2-70	Do.	..	48 10 0	..
17	1-35	Do.	..	24 5 0	..
18	1-63	Do.	..	29 5 0	..
19	2-00	Do.	..	36 0 0	..
20	1-38	Do.	..	24 13 0	..
21	2-21	Do.	..	39 12 0	..
22	2-78	Do.	..	50 1 0	..
23	2-04	Do.	..	36 11 0	..
24	2-66	Do.	..	47 14 0	..
25	2-93	Do.	..	52 12 0	..
26	1-07	Do.	..	19 4 0	..
27	1-87	Do.	..	33 11 0	..
28	2-36	Do.	..	42 8 0	..
29	2-56	Do.	..	46 1 0	..
30	1-58	Do.	..	28 7 0	..
31	2-74	Do.	..	49 5 0	..
32	1-40	Do.	..	25 3 0	..
33	1-33	Do.	..	23 15 0	..
34	2-54	Do.	..	45 11 0	..
35	3-61	Do.	..	65 0 0	..
36	2-10	Do.	..	37 13 0	..
37	1-30	Do.	..	23 6 0	..
38	1-97	Do.	..	35 7 0	..
39	1-44	Do.	..	25 15 0	..
40	1-87	Do.	..	33 11 0	..

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out for kattukuttagai amount under Kodambankulam tank of Saptur village bearing an assessment of Rs. 18 an acre—*cont.*

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount.			Assessment.			Balance after deducting the assessment.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
<i>Fasli 1331—cont.</i>											
	ACS.										
116-41	1-30	S. A. Kadar Meera Ravuttar, Saptur	..	..	..	23	6	0	..	..	..
42	2-10	Do.	..	..	..	37	13	0	..	..	..
43	2-02	Do.	..	..	..	36	6	0	..	..	..
44	2-23	Do.	..	..	..	40	2	0	..	..	..
45	2-44	Do.	..	..	..	43	15	0	..	..	..
46	1-37	Do.	..	..	..	24	11	0	..	..	..
47	1-53	Do.	..	..	..	27	9	0	..	..	..
48	1-69	Do.	..	..	..	30	7	0	..	..	..
49	1-23	Do.	..	..	..	22	2	0	..	..	..
50	1-63	Do.	..	..	..	29	5	0	..	..	..
51	1-76	Do.	..	..	..	31	11	0	..	..	..
52	1-29	Do.	..	..	..	23	3	0	..	..	..
53	1-86	Do.	..	..	..	33	3	0	..	..	..
Total ..			3,761	2	0	1,721	11	0	2,039	7	0

Leased out for five faslis from 1332 to 1336.

116-2	2-02	S. P. Venkataraju, Rajapalayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3-92	Do.	..	..	..	70	9	0	..	..	..
8	3-34	Do.	..	..	..	60	2	0	..	..	..
9	2-09	Do.	..	..	..	37	10	0	..	..	..
10	2-16	Do.	..	..	..	38	14	0	..	..	..
11	3-12	Do.	..	..	..	56	3	0	..	..	..
12	2-52	Do.	..	..	..	45	6	0	..	..	..
13	2-08	Do.	..	..	..	37	7	0	..	..	..
14	1-48	Do.	..	..	..	26	10	0	..	..	..
15	2-02	Do.	..	..	..	36	6	0	..	..	..
16	2-70	Do.	..	..	..	48	10	0	..	..	..
17	1-35	Do.	..	..	..	24	5	0	..	..	..
18	1-63	Do.	..	..	..	29	5	0	..	..	..
19	2-00	Do.	..	..	..	36	0	0	..	..	..
20	1-38	Do.	..	..	..	24	13	0	..	..	..
21	2-21	Do.	..	..	..	39	12	0	..	..	..
22	2-78	Do.	..	..	..	50	1	0	..	..	..
23	2-04	Do.	..	..	..	36	11	0	..	..	..
24	2-66	Do.	..	..	..	47	14	0	..	..	..
25	2-93	Do.	..	..	..	52	12	0	..	..	..
26	1-07	Do.	..	..	..	19	4	0	..	..	..
27	1-87	Do.	..	..	..	33	11	0	..	..	..
28	2-36	Do.	..	..	..	42	8	0	..	..	..
29	2-56	Do.	..	..	..	46	1	0	..	..	..
30	1-68	Do.	..	..	..	28	7	0	..	..	..
31	2-74	Do.	..	..	..	49	5	0	..	..	..
32	1-40	Do.	..	..	..	25	3	0	..	..	..
33	1-33	Do.	..	..	..	23	15	0	..	..	..
34	2-54	Do.	..	..	..	45	11	0	..	..	..
35	3-61	Do.	..	..	..	65	0	0	..	..	..
36	2-10	Do.	..	..	..	37	13	0	..	..	..
37	1-30	Do.	..	..	..	23	6	0	..	..	..
38	1-97	Do.	..	..	..	35	7	0	..	..	..
39	1-44	Do.	..	..	..	25	15	0	..	..	..
40	1-87	Do.	..	..	..	33	11	0	..	..	..
41	1-30	Do.	..	..	..	23	6	0	..	..	..
42	2-10	Do.	..	..	..	37	13	0	..	..	..
43	2-02	Do.	..	..	..	36	6	0	..	..	..
44	2-23	Do.	..	..	..	40	2	0	..	..	..
45	2-44	Do.	..	..	..	43	15	0	..	..	..
46	1-37	Do.	..	..	..	24	11	0	..	..	..
47	1-53	Do.	..	..	..	27	9	0	..	..	..
48	1-69	Do.	..	..	..	30	7	0	..	..	..
49	1-23	Do.	..	..	..	22	2	0	..	..	..
50	1-63	Do.	..	..	..	29	5	0	..	..	..
51	1-76	Do.	..	..	..	31	11	0	..	..	..
52	1-29	Do.	..	..	..	23	3	0	..	..	..
53	1-86	Do.	..	..	..	33	8	0	..	..	..
Total ..			4,566	3	0	1,738	13	0	2,827	6	0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out for Kattukuttagai amount under Kodambankulam tank of Saptur village bearing an assessment of Rs. 18 an acre—*cont.*

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease of kattukuttagai paddy.	Price of kattukuttagai paddy.			Assessment.	Balance after deducting the Assessment.	
				RS.	A.	P.			
<i>For fasli 1337.</i>									
	ACS.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
116-2	2-02	Gopala Maniam, Saptur ..	4 7 2 0	102	0	0	36	6	0
7	3-92	R. Pethana Maniam, Saptur.	..	70	9	0	..	..	..
8	3-34	Do.	..	60	2	0	..	..	..
9	2-09	Do.	..	37	10	0	..	..	..
10	2-16	Do.	..	38	14	0	..	..	..
11	3-12	Do.	..	56	3	0	..	..	..
12	2-52	Do.	..	45	6	0	..	..	..
13	2-08	Do.	..	37	7	0	..	..	..
14	1-48	Do.	..	26	10	0	..	..	..
15	2-02	Do.	..	36	6	0	..	..	..
16	2-70	Do.	..	48	10	0	..	..	..
17	1-35	Do.	..	24	5	0	..	..	..
18	1-63	Do.	..	29	5	0	..	..	..
19	2-00	Do.	..	36	0	0	..	..	..
20	1-38	Do.	..	24	13	0	..	..	..
21	2-21	Do.	..	39	12	0	..	..	..
22	2-78	Do.	..	50	1	0	..	..	..
23	2-04	Do.	..	36	11	0	..	..	..
24	2-66	Do.	..	47	14	0	..	..	..
25	2-93	Do.	..	52	12	0	..	..	..
26	1-07	Do.	..	19	4	0	..	..	..
27	1-87	Do.	..	33	11	0	..	..	..
28	2-36	Do.	..	42	8	0	..	..	..
29	2-56	Do.	..	46	7	0	..	..	..
30	1-58	Do.	..	28	7	0	..	..	..
			237 8 3 0	5,695	2	0	969	5	0
							4,725	13	0
31	2-74	Nagayya Maniam, Saptur ..	12 15 0 0	300	0	0	49	5	0
32	1-40	Subbaya Maniam, Saptur ..	7 0 0 0	168	0	0	25	3	0
33	1-33	Lingama Nayakan, Saptur ..	6 15 0 0	166	0	0	23	15	0
34	2-54	Kalayappa Maniam, Saptur.	7 7 2 0	174	0	0	45	11	0
35	3-61	Subbaya Maniam, Saptur ..	19 15 0 0	468	0	0	65	0	0
36	2-10	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	1-30	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	1-97	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	1-44	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	1-87	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	1-30	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	2-10	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	2-02	Marimuttu Tevan, Saptur ..	10 0 0 0	240	0	0	36	6	0
44	2-23	Sinnayya Maniam, Saptur ..	11 0 0 0	264	0	0	40	2	0
45	2-44	Subbaya Maniam, Saptur ..	13 15 0 0	324	0	0	43	15	0
46	1-37	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	1-53	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	1-69	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	1-23	Subbaya Maniam, Saptur ..	4 22 2 0	114	0	0	22	2	0
50	1-63	Ramaswami Maniam, Saptur	7 7 2 0	174	0	0	29	5	0
51	1-76	Do.	8 15 0 0	204	0	0	31	11	0
52	1-29	Subbaya Maniam, Saptur ..	6 7 2 0	150	0	0	23	3	0
53	1-86	Muttuswami Nayakan, Saptur.	10 0 0 0	240	0	0	33	8	0
<i>For three faslis from 1338 to 1340.</i>									
116-2	2-02	Gopal Maniam, Saptur ..	4 7 2 0	102	0	0	36	6	0
7	3-92	Pethana Maniam, Saptur ..	18 0 0 0	432	0	0	70	9	0
8	3-34	Do.	..	288	0	0	60	2	0
9	2-09	Do.	..	272	0	0	37	10	0
10	2-16	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	3-12	Pethana Maniam, Saptur ..	14 23 0 0	354	0	0	56	3	0
12	2-52	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	2-08	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1-48	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	2-02	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	2-70	Pethana Maniam, Saptur ..	16 5 0 0	390	0	0	48	10	0
17	1-35	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1-63	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	2-00	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1-38	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	2-21	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	2-78	Pethana Maniam, Saptur ..	17 21 0 0	424	12	8	50	1	0
23	2-04	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	2-66	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	2-93	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1-07	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1-87	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	2-36	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	2-56	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	1-58	Pethana Maniam, Saptur ..	7 22 2 0	196	0	0	28	7	0
31	2-74	Nagaya Maniam, Saptur ..	12 15 0 0	300	0	0	49	5	0
32	1-40	Pethana Maniam, Saptur ..	7 0 0 0	168	0	0	25	3	0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out for Kattukuttagai amount under Kodambankulam tank of Saptur village bearing an assessment of Rs. 18 an acre—cont.

Survey number.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease of kattukuttagai paddy.	Price of kattukuttagai paddy.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.
<i>For three faslis from 1338 to 1340—cont.</i>						
	ACS.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
116-33	1-33	Lingama Nayakan, Saptur ..	6 15 0 0	156 0 0	23 15 0	132 1 0
34	2-54	Kalayappa Maniam, Saptur.	7 7 0 0	174 0 0	45 11 0	128 5 0
35	3-61	Erasakka Nayakan, Saptur.	19 15 0 0	468 0 0	65 0 0	403 0 0
36	2-10	.....	..	..	..	..
37	1-30	.....	..	..	..	..
38	1-97	Nallathambi Tevan, Saptur.	9 7 2 0	222 0 0	35 7 0	186 9 0
39	1-44	Ponaya Tevar, Saptur ..	7 22 2 0	186 0 0	25 15 0	160 1 0
40	1-87	.....	..	..	..	..
41	1-30	.....	..	..	..	..
42	2-10	Mandayappa Poosari, Saptur.	12 0 0 0	288 0 0	37 13 0	250 3 0
43	2-02	Marimuthu Tevar, Saptur ..	10 0 0 0	240 0 0	36 6 0	203 10 0
44	2-23	.....	..	..	..	..
45	2-44	Subbaya Maniam, Saptur ..	13 15 0 0	324 0 0	43 15 0	280 1 0
46	1-37	.....	..	..	..	..
47	1-53	.....	..	..	..	..
48	1-69	.....	..	..	..	..
49	1-23	.....	..	..	..	..
50	1-63	Ramaswami Maniam, Saptur.	7 7 2 0	174 0 0	29 5 0	144 11 0
51	1-76	Do.	8 15 0 0	204 0 0	31 11 0	172 5 0
52	1-29	Gopal Maniam, Saptur ..	6 7 2 0	150 0 0	23 3 0	126 13 0
53	1-86	Muthusami Nayakar, Saptur.	10 0 0 0	240 0 0	33 8 0	206 8 0
<i>For three faslis from 1341 to 1343.</i>						
116-2	2-02	Gopal Maniam, Saptur ..	5 15 0 0	44 0 0	36 6 0	7 10 0
7	3-92	Masana Maniam, Saptur ..	20 0 0 0	160 0 0	70 9 0	89 7 0
8	3-34	Thiruvengada Tevar, Saptur.	17 7 2 0	138 0 0	60 2 0	77 14 0
9	2-09	Do.	11 2 7 0	90 0 0	37 10 0	52 6 0
10	2-16	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur.	11 0 0 0	88 0 0	38 14 0	49 2 0
11	3-12	Masana Maniam, Saptur ..	14 22 2 0	118 0 0	56 3 0	61 13 0
12	2-52	Nagaya Maniam, Saptur ..	12 15 0 0	100 0 0	45 6 0	54 10 0
13	2-08	Mahalinga Kudumban, Saptur.	9 7 2 0	74 0 0	37 7 0	36 9 0
14	1-48	Vellayappa Maniam, Saptur.	8 7 2 0	66 0 0	26 10 0	39 6 0
15	2-02	Nagaya Maniam, Saptur ..	8 22 2 0	70 0 0	36 6 0	33 10 0
16	2-70	Rengasami Nayakar, Saptur.	15 0 0 0	120 0 0	48 10 0	71 8 0
17	1-35	Pethana Maniam, Saptur ..	8 15 0 0	68 0 0	24 5 0	43 11 0
18	1-63	Muthu Maistry, Saptur ..	8 22 2 0	70 0 0	29 5 0	40 11 0
19	2-00	Thiruvengada Tevan, Saptur.	17 7 2 0	138 0 0	36 0 0	77 3 0
20	1-38	.....	..	..	24 13 0	..
21	2-21	Pethana Maniam, Saptur ..	12 7 2 0	98 0 0	39 12 0	58 4 0
22	2-78	Muthappa Maniam, Saptur.	15 15 0 0	124 0 0	50 1 0	73 15 0
23	2-04	Mariappa Maniam, Saptur ..	13 15 0 0	108 0 0	36 11 0	71 5 0
24	2-66	Ramaswami Maniam, Saptur.	10 15 0 0	84 0 0	47 14 0	36 2 0
25	2-93	Pethana Maniam, Saptur ..	6 0 0 0	48 0 0	52 12 0	..
26	1-07	Pachayandi Maniam, Saptur.	6 7 2 0	50 0 0	19 4 0	30 12 0
27	1-87	Do.	7 7 2 0	58 0 0	33 11 0	24 5 0
28	2-36	Masana Maniam, Saptur ..	5 22 2 0	46 0 0	42 8 0	3 8 0
29	2-56	Muthu Maniam, Saptur ..	13 0 0 0	104 0 0	46 1 0	57 15 0
30	1-58	Do.	7 22 2 0	58 0 0	28 7 0	29 9 0
31	2-74	Nagaya Maniam, Saptur ..	13 22 2 0	110 0 0	49 5 0	60 11 0
32	1-40	Kandasami Maniam, Saptur.	6 15 0 0	52 0 0	25 3 0	26 13 0
33	1-33	Servaikara Maniam, Saptur.	6 0 0 0	48 0 0	23 15 0	24 1 0
34	2-54	Kalayappa Maniam, Saptur.	8 7 2 0	66 0 0	45 11 0	20 5 0
35	3-61	Masava Maniam, Saptur ..	18 0 0 0	144 0 0	65 0 0	79 0 0
36	2-10	Do.	12 0 0 0	96 0 0	37 13 0	58 3 0
37	1-30	Do.	7 0 0 0	56 0 0	23 6 0	32 10 0
38	1-97	Do.	8 0 0 0	64 0 0	35 7 0	28 9 0
39	1-44	Do.	5 0 0 0	40 0 0	25 15 0	14 1 0
40	1-87	Marimuthu Tevar, Saptur ..	10 0 0 9	80 0 0	33 11 0	46 5 0
41	1-30	Do.	6 7 2 0	50 0 0	23 6 0	26 10 0
42	2-10	Thiruvengada Tevar, Saptur.	10 0 0 0	80 0 0	37 13 0	42 3 0
43	2-02	Marimuthu Tevar, Saptur ..	9 15 0 0	76 0 0	36 6 0	39 10 0
44	2-23	Karuppuswami Nayakan, Saptur.	11 15 0 0	92 0 0	40 2 0	51 14 0
45	2-44	Koppaya Maniam, Saptur ..	14 0 0 0	112 0 0	43 15 0	68 1 0
46	1-37	Thiruvengada Tevar, Saptur.	5 15 0 0	44 0 0	24 11 0	19 5 0
47	1-53	Do.	8 22 2 0	70 0 0	27 9 0	42 7 0
48	1-69	Do.	10 0 0 0	80 0 0	30 7 0	49 9 0
49	1-23	Veeraswami Nayudu, Saptur.	3 15 0 0	28 0 0	22 2 0	5 14 0
50	1-63	Do.	6 7 2 0	50 0 0	29 5 0	20 11 0
51	1-76	Do.	8 0 0 0	64 0 0	31 11 0	32 5 0
52	1-29	Muthuswami Nayudu, Saptur.	6 7 2 0	50 0 0	23 3 0	26 13 0
53	1-86	Do.	10 0 0 0	80 0 0	33 8 0	46 8 0
<i>For three faslis from 1344 to 1346.</i>						
116-2	2-02	.....	21 22 2 0	174 0 0	70 9 0	103 7 0
7	3-92	Muthunayagam, Saptur ..	18 0 0 0	144 0 0	60 2 0	83 14 0
8	3-34	Guruswami Tevan ..	11 0 0 0	88 0 0	37 10 0	50 6 0
9	2-09	Do.	12 0 0 0	96 0 0	38 14 0	57 2 0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out for kattukuttagai amount under Kodambankulam tank of Saptur village bearing an assessment of Rs. 18 an acre—cont.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of lessee.	Lease of the kattukuttagai paddy.	Price of kattukuttagai paddy.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.
<i>For three faslis from 1344 to 1346—cont.</i>						
	ACS.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
116-11	3-12	Maniam, Saptur	14 22 2 0	118 0 0	56 3 0	61 13 0
12	2-52	Alaga Kudumban, Alagapuri.	12 15 0 0	100 0 0	45 6 0	54 10 0
13	2-08	Guruswami Tevan, Saptur ..	9 7 2 0	74 0 0	37 7 0	36 9 0
14	1-48	Vecrabhadra Maniam, Saptur.	8 15 0 0	68 0 0	26 10 0	41 6 0
15	2-02	Nagaya Maniam, Saptur ..	9 7 2 0	74 0 0	36 6 0	37 10 0
16	2-70	Vallamuthu Maniam, Saptur.	15 0 0 0	120 0 0	48 10 0	71 6 0
17	1-35	Sellamuthu Maniam, Saptur.	8 22 2 0	70 0 0	24 5 0	45 11 0
18	1-63	Pethana Maniam, Saptur ..	8 22 2 0	70 0 0	29 5 0	40 11 0
19	2-00	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur.	17 7 2 0	138 0 0	36 0 0	77 3 0
20	1-38	.....	..	..	24 13 0	
21	2-21	Appulinga Pulavan, Saptur.	12 7 2 0	98 0 0	39 12 0	58 4 0
22	2-78	Mahalinga Tevan, Saptur ..	15 15 0 0	124 0 0	50 1 0	73 15 0
23	2-04	Mariappa Maniam, Saptur ..	13 15 0 0	108 0 0	36 11 0	71 5 0
24	2-66	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur.	10 15 0 0	84 0 0	47 14 0	36 2 0
25	2-93	Muthappa Maniam, Saptur.	6 7 2 0	50 0 0	52 12 0	..
26	1-07	Pethana Maniam, Saptur ..	6 22 2 0	54 0 0	19 4 0	34 12 0
27	1-87	Pachayandi Maniam, Saptur.	7 7 2 0	58 0 0	33 11 0	24 5 0
28	2-36	Masana Maniam, Saptur ..	6 7 2 0	50 0 0	42 8 0	7 8 0
29	2-56	Muthu Maniam, Saptur ..	15 0 0 0	120 0 0	46 1 0	73 15 0
30	1-58	Thangamuthu Maniam, Saptur.	7 22 2 0	62 0 0	28 7 0	33 9 0
31	2-74	Velandi Nayakan, Saptur ..	13 22 2 0	110 0 0	49 5 0	60 11 0
32	1-40	Pethana Maniam, Saptur ..	6 15 0 0	52 0 0	25 3 0	26 13 0
33	1-33	Chokkalings Maniam, Saptur.	6 15 0 0	52 0 0	23 15 0	28 1 0
34	2-54	Kalayappa Maniam, Saptur.	8 7 2 0	66 0 0	45 11 0	20 5 0
35	3-61	Thiruvengada Nayakan, Saptur.	18 22 2 0	150 0 0	65 0 0	85 0 0
36	2-10	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur.	9 7 2 0	74 0 0	37 13 0	36 3 0
37	1-30	Do.	6 15 0 0	52 0 0	23 6 0	28 10 0
38	1-97	Narayanaswami Nayudu, Saptur.	8 0 0 0	64 0 0	35 7 0	28 9 0
39	1-44	Masana Maniam, Saptur ..	5 0 0 0	40 0 0	25 15 0	14 1 0
40	1-87	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur.	11 7 2 0	90 0 0	33 11 0	56 5 0
41	1-30	Do.	9 7 2 0	74 0 0	23 6 0	50 10 0
42	2-10	Narayanaswami Nayudu, Saptur.	10 0 0 0	80 0 0	37 13 0	42 3 0
43	2-02	Marimuthu Maniam, Saptur.	9 22 2 0	78 0 0	36 6 0	41 10 0
44	2-23	Periaswami Pusari, Saptur ..	10 0 0 0	80 0 0	40 2 0	39 14 0
45	2-44	Do.	15 15 0 0	124 0 0	43 15 0	80 1 0
46	1-37	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur.	5 7 2 0	42 0 0	24 11 0	17 5 0
47	1-53	Do.	8 15 0 0	68 0 0	27 9 0	40 7 0
48	1-69	Do.	9 22 2 0	78 0 0	30 7 0	47 9 0
49	1-23	Marimuthu Tevan, Saptur ..	3 15 0 0	28 0 0	22 2 0	5 14 0
50	1-63	Do.	6 7 2 0	50 0 0	29 5 0	20 11 0
51	1-76	Do.	8 0 0 0	64 0 0	31 11 0	32 5 0
52	1-29	Karuppana Maniam, Saptur.	6 15 0 0	52 0 0	23 3 0	28 13 0
53	1-86	Sinnaya Maniam, Saptur ..	9 22 2 0	78 0 0	33 8 0	44 8 0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out to the tenants of Kodikulam village bearing a rent of Rs. 20 per acre.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount for one fasli.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.
<i>Lease amount for one fasli on the lands leased out for three faslis from 1320 to 1322.</i>					
	ACS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
410-B	0-93	Palanichami Tevar, Koomapatti	33 10 0	18 10 0	15 0 0
<i>Lease amount of one fasli on the lands leased out for three faslis from 1323 to 1325.</i>					
410-B	0-93	Periyaswami Tevar, Koomapatti ..	34 10 0	18 10 0	16 0 0
<i>Lease amount of fasli 1326.</i>					
410-B	0-93	Periyaswami Tevar, Koomapatti	34 10 0	18 10 0	16 0 0
<i>Lease amount of one fasli on the lands leased out for five faslis from 1327 to 1331.</i>					
410-B	0-93	Pulugandi Tevar, Kodikulam ..	40 10 0	18 10 0	22 0 0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out to the tenants of Kodikulam village bearing a rent of Rs. 20 per acre.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Kattukuttagai paddy for one faali.	Price of paddy at Rs. 20 per pothi.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.
<i>Kattukuttagai paddy for one faali on the lands leased out for three faslis from 1332 to 1346.</i>						
	ACRES.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
410-B	0-93	C. Periyaswami Kudumban ..	5 ..	120 0 0	18 10 0	101 6 0
		N. R. Palanichami Tevan ..	4 ..	96 0 0	18 10 0	77 6 0
		Tarimu ..	0 ..			
		P. Palvanna Tevan ..	3 ..	27 0 0	18 10 0	8 6 0
		V. Niraru Tevan ..	3 22 2 0	33 12 0	18 10 0	15 2 0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out to the tenants of Kodikulam village bearing a rent of Rs. 14 per acre.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount for one faali.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.
<i>Lease amount of one faali on the lands leased out for three faslis from 1320 to 1322.</i>					
	ACS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
301-A	2-49	Senthattikalai Tevar, Koomapatti ..	95 14 0	34 14 0	61 0 0
<i>Lease amount of one faali on the lands leased out for three faslis from 1323 to 1325.</i>					
301-A	2-49	Sriman Venkatachala Tevar, Watrap ..	184 14 0	34 14 0	150 0 0
<i>Lease amount of faali 1326.</i>					
301-A	2-49	S. Ramakrishna Tevar, Mattur ..	70 14 0	34 14 0	36 0 0
<i>Lease amount of one faali on the lands leased out for five faslis from 1327 to 1331.</i>					
301-A	2-49	G. Narayana Pillai, Koomapatti ..	79 14 0	34 14 0	45 0 0

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Kattukuttagai paddy for one faali.	Price of paddy at Rs. 14 per pothi.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.
<i>Kattukuttagai paddy for one faali on the lands leased out for three faslis from 1332 to 1346.</i>						
	ACS.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
301-A	2-49	V. Sundaram Pillai ..	17 ..	408 0 0	34 14 0	373 2 0
		K. Velu Tevan ..	16 7 2 0	390 0 0	34 14 0	355 2 0
		K. Sangu Tevan ..	13 15 0 0	324 0 0	34 14 0	289 2 0
		Do. ..	14 ..	126 0 0	34 14 0	91 2 0
		Aruthakula Kudumban ..	15 ..	135 0 0	34 14 0	100 2 0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai wet lands leased out to the tenants of Kodikulam village bearing a rent of Rs. 24 per acre.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Lease amount per faali.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the assessment.
<i>Lease amount for three faslis commencing from 1320 to 1322.</i>					
	ACS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
399	4-29	Sivasangu Chettiyar, Koomapatti ..	232 15 0	102 15 0	130 0 0
409-A	49-93	Venkata Raja of Rajapalayam ..	2,198 5 0	1,198 5 0	1,000 0 0
409-B	1-62	Do. ..	88 14 0	38 14 0	50 0 0
<i>Lease amount for three faslis commencing from 1323 to 1325.</i>					
399	4-29	Sriman Venkatachala Tevar of Watrap ..	232 15 0	102 15 0	130 0 0
409-A	49-93	Do. ..	3,169 9 0	1,269 9 0	1,900 0 0
409-B	1-62	Do. ..			
<i>Lease amount for faali 1326.</i>					
399	4-29	Periyasami Tevar of Koomapatti ..	187 15 0	102 15 0	85 0 0
409-A	49-93	S. Sundara Tevar of Koomapatti ..	2,149 9 0	1,269 9 0	880 0 0
409-B	1-62	.....	..	..	..
<i>Lease amount for three faslis commencing from 1327 to 1331.</i>					
399	4-29	Thavasi Tevar of Koomapatti ..	257 15 0	102 15 0	155 0 0
409-A	49-93	Sundara Tevar and others, Koomapatti ..	2,582 9 0	1,269 9 0	1,313 0 0
409-B	1-62	.....	..	..	..

Statement showing the particulars of panna lands bearing a rent of Rs. 24 per acre in Kodikulam village leased out to the tenants for kattukuttagai paddy.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Kattukuttagai paddy for one fasli.	Price of paddy at Rs. 24 per fasli.	Assessments.	Balance after deducting the assessments.
<i>Kattukuttagai paddy for one fasli on the lands leased out for three faslis from 1332 to 1334.</i>						
	ACS.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
399	4-29	Sangili Tevan, Mamsapuram.	31 ..	744 0 0	102 15 0	641 1 0
409-A, B	3-28	ச. Muthu Tevan, Koomapatti.	19 15 0 0	468 0 0	78 12 0	389 4 0
	4-10	ச. Subbaya Kone, Koomapatti.	20 15 0 0	492 0 0	98 6 0	393 10 0
	3-80	ச. Erulappa Tevan, Koomapatti.	18 ..	432 0 0	91 4 0	340 12 0
	4-41	Vanda Kudumban, Ramasamipuram.	24 0 0 0	588 0 0	105 14 0	482 2 0
	4-18	ச. Rakkappa Pillai, Koomapatti.	25 ..	600 0 0	100 6 0	499 10 0
	2-85	ச. Periyakaruppa Kudumban, Ramasamipuram.	13 15 0 0	324 0 0	68 6 0	255 10 0
	4-25	Sappani Kudumban, Koomapatti.	22 ..	528 0 0	102 0 0	426 0 0
	3-28	ச. Muthu Tevan, Koomapatti.	20 ..	480 0 0	78 12 0	401 4 0
	3-09	சு. Vellaya Kudumban, Koomapatti.	16 15 0 0	396 0 0	74 2 0	321 14 0
	3-88	ச. Ammayandi Kudumban, Koomapatti.	31 ..	744 0 0	93 2 0	650 14 0
	2-34	ச. Rakkappa Pillai, Koomapatti.	15 ..	360 0 0	56 3 0	303 13 0
	4-00	ச. Perumal Tevan, Koomapatti.	26 15 0 0	636 0 0	96 0 0	540 0 0
	2-98	சு. Marimuthu Tevan, Koomapatti.	17 15 0 0	420 0 0	67 3 0	352 13 0
	3-72	சு. Poochi Maniam, Kodikulam.	27 ..	648 0 0	93 10 0	554 6 0
	3-12	Sivanandi Kudumban, Koomapatti.	22 ..	528 0 0	74 14 0	453 2 0
<i>Kattukuttagai paddy for one fasli on the lands leased out for three faslis from 1335 to 1337.</i>						
399	4-29	ச. Gurusami Tevar, Koomapatti.	32 7 2 0	774 0 0	102 15 0	671 1 0
409-A, B	3-28	சு. Muthu Kone, Koomapatti.	16 ..	384 0 0	78 12 0	305 4 0
	4-10	ச. Muthuswami Tevar, Koomapatti.	16 ..	384 0 0	98 6 0	285 10 0
	3-80	ச. Periya Valavanda Tevar, Koomapatti.	13 15 0 0	324 0 0	91 4 0	232 12 0
	4-41	Kanda Kudumban, Ramasamipuram.	23 ..	552 0 0	105 14 0	446 2 0
	4-18	ச. Karuppana Tevar, Koomapatti.	22 15 0 0	540 0 0	100 6 0	439 10 0
	2-85	சு. ச. Alagu Kone	12 ..	288 0 0	68 6 0	219 10 0
	4-25	சு. Marugappa Tevar, Koomapatti.	20 ..	480 0 0	102 0 0	378 0 0
	3-28	சு. Appavu Pillai, Koomapatti	19 ..	486 0 0	78 12 0	377 4 0
	3-09	சு. Marimuttu Tevar, Koomapatti.	14 15 0 0	348 0 0	74 2 0	263 14 0
	3-88	சு. Devan Bateha Sahib, Koomapatti.	26 22 2 0	642 0 0	93 2 0	548 14 0
	2-34	ச. Arunachalam Pillai, Koomapatti.	14 7 2 0	342 0 0	56 3 0	285 13 0
	4-00	M. Ramaswami Kone, Koomapatti.	22 7 2 0	534 0 0	96 0 0	438 0 0
	2-98	சு. Marimuthu Tevan, Koomapatti.	16 7 2 0	390 0 0	67 3 0	322 13 0
	3-72	சு. Muthu Kone, Koomapatti.	26 15 0 0	636 0 0	93 10 0	542 6 0
	3-12	சு. Kanda Kudumban, Ramasamipuram.	17 ..	408 0 0	74 14 0	333 2 0
<i>Kattukuttagai paddy for one fasli on the lands leased out for three faslis from 1338 to 1340.</i>						
399	4-29	சு. Gurusami Tevar, Koomapatti.	21 ..	504 0 0	102 15 0	401 1 0
409-A, B	3-28	சு. Gurusami Chetti, Koomapatti.	16 15 0 0	396 0 0	78 12 0	317 4 0
	4-10	சு. Thavaai Tevar, Koomapatti.	16 ..	384 0 0	98 6 0	285 10 0
	3-80	சு. Marutha Kalai Tevar, Koomapatti.	13 ..	312 0 0	91 4 0	220 12 0
	4-41	சு. Muthusami Tevar, Koomapatti.	19 ..	456 0 0	105 14 0	350 2 0
	4-18	ச. Pandia Tevar, Koomapatti.	17 15 0 0	420 0 0	100 6 0	319 10 0
	2-85	சு. Sellamuthu Tevan, Koomapatti.	11 15 0 0	276 0 0	68 6 0	207 10 0
	4-25	சு. Maruthappa Tevar, Koomapatti.	17 ..	408 0 0	102 0 0	306 0 0

Statement showing the particulars of pannai lands bearing a rent of Rs. 24 per acre in Kodikulam village leased out to the tenants for kattukuttagai paddy—*cont.*

Kuttukuttagai paddy for one fasli on the lands leased out for three faslis from 1338 to 1340—cont.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	Kuthukottagi paddy for one fasli.			Price of paddy at Rs. 24 per fas li.			Assessment.			Balance after deducting the assessment.			
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
399	3-28	Poochi Maniam, Kodikulam.	16	..	..	384	0	0	78	12	0	305	4	0
409-A, B	3-09	Co. Kandasami Tevar, Koomapatti.	14	15	0	0	348	0	0	74	2	0	273	14	0
	3-88	Padikasu Ravuthan, Koomapatti.	23	..	..	540	0	0	93	2	0	446	14	0
	2-34	S. Muniyandi Pillai, Koomapatti.	14	15	0	0	348	0	0	56	3	0	291	13	0
	4-00	Co. Muthu Tevar, Koomapatti.	17	15	0	0	420	0	0	96	0	0	324	0	0
	2-98	Co. Perumal Tevar, Koomapatti.	16	..	..	834	0	0	67	3	0	316	13	0
	3-72	Co. Muthu Tevar, Koomapatti.	22	..	..	528	0	0	93	10	0	434	6	0
	3-12	s. Velu Tevar, Koomapatti.	14	..	..	336	0	0	74	14	0	261	2	0

Kattukuttagai paddy for one fasli on the lands leased out for three faslis from 1341 to 1343.

Survey number and letter.	Extent.	Name of the lessee.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.			
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
399	4-29	Co. Gurusami Tevar, Koomapatti.	25	15	0	0	229	8	0	102	15	0	126	9	0
409-A, B	3-28	s. Sundara Tevar, Koomapatti.	13	..	..	117	0	0	78	12	0	38	4	0
	4-10	Co. Thavasi Tevar, Koomapatti.	17	..	..	153	0	0	98	6	0	54	10	0
	3-80	Co. Gurusami Tevar, Koomapatti.	9	..	..	81	0	0	91	4	0	..	..	..
	4-41	s. Muthuswami Tevar, Koomapatti.	15	..	..	135	0	0	105	14	0	29	2	0
	4-18	s. s. Pandia Tevar, Koomapatti.	12	..	..	108	0	0	100	6	0	7	10	0
	2-85	s. Muthuswami Tevar, Koomapatti.	8	..	..	72	0	0	68	6	0	3	10	0
	4-25	Co. Uthanda Tevar, Koomapatti.	14	..	..	126	0	0	102	0	0	24	0	0
	3-28	Muthu Valavanda Tevar, Koomapatti.	13	15	0	0	121	8	0	78	12	0	42	12	0
	3-09	Co. Palanichami Tevar, Koomapatti.	11	..	..	99	0	0	74	2	0	24	14	0
	3-88	Co. Vanamurthi Tevar, Koomapatti.	23	..	..	207	0	0	93	2	0	113	14	0
	2-34	Co. Veerappa Nayudu, Koomapatti.	11	15	0	0	103	8	0	56	3	0	47	5	0
	4-00	Co. Govinda Tevar, Koomapatti.	15	15	0	0	139	8	0	96	0	0	43	8	0
	2-98	Co. Marimuthu Tevar, Koomapatti.	11	..	..	99	0	0	67	3	0	31	13	0
	3-72	Co. Subbia Tevar, Koomapatti.	22	..	..	198	0	0	93	10	0	104	6	0
	3-12	s. Ramaeswami Tevar, Koomapatti.	11	7	2	0	101	4	0	74	14	0	26	6	0
399	4-29	Co. Gurusami Tevar, Koomapatti.	25	15	0	0	204	0	0	102	15	0	101	1	0
409-A, B	3-28	s. Vellayappa Tevar, Koomapatti.	15	..	..	120	0	0	78	12	0	41	4	0
	4-10	s. Narayana Tevar, Kodikulam.	14	7	2	0	114	0	0	98	6	0	15	10	0
	3-80	Co. Sundaramurthi Tevar, Koomapatti.	13	15	0	0	108	0	0	91	4	0	16	12	0
	4-41	Co. Muthusami Tevar, Koomapatti.	17	..	..	136	0	0	105	14	0	30	2	0
	4-18	Co. Subbia Tevar, Koomapatti.	15	..	..	120	0	0	100	6	0	19	10	0
	2-85	s. Muthuswami Tevar, Koomapatti.	8	7	2	0	66	0	0	68	6	0
	4-25
	3-28	Alagarsami Nayakar, Saptur.	2	..	..	16	0	0	78	12	0	..	..	..
	3-09	Co. Kandasami Tevar, Koomapatti.	13	7	2	0	106	0	0	74	2	0	31	14	0
	3-88
	2-34
	4-00	Co. Sundaram Pillai, Koomapatti.	17	..	..	136	0	0	96	0	0	40	0	0
	2-98	Co. Marimuthu Tevar, Koomapatti.	15	7	2	0	122	0	0	67	3	0	54	13	0
	3-72	Co. Muthu Tevar, Koomapatti.	24	..	..	192	0	0	93	10	0	98	6	0
	3-12	Co. Muthu Kone, Koomapatti.	11	7	2	0	90	0	0	74	14	0	15	2	0

Extract from the statement enclosed in Report of Special Commission,
dated 5th April 1803 (page 423).

S. PAGES. F. C.		S. PAGES. F. C.	
1 Name of the pollams—24. Sapatoor.		13 Percentage of columns 12 to 8 ..	54 5 0
2 Name of the poligar—Vera Camia Naick.		14 Peshkash settled by Mr. Lushington for fasli 1209.	3,217 14 0
3 Number of villages in each pollam—47.		15 Percentage of columns 14 to 8 ..	36 3 0
4 Total of the pollams, as estimated by Mr. London.	13,888 32 0	16 Permanent Jumma recommended by Mr. Lushington.	2,582 0 0
5 Value of pollams as estimated by Mr. Powney.	13,888 32 0	17 Difference between column 14 and 16—	
6 Value of the pollams as estimated by Mr. Lushington, on the 31st January 1800.	3,875 41 64	Column 14 more }	635 14 0
7 Value of the pollams as estimated by Mr. Lushington, on the 31st September 1802.	3,857 0 0	Column 14 less }	83 6 0
8 Average of columns 4, 5, 6 and 7.	8,882 5 36	18 Percentage of columns 14 to 7 ..	66 15 0
9 Difference between Columns 6 and 7—	18 41 46	19 Percentage of columns 16 to 7 ..	2,582 0 0
Column 6 more }	18 41 64	20 Permanent jumma proposed by the Commission.	66 15 0
Column 6 less }	3,217 12 0	21 Percentage of columns 20 to 7 ..	29 1 0
10 Amount of peshkash prior to the change of the condition of the poligars, or prior to fasli 1209.	36 3 0	22 Percentage of columns 20 to 8 ..	380 36 37
11 Percentage of columns 10 to 8 ..	4,826 4 0	23 Add estimate amount of revenue to be derived from the resumption of Sayer sale, and Abkari.	2,962 36 37
12 Increase of peshkash recommended by Mr. Powney but not settled.		24 Total gross revenue to be in future derived from the southern pollams.	..
		25 Increase on the peshkash payable prior to fasli 1209, or column 10.	254 17 43
		26 Decrease in the peshkash payable prior to fasli 1909.	

J. HODGSON,
Secretary to the Commission.

(True extract.)

Extract from the report of the Special Commission to the Governor-in-Council, Fort St. George, dated 5th April 1803.

The extensive enquiries which have been instituted, and the information which has in consequence been submitted to the Honourable Court of Directors and to your Lordship in Council, relative to the government and condition of the poligar countries, render superfluous the intrusion from us, with respect to the principles of the poligar tenure, or with regard to the most advisable mode of improving that part of the British possessions in the Peninsula.

2. The inconvenience arising to the Government of the Carnatic, from the indefinite and oppressive exercise of the power of the Nabobs of Arcot over the poligars, and from the occasional resistance opposed by those feudatories to the authority of the State, during periods of public calamity, having rendered the interference of the British Government requisite to suppress so fruitful a source of violence and distraction; it was provided by the Treaty of 1792, concluded with late Nabob Mohamed Ally, that the poligars dependent on the Soubahdarry of Arcot, should be transferred to the exclusive authority of the British Government.

3. The terms and conditions under which this arrangement was effected proved to be incompatible with the objects of the policy on which it was founded. The poligars retained, as it was natural for them to retain, a strong desire to continue the exercise of military and independent power. The substitution of a lenient and equal government, for the irregular and arbitrary violence of the Mohamodan administration, offered a feeble inducement in the poligars to abandon the habits of their feudal institution. The exact adherence to treaty, on the part of the British Government, left to the poligars the possession of their principalities, on the conditional payment of a tribute utterly disproportionate to the extent of their resources. The means of a superabundant wealth, which, under the Government of the Nabobs of Arcot, had enabled the poligars to appease the resentment of the Mohamodan power, and to expiate rebellion against the State by satisfying the rapacity of local officers, became, under the British administration, the source of personal aggrandizement and ambition to the poligars. The limits of prudence and the degrees of difference in the change of circumstances, were indistinctly perceived under such flattering encouragement of those inflammatory passions; and the poligars of the south, exhibited a practical example of the insufficient restraint imposed on the appetites of men, by the claims of gratitude, or by the hope of contentment in the enjoyment of limited good. The poligars rebelled against the authority of the Company,

as they had rebelled against that of the Nabob of Arcot; and the diminution of the appointed force of the provinces became the signal of revolt, under the moderate demand of the ordinary peshkash, as well as under the capricious enforcement of a claim, regulated by power alone.

4. The general history of the poligars, as far as records go back, has been described to your Lordship in Council by the late Collector of Poligars peshkash, Mr. Lushington, in his letter of the 20th August 1799, and in our report of the 12th August 1802. These documents also include the traditional origin of the poligar tenure, and of the nature of the service which they were bound to the State. In their report of the 14th March 1797, the late Board of Revenue described, with great accuracy, the actual condition of the poligars in their relation to the British Government under the Treaty of 1792; and in a very extensive commentary on that report, the late Right Honourable Governor, Lord Hobart, pointed out to the Court of Directors the defects of the engagements contracted with the Nabob Muhamad Ally, with respect to the Government of the poligar countries. In their Dispatches of the 10th June 1795 and 5th June 1799 the Court of Directors have reviewed the principle of those engagements; and have prescribed the means of rendering the poligars useful subjects and obedient tributaries to the British Government. For the attainment of these objects, the Honourable Court have uniformly insisted on the absolute suppression of the military power of the poligars; and on the substitution of a pecuniary tribute more proportionate, than the ordinary peshkash to the resources of the poligars countries, and more adequate to the public demand, for defraying the expenses of general and government.

* * * * *

39. The insurrection of Cawnia Naig, the distraction introduced in consequence into his pollam of Sapatoor, his subsequent apprehension and capital punishment are matters fully recorded on the proceedings of the time, and are succinctly recited in the report of the Collector, now submitted to your Lordship in Council. For the reasons stated in the report, we entirely concur in the opinion of the Collector, that it is now advisable to establish this pollam, upon the terms of a zamindari tenure; and we recommend that Warra Cawnia Naig, the second son and surviving heir of the late respected poligar, be constituted zamindar of Sapatoor. This measure will, in the judgment of the Collector, be extremely acceptable to the people of the pollam, who are stated to have held the late rebel poligar, in as great a degree of detestation as they respected his father.

40. Although this pollam suffered considerable injury during the rebellion of the late poligar, the Collector considers it to be capable of extensive improvement, from the quantity of dry grain land at present uncultivated, and from the return of the inhabitants expelled by the violence of the late poligar. The affairs of the pollam during the immediate management of the Collector have been liable to much perturbation; and an estimate of the produce taken during that period of time, may, we think, be justly considered to exclude the apprehension of an excessive valuation. We concur therefore in the opinion of the Collector, that the permanent assessment should be fixed, in the proportion of two-thirds of the gross revenue collected during the immediate management of Mr. Lushington. The gross revenue being stated by the Collector at 3,875 star pagodas, the permanent assessment, on the principle we have proposed, will in future amount to 2,584 star pagodas, which we accordingly recommend, may be confirmed by your Lordship in Council. The sum is less than the former peshkash by 623 star pagodas; but as the cawelly and sayer (which will now remain in the hands of government) formed a large portion of the revenue of the Sapatoor poligar, the amount of the former peshkash was not determinable by the amount of the land revenue.

* * * * *

58. We recommended to your Lordship in Council that the assessment of revenue on the lands of Yellarumpunny, Colarputty and Naglepore, be permanently fixed, at the rates above mentioned; and that the Collector be instructed to advertise the lands for sale by public auction.

59. The amount of sayer and of salt revenue in the pollams of Yellaumpunny, Colarputty, and Naglepore is 1,152 star pagodas, which being added to the land revenue, the total increase from those lands, will be 5,373 star pagodas.

60. Mr. Lushington's general acquaintance with the State of the revenues under this presidency, and his successful experience in the practical administration of them, during the last four years, in the provinces of Tinnevely entitle his opinions to the greatest degree of respect; and as we have had the most satisfactory proof of the zeal with which he has devoted his labour and talents to the public services, we deem it to be our duty to inform your Lordship in Council, that the information submitted to us by that gentleman, has been satisfactorily digested: and that in the opinion which he has suggested for our

consideration, he has manifested an intimate knowledge of the principles and operation of the system of permanent revenue.

61. Upon a review of the whole arrangement submitted to Your Lordship in Council, we have the honour to observe, that the vigorous measures adopted for the subjugation of the poligars of Tinnevely, Shevagunga and Ramnad, appears to have been effectual; and that the firmness and perseverance with which those measures have been pursued, have actually produced that change in the state of the provinces, which was indispensably requisite to convert the ferocious and turbulent character of the poligar tenure, into the peaceful and beneficial condition of zamindar. Under the former description these valuable lands contributed the sum of 1,68,304 pagodas, to the purposes of general Government, whilst the maintenance of their armed retainers, instead of contributing to the preservation of internal tranquillity, demanded a constant and vigilant attention to the means of augmenting the regular force stationed in the southern provinces. Under the proposed plan of settling the pollams, the permanent assessment of the lands, which we have proposed, combined with the resumption of the cawelly, which has been already been carried into effect, will be attended with an augmentation of the public resources, to the extent of 1,76,378 star pagodas, per annum; while the necessary operation of the change, by directing the attention of the zamindars to the improvement of agriculture and the arts of peace, must daily tend to diminish the former jealousy of their military condition, and to discharge the Government from the expense of those armaments, which have been repeatedly attended with heavy disbursements of the public treasury, and with severe loss of its soldiers and subjects. Impressed with these sentiments, it is with peculiar satisfaction that we direct the attention of Your Lordship in Council to the concluding declaration, which the superintendence of the southern provinces during the eventual period of the last four years, has enabled the Collector to pronounce with confidence "That nothing appears to be waiting to consolidate the foundations of internal order and peace, but the establishment of the settlement recommended, the abolition of the customs, and the regulation of the Police."

"By the energy and justice of Government (the Collector proceeds to observe) the rebellions have been subdued; the oppressed have been upheld and exalted; the obedient have been liberally rewarded; and the extinction of a divided authority has restored the fairest province of the Carnatic from an acknowledged state of anarchy and confusion to a state of subordination and prosperity."

62. The immediate cause of this beneficial change is the permanent settlement of the revenue, on which we trust Your Lordship will signify your determination, at an early period of time; the abolition of the customs, we have no doubt, will be highly advantageous to the interest of the southern countries; but until the advantages of the intended change shall have been attained, and until sufficient security shall have been established against the exaction of the inland duties in another form, it will be premature, in our judgment, to relinquish so considerable a portion of the public income; and with regard to the establishment of an efficient police, we consider it to be dependent in the institution of the zillah courts; an institution which the southern pollams and zamindaries will, in our judgment, indispensably require, as soon as Your Lordship in Council may have fixed the future revenues of those lands on a permanent foundation.

W. PETRIE.

J. WEBB.

SAPATOOR,

Appendix No. 27.

*Extract from Reports Respecting Permanent Settlement of the Southern Pollams.
(Appendix to the Fifth report.)*

49. In submitting to the Commission the measures which appear to me most expedient for the permanent settlement of the lands of this pollam, it may be useful to make a short retrospect of its past management.

50. In the fasli 1205 Mr. Powney represented to the Board of Revenue the misconduct of Cawnia Naigue, poligar of Sapatoor, for withholding his tribute, and other irregularities; and was instructed to dispossess the poligar of his pollam, and retain it under his own immediate management. In consequence of this resolution, Cawnia

Naigue established himself in the neighbouring mountains and completely intimidating the inhabitants of the pollam and the public servants in charge of it, distracted the management and participated in its revenues.

51. Such was the state of this country, when I received charge of it, in 1799 : and as it was obvious that the surrender or seizure of the poligar, was indispensable to the security of a future revenue from the pollam, and the return of tranquillity to its long-harassed inhabitants, I took an early occasion of requesting the instructions of Government, which of the two I should attempt to accomplish and by what means. At that period, I had reason to believe that Cawnia Naigue would resign himself to the mercy of Government, if he were assured of personal protection, and a small subsistence : but such a compromise, after the commission of so many enormities, and after the public resentment had been so frequently declared against him, might, I apprehended, shake that opinion of the force and energy of Government, which, in these countries, it should ever be the primary object to maintain. Upon this principle, I was of the opinion that no overtures to a concilement with Cawnia Naigue ought to be made, or received, nor any of his family be put in possession ; for the restoration of the pollam, after the circumstances which had occurred, would be solely imputed to inability of maintaining it.

52. Upon these grounds, I recommend the offer of a reward for his person, which was approved ; and in July 1800, I had the satisfaction of seizing him. Charges were subsequently given against the prisoner, before the board of officers appointed by His Lordship in Council to try him ; and in the month of October 1800 he was condemned ; and capitally punished. From that period, the pollam has remained in tranquillity and its management has been comparatively advantageous but many of the principal inhabitants, who fled into other countries during former distractions, from the equal terror of the poligar's vengeance, if they did not submit to it, or of public punishment, if they conciliated it, feel no particular attachment to return, and hence the lands of that pollam, cannot expect to regain that high state of cultivation which they enjoyed under Cawnia Naigue's father, whose good qualities were as well known, as the vices of the son.

53. Adverting to the examples which have exhibited to the poligars in general, during the last two years, I have no longer that feat which I formerly professed, lest the acknowledgment of any part of the poligar's family should be imputed to erroneous motives ; and considering the singular unhealthiness of the lands of that pollam, its mountainous situation, its peculiar disadvantages for aumancee management, and the dispersion of many of the principal inhabitants, who as much respect the memory of Cawnia Naigue's father, as they execrate that of the late poligar himself ; I am of opinion that the re-establishment of the pollam upon a zamindari tenure, has become an expedient measure.

54. The father of the late Cawnia Naigue had three wives, by each of whom he had one son ; the eldest, Cawnia Naigue, has been executed ; the second, Warra Cawnia (1881) Naigue, is about twenty years old, and enjoys a pension from the Company ; the third, Taddy Cawnia Naigue, is about 18 years old.

55. Warra Cawnia Naigue enjoying the right of primogeniture, and having separated his interest, at an early period, from the late rebel, has the preferable claim to the favour of Government ; and if the reasons I have stated, shall appear to render his appointment expedient, I would recommend, in consideration of the great extent of uncultivated land in the pollam, that two-thirds of the gross revenues received by the Company during their management of it, a long period of destruction and failure, be assessed as a permanent tribute.

56. The cawel and sayer of this pollam, constituted very near half of its value, as you will observe from the accompanying statements ; and as both will remain in the hands of Government, the young poligar cannot be misled by any overgrown resources, to improper thoughts of his dependent condition.

57. The sum which, this principle, would be payable by the Poligar of Sapatoor, as a permanent jumma, amounts to 2,582 star pagodas ; and I have no doubt the young poligar, who is likely to succeed in bringing back some of the old inhabitants, would be able to pay it, with facility.

Tinnevelly,

5th September 1802.

S. R. LUSHINGTON,

Collector of Tinnevelly and the Marawars.

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. R. Ramjeedass Ayyar Avargal, Zamindar of Kannivadi, dated Dindigul, the 5th January 1938.

1. Statements showing the rates of rent fixed for dry, garden and wet lands are enclosed. Rents are not fixed with reference to the crops grown. The system of paying rent in kind is not in vogue in his Zamin. The rates now in vogue are called "Manoraji" rates. They have been in force since fasli 1318.

Prior to this date, there were two rates in vogue the Holusu or higher rate of rent and Munasib or the lower rate of rent. The higher rate was charged in years of good season and plenty of crops and the lower, in years in which the yield was poor. Although the Zamindar's right to charge the higher rate was never questioned, as a matter of fact, only the lower rate was adopted year after year, the Zamindar foregoing his claim to charge the higher rate as a generous gesture. With a view to avoid the suspension and uneasiness caused to the ryots every year as to the rate of rent to be adopted for that fasli, an agreement was entered into about the year 1909 by the then Zamin Manager with the ryots of each village whereby a rate midway between the higher and lower rates and acceptable to the ryots was fixed and both the Zamindar and the ryots agreed to waive for ever their claim to charge and pay the higher and lower rates respectively. This Manoraji rate has been in force for nearly 30 years and has been very popular.

2. No customary levies or cesses are being collected except levy of subdivision fees at Rupee one per subdivision.

3. A statement showing the condition of the irrigation sources and the amount spent for repairs up to date in regard to each irrigation source is enclosed, as also a list showing the extent of tank-beds assigned for cultivation.

4. Statement is enclosed showing the periods for which figures are available.

5. This being a surveyed estate, there is a plan, field measurement book, and land register for each village. The karnam of each village has been supplied with a copy of the above records and another copy is kept in the office for reference. The karnams have also been supplied with survey instruments, chains, cross-staff, etc. As the land registers have been got printed, copies of same as well as village plans are available for sale to the ryots. Inavali corresponding to Village Account No. 10 in ryotwari villages is maintained by the karnam. A copy of the account is kept in the Zamin office. On receipt of patta transfer applications from the Sub-Registrars' offices, the entries in the applications are compared with the entries in the Inavali which is prepared pattawar every year. The applications are sent for enquiry and when final orders are passed on the applications at the time of jama-bandi, necessary changes are made in the Inavali account. After carrying out the necessary changes in the accounts, a register showing the demand arrived at for each holding is prepared and pattas and muchilkas are prepared for service on the ryots. Ledgers are maintained villagewar for each fasli with a page set apart for each holding showing therein the name of the village, the name of the pattadar, place of residence and the amount of rent due. When collections are received from the village with thandal extract, the entries in the thandal accounts are posted in the ledgers and the total amount collected is noted with the balance outstanding after each remittance. A separate ledger for each fasli is maintained. Thus on any given date, the arrear due from any ryot can be easily ascertained. As regards cash transactions, receipts and disbursements chittas are maintained and from these accounts monthly account current is prepared.

6. A statement showing the demand, collection and balance outstanding for each village on 1st January 1938 is enclosed.

7. No definite information can be furnished as figures are not available; but it is learnt that pattadars paying a rent of Rs. 100 and more sublet their patta lands.

8. There is only one shrotriyam village in the Zamin and the shrotriyamdars pay a fixed amount as Jodi. The shrotriyamdars as a whole are liable to pay this rent. The amount due from each of them has been fixed according to the extent of wet and dry land in the enjoyment of each.

9. The lower Palni Hills form the western boundary of the Zamindari. On the top of the hills are situated four hill villages of the Zamin which are under the occupation of the ryots. This leaves a belt of land formed between the plain villages touching the foot of the hills and the four hill villages. This belt is known as Kannivadi Hills and it has also been surveyed as a separate village although it has no village officers. It is the only forest portion of the estate and its extent is 39 square miles. It was originally full of forest growth. Within the past ten years, however, a landless class of people inhabiting the hamlets near the foot of the hills have made inroads into the forest area beginning with the village boundary and slowly going higher up year after year. Their modus operandi is as follows:—Each person

selects a plot of land for himself and cuts down all the trees, shrubs in the same. After the wood dries, it is set fire to and the ashes formed are considered to be good manure. As soon as the rain falls, he hoes the land and dibbles dry crops like cholam, samai, castor and cotton. It requires no further attention. As soon as the crop is ripe for harvest, it is gathered by the cultivator who has no further interest in the land. He selects fresh lands next year, at any rate after two harvests. This is known as punakadu cultivation. Year after year, the number of people doing punakadu cultivation and its extent has been on the increase with the result that three-fourths of the forest portion has been destroyed and presents a barren appearance. It is not necessary to dilate at length on the havoc done to the forests by such denudation, as they are well known. Attempts on the part of the Zamin authorities to prevent such cultivation have proved infructuous for more than one reason and it was quite recently that a case launched against ten offenders has ended in conviction. With a view to avoid frequent bickerings with the ryots and also to conserve the forests in the interests of posterity, an application has been made to the Collector under section 32 of the Forest Act to extend its provisions to the Zamin forests. The matter is still under correspondence and is pending with the Collector. A statement showing the extent of the forest area and the scale of fees levied is appended herewith.

10. There are no private lands in this Zamin.

11. The entire estate has been surveyed by the Government.

QUESTION No. 6.

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of the Kannivadi zamin.

Fiscal year.	Demand.	Collection without recourse to any process.	Collection upto 1st December 1937.	Amount for which proceedings under section 112 were taken.	Cost of proceedings noted in column (5).	Amount for which suits were filed.	Cost incurred for suits.	Remission granted.	Balance as on 1st December 1937.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1319 ..	1,43,807	1,37,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1320 ..	1,48,017	1,38,306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1321 ..	1,51,507	1,35,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1322 ..	1,48,011	1,40,746	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1323 ..	1,55,842	1,21,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1324 ..	1,55,834	1,32,175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1325 ..	1,55,876	1,17,985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1326 ..	1,56,199	1,19,120	1,53,452	37,079	3,877	..	..	..	2,747
1327 ..	1,56,722	1,19,956	1,54,574	36,766	4,094	..	..	..	2,148
1328 ..	1,59,026	1,17,145	1,56,572	41,881	5,428	..	..	..	2,454
1329 ..	1,63,686	1,03,682	1,60,340	60,004	9,111	..	..	..	3,346
1330 ..	1,66,829	78,051	1,62,437	86,537	13,872	1,874	1,627	367	4,392
1331 ..	1,64,338	72,340	1,60,388	88,676	10,910	2,947	1,258	375	3,950
1332 ..	1,70,146	1,03,960	1,65,778	62,140	9,139	3,478	597	568	4,368
1333 ..	1,72,249	84,513	1,67,387	82,421	12,988	4,663	821	652	4,862
1334 ..	1,75,502	81,369	1,70,442	86,311	14,550	7,145	1,367	677	5,060
1335 ..	1,79,953	1,13,123	1,74,428	54,982	11,744	11,172	2,460	676	5,525
1336 ..	1,77,561	97,857	1,71,710	67,515	11,829	11,427	1,770	762	5,851
1337 ..	1,81,163	95,862	1,73,894	74,811	12,162	9,583	3,325	907	7,269
1338 ..	1,85,396	1,09,334	1,76,557	65,594	8,681	9,310	4,073	1,158	8,839
1339 ..	1,86,612	92,240	1,75,879	79,786	13,031	12,970	4,374	1,616	10,733
1340 ..	1,84,728	78,982	1,72,157	87,857	13,948	16,101	6,515	1,788	12,571
1341 ..	1,87,970	79,497	1,73,986	89,227	12,737	17,461	3,896	1,785	13,984
1342 ..	1,87,808	81,934	1,70,764	91,659	16,825	11,653	4,052	2,715	17,244
1343 ..	1,89,472	91,409	1,61,241	45,672	12,127	17,191	5,089	3,404	28,231
1344 ..	1,84,235	94,748	1,45,774	28,372	5,747	14,352	4,556	7,711	38,461
1345 ..	1,86,492	98,086	1,16,963	10,391	469	15,947	3,241	2,997	69,529
1346 ..	1,85,557	68,048	59,708	..	..	4,055	700	..	1,25,851

QUESTION No. 8.

Statement showing the rate of rent in the shrotryam village of the Kannivadi zamin.

Name of agraharam, inam or mokhasu.	Rates.					
	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.	
	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Anaiuatti	242.32	3 1 3	93.76	9 15 4	0.37	1 14 5

QUESTION No. 9.

Statement showing the forest area in the Kannivadi zamin.

(1) Name of village.	(2) Extent of forest.		Grazing.	(3) Rate of forest fees.			(4) System of collecting forest fees.	(5) Remarks.
	Reserved.	Unreserved.		Fuel.	Manure leaves.	Other materials.		
Kannivadi hills.	..	ACS. 27,029-49	Free.	RS. A. P. 0 0 6 for head-loads. 0 4 0 for cart-loads.	RS. A. P. 0 0 3 for head-loads.	..	Contract system.	..

R. RAMJEEDESS AYYAR,
Zamindar of Kannivadi.

Comparative statement of rates per acre, Hulus, munasib and manoraji, Kannivadi Zamin, Madura district.

Wet.			Dry.			Garden.			Remarks.
Hulus.	Munasib.	Manoraji.	Hulus.	Munasib.	Manoraji.	Hulus.	Munasib.	Manoraji.	
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
18 14 3	10 6 8	1 7 1	5 3 4	2 6 10	0 11 7	10 6 8	6 15 2	1 1 4	Number of tarams. Hulus. Munasib. Manoraji
12 2 5	8 15 2	2 2 8	4 8 3	2 10 5	0 14 6	12 2 5	6 1 11	1 7 1	
10 6 8	8 10 11	2 8 6	3 7 4	3 2 0	1 1 4	8 10 11	5 3 4	1 10 0	
8 10 11	6 1 11	2 11 5	2 10 5	3 7 6	1 7 1	6 15 2	3 7 6	1 12 11	W.
5 3 4	7 5 3	3 9 10	3 2 0	1 11 9	1 10 0	5 3 4	8 10 11	1 15 9	D.
3 7 6	3 7 6	2 14 3	1 6 2	2 1 4	1 12 11	3 7 6	2 11 11	2 2 3	G.
2 10 5	5 3 4	6 5 2	1 0 8	1 9 0	1 16 10	2 10 5	4 8 3	2 8 5	Adjoining Government villages. Dry.
6 15 2	4 18 9	7 3 7	0 10 10	1 5 2	2 2 8	4 8 3	3 2 0	2 14 2	
3 2 0	4 8 3	1 12 11	2 1 4	1 0 8	2 5 7	3 11 11	4 13 9	3 4 0	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 per acre. 1 8 0 } The same ryots are paid 1 4 0 } more than if they were 6 8 0 } Government ryots on 0 12 0 } account of manoraji 0 8 0 } rates.
1 8 3	2 11 11	5 6 8	1 11 9	1 8 5	2 8 6	6 1 11	2 10 5	3 9 6	
4 2 1	2 6 10	4 2 6	6 15 2	0 18 10	2 11 5	3 2 0	2 6 5	4 5 4	Remission granted for wet rates—As. 3 per rupee.
2 1 4	5 14 4	4 11 2	6 1 11	0 5 6	1 1 7	..	..	5 6 8
..	5 8 10	5 0 10	2 14 3	6 8 0	This statement was compiled from the accounts of 1857, and survey registers of the Zamin which were received by me about one week ago. S. Sambasiva Ayyar (one of the members of the sub-committee of Kannivadi Zamin, Kadujanavargu Sangam), dated 27th June 1938.
..	3 2 0	5 12 6	..	..	3 9 10	..	..	2 5 6
..	1 0 8	6 8 1	..	..	4 11 2	..	..	4 11 1
..	2 1 4	7 2 1	..	..	3 4 0	..	..	1 4 2
..	..	9 14 10	..	..	3 9 10	..	..	2 11 3
..	..	8 2 3	..	..	4 5 4	..	..	3 6 10
..	..	9 12 0	..	..	4 11 2	..	..	3 9 8
..	..	3 1 2	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	5 3 8
..	..	3 6 11	..	..	3 11 3	..	..	6 5 8
..	..	8 15 7	..	..	5 0 10	..	..	6 18 9
..	..	4 8 3	..	..	5 6 8	..	..	7 3 7
..	..	6 13 10	..	..	0 5 9	..	..	6 2 2
..	..	7 12 3	..	..	3 8 3	..	..	2 8 6
..	..	3 10 9	..	..	6 8 1	..	..	3 1 2
..	..	9 0 6	..	..	3 6 11	..	..	3 9 10
..	..	3 4 0	..	..	1 4 1	..	..	3 11 4
..	..	4 15 7	..	..	2 13 3	..	..	4 1 0
..	..	7 15 2	..	..	1 12 10	..	..	4 2 6
..	..	21 1 4	..	..	22 2 8	..	..	5 0 10
..	..	5 3 10	..	..	2 1 8	..	..	5 6 8
..	..	8 2 1	..	..	3 2 6	..	..	5 9 7
..	..	5 6 8	..	..	0 1 7	..	..	7 3 7
..	..	0 11 7	..	..	..	..	..	9 0 6
..	..	1 1 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 11 7
..	..	15 10	..	..	..	..	..	2 11 5
..	..	5 9 7	..	..	..	..	..	2 14 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 5 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 8 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 11 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 14 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 8 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 8 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 12 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 6 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 15 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 1 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 12 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 15 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 12 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 14 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 14 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 8 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 13 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 15 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 3 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 5 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 5 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 15 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 15 4

Sannad-i-milkiyat istimrar granted by order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Commercial Bank of India (Limited), the Zamindar of Kannivadi in the district of Madura.

Whereas the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George has resolved to fix permanently under the provisions of Madras Regulation XXV of 1802, the assessment of the revenue payable to Government in respect of the Kannivadi estate in the Madura district, consisting of the villages hereinafter named, it is hereby declared, that the revenue payable to Government on the said estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli

1315 at the annual sum of Rs. 38,080-9-0 which said sum of Rs. 38,080-9-0 shall be and is hereby accordingly declared by this Sannad to be the permanent annual Jama of your said estate payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed instalments, agreeably to the separate Kistbandi signed by you.

2. This permanent assessment of the land-tax on the said estate is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and salt-petre ; exclusive of the Sayer or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserve to themselves ; exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs ; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption, exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars ; exclusive of Lakhiraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a favourable quit-rent (which quit-rent, unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your Estate). The Government reserve to themselves the entire exercise of their discretion in continuing or abolishing temporarily or permanently the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

3. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed, the remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation or other calamity of the season shall cease, and never be revived ; and if you should fail to discharge your pecuniary engagements, your property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of your failure, as often as you shall fail to pay the amount of your permanent assessment according to the instalments set forth in your Kistbandi hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by you shall, subject to the provisions of section 7 of Madras Regulation XXV of 1802, be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a Sannad-i-milkiyat istimrar or other similar instrument by the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, and the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (India), or by any law, which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper, either by sale, gift or otherwise your proprietary right in the whole, or in any part of the said estate ; such transfer shall be valid, and recognised by the Courts and Officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the law in force for the time being in British India ; but unless such sale, or gift, or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the Office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of the said estate by the Collector, such sale, gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor shall such transaction exempt you from the payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on the entire estate previously to such transfer, but the entire estate shall continue to be answerable for the total land-tax in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of the said estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature, or in the event of the transfer of any part of the Estate by gift, sale or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of the entire estate, and of the portion to be so separated, for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of the Estate shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent Jama on the Estate bears to the actual produce of the whole Estate.

7. You shall aid and assist the Officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions ; and you shall inquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace, who may be found or who may seek refuge, in your said Estate.

8. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots either for a rent in money or in kind, and shall, within a reasonable time, grant to each ryot a patta or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every condition of the engagement. and you shall grant or cause to be granted, regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If, after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your Kabuliyat, you shall neglect, or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers or ryots, for the pattas and receipts above mentioned, you shall be liable to be sued in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by such Court to the Complainant.

9. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations to render allegiance to the British Government and to obey all the Laws and Regulations which are now or may be hereafter

in force in British India, you and your assigns are hereby authorized and empowered to hold at the permanent assessment herein abovenamed the said Estate of Kannivadi in the District of Madura.

10. The following is the list of villages comprised in the zamindari of Kannivadi :—

1 Sirangadu.	14 Paraipatti
2 Mangarai.	15 Narasingapuram.
3 Ammapatti.	16 Ayyampalayam.
4 Kothapulli.	17 Kalikkampatti.
5 Silvarpatti.	18 Kasavanampatti.
6 Alagupatti.	19 Sintalagundu.
7 Sullerumbu.	20 Thamaraiikulam.
8 Palakkanuthu.	21 Anaipatti.
9 Nilamalaikottai.	22 Manalur.
10 Kodalvavi.	23 Adalur.
11 Thethupatti.	24 Panrimalai.
12 Palayakannivadi.	25 Thonimalai.
13 Chatrapatti.	

Given at Ootacamund this twenty-ninth day of September 1905 by order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(Signed) A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

QUESTION No. 4.

Statement of waste lands assigned in the Revenue Zamin.

Number and name of village.	Faall.	Waste land assigned.			Number and name of village.	Faall.	Waste land assigned.		
		Wet.	Garden.	Dry.			Wet.	Garden.	Dry.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1 Palakkanuthu ..	1326	..	0-15	4-77	6 Sirangadu ..	1326	..	..	3-40
	1328	..	..	12-61		1332	..	..	2-35
	1336	..	..	2-32		1338	..	..	1-25
	1337	..	..	6-97		1339	..	0-28	..
	1338	..	..	94-39		1340	..	..	3-35
	1339	..	..	1-49		1341	..	..	0-40
	1342	..	..	0-20		1343	..	..	3-11
	1344	..	..	15-50					
Total ..		..	0-15	138-25	Total ..	..	..	0-28	13-86
2 Nilamalaikottai.	1328	..	..	2-94	7 Thonimalai ..	1344	..	0-88	..
	1338	..	..	6-15		1345	..	4-52	0-48
	1339	..	..	2-65		1346	..	..	2-94
	1346	..	..	4-85	Total ..	..	..	5-40	3-42
Total ..		..	..	16-59	8 Panrimalai ..	1332	..	9-40	..
3 Adalur ..	1328	..	..	15-93		1333	..	176-15	176-15
	1331	..	..	10-64		1339	..	..	169-00
	1332	..	14-68	14-02		1342	..	8-22	..
	1340	..	5-77	..		1344	..	0-37	434-20
	1342	..	17-60	9-88		1346	..	..	9-10
	1345	..	..	398-46	Total ..	..	..	194-14	788-45
Total ..		..	38-05	448-93	9 Manalur ..	1326	..	..	28-77
4 Godalvair ..	1326	..	..	3-96		1328	..	..	79-21
	1332	1-38	..	..		1331	..	22-31	12-92
	1339	..	..	2-15		1332	..	19-30	5-87
	1340	..	..	1-95		1336	..	2-68	..
	1343	1-16	..	1-36		1338	..	44-32	..
	1346	..	..	4-78		1339	..	82-20	..
Total ..		2-54	..	14-20		1340	..	45-11	..
5 Thethupatti ..	1326	6-71	1-27	6-38		1343	..	21-10	..
	1328	..	..	1-17		1346	..	2-98	11-54
	1332	..	..	0-64	Total ..	..	..	240-00	138-31
	1335	0-36	..	..	10 Ayyampalayam	1326	..	0-77	2-06
	1336	..	..	0-33		1328	..	0-73	7-01
	1337	..	..	1-61		1332	..	..	0-64
	1339	..	..	2-41		1337	..	..	0-29
	1341	..	..	4-26		1338	..	..	0-42
	1342	..	..	5-62		1340	..	..	0-08
	1343	..	..	1-96		1341	..	..	0-01
	1344	..	1-55	0-60		1342	..	..	0-11
	1345	..	..	12-04		1343	..	..	0-06
	1346	..	..	2-60		1345	0-91	..	12-79
Total ..		7-07	2-82	39-58	Total ..	..	0-33	..	113-79
					Total ..	..	1-24	1-50	137-26

Statement of waste lands assigned in the Revenue Zamin—cont.

Number and name of village.	Faali.	Waste lands assigned.			Number and name of village.	Faali.	Waste lands assigned.		
		Wet.	Garden.	Dry.			Wet.	Garden.	Dry.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
11 Sitterevu ..	1326	..	..	2-09	23 Sullerumbu ..	1328	..	..	1-59
	1328	..	0-29	7-27		1344	..	..	0-68
	1332	..	..	4-49		Total ..	..	..	2-27
	1337	1-21	..	..	24 Alagupatti ..	1332	..	..	0-07
	1339	..	..	2-42		1338	..	..	1-53
	1340	..	..	0-40		1344	..	..	1-40
	1345	..	..	5-59		1346	..	..	15-71
Total ..	..	1-21	0-29	20-28	Total ..	..	..	..	18-71
12 Narasingapuram.	1332	..	..	0-44	25 Silverpatti ..	1326	0-53	..	16-05
	1335	..	..	1-16		1328	..	..	3-20
	1337	..	..	0-04		1342	..	..	2-76
	1338	..	..	3-26		1343	..	..	1-09
	1345	..	..	1-00		1345	..	..	2-05
Total ..	..	..	..	5-90	Total ..	..	0-53	..	27-88
13 Paraipatti ..	1328	..	..	0-37	26 Ammapatti ..	1328	..	..	0-82
	1331	..	..	1-17		1331	..	..	0-47
	1332	..	..	9-43		1343	..	..	0-98
	1337	0-41	..	2-37		1344	..	..	0-79
	1338	..	..	0-31	Total ..	..	..	..	3-06
	1340	..	..	1-56	27 Kuttathupatti ..	1326	0-52	0-58	0-17
	1342	..	..	18-39		1328	1-28	..	16-54
	1344	..	..	0-11		1331	0-40	..	5-70
	1345	..	..	0-25		1336	..	..	0-65
Total ..	..	0-41	..	33-96	Total ..	..	2-31	3-24	31-23
14 Sattirapathi ..	1339	..	..	5-76	28 Anaipatti ..	..	Nil.	..	..
	1340	..	..	1-96	29 Tamaraikulam.	1337	..	..	2-97
	1343	..	..	1-54	30 Sindalagundu ..	1326	0-38	..	9-84
	1344	..	..	1-30		1328	..	..	9-18
	1345	..	..	2-55		1331	..	..	3-82
	1346	..	..	1-96		1338	..	..	1-13
Total ..	..	..	..	15-07	Total ..	..	0-38	..	23-97
15 Palayakannivadi.	1328	..	0-81	0-88	31 Kalikkampatti.	1326	..	0-25	9-16
	1331	..	..	0-09		1340	..	..	0-28
	1336	..	..	0-38		1343	..	..	0-19
	1344	..	..	0-32	Total ..	..	..	0-25	2-43
	1346	..	..	1-44		..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	0-81	3-11	Abstract.				
16 Kannivedi hills.	..	..	..	..	1 Palakkanuthu ..	..	..	0-15	138-25
17 Kasavanampatti.	1336	..	..	0-14	2 Nilamalaikottai ..	..	..	..	16-59
	1339	..	..	0-64	3 Adalur ..	..	..	38-05	448-93
	1344	0-20	..	..	4 Godalvari ..	..	2-54	..	14-20
Total ..	..	0-20	..	0-78	5 Thethupatti ..	..	7-07	2-82	39-58
18 Mangarai ..	1331	..	..	0-69	6 Sirangadu ..	..	..	0-28	13-86
	1332	..	..	0-36	7 Thonimalai ..	..	..	5-40	3-42
	1336	..	..	1-18	8 Panrimalai ..	..	..	194-14	788-45
	1341	2-15	..	2-63	9 Manalur ..	..	..	240-00	138-31
	1342	..	..	2-29	10 Ayyampalayam ..	..	1-24	1-50	137-26
	1343	..	..	1-58	11 Sitterevu ..	..	1-21	0-29	20-26
	1344	..	..	3-58	12 Narasingapuram ..	..	..	..	5-90
	1345	..	..	2-41	13 Paraipatti ..	..	0-41	..	33-96
	1346	..	..	0-11	14 Sattirapatti ..	..	..	..	15-07
Total ..	..	2-15	..	14-83	15 Palayakannivadi ..	..	..	0-81	3-11
19 Kamakshipuram.	1336	..	..	5-50	16 Kannivady hills ..	..	..	..	..
	1339	..	..	50-07	17 Kasavanampatti ..	..	0-20	..	0-78
	1342	..	0-11	..	18 Mangarai ..	..	2-15	..	14-83
	1345	..	..	2-12	19 Kamakshipuram ..	..	..	0-11	57-69
Total ..	..	..	0-11	57-69	20 Kothapulli ..	..	..	..	77-83
20 Kothapulli ..	1326	..	..	4-70	21 Pudukottai ..	..	..	..	5-07
	1339	..	..	1-02	22 Gurunathanaickanur ..	..	..	7-40	23-27
	341	..	..	2-01	23 Sullerumbu ..	..	..	..	2-27
	1342	..	..	4-04	24 Alagupatti ..	..	..	..	18-71
	1346	..	..	66-03	25 Silverpatti ..	..	0-53	..	27-48
Total ..	..	..	..	77-83	26 Ammapatti ..	..	..	..	3-06
21 Pudukottah ..	1346	..	..	5-07	27 Kuttathupatti ..	..	2-31	3-24	31-23
22 Gurunathanaicka- nur.	1332	..	..	3-78	28 Anaipatti ..	..	..	Nil.	..
	1338	..	..	0-29	29 Thamarikulam ..	..	..	..	2-97
	1339	..	..	12-21	30 Sindalagundu ..	..	0-38	..	23-97
	1342	..	7-40	..	31 Kalikkampatti ..	..	..	0-25	2-43
	1345	..	..	1-92	Total ..	..	18-04	494-44	2,108-74
Total ..	..	..	7-40	23-27					

Statement showing the condition of irrigation tanks and channels in the Kannivadi zamin.

Number and name of village.	Name of tank or other water source maintained by the zamindar.		Condition of tank or other water source.	Amount spent on repairs within the last ten years, 1st July 1927 to 31st December 1937.		Extent of tank bed assigned from fiscal 1831.
	Ayacut.	Assessment under the ayacut.		RS.	A. P.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	ACS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	ACS.	
1 Godavari—						
(a) Thoppalaicken tank ..	82-49	352 14 2	1 (a) The earth work raising bund has been done this year.	980 0 0	..	
(b) Supply channel and anicut.	..	..	(b) The anicut repairs are done and supply channel charged.	..	..
2 Thethupatti—						
(a) Thethupattitank ..	240-25	1,051 4 2	2 (a) The tank is in good order. Earth work to tank bund and extension of weir are to be done next year after investigation.	4,500 0 0	..	
(b) Supply channel ..	..	..	(b) Repairs are executed this year.	..	..
(c) Sirunaickenpattitank ..	78-39	355 6 4	(c) In good order	1,516 0 0	..	
(d) Supply channel ..	..	..	(d) Good order .. ..	..	..
3 Ayyampalayam—						
(a) Tamaraikulam tank ..	587-69	2,671 12 7	3 (a) Tank repaired last year is in good order.	3,922 0 0	..	
(b) Supply channel ..	..	..	(b) Necessary repairs done is in good order.	..	..
4 Sitterevu—						
(a) Pullyankulam ..	320-83	1,396 0 9	4 (a) Tank repaired this year; good condition.	1,963 0 0	..	
(b) Athikulam ..	154-56	571 0 3	(b) Repaired last year; good order.	1,694 0 0	..	
(c) Kanurgulam ..	314-03	716 14 9	(c) Do. do.	2,471 0 0	..	
(d) Bengasamudram ..	74-97	412 8 2	(d) Do. do.	256 0 0	..	
5 Palayakannivadi—						
(a) Kadiyangulam ..	173-85	919 14 9	5 (a) Tank is in good order. Earth work repairs will be done next year.	868 0 0	4-85	
(b) Supply channel ..	..	..	(b) Supply channel is completely repaired.	..	..
6 Kasavanampatti—						
(a) Sangangulam ..	62-53	259 5 9	6 (a) Tank is in good order. repairs to sluice are to be taken next year.	461 0 0	..	
(b) Supply channel ..	..	..	(b) Repaired this year .. ..	..	..
7 Mangarai—						
(a) Mangaraitank ..	111-57	446 15 8	7 (a) The tank was repaired, the bund strengthened.	17,824 0 0	1-17	
(b) Supply channel ..	..	..	(b) The supply channel and anicut are in good order.	..	..
8 Alagupatti—						
(a) Periyakulam ..	46-38	167 8 0	8 (a) The tank and supply channel are in good order.	588 0 0	..	
(b) Supply channel ..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Silvarpatti—						
(a) Kadriyankulam ..	44-60	194 4 8	9 (a) Tank is in good order	1,935 0 0	..	
(b) Supply channel ..	..	..	(b) Supply channel has been cleared of silt and is in good order.	..	..
10 Kuttathupatti—						
(a) Sikkamkulam ..	38-66	174 13 6	10 (a) The tank was repaired last year, good condition.	1,480 0 0	..	
(b) Supply channel ..	..	..	(b) Repaired last year; good order.	210 0 0	13-70	
(c) Ottukulam ..	17-73	70 10 8	(c) Tank is in good order .. ..	..	..
11 Tamaraikulam—						
(a) Tamaraikulam tank ..	512-54	2,102 10 1	11 (a) Masonry work has been done this year and bund strengthened. Further repairs will be taken up next year.	7,584 0 0	2-97	
(b) Supply channel and anicut.	..	..	(b) Completely repaired in good order.	..	..
12 Narasingapuram—						
(a) Anicut and supply channel.	..	..	12 Anicut has been completely repaired; repairs to supply channel will be taken up next year.	..	..
13 Sattirapatti—						
(a) Ammakulam anicut ..	..	..	13 (a) The anicut was completely repaired this year.	..	..
(b) Parsipatti supply channel.	..	..	(b) This was repaired last year ..	..	..

Statement showing the rates of rent for wet, garden and dry lands in the Kannivadi zamin.

Number and name of village.	Wet.		Garden.		Dry.	
	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.
1 Palakkanuthu ..	1 7 1	0-37	1 1 4	13-49	0 11 7	10-82
	2 2 8	1-25	1 7 1	76-84	0 14 6	400-80
	2 8 6	1-32	1 10 0	0-31	1 1 4	1,027-67
	2 11 5	7-04	1 12 11	43-32	1 7 1	795-04
	3 9 10	15-81	1 15 9	2-14	1 10 0	660-72
	..	..	2 2 8	154-50	1 12 11	1-88
	..	..	2 8 5	33-91	1 15 10	417-75
	..	..	2 14 2	49-12	2 2 8	13-08
	..	..	3 4 0	3-00	2 5 7	18-05
	..	..	3 9 6	50-86	2 8 6	14-46
	..	..	4 5 4	203-68	2 11 5	7-49
	..	..	5 6 8	54-06	3 9 10	0-58
	..	..	6 8 0	13-15	..	..
2 Neelamalaikkottai ..	Nil.	..	2 2 8	7-43	1 1 4	504-38
	..	..	2 5 6	1-86	1 1 7	629-64
	..	..	4 11 3	5-91	1 12 11	1-47
	..	..	2 14 2	5-41	1 15 10	150-32

Statement showing the rates of rent of wet, garden and dry lands in the
Kannivadi zamin—cont.

Number and name of village. (1)	Wet.		Garden.		Dry.	
	Rate per acre. (2)	Extent. (3)	Rate per acre. (4)	Extent. (5)	Rate per acre. (6)	Extent. (7)
	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.
3 Neelamalaikkottai—cont.	..	..	3 4 0	78-58	2 2 8	17-31
	..	..	4 11 1	6-14	2 5 7	132-99
	..	..	..	..	2 11 5	136-13
	..	..	..	..	2 14 3	4-79
	..	..	..	..	3 1 2	10-18
	..	..	..	..	3 9 10	1-49
	..	..	..	..	4 11 2	0-44
4 Kodalvavi	2 14 3	9-90	1 1 4	22-56	0 11 7	755-34
	..	..	1 4 2	5-79	..	..
	3 9 10	190-07	1 7 1	135-68	1 1 4	485-58
	..	..	1 10 0	0-45	..	..
	5 3 10	39-73	1 15 9	48-09	1 7 1	841-12
	..	..	2 2 8	155-90	..	..
	6 5 2	8-17	2 5 6	30-63	1 15 10	372-18
	7 3 7	0-06	2 11 3	36-43	2 2 8	21-07
	..	..	2 14 2	41-27	2 5 7	72-53
	..	..	3 6 10	4-69	..	..
	..	..	3 9 8	2-59	2 14 3	20-81
	..	..	5 3 8	5-06	..	..
	..	..	6 5 0	3-90	..	..
	..	..	6 13 9	3-35	..	..
	..	..	7 3 7	3-43	..	..
5 Thethuppatti	1 7 1	0-48	1 1 4	13-22	0 11 7	222-49
	1 12 11	5-78	1 7 1	33-44	1 1 4	302-11
	2 2 8	19-38	1 12 11	4-25	1 7 1	363-78
	2 14 3	41-45	2 2 8	93-66	1 12 11	4-87
	3 9 10	113-97	2 8 5	6-92	2 2 8	439-53
	5 6 8	137-13	2 14 2	51-71	2 14 3	250-75
	7 3 7	15-78	3 4 0	14-86	3 4 0	215-05
	..	..	3 9 8	147-47	3 9 10	17-23
	..	..	4 5 4	11-77	4 5 4	0-59
	..	..	4 11 1	59-08	4 11 2	11-21
	..	..	5 6 8	81-31	5 6 8	1-44
	..	..	6 2 2	3-13	..	..
	..	..	1 7 1	15-83	0 11 7	9-13
6 Sirangadu	4 5 4	4-56	1 12 11	6-12	1 0 0	1-97
	5 6 8	18-59	2 2 8	48-41	1 1 4	37-84
	..	..	2 8 6	44-23	1 7 1	221-20
	..	..	2 14 3	85-25	1 10 0	8-19
	..	..	3 1 2	10-66	1 12 11	2-12
	..	..	3 4 0	131-26	1 15 10	5-60
	..	..	3 9 10	46-44	2 2 8	492-82
	..	..	3 11 4	1-14	2 8 6	525-65
	..	..	4 1 0	0-28	2 14 3	233-86
	..	..	4 2 6	0-28	3 1 2	2-17
	..	..	4 5 4	281-07	3 4 0	419-59
	..	..	5 0 10	28-51	3 9 10	19-32
	..	..	5 6 8	87-51	3 11 3	0-34
	..	..	5 9 7	3-05	4 5 4	33-32
	..	..	5 14 0	3-06	5 0 10	32-08
..	..	7 3 7	15-56	5 6 8	0-92	
10 Ayyampaliem .. ..	..	..	9 0 6	8-19	..	..
	1 12 11	89-05	0 11 7	3-94	0 5 9	355-13
	2 2 8	0-11	1 1 4	3-71	0 11 7	2,864-17
	2 11 5	4-65	1 7 1	4-11	1 1 4	1,774-35
	2 14 3	6-80	2 2 8	8-31	1 7 1	342-86
	3 9 10	676-18	2 11 5	1-90	2 2 8	199-40
	4 2 6	4-49	2 14 3	19-48	2 11 5	31-21
	4 11 2	5-68	3 1 2	2-64	2 14 3	6-43
	5 0 10	104-07	3 5 6	0-10	3 1 2	39-78
	5 12 6	10-31	3 8 4	13-14	3 8 3	2-58
	6 8 1	148-34	3 9 10	58-86	3 9 10	10-47
	7 3 7	3-84	4 1 0	1-34	3 11 3	0-84
	8 2 1	19-87	4 11 2	34-32	6 8 1	1-55
	9 14 10	52-88	4 14 0	1-80	..	..
	..	..	5 0 10	4-31	..	..
..	..	6 8 1	36-29	..	..
11 Sittarevu	1 7 1	46-93	2 2 8	33-89	0 5 9	32-45
	2 2 8	39-54	2 11 3	4-85	0 11 7	2,256-69
	2 14 3	8-08	2 14 2	71-95	1 1 4	1,428-72
	3 9 10	421-97	3 8 3	3-10	1 7 1	416-37
	4 11 2	0-44	3 9 8	28-77	2 2 8	108-60
	5 0 10	152-72	4 0 11	5-40	2 11 5	44-40
	5 6 8	0-20	4 11 2	42-63	3 1 2	18-03
	5 12 6	2-59	5 6 8	13-26	3 8 3	1-72
	6 8 1	94-23	6 8 0	0-75	3 9 10	11-94
	8 2 1	3-46	..	..	..	..

12 Neresingapuram	2 14 3	10-01	2 14 3	14-14	0 5 9	23-86
	3 9 10	1-17	3 9 10	0-72	0 11 7	105-70
	4 5 4	11-20	4 11 2	0-24	1 1 4	210-94
	4 11 2	247-00	..	..	1 7 1	232-95
	5 6 8	95-11	..	..	1 12 11	237-24
	6 2 3	89-59	..	..	2 8 6	71-98
	7 3 7	128-07	..	..	2 14 3	193-28
	9 12 0	21-52	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the rates of rent of wet, garden and dry lands in the
Kannivadi zamin—cont.

Number and name of village. (1)	Wet.		Garden.		Dry.	
	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Extent.
	RS. A. P. (2)	ACS. (3)	RS. A. P. (4)	ACS. (5)	RS. A. P. (6)	ACS. (7)
13 Paraipatti	2 14 3	22-59	1 1 4	1-29	0 11 7	130-63
	3 9 10	35-88	1 7 1	6-35	1 1 4	337-07
	4 11 2	45-77	2 2 8	39-05	1 7 1	801-17
	5 6 8	1-88	2 14 3	25-18	1 12 11	1-01
	..	..	3 4 0	3-65	2 2 8	1,326-54
	..	..	3 9 10	128-30	2 8 6	0-31
	..	..	4 11 2	57-55	2 11 5	868-63
	..	..	5 6 8	8-72	2 14 3	11-76
	..	..	5 12 6	0-53	3 4 0	783-34
	..	..	7 3 7	0-44	3 6 11	22-45
	..	..	..	..	3 9 10	10-21
	..	..	..	..	4 11 2	0-86
	..	..	..	..	5 0 10	0-96
14 Sattarappathi	2 2 8	2-12	3 6 11	0-70	0 11 7	8-82
	3 1 2	0-96	3 9 10	0-33	1 1 4	23-33
	3 6 11	1-09	..	..	..	..
	3 9 10	11-02	3 15 7	3-55	1 4 1	135-13
	3 15 7	1-36	4 5 4	1-38	1 7 1	1-38
	4 5 4	3-42	..	..	..	..
	4 8 3	2-58	5 0 10	6-28	1 15 10	473-02
	4 11 2	8-09	..	..	2 2 8	1-55
	5 0 10	0-99	..	..	..	..
	5 6 8	34-56	..	..	2 8 6	73-35
	6 5 2	19-32	..	..	2 11 5	188-68
	6 13 10	7-07	..	..	2 13 3	4-24
	7 3 7	14-64	..	..	3 1 2	77-40
	7 12 3	3-16	..	..	3 6 11	674-96
	8 10 9	11-08	..	..	..	..
	9 0 6	1-37	..	..	..	..
15 Palayakannivadi	2 2 8	1-60	1 1 4	1-06	0 11 7	63-69
	3 1 2	1-43	1 7 1	13-15	1 1 4	177-25
	3 4 0	0-58	2 2 8	25-98	1 7 1	754-50
	3 9 10	87-94	2 14 3	21-62	1 12 11	6-91
	4 8 3	1-22	3 4 0	5-65	2 2 8	510-08
	4 11 2	8-79	3 9 10	13-92	2 14 3	135-17
	4 15 7	0-57	3 15 7	1-92	3 4 0	2-94
	5 0 10	0-69	4 5 4	50-18	3 9 10	3-09
	5 6 8	36-16	4 11 2	7-70	..	..
	6 8 1	8-50	..	..	..	..
	7 3 7	24-99	..	..	..	..
	7 15 2	5-97	..	..	..	..
	9 0 6	22-90	..	..	..	..
17 Kasavanampatti	21 1 4	0-95	0 11 7	3-48	0 5 9	25-45
	1 7 1	0-63	1 1 4	4-62	0 8 8	1-51
	2 2 8	11-98	1 7 1	57-07	0 11 7	204-58
	2 11 5	27-50	2 2 8	83-05	1 0 0	431-40
	2 14 3	39-35	2 11 3	3-56	1 1 4	8-88
	3 9 10	54-36	2 14 2	76-95	1 5 9	1,294-22
	5 3 10	38-01	3 1 1	0-51	1 7 1	37-49
	5 6 8	0-82	3 8 3	5-34	1 15 10	1,159-47
	6 5 2	11-20	3 9 10	92-62	2 2 8	18-19
	8 2 1	5-29	3 12 7	3-13	2 8 6	27-24
	..	..	4 11 1	109-34	2 14 3	11-47
	..	..	4 14 0	18-08	3 1 2	7-10
	..	..	5 0 10	6-48	3 9 10	1-80
	..	..	6 5 0	6-77	..	..
18 Mangaral	2 2 8	0-22	1 1 4	0-90	0 11 7	1-68
	2 11 5	0-48	1 7 1	17-20	1 1 4	122-78
	2 14 3	13-34	1 12 11	3-24	1 7 1	603-76
	3 9 10	72-72	2 2 8	8-17	1 12 11	128-36
	5 6 8	11-28	2 5 6	5-23	1 15 10	4-12
	7 3 7	3-61	2 8 5	1-47	2 2 8	149-63
	7 12 3	2-26	2 14 2	3-67	2 11 5	51-77
	9 0 6	2-74	3 9 8	7-97	2 14 3	19-17
	..	..	4 11 1	63-79	..	..
	..	..	5 0 10	21-36	..	..
	..	..	5 6 8	27-77	..	..
	..	..	6 8 1	1-81	..	..
	..	..	6 13 9	0-40	..	..
19 Kamakshipuram	1 7 1	1-73	0 11 7	9-79	0 11 7	554-53
	3 9 10	12-48	1 1 4	17-00	1 1 4	286-93
	..	..	1 7 1	143-07	1 7 1	1,039-82
	..	..	2 2 8	21-85	1 12 11	14-01
	..	..	2 14 2	32-85	2 2 8	283-63
	..	..	3 4 0	0-95	2 8 6	0-66
	..	..	3 9 8	8-87	2 14 3	3-62
	..	..	4 5 4	37-85	..	..
	..	..	5 6 8	88-60	..	..
	..	..	6 8 0	28-01	..	..
20 Kothappulli	3 9 10	12-87	0 11 7	11-62	0 11 7	451-57
	5 6 8	3-91	1 1 4	16-67	1 1 4	564-12
	..	..	1 7 1	23-22	1 7 1	654-47
	..	..	2 2 8	22-29	2 2 8	154-16

Statement showing the rates of rent of wet, garden and dry lands in the
Kannivadi zamin—cont.

Number and name of village. (1)	Wet.		Garden.		Dry.	
	Rate per acre. (2)	Extent. (3)	Rate per acre. (4)	Extent. (5)	Rate per acre. (6)	Extent. (7)
	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.
20 Kothappulli—cont. ..	..	..	2 14 3	0-90	2 8 6	4-03
..	..	..	3 9 10	17-95	..	..
..	..	..	4 5 4	123-04	..	..
..	..	..	6 8 1	24-61	..	..
..	..	..	7 3 7	2-19	..	..
21 Pudukkottai	1 7 1	0-75	1 7 1	4-26	0 11 7	116-63
..	2 2 8	3-51	1 10 0	4-09	1 1 4	0-25
..	3 9 10	16-32	21 12 11	3-83	1 4 1	514-17
..	4 11 2	1-50	1 15 10	2-04	1 7 1	5-33
..	..	..	2 2 8	22-92	1 10 0	317-37
..	..	..	2 14 3	11-39	1 12 11	11-13
..	..	..	3 9 10	3-67	1 15 10	24-21
..	..	..	3 15 7	16-96	2 2 8	52-14
..	..	..	4 5 4	49-84	2 5 7	18-26
..	..	..	5 6 8	18-57	2 14 3	22-47
..	..	..	6 8 1	6-50	..	..
22 Gurunathanayakkanur ..	0 11 7	11-94	0 11 7	82-81	0 11 7	2,936-46
..	1 1 4	10-59	1 1 4	22-23	1 1 4	613-09
..	1 7 1	18-37	1 7 1	138-28	1 7 1	496-93
..	2 14 3	1-36	2 2 8	79-97	1 12 11	42-35
..	3 9 10	25-32	2 8 5	8-78	2 2 8	70-25
..	..	..	2 14 2	9-50	2 14 3	1-90
..	..	..	1 12 10	4-15	..	..
..	..	..	4 11 1	38-53	..	..
..	..	..	5 6 8	32-38	..	..
..	..	..	7 3 7	6-07	..	..
23 Sullerumbu	0 11 7	6-47	0 11 7	91-43	1 11 7	2,116-38
..	1 1 4	10-52	1 1 4	78-61	1 1 4	354-97
..	1 7 1	9-15	1 7 1	135-09	1 7 1	339-88
..	2 2 8	9-53	1 12 11	6-18	1 12 11	23-46
..	2 14 3	4-21	2 2 8	68-19	2 2 8	69-60
..	3 9 10	27-34	2 8 6	11-47	2 14 3	3-02
..	4 11 2	1-69	22 14 3	6-70	..	..
..	..	..	4 11 2	61-00	..	..
..	..	..	5 6 8	32-51	..	..
..	..	..	7 3 7	1-80	..	..
..	..	..	9 0 6	0-10	..	..
24 Alagupatti	1 1 4	2-71	1 1 4	15-75	0 11 7	13-64
..	..	..	1 7 1	28-33	..	..
..	1 7 1	4-27	1 12 11	24-76	0 14 6	111-53
..	1 12 11	3-22	2 2 8	66-56	1 4 1	1,266-72
..	2 2 8	35-57	2 8 5	11-34	1 7 1	37-45
..	2 14 3	3-91	2 14 2	4-50	1 10 0	263-38
..	3 9 10	38-08	3 4 0	0-34	1 12 11	18-54
..	4 11 2	6-08	3 15 7	12-27	1 15 10	34-84
..	5 6 8	9-67	4 0 11	1-90	2 2 8	7-32
..	..	..	..	68-04	..	..
..	6 8 1	3-00	4 11 1	0-87	2 5 7	0-59
..	..	..	5 6 8	29-25	2 14 3	1-80
..	..	..	6 8 0	5-27	..	..
..	..	..	7 3 7	1-65	..	..
25 Silvarpatti	0 11 7	62-24	0 11 7	0-80	0 11 7	598-03
..	..	..	1 1 4	4-48	..	..
..	1 7 1	3-83	1 7 1	52-06	0 14 6	917-59
..	..	..	1 12 11	39-68	..	..
..	2 2 8	21-06	2 2 8	39-61	1 1 4	105-48
..	2 8 6	14-9	2 8 6	56-42	1 4 1	1,197-99
..	..	..	2 14 3	17-13	..	..
..	2 14 3	2-01	3 4 0	1-06	1 7 1	512-57
..	3 9 10	210-32	3 9 10	18-84	1 12 10	0-99
..	4 11 2	0-77	4 11 2	203-78	2 2 8	55-06
..	5 0 10	1-16	5 6 8	54-80	2 8 6	0-30
..	5 6 8	13-00	6 8 1	33-91	..	..
..	5 12 6	3-71	7 3 7	6-88	..	..
..	6 8 1	0-45	..	..	..	..
26 Ammapatti	1 12 11	1-47	2 2 8	7-32	0 11 7	2-27
..	4 5 4	0-84	2 14 3	9-87	1 1 4	21-03
..	5 6 8	38-13	4 5 4	22-81	1 7 1	161-15
..	6 5 2	36-58	5 0 10	8-21	1 12 11	10-46
..	7 3 7	1-61	..	..	2 2 8	273-21
..	8 2 1	1-85	..	..	2 8 6	78-79
..	9 0 6	24-32	..	..	2 11 5	8-47
..	10 13 5	0-63	..	..	2 14 3	24-96
27 Kuttathupatti	2 2 8	2-32	1 1 4	1-85	0 5 9	108-89
..	..	..	1 7 1	36-10	..	..
..	2 8 6	0-39	1 12 11	17-22	0 11 7	25-17
..	..	..	1 15 10	12-17	1 1 4	39-06
..	2 11 5	2-51	2 2 8	44-84	1 7 1	561-08
..	..	..	2 8 6	18-00	1 12 11	313-13
..	2 14 3	38-55	2 11 5	9-87	1 15 10	839-87
..	..	..	2 14 3	93-08	..	..
..	2 1 2	0-93	3 1 2	3-62	2 2 8	257-67
..	..	..	3 4 0	0-75	2 8 6	204-25

Statement showing the rates of rent of wet, garden and dry lands in the
Kannivadi zamin—cont.

Number and name of village. (1)	Wet.		Garden.		Dry.	
	Rate per acre. (2)	Extent. (3)	Rate per acre. (4)	Extent. (5)	Rate per acre. (6)	Extent. (7)
	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.
27 Kuttathupatti—cont.	3 9 10	84-75	3 6 11	1-31	2 11 5	13-10
	..	..	3 9 10	103-59	..	..
	4 11 2	6-19	3 14 2	0-43	2 14 3	34-05
	5 0 10	2-12	3 15 7	2-78	3 1 2	19-67
	5 3 10	26-34	4 5 4	23-05	3 4 0	0-47
	..	..	4 8 3	3-64	3 6 11	0-57
	5 6 8	4-96	4 11 2	1-22	3 9 10	5-13
	..	..	4 13 5	1-16	..	..
	6 5 2	18-30	4 15 7	0-20	4 5 4	2-70
	7 3 7	0-53	5 0 10	12-53	4 11 2	1-22
..	..	5 3 10	0-53	5 0 10	1-09	
..	..	5 6 8	7-57	..	..
..	..	6 5 2	17-34	..	..
..	..	7 3 7	0-19	..	..
29 Thamarakkulam	1 12 11	82-88	..	..	1 7 1	80-48
	2 2 8	23-23	..	..	1 12 11	29-14
	2 14 3	94-66	..	..	22 2 8	8-77
	3 9 10	100-11	..	..	2 11 5	44-24
	4 11 2	28-75	..	..	3 9 10	5-12
	5 6 8	93-78	..	..	4 11 2	0-79
	6 5 2	44-98	..	..	..	..
	7 3 7	21-43	..	..	..	..
30 Sindalagundu	9 0 6	20-39	..	..	..	..
	1 7 1	1-47	1 1 4	0-92	0 11 7	145-71
	..	..	1 7 1	27-63	..	..
	1 15 10	0-74	1 12 11	6-86	1 1 4	88-94
	2 2 8	147-24	1 15 10	5-27	1 7 1	1,124-47
	..	..	2 2 8	44-06	..	..
	2 11 5	6-20	2 5 7	8-33	1 12 11	57-15
	2 14 3	33-98	2 8 6	8-65	1 15 10	779-57
	..	..	2 11 5	19-18	2 2 8	181-01
	3 6 11	1-18	2 14 3	141-18	2 8 6	124-39
	..	..	3 1 2	0-90	..	..
	3 9 10	81-38	3 4 0	3-48	2 11 5	7-22
	4 11 2	2-77	3 9 10	177-61	2 14 3	41-83
	5 0 10	8-32	4 5 4	23-90	3 1 2	54-95
	..	..	4 11 2	5-93	..	..
	5 3 10	25-27	5 0 1	14-85	3 4 0	2-21
	5 6 8	11-93	5 3 10	5-66	3 9 10	2-84
5 9 7	0-13	5 6 8	9-94	..	..
6 5 2	16-18	5 15 5	7-77	..	..
7 3 7	14-15	6 5 2	19-88	..	..
..	..	6 8 1	0-28	..	..
..	..	7 3 7	1-20	..	..
31 Kalikkampatti	2 14 3	5-58	1 1 4	1-79	1 1 4	106-19
	..	..	1 7 1	4-36	..	..
	3 4 0	5-54	1 12 11	2-32	1 7 1	392-14
	3 9 10	3-44	2 2 8	28-94	1 12 11	2-18
	..	..	2 8 5	2-24	..	..
	..	..	2 14 3	50-09	2 1 3	138-58
	..	..	3 4 0	0-92	..	..
	..	..	3 8 3	1-58	2 2 8	25-47
	..	..	3 9 10	33-79	..	..
	..	..	3 14 2	5-64	2 8 6	52-75
	..	..	4 5 4	4-20	..	..
	..	..	5 0 10	67-44	2 14 3	6-57
	..	..	5 6 8	0-44	..	..
	..	..	5 15 4	20-03	3 1 2	45-79
..	..	6 5 2	0-95	3 2 6	0-30	
..	..	6 8 1	0-88	..	..
..	..	..	..	3 4 0	6-00	
..	..	..	..	3 9 10	6-07	
3 Adalur (Hill village) ..	1 7 1	46-49	2 14 2	626-08	0 5 9	406-36
..	..	..	3 9 10	2-79	0 11 7	675-38
7 Tonimalai	1 7 1	0-70	2 14 2	435-60	0 5 9	142-49
..	..	..	..	..	0 1 7	322-17
8 Panrimalai	1 7 1	3-12	2 14 2	2,182-59	0 5 9	845-06
..	..	..	3 9 10	20-21	0 11 7	859-39
9 Manalur .. ..	..	..	2 14 2	1,865-76	0 5 9	21-74
..	..	..	3 9 10	108-84	0 11 7	644-01

Memorandum by the Authorized Agent, Manjanayakanpatti, etc., estates,
dated 21st February 1938.

As regards question Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, particulars are given in the statements herein enclosed.

5. Account No. 10, Inavali account, showing the full description of the holding of each ryot is maintained. Account No. 12 showing the total demand for each ryot. Kist receipt books for the collection of revenue. Rokkavirasu account showing the demand, collection and balance and the particulars of collection.

11. This is an unsurveyed estate.

Previous history.—In the year 1806, the estate was brought to sale by the Government. Perumal Nayakar, the then zamindar, purchased it and himself and his heirs enjoyed it. The estate was encumbered by the heirs of the zamindar. In fasli 1340, the present proprietor purchased the estate in court-sale and by ordinary sale from the heirs as well as from proprietors who purchased the estate from the said heirs.

Since then, the proprietor is in direct possession and management of the estate.

QUESTION Nos. 1 AND 7.

(1) Number and name of village.	Rate of rent.		(4) If waram, the share of the produce.	(5) When rates were fixed and their prior history.	(6) Quality of the soil.	(7) Source of irrigation.	(8) Crops usually raised.	(9) Number of pattadars.	(10) Number of under-tenants.	(11) Extent under cultivation by under-tenants.	(12) Average rates paid by under-tenants to pattadars.
	(2) Rate per kull.	(3) Extent.									
Manjanayakanpatti Sindalavampatti, parts I and II, Devathoor and Boduvarpatti and Dasiripatti.	PANAM.	KULLS.	Warams collected only in Dasiripatti village for 87 kulls of land. The share of waram is 50 solagals of paddy, excluding all sundry expenses.	Rates were fixed at the time of faalal.	Kerial (black); sevel (red).	Tank for wet lands. Wells for garden lands.	Paddy, sugar-cane, cholanam, ragi, thensal, kambu, tobacco, groundnut, horsegram, blackgram, etc.	About 1,200 pattadars in all villages.	A small number of under-tenants. (Exact number not available.)	Figure not available.	Same as column (12).
	15	16 5 0									
	1,178	1 1 0									
	2,861	1 1 0									
	3,819	1 1 0									
	3,863	1 1 0									
	5,167	10 1 0									
	998	5 5 0									
	1,020	13 5 0									
	410	5 5 0									
	101	1 1 0									
	167	1 1 0									

QUESTION No. 2.—N.J.

QUESTION No. 3.

(1) Number and name of village.	(2) Name of tank or other water-source.	(3) Condition of tank or other water-source.	(4) Amount spent on repairs within the last ten years.	(5) Extent of the tank bed assigned.
	Ayaout.		RS. A. P.	
	KULLS.	Assessment under the ayaout.		
		RS. A. P.		
Manjanayakanpatty	Sengulam tank— 140 0 0	296 14 10	All in good condition.	2,000 0 0
Dasiripatti	Udaikulam alias Sengulam— 113 5 0	245 13 0	Do.	1,000 0 0
	Muthubobalagamudram tank— 100 0 0	Assessment collected as waram.	Do.	2,500 0 0

REMARKS.—One-fifth of the amount is contributed by the Government.

QUESTION No. 4.

(1) Number and name of village.	(2) Year.	Waste lands assigned since 1908.						(9) Remarks.
		Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		
		(3) Rate.	(4) Extent.	(5) Rate.	(6) Extent.	(7) Rate.	(8) Extent.	

N.J.

QUESTION No. 6.

(1) Number and name of the village.	(2) Fasli.	(3) Demand.	(4) Collection.	(5) Remission granted.	(6) Suits filed.	(7) Balance.
Manjanayakanpatti and Sindalavampatti, Part I, Devathoor and Sindalavampatti, Part II, Boduvarpatti and Dasiripatti. All the villages form part of Vejur samin.	1337					
	1338					
	1339					
	1340	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
	1341	6,097 3 11	6,097 3 11	..	..	..
	1341	6,097 3 11	6,097 3 11	..	..	..
	1342	10,878 9 3	10,558 11 1	319 14 2	..	..
	1343	10,876 1 10	10,541 1 8	..	..	335 0 2
	1344	10,376 1 10	10,314 6 7	..	..	561 11 3
	1345	10,314 14 1	15,959 5 1	..	..	855 9 0
1346	10,314 14 1	14,957 3 2	..	..	1,857 10 11	
		98,465 0 11	92,525 3 5	319 14 2	..	3,609 15 4

REMARKS.—Manjanayakanpatti and Sindalavampatti, Part I, Estate was purchased in fasli 1340. Devathoor and Sindalavampatti, Part II, and Boduvarpatti and Dasiripatti estates were purchased in fasli 1342.

QUESTION No. 8.

Serial number and name of agra-haram, inam or mokhasa.	Rates.						If warm share of produce.	Remarks.
	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.			
	Extent.	Rate.	Extent.	Rate.	Extent.	Rate.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nil.								

QUESTION No. 9.

Number and name of the village.	Extent of forest.		Rates of forest fees.				System of collecting forest fees.	Remarks.
	Reserved.	Un-reserved.	Grazing.	Fuel.	Manure leaves.	Other materials.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nil.								

QUESTION No. 10.

Number and name of village.	Extent of private lands.			Whether old or of recent origin.	Nature of acquisition.	Remarks.
	Wet.	Dry.	Garden.			
	(2)	(3)	(4)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nil.						

Memorandum by R. S. Nayudu, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, Executive Officer, Madura, etc., devasthanams, Madura, dated 24th February 1938.

1. (a) In all villages belonging to zamindars or proprietors, the same or a uniform relationship does not exist in respect of all lands between the landholder and the tenants. In some cases, the landholder is the owner of the soil also. In others, the tenants own the soil and the landholder has only the right to collect the rent from such tenants. In all villages so far as pannai lands, bought-in-lands, relinquished lands, wastes, forests and other porambokes are concerned, the landholder is the owner of the soil.

(b) Whenever the tenant possesses a right to the land that right is an interest alienable, heritable and transferable, subject only to the first charge for payment of rent.

2. (a) 'Fair and equitable rent' is that portion of the produce of the land which gives at least a bank rate of interest on the capitalized value of the interest of the landlord in the land after meeting the expenses he incurs for providing irrigation facilities and at the same time leaves in the shape of produce adequate living wages for a diligent labourer in average conditions of monsoon and of prices of staple products after meeting his expenses of cultivation and cost of seed and also something to lay by for bad days.

(b) The maximum area of a plot of land which an ordinarily skilled and diligent labourer with his wife and say, two bulls, could make ready for cultivation, without hired labour or undue strain, should be taken into account. The average yield of that area and its average market value must be fixed, as the gross produce. The average expenses by way of manure, seed and harvest charge should be deducted. The resulting net average produce should be apportioned between the landlord and the tenant in such a way that on the one hand the landlord gets a fair and equitable rent as stated in paragraph 2 (a) and on the other the tenant gets the necessary living wages for himself and his wife and fodder for the bulls and has something left over to be a stayby in bad days so that he may be contented and at peace with himself. This apportionment will give the fair and equitable rent for the area concerned. From this the rent for one acre can be calculated. Lands similar in soil and having the same or similar facilities in the locality may bear the same rate of rent. In other cases, allowances should be made for differences in the accessibility of market centres, availability of agricultural requirements, facility of irrigational sources, variations of the soil and also the nature and extent of the landholder's and cultivator's interests in it.

(c) Rent being calculated from a consideration of average conditions, remission of rent is not a just or proper remedy. If a change of conditions to the worse temporarily in a particular season is to call for a remission, a change for the better in another season must call for an enhancement, in fairness to the tenant and to the landlord. This will lead to unnecessary and expensive litigation on both sides to the detriment of both. The only remedy for temporary changes that appears suitable is a provision for postponement of

the rent. In any particular locality we can know the average gross yield of the main staple product per acre and its average local market value. In the season under consideration we can assess for the same locality the average yield and its then market value. The market values in these two cases will show the extent to which the change of the conditions has affected the parties. Rent should be made payable in the same proportion which the yield under changed condition bears to the yield in average condition. The remaining arrear should be made payable in the next two years equally. If the condition next year has not improved, the rent payable for that year together with that year's share of the previous arrear should be similarly apportioned for the next two years and so on. If this is carried on, I think that a perfectly balanced apportionment should be made in a few years. If in any particular locality, this apportionment is necessitated over a large number of consecutive years, it will surely manifest a state of affairs calling for a permanent readjustment of the average rent under 2 (d). This, I think, will be an equitable arrangement between both the parties concerned, the landlord and the tenant.

(d) It is not advisable to settle the rent unalterably once for all time and at the same time it should not also be left to be reopened frequently. The first will lead to hardship and the other to unnecessary frivolous and costly litigation and accumulation of arrears, enhancing the burden on the ryot as well as on the landholder. Since in fixing a fair and equitable rent, we have considered only the averages, we should allow that average to stand sufficiently long enough to work out itself through slight temporary fluctuations either way and a period of say 20 to 30 years must be allowed for this, as we do for calculating the averages. If even within this period, the contingency of recurring postponements becomes apparent, say, for five years consecutively, revision of the average should be provided for. If this does not happen, then at the end of the period of 20 to 30 years a revision may be provided as an optional course to be substantiated by the party requiring the revision.

(e) A consideration of the foregoing sub-clauses will show that revision is to be made under certain tangible conditions and the authority to be empowered to determine the revised rent as only to work in a limited sphere. In the first instance, a readjustment may be left to be worked up by agreement between the landholder and a representative body of ryots in the locality, the one requiring revision giving notice of his claims with facts and figures to the other. If this agreement is not reached in a given time after such notice, provision may be made for an application to the Collector and an appeal to the District Judge to be final. The matter appears to call for a judicial and not an executive handling of the situation.

3. (a to c) The main noteworthy points in this connexion are, that the village officers are the primary collecting agents as in Government villages. They are controlled and controllable only by the Government and not by the proprietor and so generally, they do not collect the rent due to the proprietor as diligently as they do in Government villages. This slackness leads the ryots to postpone the payment of rent and the yield which ought to have gone for rent is in almost all cases improvidently spent away by the ryots. By such acts they put themselves to further trouble, debts, expenses, borrowings, etc., and descend to resisting the claims on untenable and frivolous grounds, as the only means of getting time. The landholder is also put to great expense, delay and loss. A pretty big landholder cannot be expected to go out for collection of rent in each case and he has no other go except to leave it to the village officers. Except with the co-operation of these village officers attachment of produce cannot succeed and this co-operation is more often denied than not. So the landholder is left to proceedings by way of land attachment and suit. Even in suits, the decrees have to be executed. Personal remedy and remedy against movables are as unsuccessful as attachment of crops, by reason of absence of help from the village officers in proper time. So the only effective remedy is sale of the holding either by way of land attachment proceedings or in execution. Both are costly by reason of publication charges in a gazette which most ryots cannot read and the others do never read. At the worst the landholder wants only his rent and he has no use for the land without a tenant. A big landholder can never be expected to employ hired labour for cultivating all the lands in the village even if he succeeds in getting actual possession by these proceedings and his predicament will therefore be the most unenviable after all these proceedings, which lead to nowhere. So, after all this expense, if the ryot wants to save his holding he has to pay as costs an amount disproportionately exorbitant or else he has to lose the land. Though the cost realizable is very high in itself, the real expenditure incurred by the landholder in conducting these proceedings is much greater and he might as well have kept quiet without taking such a process for the recovery of the rent at all. If on consideration

of expenditure he does not resort to this process, the morale of the normally paying tenant also goes away by comparison with the apparent gain of the non-paying tenant. So, the landholder has to take action to secure the continuity in existence of at least the paying tenant. The net result of the process is, a tenant who has lost the land or one who falls headlong into debt to save the holding and a landholder who, even after realization of the arrear, finds the disallowed and extra cost swallow up more than the arrear or one who gets a tract of tenantless land, for which he has no use, from which he hopes to get no income and for getting which he has spent his other income or borrowed funds. Thus the process provided is detrimental to the landholder and the tenant alike. The only party that has uniformly stood to gain by the process is the Government which has obtained a lion's share in the shape of Court-fee stamps. It will also be seen that the really paying tenant is not affected by the proceedings being costly or otherwise, and a tenant who has no intention of paying, will consider it has only beneficial to himself if the process is simplified or less costly and will be induced to seek out other methods of putting off payment by using the apparent gain brought about by the simplicity of the process. So the defect can never be cured by simplifying the process alone. What is radically wrong is the absence of responsibility on the part of the village officers. A very superficial enquiry will reveal that the same village officers collect from the same inam village all the dues payable to Government without any slackness and in proper time while they leave the landholder in the lurch in respect of arrears due to him. The only remedy that will stop accumulation of arrears and encourage better relationship between the landholder and the tenant is to make it compulsory on the part of the village officer to collect and remit instalmentwise dues of the village to the landholder in the stated instalments as in the case of Government villages and to take all simple steps to ensure such collection as he takes in Government villages. The Government Revenue Department should be made to feel that it is their duty to see departmentally that the village officers make proper collections of the amounts due to the landholder. The landholder should never be left to seek remedy elsewhere for collection. In another part of this reply I shall show that the rates of rent in inam villages, so far as the villages of this Devasthanam are concerned, are very low in comparison with the rates obtaining in similar Government villages and that if the village officers are brought under proper control, collection of rent due to landholder could be easily made in proper time without the tenants feeling any hardship and that this practice will prevent the tenants from squandering away the produce and falling into debts. This method if adopted will also increase the worth of the land, that is, the right of the landholder and that of the tenant. What I mean is this: If there are large arrears in any particular village the market value of the village from the point of view of the landholder will be very little; by reason of the arrears the landholder is afraid of recognizing and effecting transfers of holdings since thereby he may be put to the difficulty of having to take costly proceedings against a larger number of tenants and since he also stands to lose his first charge upon the land for the arrear by recognition of the transfers. In such cases, the purchaser from the tenant will not be in a position to know exactly to what expense and loss he will be put, by reason of proceedings for the recovery of arrears that have fallen due before the purchase and so the purchaser would try to purchase the property from the tenant for a value for less than what it would fetch if there had not been this handicap. In the absence of such arrears therefore, the ryot will have in his holding, a good marketable and valuable security to stand by him in case of need. The accumulation of arrears therefore causes expense and trouble to the landholder and the tenant, leads them into undesirable litigations and causes depreciation of the value of the interest of the tenant as well as that of the landholder in the land. A consideration of these facts leads me to believe that the only remedy is to do away with all proceedings for recovery of rent and to make the process of collection in inam villages similar to that in Government villages, to secure the well being of the ryot and the landholder alike.

4. (a) A tenant is entitled to supply of water from the proper source of irrigation to the extent to which the classification of the lands in his holding requires supply of water. This right is subject to being controlled and limited by the existence of similar rights in the other tenants of the village.

(b) To allow each of the tenants who work out his rights to the water will lead to quarrels and disputes among the whole body of tenants and so there must be some one not interested personally in the water but is interested in the common welfare of all the tenants put together. The best person satisfying these conditions is the landholder and so he has had the superior right of controlling the supply of water, the duty of improving the irrigation sources and the responsibility of seeing that one tenant does not defeat the right of the other. The investment by the landholder of large funds on the maintenance of the irriga-

tion sources including tanks and protection of the rights over the same gives him ownership over the water also. As a necessary corollary to these rights and duties he has had also the advantage of being remunerated in the shape of water charges, rates, or cesses or enhancement of rents proportionate to the facilities he provides to the tenants and by which the tenants benefit.

5. (a) Survey and Record of rights must be made compulsory in inam villages where survey has not been made so far ; but as already stated in paragraph 3, if there are arrears the landholders are afraid of giving effect to transfers and the real owner of the ryot's interest will be different from the registered pattadar, i.e., the Record of Rights can never be correct and up to date. To ensure correctness of the Record of Rights, also, compulsory collection of rent of each fasli during the fasli, becomes a condition precedent and without this there is no possibility of getting the full utility of the maintenance of the Record. I may also say that the villages of this Devasthanam have all been surveyed and there are Records of Rights, maintained as efficiently as could be done with the large outstanding arrears and the difficulties introduced thereby.

(b) The benefits of the maintenance of the Record of Rights are to help the landholder to fix the rent and collect it from the party really liable and to afford proper evidence of the extent of and tenure under which land is held by the tenant. So both are equally benefited and necessarily therefore the cost of Survey and maintenance of Records should be borne equally by both.

6. I take it that 'rent' is used in the sense in which it is used in the Estates Land Act. If this is so, no other levies should be demanded from the ryots.

7. (a to c) It should be taken into account that in fixing the quit rent or poruppu payable to the Government by a landholder for the village, the scope of improving the village was considered and the poruppu was fixed in proportion. So lands over which no one had any occupancy right at the time should be deemed to be owned by the Zamindar, to be available to him to get the increased quit-rent which he has been paying to the Government all along. The ryots could not have had any right over such lands. Public paths and communal lands having been excluded from consideration in the matter of quit-rent, they are to be used by the ryots as a whole for the purposes intended by their classification. The channel bund may also be used for grazing of cattle. Most of the trees in inam villages are in the enjoyment of particular ryots under tree pattas and in such cases no other ryot can have any right to collect green manure or use the trees for domestic or agricultural purposes. As for hill and forest porambokes, they belong to the landholder and have been intended even in the time of inam settlement to fetch him the improved revenue contemplated. Over such tracts the ryots cannot have any right but they have a sort of easement to see that the forests are not denuded to such an extent as to affect the rainfall in the locality. No higher privileges exist in respect of these matters to the pattadar in a ryotwari area and no reason exists to make an invidious distinction between the tenant and a ryotwari pattadar.

8. (a) Natural streams and tanks with the sluices therein should be repaired and maintained by the landholder. Minor channels should be kept in repair by the tenants. If new capital works of irrigation are found feasible and carried out by the landholder, the increase by way of rent from the village should give him a six per cent interest on such capital investment and leave at least a margin of 5 per cent of the capital every year so that by the end of twenty years the landholder may have recouped this capital. At the same time the nature and the cost of such new improvement should be such that the productive capacity from the point of view of the tenant is increased to such an extent that the increased rent will not be an additional burden and that the tenant gets an opportunity of making a similar increase to this profit by reason of the improvement effected. The landholders must be compelled by a provision of law to spend from now onwards at the rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ (one-eighth) of the revenue collected every year for repairing and bringing upto date the existing sources of irrigation so that in about ten years' time all sources of irrigation may come up to a proper condition. Thereafter it must be made a provision of law that 5 per cent of the revenue collected each year should be utilised for the maintenance of the sources of irrigation in good repair. In passing I may also state that inadequate collections of land revenue, accumulation of arrears, and expenses to which landholders are put in the matter of collection through Courts are the main reasons for the inability of the landholders to provide sufficient funds for maintenance of irrigation sources and I am confident that if collection of revenue is placed on a sure and economical basis the majority of the landholders would be only too willing to improve the sources of irrigation which are after all the main factor on which land revenue depends.

(b & c) In view of my reply in paragraph (a) above making it compulsory on the part of the landholder to spend a certain proportion of the collected revenue on the maintenance of the sources of irrigation, I think that it will be enough that annual returns to the Collectors of the districts as to such expenses be made compulsory so that the Collectors of the districts may satisfy themselves that the irrigation works are satisfactorily kept up. I do not think that any other provision is necessary in the matter.

9. I think that no reason exists to differentiate a ryotwari village from an estate in the matter of jamabandy. Annual jamabandy is necessary to check the various accounts necessary to be maintained and it is the only occasion in which the grievances, if any, of the ryots may be heard and proper reliefs meted out to them.

10. The class of persons that may rightly be called 'undertenants' is not existing in these parts and I do not state anything in the matter.

11. (a & b) In view of my suggestions contained in the foregoing paragraphs, I do not think that the Board of Revenue or any other special tribunal is necessary. In all matters, settlement between the landholders and the ryot, application to Collectors in the absence of settlement and on appeal to the District Court as a last resort and to be final will sufficiently safeguard the interests of the ryot and the landholder in all matters.

12. (a) Unauthorized occupations may be of communal or other poramboke lands or of ryoti land in respect of which there is no ryot at the time of such occupation. In the former case the occupier should be summarily evicted since such occupation will be detrimental to the general welfare of the tenants as a whole. In the latter case, the ryoti land would have come to be in the possession of the landholder by reason of sale, etc., and in such cases it is but reasonable that the occupier should compensate the landholder by payment of the arrears due on the land, expenses incurred in the matter of purchase and an amount as consideration to the landholder for parting with his rights of kudivaram in favour of the occupier, the consideration to be some reasonable multiple of the rent fixed on the land and these amounts should become payable under law when one occupies such lands. These amounts will be far less than the market value of a similar piece of land in a ryotwari area and will be much less than what purchaser of an equal extent of land will have to pay to a ryot as sale price. The method of recovery of these amounts should be the same as that for recovery of the rent and before payment of such sum the occupier should not be deemed to be a ryot having interest in that land.

(b) The process of collection of these amounts should be made similar to that in the matter of collection of rent from the pattadars in all respects.

13. *General.*—Having had my say on the points raised in the Questionnaire, I would like to add a few words on the general aspects of the matter. The Questionnaire reads as if the Legislature and the Committee of Enquiry are under the impression that the ryots in proprietary areas are comparatively in a worse position than that of the ryotwari pattadars in ayan villages by reason of something done by the proprietor. If this is the impression, it is opposed to reality. To me it appears that the ryots are better off than the ryotwari pattadars. If in particular cases the ryots are the poorer, it is and can be due only to their own acts and neglects and never by reason of any extraordinary burden of the rates of rent obtaining in the generality of estates in comparison with the Government villages. To illustrate this it is sufficient if we examine and compare the rates of rent which are made payable to the landholder and the rates which the Government is treating as the proper rent for the same holding. When making a survey of the villages belonging to this Devasthanam for the purposes of fixing the cesses due to the Local Boards the Government fixed certain amounts as the rent proper for each survey number in each of these villages. The rates so fixed by the Government being higher than the previous rent, the Devasthanam tried to recover the same rent from its pattadars. The pattadars of a number of villages contested and it was finally agreed that the ryots should pay and the Devasthanam should receive only the old rate of rent together with the cesses calculated on the survey rates fixed by Government. This agreement was in 1925. And the survey was given effect to in 1923. This will indicate that if the village happened to be an ayan village and if the ryot happened to be a ryotwari pattadar directly under Government, the ryot would have been compelled to pay rent at the survey or increased rate from 1923 and that too in each fasli at stated instalments without leaving any arrear whatever may have been his difficulties and market value of the yield at the time the rent fell due. On the other hand the ryots under the Devasthanam proprietor have had to pay only at the lesser rate at whatever time the tenants may choose convenient for them and with every loop hole in their favour to delay or defeat the landholder of his just dues. The question arises as to why in spite of

these differences favourable to the ryot, an impression of poverty has been apparently created in the minds of the Hon'ble Members of the Legislature. The cause is not for to seek. Though the tenant gets adequate produce from the holding, merely because the village officer who is not controlled and is not controllable by the landholder direct, did not care to collect the rent due to the proprietor in the harvest time, the ryot postpones payment of the rent so due and improvidently squanders away that share of the produce which represents the share of the landholder without considering for a moment that he would have ultimately to pay the same with interest and other accretions. By so doing year after year owing to slackness of collection he increases the burden of arrear and when at last he finds no further postponement could be made, he resorts to unnecessary litigation or drives the landholder to costly proceedings simply with a view to gain time. Thus he increases his burden both the ways, viz., the burden of his own expense in the litigations and the burden of the ultimate payment of the cost of the landholder also. If only the ryot had paid the rent in proper time out of the harvest, if only the same system of collection had been in vogue in the proprietary area as in Government villages, if the village officers had only been directly controllable and punishable by the proprietors and if only the costly and involved processes for recovery of and for resisting payment of rent had not been the rule, I am sure that the ryot under proprietors today will be thanking his stars, that he has been and continues to be a ryot under the proprietor and not a ryotwari pattadar in an ayan village. I would therefore represent that the main defect lies in the law provided for collection and would resuggest that early steps would be taken to amend the law on the lines indicated above so that the present enquiry will pave the way for the real amelioration of the conditions of the ryots by removing the only cause that has led the ryots into a condition which is apparently though not really improvident. I append a statement showing the wet and dry acreage in the possession of the ryots in Devasthanam villages, the rent that the Devasthanam is collecting therefor and the rent which the Government has for the purposes of cases, fixed as the just and proper rent. This statement will show without any shadow of doubt that at least so far as the villages under the control of this Devasthanam is concerned there can be no possibility of any grievance on the part of the ryots and that the system of law of collection now applying is working a very great hardship upon the Devasthanam proprietor, impoverishing the proprietor as well as the ryot every moment the law continues to be as it is now.

14. In this connection I have also to state that the Devasthanam had been spending every year a considerable part of the rent collected by it in the maintenance and repair of tanks and other sources of irrigation. Especially, during the last year and a half beginning from Fasli 1346 up to the end of December 1937, a sum of Rs. 13,000 and odd has been spent for the above purposes out of Rs. 73,000 collected by way of rent during the same period. This expenditure is only a part of the scheme formulated by the Devasthanam to complete the repairs of all tanks and other irrigational sources of the Devasthanam numbering in all to more than 80 individual items most of them being major tanks, within a period of five years.

15. In this connection I may also state that the Devasthanam proprietor is not free, as might have been the case with some zamindars, to spend the income for any purposes the proprietor for the time being may like. His expenditure is controlled by Budgets sanctioned by other authorities more or less forming part of the Government. The representative of the Devasthanam for the time being cannot seek to enhance the rent or recover other dues or exactions from the ryots, since, by so doing, if he had to pay any cost to the ryots by order of Court, such items will be surcharged against the representative of the Devasthanam by these quasi-Government bodies. The net land revenue for the most part is spent for the upkeep of places of religious worship intended for the well being of all people as a whole and in these respects whatever may be the conditions in purely zamindari areas, the ryots of the Devasthanam are more than sufficiently protected by reason of the limitations statutorily imposed upon the representative of the Devasthanam for the time being.

R. S. NAYUDU,
Executive Officer.

Comparative statement showing the rent for the villages of the Madura, etc., devasthanams, Madura.

(Please vide paragraph XIII of reply.)

Number and name of village. (1)	Wet lands.			Dry lands.		
	Extent. (2)	Rent fixed in whole rupees by		Extent. (5)	Rent fixed in whole rupees by	
		Devasthanam.	Government.		Devasthanam.	Government.
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1 Iravathanallur				448-06	955	1,670
2 Valayapatti	68-37	170	308	483-40	528	567
3 Valayankulam	87-15	321	484	704-75	839	616
4 Thottiapatti	38-82	99	142	297-90	308	312
5 Nedumadhurai	169-17	522	872	708-51	711	650
6 Kombadi	43-83	147	168	311-89	344	396
7 Perialangulam	125-98	493	661	232-80	257	318
8 Othalaingulam	245-61	830	1,184	175-29	217	221
9 Chockanathampanatti	55-84	196	315	209-21	255	236
10 Andipatti	68-85	251	397	233-94	305	351
11 Chinnamanayakanpanatti	65-98	202	557	334-69	356	503
12 Bodinayakanpanatti	181-56	627	1,582	437-04	645	664
13 Kondayampatti	10-84	25	115	829-26	935	1,246
14 Thumblehipatti	0-78	1	1	90-88	132	137
15 Sambakulam	129-05	268	1,087	220-50	316	289
16 Viralipatti	31-09	75	102	811-29	858	858
17 Kinnimangalam	225-26	725	1,213	1,637-65	1,536	2,030
18 Mallapuram	9-27	12	52	4,985-38	6,539	7,191
19 Amoor	446-01	1,228	3,317	126-94	171	131
20 Chettikulam	48-45	181	278	275-67	312	311
21 Chinnalagam	124-80	613	634	363-86	469	481
22 Kunnanampatti	36-92	133	208	263-86	267	298
23 Vannankulam	30-46	104	171	135-56	120	153
24 K. Pudupatti	8-10	29	36	479-67	471	497
25 Thoppur	65-81	247	344	594-69	752	580
26 Seemanuthu	12-76	57	57	2,958-78	1,644	1,644
27 Thattankulam	93-04	242	550			
28 P. Pudupatti				176-92	170	199
29 Moolakurichi	140-21	379	1,010	47-66	47	50
30 Achangulam	16-05	55	70	138-84	174	209
31 Sakkrudi	308-82	1,577	1,712	69-15	194	106
32 Maravankulam	333-70	1,081	1,437	442-33	564	599
33 Melendal	41-25	270	238	88-08	159	164
34 K. Pullankulam	230-45	613	1,093	1,174-78	1,520	1,331
35 Mettupatti				71-84	140	140
36 Sengulam	210-20	1,141	1,345	439-23	553	538
37 Sithalai	106-30	484	678	250-57	381	435
38 Pungangulam	148-33	796	1,037	270-64	407	405
39 Thathappanayakanpanatti	39-39	99	222	307-63	338	368
40 Thathampanatti	185-14	489	1,123	895-31	464	479
41 Sadachipatti	40-78	161	281	458-54	709	848
42 Thiruvalavayanallur	211-25	627	1,704	70-12	69	57
43 Samanatham	515-51	2,832	3,285	78-44	145	143
44 Reddiapatti	60-90	261	261	776-79	1,181	1,181
45 Soorangudi	64-49	137	137	2,165-59	2,928	2,928
46 Endappull				1,228-76	1,603	1,603
47 Alalaberi	514-21	2,719	2,719	716-95	891	891
48 Nedungulam	72-72	466	466	12-95	23	23

Memorandum by the Zamindar, Ayakudi, dated 8th January 1933.

1. The Ayakudi zamindari is an ancient Palayam and it is one of the impartible estates included in the schedule attached to Act II of 1904.

2. *Previous history.*—The tradition goes that an ancestor of the present zamindar who was a Military Commander in the service of the Old Vizayanagara Kingdom and who accompanied Viswanatha, when the latter invaded and conquered the Pandiya Kingdom, was granted this Ayakudi Palayam soon after Viswanatha established himself at Madura as a ruler thereof.

3. The said ancestor built forts, formed the old and new Ayakudi villages, cleared forests, reclaimed lands for cultivation, brought the Kallans and other marauding peoples to order, constructed tanks and temples and was rendering Police and Military services to the Naick rulers of Madura (vide *Madura Gazetteer*, Volume I, page 301).

4. The later history of Ayakudi estate is now lost in obscurity and confusion. On account of the unsettled political conditions that reigned at the time there appears to have been frequent wars between the Ayakudi Poligar and the Palni and certain other neighbouring poligars and some times there seem to have been open hostilities between the Ayakudi Poligar and the then representatives of the East India Company at Madura. Peaceful conditions appear to have reigned since about 1796 when the title of the Poligars,

family to the Ayakudi Palayam was acknowledged and recognized by the British Government. Since then the Palayam continued in the family of the original founder of the estate as an unsettled Palayam. When, between the years 1799 to 1802, the Dindigul district, as it was then called, was being surveyed by Mr. Hurdis for purposes of effecting revenue settlement, this zamindari also appears to have been surveyed by him. From 1851 up to 1860, the zamindari was under the management of the Court of Wards owing to the minority of the then Zamindar Janakiram, grandson of Zamindar Ovalakondama Naick who was the Zamindar in the year of Faisal (1802).

It appears that, till about the year 1873, the British Government were from time to time entering into temporary revenue settlements with the Poligar either annually or triennially. In 1873, permanent settlement was made with this zamindari and a permanent sannad was granted to the then proprietor, Ovalakondama Naicker (II), grandfather of the present proprietor.

5. In 1879, the said Ovalakondama Naicker, having fallen deeply in debt owing to various causes, such as consecutive bad seasons and acute famines and heavy peish kist, mortgaged the estate with possession to certain Nattukottai Chettis for a period of 19 years. The said mortgage came to be redeemed only in or about 1908 and even immediately thereafter the estate had to be leased by the said Ovalakondama Naicker's son to one Kolumam Venkatakrishna Ayyar (since deceased) for a period of about 15 years. The zamindari was in possession of the said lessee till the death of the previous holder which occurred in 1926. The present proprietor who then succeeded to the zamindari as the undivided nephew next entitled to succession under the law of lenial promogenature paid off the balance due to the lessee from out of his private properties and took possession of the zamindari and is since then directly in possession and management of the estate.

6. Under the permanent sannad issued in 1873 the peish kist payable to the Government has been fixed at Rs. 16,785-2-3. The said peish kist appear to have been fixed on the basis of the previous report and settlement of Mr. Hurdis. As Mr. Hurdis' estimate of the resources was an overdrawn one and was far in excess over the actual rent that could be levied or derived by the zamindar from the cultivating tenants the rates fixed under Mr. Hurdis' settlement could not be adopted for purposes of assessment as between the zamindar and his ryots as the rates were considered rather high and oppressive by the ryots. So even though the zamindar has had to pay and has been paying even now the said heavy sum of Rs. 16,785-2-3 by way of peish kist to the Government, the zamindar has been levying and collecting from the ryots at a rate considerably lower than that fixed by Mr. Hurdis. So from about the beginning of the 19th century the pattas issued to the ryots would contain two columns one showing the legal rent as per the Faisal rate as fixed by Mr. Hurdis and the other rebate from the Faisal rate in accordance with a definite and fixed regulated general scheme of remission under the name of 'Munas' or general remission. The balance derived by deducting the said 'Munasu' from the faisal rent has alone been all along treated as "rent" to be recovered from the tenant and is being collected by way of rent. The prevailing rates at which the rent is being collected has been accepted not only by the ryots but also by civil and revenue courts as being quite fair, equitable and reasonable and, if I may be permitted to say so, the rates prevalent in this zamindari are more favourable to the ryot than in several other zamindaris in this district.

7. *Question No. 1—Rates of rent.*—The Zamindari consists of about nine villages but from one of them known as Pachalanaickenpatti, the Zamindar is not deriving or collecting any rent though he has been paying peish kist therefor also, the melvaram in respect of the lands of that village have been in ancient times assigned or settled as an endowment in support of the Perumal temple situate in Old Ayakudi. There is no "Warapat" lands in this Zamindari and a fixed cash rent alone is being collected from immemorial times. No customary levy or cess is being collected or has ever been collected in the Zamindari. The only thing that is collected with the true rent is the 'land cess' imposed by Act XIV of 1920, section 80. The Zamindar pays to the Government in addition to the peish kist of Rupees 16,785-2-3 about Rs. 3,325 by way of cesses payable under the said Act.

8. The lands in this Estate have been classified into three kinds :—
(a) Wet, (b) Dry or punja, and (c) Garden.

The lands falling under each of these categories have also been further classified into "Tharams" for purposes of assessment according to the quality of the soil and the facility for irrigation.

The wet lands have been classified into as many as 12 "tharams" and the dry into 9 tharams and garden into about 9 tharams. The said 'tharam' classification was one made by Mr. Hurdis himself during his survey and settlement in or about 1801-02. But the

rates as fixed by Mr. Hurdis in respect of each tharam of land is not as such being collected but as has been already stated above, a rebate according to a definite regulated fixed scale has been made under the name of 'munasu' and rent is being collected only after deducting the 'munasu'. A detailed statement containing particulars of several classifications of land and of the extent under each of such classification with other general particulars are furnished in a tabular form in the accompanying enclosure marked Exhibit I.

9. *Question No. 3—Irrigation facilities.*—In two out of the nine villages, viz., Pottampatti and Pachalanaickenpatti there is no wet land or wet cultivation. The total extent of wet lands in the remaining seven villages is about 6,276 kulis. Of this total wet extent, the major portion, viz., about 4,804 kulis lie in the main village of Ayakudi.

These wet lands in the Ayakudi village are served by two big tanks known as Periyakulam and Pappakulam and eight small tanks and two streams known as Pappan vaikal and Periya vaikal. These two streams branch off from the river Varada at the foot of the lower Palni hills (within the limits of this zamindar) near what is known as the Sakkaliyan anicut and these streams not only irrigate some Zamindari lands on both sides thereof but form the main feeder-channel to the tanks situate in the Ayakudi village.

The wet extent in the next important village, viz., Amarapoondi village is 667 kulis and these lands are irrigated by two big tanks. The total wet extent in the remaining four villages is only about 805 kulis and these are served by small hill streams.

All the said tanks and the irrigation sources are now in good condition and are being properly maintained. The Zamindar has been making repairs to the said tanks and irrigation sources from time to time.

One thing requires special mention here which has been causing since 1933 an appreciable diminution in the supply of water to the two channels known as Pappan vaikal and Periya vaikal which form the chief feeders of the tanks of the Zamindari.

At the place known as Chakkaliyan anicut, the water arising from the zamin hills and flowing by the river Varada (which also runs through the Zamindari) is from immemorial times, divided off by means of an irrigation work consisting of two head sluices known as Anjukanpali and Meenparaipali so as to divert only three-fifths of the water into the Zamindari and draw off two-fifths for irrigating certain Government lands and feeding the Ayan Vyapuri tank in the Palni town. Owing to unprecedented heavy floods in the Varada river in 1933—1935 the said anicut and the dividing dams have been partly washed off and considerably damaged. As a result thereof since then, a larger volume of water than the two-fifth share as originally fixed is drawn off along the course leading to the ayan villages and the supply available for flow into the two Zamin channels, Pappan vaikal and Periya vaikal, have been materially diminished so as to considerably prejudice the interests of the Zamin ryots. The said matter was taken to the notice of the Revenue officials including the Collector of Madura as well as to the heads of Engineering Department. They have been also personally interviewed and requested to take immediate steps for repairing the breaches and effecting the necessary repairs so as to restore the anicut and the dams to their proper original condition. The said irrigation work being one in the nature of a "contributory work" as it serves both the Zamindari and the ayan lands in the fixed ratio of 3:2, the repair work has to be undertaken only by the Government, taking from the zamindar a money contribution to an extent of three-fifths of the actual expenditure. Though the zamindar's representations were favourably viewed with sympathy and though the Assistant Engineer and the Overseer have long ago come and inspected the spot and taken notes of the work to be done, still the work has not been taken on hand for reasons not yet known to the proprietor and the zamindari ryots are suffering from lack of the necessary customary supply of water by reason of the delay in executing the repairs. The proprietor and the ryots are now contemplating the filing of a suit against the Government for an order of court directing the Government to execute the repairs without further delay and to make good the loss the zamindari has suffered till now.

10. *Question No. 4.*—After the present zamindar succeeded to the present zamindari in the year 1926, he has not assigned any waste land for cultivation. But from the invalid accounts maintained during the time of his predecessor by the latter's lessee who was then in the possession of the zamindari, it appears that about 580 kulis of land—some of which were ordinary waste lands and some were lands lying within the waterspread of some tanks—have been assigned away by the said lessee Mr. Venkatakrishna Ayyar. Details thereof are given in the tabular statement Nos. 3 and 4.

11. *Question No. 5.*—Vide accompanying enclosure.

12. *Question No. 6.*—Vide enclosure Ex.

13. *Question No. 7.*—Vide enclosure.

14. *Question No. 8.*—Vide enclosure.

15. The Ayakudi Zamindari has certain hills and forests within its limits. Since the forest has never been surveyed or measured it is not possible to give its actual extent. After the present holder came into possession of the zamindari, he has, with a view to prevent denudation of the forest, been issuing proclamations to his ryots from time to time that certain specified areas during particular periods should not be entered into for the purpose of gathering fuel, cutting timber, etc. There are some timber trees in certain portions of the hill forest and a good part of the forest is covered only with trees fit for fuel only. There are further fruit bearing trees such as tamarind, galnut, mango, etc., all over hills. Large portions of the hills contain mud bushy hill growth fit for practically nothing. There is a fixed rate adopted in the Zamindari for issuing licences to people in the zamindari for grazing the cattle, for cutting fuel and for gathering bamboos for building purposes. A detailed statement in respect thereof is submitted as enclosure in statement No. 9.

16. The zamindari has never been surveyed hitherto under the Survey Act. No such survey is necessary in existing circumstances and as the heavy cost that has to be incurred for surveying the zamindari will far outweigh the small benefit that may be deemed by its having surveyed.

17. The holder of the zamindari holds certain lands in his own right, the same having been inherited by him from his father and maternal grandfather. They have been held by him and his family long before he became a zamindar in his own private individual capacity and they are mostly under his direct cultivation. In that sense only he has about 100 kulis of 'private land' as distinguished from the lands he holds qua zamindar. But the said lands were all ryoti lands held on patta by his predecessor-in-title and now by himself and they cannot be deemed as 'private land' within the meaning of section 3 of the Madras Estates Land Act. In fact it does not appear that there were any old 'private or pannai lands' held by the previous zamindars. Such 'old pannai' as might have existed prior to 1876 have been possibly alienated away by the previous owners.

QUESTIONS Nos. 1 AND 7.

Serial number and name of village.	Wet, garden or dry.	Rate of rent.		If waram the share of produce.	Whether rates fixed and their prior history.	Quality of soil.	Source of irrigation.	Crops usually raised.	Number of pattadars.	Number of under-tenants.	Extent under cultivation by under-tenants.	Average rates paid by under-tenants to pattadars.				
		Rate per kull including munas or mappu.	Extent.									(12)	(13)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	rs.			
1 Ayakudi	Wet ..	PANAMS.	KULL.	Nil.	Vide Letter.	Red, Black, Gravel, Sand and Kachal.	Channels and Tanks.	Paddy, wan pair, ragi, blackgram, kumboo, gingelly, groundnut and cholam.	1,493	79	829 3	0.22 Sala-gais.	205			
		3	250 8 0													
		5	285 5 0													
		6	200 8 0													
		7	50 5 0													
		8½	210 5 2													
		10	150 0 0													
		12	35 8 0													
		12½	1,711 0 0													
		18½	1,719 1 0													
		25	150 8 0													
		30	15 0 0													
		50	25 0 0													
		Punja ..	1											1,341 6 1	Wan pair or kodikal, cotton, cholam, ragi, beans, groundnut, horsegram, blackgram, redgram, pulses and chillies.	
			2											125 7 3		
			2½											25 0 0		
			3											7,596 8 0		
	4	558 0 0														
	5	850 0 0														
	6	650 0 0														
	7	450 0 0														
	10	125 0 0														
2 Amarapundi	Wet ..	7	34 7 2	Nil.	..	Do.	Tanks ..	Paddy	304	15	430 0 1	..	227			
		7½	6 12 2													
		9	11 11 1													
		10	519 9 0													
		12½	98 4 2													
		Punja ..	1—7—0											1,058 0 0		Cotton, cholam, ragi, kumboo, groundnut, gingelly, horsegram, black and greengram, other pulses and chillies.
			2											28 4 2		
			3											1,518 7 1		
			4											237 11 1		
			5											1,196 10 0		
			7											1,669 7 2		
	9	149 2 2														
Garden.	9	672 10 0														
	16	120 6 3														
3 Melakottai	Wet ..	10	5 0 0	..	..	Red, black gravel and kachal.	Odsai and well.	Paddy, cholam, ragi, blackgram, gingelly, greengram, cotton, tobacco, redgram, horsegram, groundnut, chillies, other pulses and cotton.	98	36	684 1 2	..	145	
		Punja ..	1											1,225 2 0		
			2											199 1 3		
			3											336 0 0		
			4											810 8 0		
			5											127 12 0		
		Garden.	1											90 10 0		
			2											140 11 3		
			2½											5 11 2		
			3											113 13 9		
			4											171 15 1		
			4½											8 8 0		
			5											6 8 0		
	7	4 0 0														
	8	0 12 0														
	9	54 4 1														

4 Erramaneikanpatti ..	Wet ..	10	100	5	2	Red, black, Odai and gravel and well. kachal.	Paddy, onions, wan pair or kodikal.	200	15	262	4	1	..	191	
		12½	62	15	1												
		50	1	9	3												
		Punja ..	½	8	8												0
			1½	83	3												3
			2	71	14												1
			2½	29	8												3
			2¾	27	3												2
			3	1,279	11												2
			4	367	7												0
5	217		2	1													
5 Kanakkanpatti ..	Garden.	16	44	3	1	Do.	Do.	136	10	99	9	3	..	195	
		10	56	10	1												
		3	1,401	2	0												
		5	55	7	1												
		7	235	6	0												
		7	235	6	0												
6 Pottampatti ..	Garden.	12	5	0	0	138	11	106	2	1	..	156	
		1 panam	37	4	0												
		1½	28	6	2												
		2	110	8	1												
		3	1,149	0	1												
		4	73	4	1												
		5	105	1	2												
		5½	2	3	1												
		6	225	14	3												
		7	51	6	3												
7 Kombaipatti ..	Garden.	12	15	0	0	202	9	89	5	3	..	75	
		16	3	0	0												
		10	13	2	3												
		7	6	7	1												
		6	9	4	0												
		5	20	0	3												
		Dry ..	5	4	0												0
			3	2,405	0												2
			2	8	0												0
			2	8	0												0
8 Vada Kounji ..	Wet ..	4 panams	523	12	3	Channel ..	327	4	214	3	1	..	285	
		2	2,946	4	1												
		10	7	4	0												
		4	82	7	0½												
Garden.	4	82	7	0½													
	4	82	7	0½													
	4	82	7	0½													
	4	82	7	0½													

Ayakudi Zamin]. LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART III

QUESTION No. 2.

Name of village. (1)	Customary levies—if any— collected.	
	Description. (2)	Amount. (3)
Ayakudi	Nil.	Nil.
Amarapoondi		
Melakottai		
Erramanickanpatti		
Kanakampatti		
Pottampatti		
Kombaipatti		
Kounji		
Inam Pachalnaickanpatti		

QUESTION No. 3.

Number and name of village. (1)	Name of tank or other water source. (2)	Assessment under the ayacut. (3)		Condition of tank or other water source. (5)	Amount spent on repairs within the last ten years. (6)		Extent of the tank bed assigned. (7)	Remarks. (8)
		Ayacut.	Assessment		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1 Ayakudi.	Periya vaikkal	KULM. 665-0-3	RS. A. P. 1,341 11 3	Good condition.	248 9 0	..	..	..
	Periyakulam	1,372-5-3	3,041 4 2	Do.	1,610 5 2	114-4-1	..	..
	Pappanvaikkal	832-8-3	1,923 0 5	Do.	638 6 3	..	..	..
	Pappankulam	559-11-0	1,183 4 7	Do.	477 2 9	55-0-0	Tank	had
	Veerakulam	279-1-2	180 12 9	Do.	1,197 12 9	10-5-2	assigned	after
	Umaikumaru Servaikarankulam	73-14-0	146 4 3	Do.	5 9 0	..	1908	and
	Kumaranaickankulam	170-3-1	200 13 2	Do.	15 3 0	..	before	I took
	Devanaickankulam	194-2-3	305 3 1	Do.	20 14 0	60-0-0	charge	of
	Sodappanaickankuttai, Sengulam	47-14-2	105 15 3	Do.	43 10 3	..	this	estate.
	Ponnapuramkulam	13-14-0	30 5 1	Do.	..	6-0-0	..	..
	Mappillainackankulam	29-11-1	61 8 3	Do.	..	..	..	..
2 Amara-poondi.	Karisaikulam	100-0-0	212 1 11	Do.	25 10 6	..	..	..
	Sengulam	453-4-1	1,219 9 6	Do.	1,264 0 11	..	..	..
	Sengulam	200-0-0	..	..	..	..	..	..

QUESTION No. 4.

Number and name of village. (1)	Year. (2)	Waste lands assigned since 1908.						Remarks. (9)
		Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		
		Rate. (3)	Extent. (4)	Rate. (5)	Extent. (6)	Rate. (7)	Extent. (8)	
Vadakounji ..	1918 and 1919.	..	..	2 panams.	ACS. 334'14	..	..	Before I assumed charge of this estate.

QUESTION No. 5.

Serial number and heads of accounts.	Name of accounts.	Particulars of accounts.
1 Village account.	Inavali (Revenue register)	Showing the number and name of each ryot who holds in his possession, the several lands each showing different description, extent, rate of rent, mappu if any, the total assessment and the cesses due thereon and the total kist amount to be paid to the zamindari. (This is otherwise called patta book.)
2	Pattayam pherisi	Showing the total area of extent (dry, wet and garden) of each patta and the assessment due thereon, sornathayam trees and tax, the amount of cesses and the grand total and the total of those items for the village.
3	Patta transfer register	Showing the receipt and disposal of papers for the transfer of holding.
4	Muchilika register	Showing the nature of exchange of pattas and muchilikas, i.e., how many were served personally and how many were tendered through Revenue Court.
5 Collection ..	Thandal chittas	Showing the kist collection of the villages by vasudars and the total amounts remitted by them monthly.
6	Rokkavarasu	Showing the total demand, collection and balance for each holding.
7	Kist receipt	Showing the particulars of the holding number with the name of the payer, the amount for kist, fasli and date. Signature of the vasuldar. The receipt book is in original and duplicate.
8 Cash account..	Day book	Receipt chitta showing all the amount received with chalan. Lisbursement chitta showing all the sums paid on the expenses incurred on vouchers.
9	Ledger	Amount showing the amounts under different headings as per receipt and disbursement chittas.
10 Suit account ..	Land attachment register	Showing the land attachment of cases filed in each fasli and their collection and balance (this register will show the land description extent and assessment) and the disposal of the lands bought in by the estate.
11	Suit ledger	Showing the number of suits filed with amount and the collection thereon.
12 Forest ..	Day book	Showing the collection of the amount received, on issue of permits and licences.
13	General current register	Papers that are received and the nature of their disposal.

Table with 14 columns: No., Demand, Collection, Remission, Balance, and sub-categories under 'Of the balance amount in column (5) suit filed.' (Amount suit filed., Collection, Balance), 'Amount column (5) minus column (6)', and 'Total balance add column (8) and column (9)'. Rows are grouped by village: AYAKUDI VILLAGE, AMARAPONDI VILLAGE, MELAKOTTAI VILLAGE, ERRAMANAIKANPATTI VILLAGE, KANAKANPATTI VILLAGE, POTTAMPATTI VILLAGE, KOMBAIPATTI VILLAGE, VADAGAVANGI VILLAGE, and PACHALNAICKAN PATTI INAM VILLAGE.

QUESTION No. 8.

Serial number and name of agharam, inam or mokhasa. (1)	Rates.						If waram share of produce. (8)	Remarks. (9)
	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.			
	Rate. (2)	Extent. (3)	Rate. (4)	Extent. (5)	Rate. (6)	Extent. (7)		
			PARAM.	KULIS.	PARAM.	KULIS.		
1 Inam Pachalnaickanpatti	3	189 2 2	3	92 8 1	..	Endowed to Perumal Temple at Old Ayakudi in the year (1864). Granted by the previous samindar in the year (1839).
			3½	10 8 0	4	8 8 2		
			4	63 14 0	5	8 2 0		
			5	158 13 1	7	4 5 3		
			7	26 5 0	10	2 12 1		
			10	53 4 3	..	..
2 Cowle in Ayakudi	2	644 0 0	

Serial number and name of agharam, inam or mokhasa. (1)	Rates.						If waram share of produce. (8)	Remarks. (9)
	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.			
	Rate per acre. (2)	Extent. (3)	Rate per acre. (4)	Extent. (5)	Rate. (6)	Extent. (7)		
	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.				
1 Ayakudi—(minor inams, B. & T.D. account, brahmadayam, devadayam and service inams). .. .	4 0 0	268-32	{	8 0 0	188-48	Directly under the control of the Government.
	5 0 0		{	4 0 0				
	6 0 0		{	1 8 0				
2 Amarapoondi— (do.)	7 0 0	22-60	{	1 2 0	170-10			
	5 10 0		{	0 14 0				
	4 6 0		{	0 8 0				
	2 4 0		{	1 8 0				
3 Melakottai— (do.)	..	..	{	3 0 0	71-88	
4 Erramanaickanpatti—(do.)	..	12-95	{	1 8 0	114-14			
5 Kanakampatti— (do.)	10 0 0	1-52	{	1 8 0	43-72			
	5 10 0		{	1 2 0				
6 Pottampatti— (do.)	..	..	{	1 8 0	57-41	
7 Kombalpatti .. .. .	..	..	{	1 2 0	28-45	
8 Inam Pachalnaickanpatti .. .. .	..	..	1	2 0	34-62	

QUESTION No. 9.

Number and name of village. (1)	Extent of forest.		Rates of forest fees.				System of collecting forest fees. (8)
	Reserved. (2)	Un-reserved. (3)	Grazing. (4)	Fuel. (5)	Manure leaves. (6)	Other materials. (7)	
Vadakoumji	KULIS. 5,000 0	KULIS. 35,900 0	NIL.	RS. A. P. 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 6 Per head load.	RS. A. P. 0 1 0 Per bundle.	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 5 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 2 6 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 6	By issue of permits and licences.

QUESTION No. 10.

Number. (1)	Name of the village. (2)	Extent of private lands.			Whether old or of recent origin. (6)	Nature of acquisition. (7)	Remarks. (8)
		Wet. (3)	Dry. (4)	Garden. (5)			
There is no ancient "Pannai land" within the meaning of the term as defined by the Estate Land Act.							

QUESTION No. 11.

Name of the samindar. (1)	Whether surveyed or unsurveyed. (2)	Remarks. (3)
Ayakudi	Unsurveyed	[Illegible], Zamindar.

Memorandum by the Zamindar, Attangarai, Tinnevely district, dated 26th March 1938.

1. Cash rent is in vogue in this zamin from time immemorial and the rates of rent has been in existence from the time of settlement. The wet lands are charged with the rates specified only if they have been cultivated with such crops. (Vide statement No. 1 enclosed.)

2. No other levies are made other than the rent except patta fee, at one anna per patta, which is being charged to cover the printing charges from a very long time.

3. Vide statement No. 2 enclosed.

4. 9 acres, 44 cents.

5. Vide statement No. 3 enclosed.

6. Vide statement No. 4 enclosed.

7. Vide statement No. 5 enclosed.

8. Vide statement No. 6 enclosed.

9. Vide statement No. 7 enclosed.

10. Vide statement No. 8 enclosed.

11. Estate has not been surveyed. Paimash number is in vogue.

General.

This estate is an impartible one and is included as such in the schedule of Act II of 1904. The zamin has been in possession at the hands of my fore-fathers for over four centuries and I am the direct descendant.

2. I could not send the copy of the sannad, as the same was since traced out in a worn out condition. The sannad was granted to the then Zamindar, Peddanal Naicker, in March 22, 1803, and a copy of the same has been signed by him and is in the Secretariat's office. As regards historical events of the zamin, I enclose a vernacular copy from the records available.

3. I assumed charge of the zamin from my minority in 1935, and administering the estate peacefully without any suits.

No. 1.—Statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in villages in the estate of Attangarai, Tinnevely district.

Wet (tanks).		Garden (wells).		Dry (manavari).		Whether rent is paid in kind or in cash.
Rate per acre.	Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.	Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		
			<i>Seval.</i>			
8 0 0	First quality	2 4 8	First quality	0 15 0	In cash.	
	Second quality	1 12 2	Second quality	0 14 0		
			Third quality	0 13 1		
			Fourth quality	0 11 2		
			<i>Pottal.</i>			
			First quality	1 7 11		
			Second quality	1 2 9		
			<i>Veppal.</i>			
			First quality	1 14 3		
			Second quality	1 12 3		
			Third quality	1 7 11		
			Fourth quality	1 5 7		
			Fifth quality	1 4 4		
			Sixth quality	1 3 4		
			Seventh quality	1 0 11		
			Eighth quality	0 12 2		

Nature and number of crops raised on			Date since which the existing rates of rent have been in force and their prior history.	Whether the rent was enhanced and if so, when and how.	Remarks.
Wet.	Garden.	Dry.			
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Paddy and cotton crop).	and Cholam, ragi, tobacco, jals, sweet (two year).	Cumbu, cholam, vali, cotton, all grams, groundnut, thenai, gingly, castor, etc. (one crop).	From the time of settlement.	Not enhanced.	In case of wet, rent is charged only if cultivations are made.

No. 2.—Statement showing the number of tanks and their condition and extent of ayacut under them in the estate of Attangarai, Tinnevely district.

Name of tank.	Name of village in which the tank is situated.	Present condition.	Ayacut area.	Extent assigned in tank beds.	Amount spent for the improvement of tanks shown in column (1).	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			ACS.		RS.	
Peria kanmoi and Chinna kanmoi.	Attangarai kasba and Melakulavarvatti.	Good ..	286.30	Nil.	9,000	Sources through streams and rains.

No. 3.—Statement showing the particulars of accounts kept for revenue administration in the estate of Attangarai, Tinnevely district.

In the office.	In the village.	System of accounting.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Receipt chitta	1 Kist receipt books ..	Old system of accounting is followed.
2 Ledger of charges	2 Muchilika.	
3 Current register	3 Adangal.	
4 Miscellaneous current register.	4 Inavali.	
5 Rent suit register	5 Vasool chitta.	
6 Land attachment register ..	6 Variyedu.	
7 No. 12 account	7 Erusalnama.	
8 Demand, collection and balance register.		
9 Nanjai aruvadai chestu.		
10 Nanjai vasool register.		
11 Nanjai demand, collection and balance register.		
12 Nanjai No. 12 account.		

No. 4.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of rent (kist) from each village in the estate of Attangarai, Tinnevely district.

Serial number and name of village.	Fasli 1344.			Fasli 1345.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st January 1938.	Demand.	Collection.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1 Melkulavarvatti	2,337 7 4	2,131 8 2	205 15 2	2,752 6 3	1,984 15 5	
2 Kurunarpatti	1,544 13 1	1,520 14 2	23 14 11	1,544 13 1	1,499 4 9	
3 Kumarapuram	560 15 6	556 13 5	4 2 1	568 9 2	554 3 4	
4 Karuthayapuram	791 5 7	781 15 0	9 6 7	834 1 8	771 2 9	
5 Kallukunni	481 5 9	428 3 3	53 2 6	481 5 9	448 8 7	
6 Kottainatham	682 10 7	568 5 11	114 4 8	652 11 7	584 2 3	
7 R. Pappagudi	3,992 9 1	3,496 9 11	495 15 2	4,005 8 3	3,207 15 2	
8 P. Authipatti	710 15 9	324 13 8	386 2 1	710 15 9	269 0 1	
Total ..	11,102 2 8	9,809 3 6	1,292 15 2	11,550 7 6	9,319 4 4	

Serial number and name of village.	Fasli 1345.		Fasli 1346.		Arrear till the end of fasli 1343 as it stood on 1st January 1938.
	Balance on 1st January 1938.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st January 1938.	
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
(1)	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Melkulavarvatti	767 6 10	3,600 10 3	3,029 3 2	571 7 1	618 3 9
2 Kurunarpatti	45 8 4	1,552 7 1	1,465 10 10	86 12 3	42 12 9
3 Kumarapuram	14 5 10	568 8 1	539 4 3	29 3 10	31 10 0
4 Karuthayapuram	62 14 11	833 12 7	730 7 11	103 4 8	18 8 2
5 Kallukunni	32 13 2	481 5 9	457 6 0	23 15 9	69 6 10
6 Kottainatham	68 9 4	652 10 1	605 0 7	47 9 6	53 1 1
7 R. Pappagudi	797 9 1	4,005 8 3	2,643 0 4	1,362 7 11	2,612 11 1
8 P. Authipatti	441 15 8	710 15 9	106 11 4	604 4 5	933 11 2
Total ..	2,231 3 2	12,405 13 10	9,576 12 5	2,829 1 5	4,380 0 10

Statement showing the number of under-tenants and the amount realized by the pattadars by subletting their lands in the estate of Attangarai, Tinnevely district.

Number and name of village.	(1)	(2)	(3)	Wet (tanks).		Garden (wells).		Dry (manavari).	
				Number and nature of crops raised.	Amount realized per acre by the pattadar by subletting.	Number and nature of crops raised.	Amount realized per acre by the pattadar by subletting.	Number and nature of crops raised.	Amount realized per acre by the pattadar by subletting.
1 Melkulavarpatti	630	60	Paddy and cotton.	Ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.	Cholam, cumbu, ragi, cotton, tobacco, brinjals, chillies, sweet roots, etc.	Ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40.	Cumbu, cholam, vall, varagu, thonal, cotton, groundnut, all grams, gingelly, castor, etc.	Ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.
2 Kuruvarpatti	259	16						
3 Kumarapuram	86	5						
4 Karuthayapuram	70	5						
5 Kallukunni	99	10						
6 Kottainatham	97	10						
7 R. Pappagudi	487	50						
8 P. Authipatti	38	5						

Statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in respect of enfranchised whole or minor inam lands comprised in the village of Attangarai, Tinnevely district.

Devadayam (rate per acre).			Brahmadayam (rate per acre).			Dharmadayam (rate per acre).			Service inams (rate per acre).		
Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.						RS. A. P.
..	..	0 14 0	..	..	1 2 9	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 10
..	..	1 5 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 5 9
..	1 7 11

Statement showing the extent of plains available for pasturation in the estate of Attangarai, Tinnevely district.

Number and name of village.	Name of hills.	Extent.	Grazing fees.		Other sundry forest fees if any with details.	Remarks.
			Cattle.	Rate per head per annum.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				RS. A. P.		
1 Attangarai zamin, cusba Melkulavarpatti.	Plains	300	Bulls ..	0 4 0	Rs. 75 per year realized from sale of Pavakkoy, etc.	Manure leaves are taken free by the ryots.
2 Kottainatham ..	.. ..	100	Sheep ..	0 1 0		

Statement showing the extent of pannai lands (private lands) in the estate of Attangarai, Tinnevely district.

Number and name of village.	Name of pannai.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Assessed waste adjoining to pannai.	Whether old or recent origin and the nature of acquisition.
		Extent.	Extent.	Extent.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1 Melkulavarpatti ..	Aranmanai pannai	55-18	2-80	327-60	254-00	} Old.
2 Kuruvarpatti ..	Do.	..	..	197-30	277-90
3 Kumarapuram ..	Do.	..	..	8-25	40-39
4 Karuthayapuram ..	Do.	..	1-53	59-03	167-84	
5 Kallukunni ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
6 Kottainatham ..	Do.	..	..	103-03	..
7 R. Pappagudi ..	Do.	..	8-44	340-40	182-27	
8 P. Authipatti ..	Do.	..	..	121-41	33-66

ஆற்றங்கரை ஜமீந்தார் பெத்தண நாயகர் என்று பட்டபேர் விளங்கிய நாளது சுப்பிரமணிய பெத்தண நாயகர் முன்னோர்கள் நான்முதல் பரம்பரையாய் அனுபவித்துவருகிற ஷே ஜமீந்தாரியின் வரலாறு.

சகஷ ஸ்ரீஸ்ரீ மஹபநிதி குலோதயமனம் சக்கரவர்த்தியளாகிய மகா மண்டலீசுபர கண்டன மஹிமை பிரதாபன வாசவன முதலாம் பூசுரநபாவமன்னு பிரினைத்தும் யின்னல்தீர பொருட்டாய்ச் சீர் பெரும் பற்றி சிறந்திடும் வேந்தன் காற்ற வீரிய னென்க. கனம் பெரு நாமம் சாற்றியேவ னல்கு நதா னொரு குண்டகீழ் ஆண்டவன் முதலாய னெக்பரபகுட வரதன் ரேல்லாம் யிந்த ராச்சியபரம் செலுத்தி அருளாநின்றபின் ராஜாதி ராஜன் ராஜ பரமேஸ்வரன் ராஜகெம்பீரன் ராஜமார்த்தாண்டன் ஆயக்கினுசுக்ரீபன் ஆதிதளவிபாடன் அந்தமபிரகண்டனதரியவரகுடோயிருது பாசினன் சருவஜ ரகுகன் சங்கி மக காலாகலப் பிரதாயன அஷ்டலக்ஷமி பிரதாயன தெசராஜர்கள் பரவாற்றின் சிம்மாசனாதி பதியென மகா ராஜ ராஜபூஜித ராஜமானிய ராஜஸ்ரீ ராமதேவராயர் ஸ்ரீ ரெங்கராயர் கிருஷ்ணராயர் இவர்கள் யிந்தப்பிதிவிராஜம் பரிபாலனம் பண்ணியருளும்படிக்கு ராயவேலூர் சமஸ்தானத்தில் ராஜரீகம் செலுத்துகின்றநாளையில் ஸ்ரீமன் நாராயண வரப்பிரசாத்தினாலேயும் சக்கதேவி கிருபா கடாசுத்தினாலேயும் சில்லவார்கம்பளமென்று குலதர்மமாகிய பேர் விளங்காநின்ற எங்கள் முன் னோர்களில் பெரியண நாயக ிகிறவர் சாலிவாகன சகாப்தம் 1289-க்கு கொல்லம் 542-ம் ஆண்டு மேற்படி ராயரவர்கள் சமஸ்தானத்தியச் சீவிதங்குப்பில் காத்திருந்து சேவுகம்பண்ணி வருகிற நாளையில் மேற்படி சமஸ்தானம் முதல்மட்டில் காத்திருக்கிற சங்கிலித் தொடர் 1, மிண்டாகிரீடிப் பொம்மன் யென்றொருவன் இரண்டு காலிலும் தங்கத்தினாலே இழுப்புச் சங்கிலியும் இரண்டு துடையிலும் சாமத்தலை விருகம் சாயித்துருகா வெண்டயமுல் கட்டித் தைரிய பரக்கிரமத்தில் முக்கிய கசுடியால் தனக்கு எதிரி ஒருவரும்ல்லீ வென்று விருது பெத்திருந்ததும் அல்லாமல் அவன காத்திருக்கிற மெட்டுவாசலில் மேற்படியான்காலில் போட்டிருக்கிற கீழ்பா சங்கிலியை குறுக்கே போட்டிருப்பான். அதை ஒருவர் கடந்து அப்பறம் போகக்கூடாது. அப்படிக்கு போகவேணுமானால் மேற்படி சங்கிலிக்குள்ளே முனைந்து போகவேணும். அந்தச் சங்கிலிக்குள்ளே முனைந்து போகாமல் கடந்துபோகிறவர்களை வாதுகூறி பெட்டுக்கு வரச்சொல்லி வெட்டிப்போடும்படியாய் பதினெட்டு ஆயுதத்துக்கும் வல்லகைக் காத்திருந்தவனுக்கும் எங்கள் முன்னோர்களில் பெரிய நாயகருக்கும் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று சபதம் வந்து மேற்படியான் காலில் போட்டிருந்த சங்கிலிக்குள்ளே முனைந்து போக வேணும். அந்த சங்கிலிக்குள்ளே முனைந்து போகாமல் கடந்து போகிறவர்களை வாதுசரி பெட்டுக்கு வரச்சொல்லி வெட்டிப்போடும்படியாய் பதினெட்டு ஆயுதத்துக்கும் வல்லகைக் காத்திருந்தவனுக்கும் யெங்கள் முன்னோர்களில் பெரிய நாயக்கருக்கும் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று சபதம் வந்து மேற்படியான் காலில் போட்டிருந்த சங்கிலிக்குள்ளே முனைந்து போறதில்லையென்று பெரியண நாயகராகிறவர் சங்கிலியைக் கடந்து போனதினாலே இருவரும் வாதுகூறி ஒன்றுக்கொன்று யுத்தம் பண்ணி தைரியம் தெரியவேணுமென்கிற எண்ணத்தினாலே சமஸ்தானத்தில் ம-ரா-ஸ்ரீ மாயா ராஜ ஸ்ரீராயரவர்கள் சமஸ்தானத்தில் அறியச் செய்துகொண்டதற்கு இருவர் திராணியும் பார்க்க வேணுமென்றும் அந்தப்படிக்கு இருவரையும் யுத்தம்பண்ணச் சொல்லி பட்டா வரிசையில் பெட்டுக்கு விட்டதில் சங்கிலித்தடர் மீண்டா கிரீட பொம்மனாகிறவேன பெரியண நாயக்கரவர்கள் வெட்டிப் போடும்படியினாலே ராயரவர்கள் நிரம்பவும் அதிக சந்தேகமாக அபிமானித்த நாலுவகை வெகு மதியும் செய்விச்சு அந்த சங்கிலித்தடர் மீண்டா கிரீடி பொம்மனாகிறவன் கட்டியிருந்த விருதுமீனியும் கொடுத்து ராமராயர் மிக விருது பெரியண நாயக்கரென்று பெருங் கட்டினயிட்டு உத்திர தேசத்தில் சுந்திரகிரி சார்பில் சிலது பூமியும் விட்டுக்கொடுத்து சில ஜனமும் சேவகமும் வைத்துக்கொள்ளச் சொல்லி உத்திரவானதில் அந்தப்படிக்கு சுந்திரகிரி பூமியை அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டு சில ஜனமும் சேவகமும் வைத்து ராயரவர்கள் கருத்துரைப்படி சேவுகம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்த ராம ராயர் மிக விருது பெரியண நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 27 அப்பால் அவர் மகன் பெரியண நாயக்கராகிறவரும் அப்படி அபிமானமாக பிதராஜித பூமியை ஆண்டனுபவித்துக்கொண்டும் சமஸ்தானத்தில் காத்திருக்கும் வரையில் ஷே ராயரவர்கள் வடக்கே கர்த்தாபெரில் சாமவேகிமை செய்வதாய் எத்தனித்து போனபோது ஷே பெரியண நாயக்கரும் தன் ஜானக்குமுக்குடனே கூடபோய் ராயரவர்கள் அபிமானம் வரும்படியாய் கர்த்தாவை கைத்தளத்தை வெட்டிச் செயங்கொண்டதின் பரில் அனேக வெகுமதியுங் கொடுத்து தெசுணம் திருநெல்வேலி சீமையில் நாட்டார் சார சல்லிய மிகுந் திருப்பதாலும் நீ சவுகத்திராணியில் அதிக பலசாலியானதாலும் நீயும் உன் ஜனமுமாக தெசுணம் திருநெல்வேலி சீமை அதிகாரியிடமாகப் போயிருந்து ஷே சார சல்லியங்களை ஒருக்கிவைக்க வேணுமென்று நீ பிதராஜிதமாய் ஆண்டு அனுபவித்து வருகிற பூமி தசுணம் திருநெல்வேலியில் சிலது பூமி விட்டுக்கொடுக்கும்படியாய் ு சீமை அதிகாரிக்கு உத்திரவு கொடுத்து அனுப்பி வைக்கிறேமென்று அனுப்பிவிச்சுப்படியினாலே ஷே பெரியண நாயக்கரும் அவர் தம்பியும் சிலது ஜனமும் பொய்கைமலைக்கு வந்திருந்து அப்பால் தசுணம் சீமை அதிகாரியையும் வந்து கண்டு கொண்டதில் சமஸ்தானத்து உத்திரவுட்டிக்குவைப்பாற்றிச் சீமையையும் விட்டுக்கொடுத்த அவ்விடத்திலுள்ள சார சல்லியங்களையும் ஒருக்கிவித்துக்கொள்ளச்சொல்லி ஷே அதிகாரி உத்திரவானதில் வைப்பாற்றுக்கடல்கரை ஓரம் வளந்திரக் காடாரண்ணியமாய் குடியிருப்புக்கு செளகரியமில்லாததினால அகற்கு வடமேற்கு பத்துநாழிகை வழி தூரத்தில் நீசேகபந்தி கீழக்கரை ஓரத்தில் கிராமமும் கட்டி ஷே கிராமத்தக்கு ஆற்றங்கரை யென்று யிருகுறியாகிய காரணப்பேர் தோன்றி அப்படிக்கு வாசமாயிருந்துகொண்டு ணை வைப்பாற்று பூமியையும் குடியேற்றிப் பதிவு செய்த சதாவாயனுப வித்துக்கொண்டு அரண்மனையார் கட்டினயிட புகரியுங் கட்டு நடந்து வந்ததில் ஷே பெரியண நாயக் கருகிய மூத்தவர் சீகப்பானதாலும் தமிழில் சிகப்பு என்று சொல்லுகிற வசனம் கம்பளமென்று சொல்லுகிற குலதர்மாசாரத் தெலுங்கு வசனத்துக்கு யெற, யெற வென்று வசனிக்கிற வழக்கமான தால் மூத்தவன் பெரியண நாயக்கருக்கு யெறசில்லவா னென்றும் ஷேயார் தம்பி நிறம் கருப்பான தால் தமிழில் கருப்பு யென்கிற வசனம் ஷே கம்பளமென்கிற குலதர்மாசாரத்தை தெலுங்கு வசனத் துக்கு நலுப்பு யென்று வசனிக்கிற வழக்கமானதால் இனையருக்கு நலசில்லவா னென்றும் இருவகையாக யிருகுறிப் ிபர் ஜாதி வழக்கமாகத் தான்றும்படிக்கு நடந்து வருகிறதில் ஷே யெற சில்லவானாகிய பெரியண நாயக்கர் மூத்தவனாகையாலும் பிதராச்சிதமாய் பட்டத்துக்குடையவனாகையாலும் ஷே சில்லவார் கம்பளமென்கிற உறைமுறையார் கூடித் தவதாய் பிரார்த்தனை முறந்து நடப்பிவிக்கிறதிலும் சவாமி தெரிசனம் செய்வதிலும் தீர்த்தம் திருநீரு பிரசாத முதலாகிய கலியாண சுபசோபனங்களில் தாம்பூல முதலாகியதும் ஷே பெரியண நாயக்கருக்கே முன்னிதாகக் கொடுத்து வருகிற வழக்கமாகையாலும் யெற சில்லவார் நல சில்லவார் என்று இுகிற பேர் பெற்ற சில்லவார் கம்பளம் முழுவதுக்கும் ஷே பெரியண நாயக்கர் ஜாதித்தலமையாகிய பெரிய வீட்டுக்காரர் என்று உறவினமுறை ஞாய விசாரணைக்குப் பாத்தியஸ்தனாகவும் பிரபலமாகவு யிருந்து

பெரியணை நாயக்கருக்குத் தமிழில் பெரியணை நென்பது குலதர்ம தெலுங்கு வசனத்தில் பெத்தணை நென்று சொல்லுகிற வழக்கமாகையால் பெத்தணை நாயக்கரென்று இருநிப் பேராக வந்தது மல்லாமல் ஷே பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் ஜாதித் தலமையாகிய மேன்மை பெற்றதினாலே ஷேயார் வாசமாயிருக்கிற ஆற்றங்கரை என்று சொல்லுகிற கிராமத்துக்கு மேற்குலவார்ப்படி என்றிற நாமதேய முண்டாச்சது. ஷேயாருடைய தம்பி மல்படிசில்லவார் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கும் ஷே பெரியணை நாயக்கருக்கு முன் ராயர் சமஸ்தானத்தில் கட்டளையிட சோமத்தலைவிருது முதலாகியதும் இந்தப் பெரியணை நாயக்கர் அனுமதியினாலே பெற்றுக்கொண்டதுமல்லாமல் ஷே பெரியணை நாயக்கராகிய பெத்தணை நாயக்கன் பட்டம் வருஷம் 31 அவர் மகன் கோப்பணம் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 13. அவர் மகன் குமாரப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 19. அவர் மகன் சிவந்திப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 7. அவர் மகன் குமாரமுத்துப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 21. அவர் மகன் சிவந்திப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 11. அவர் மகன் கருத்தப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 16. அவர் மகன் குமாரசாமிப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 29. அவர் மகன் சிவத்தப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 12. அவர் மகன் குமாரப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 17. அவர் மகன் அந்தபராகண்ட பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 35. அவர் மகன் முத்துக்குமாருப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் நானியில் மதுராபுரியில் மகராஜ ராஜ மானிய ஸ்ரீ கர்த்தாகரன் துரைத்தனத்தில் தெக்கணம் திருநெல்வேலி சீமையில் நாட்டாராகிய கள்ளர் சேர சல்லியம் மீசரித் திருநத்தினாலே யிமையோர் பருவராஜன் கன்னிகையாகிய தேவி மீனாள் அறை கட்டளைக் கிராமம், சூரங்குடி, காட்டைச் சூரங்குடி, கண்மாய்ச் சூரங்குடி, நடுச் சூரங்குடி ஆக இந்த நாலு கிராமமும் பாதுகாவலாக விட்டுக்கொடுத்து ஷே பாதுகாவலுக்கு வருமானமுள்ளதை யென்றென்றைக்கும் ஆண்டு அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டு ஷே கிராமங்களில் யாதொரு சல்லியங்களில்லாமல் பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்ளும்படிக்கும் உத்திரவானத்தில் அந்தப்படியே நாலு கிராமமும் பிதிராஜ்ஜித பூமியும் ஆண்டு அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார். அவர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 16. அப்பால் அவர் மகன் குமாரசின்னா பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் நானியில் கருப்பூர், முத்தலாபுரம் இந்த இரண்டு கிராமத்திலும் இருந்த அப்பய நாயக்கர், காப்பைய நாயக்கர் இருபேரும் ஷே கர்த்தாளன் கட்டளையிட ஆணை ஆக்கினமுன்பணிந்து நடவாமல் வெகு ஜனகு முக்குடனே சீமா மூலங்களில் கொள்ளையடித்து சல்லியஞ் செய்ததில் ஷேயார்களைப் பிடிப்பதற்கு ஆணை பிரயத்தனஞ் செய்ததிலும் அகப்பாடதனிமித்தம் ஷே குமராச்சின்னுப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் வரிகர்கத்த ரர்கள் சமஸ்தானத்தில் அழைத்து ஷே இருவரையும் பிடித்துவரச் சொல்லி உத்திரவானத்தில் இவர் ஜன குமுக்குடனேபோய் ஷே இருவரையும் அவர்களுடைய சொந்த ஜனங்களையும் சமா வகிமை செய்து பிடித்துக்கொண்டுபோய் ஒப்புவித்ததின் பரில் அவர்கள் பூமி, கருப்பூர், முத்தலாபுரம் இரண்டையும் அக்கிரமமாகத் தானம் பண்ணுமாறுபாது ஷே இரண்டு கிராமமும் மும்பியும், அக்கிரமஞ் சேகரம், சிங்கிலிப்பட்டி கிராமமும் கெங்கைகொண்டபன்வணிதம் சேகரம் பொம்மையுபுரம், கருசல் குளம் கிராமமும் இந்த நாலு கிராமமும் பாதுகாவலாக விட்டுக்கொடுத்து ஷே பாதுகாவலுக்குள்ள வருமானமுள்ளதையும் என்றென்றைக்கும் அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டு ஷே கிராமங்களில் யாதொரு சல்லியமுமில்லாமல் பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்ளும்படி உத்திரவானத்தில் அந்தப்படியே ஷே நாலு கிராம மும் பிதிராஜ்ஜித பூமியும் ஆண்டு அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார். அவர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 23. அவர் மகன் குமாரமுத்துப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் நானியில் மேற்படி தெக்கணம் சீமையில் பெருநாழிப் பூமியில் மீரப்பிளை ராவுத்தன் என்ற ஒருத்தன் தனிப்பானையப்பட்டாகஇருந்து கர்த்தாக்கள் உத்திர வுக்கு கீழ்ப்படிந்து நடவாமல் துறாகதஞ் செய்தற்காக அவனைப் பிடித்துவரும்படி குமார முத்துப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கருக்கு உத்திரவானத்தில் அந்தப்படிக்கு அவனுடனே சமாவேசுகிமை செய்து அவன் கொட்டையும் வைசப்படுத்தி அவனையும் பிடித்துவந்து ஒப்புவித்ததனிமித்தம் அந்தப் பெருநாழிக் கேட்டடையையும் அதினுடனே சர்ந்த கிராமங்களையும் ஷே குமாரமுத்துப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் யென்றென்றைக்கும் ஆண்டு அனுபவித்துக்கொள்ளும்படிக்கு உத்திரவு கொடுத்தார்கள். அந்தப்படி யே ஷே பெருநாழி சேகரங் கிராமங்களையும் பிதிராஜ்ஜித பூமியையும் ஆண்டு அனுபவித்துக் கொண்டார். அவர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 9. அவர் மகன் கருத்தப்பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் நானியில் தெக்கணம் திருநெல்வேலி சீமைக்கதிகாரி சாத்தூரில் வந்திறங்கினபோது பாளையக்காரர் எல்லோரும் போய் கண்டுகொண்டதில் ஷே கருத்தப்பெத்தணை நாயக்கரும் போய் கண்டுகொண்டார். அந்த முன்னூரு பாளையக்காரனுக்கு யெல்லாம் காணிக்கை தீர்மானம் செய்ததில் ஷே கருத்தப்பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பூமிக்கும் காணிக்கை கொடுக்கச் சொல்ல உத்திரவானத்தில் அந்தப்படிக்கு கொடுப்பற்கு நெருவாகமில்லை யென்று அரியச் செய்து கொண்டதற்காக ஷே காணிக்கைக்கு ஈடாக வைப்பாற்று சேகரங் கிராமங்களில் சில கிராமங்களை விட்டுவிடச்சொல்லியும் மற்ற பூமிகளை சருவ மானியமாய் அனுபவித்துக்கொள்ளச் சொல்லியும் உத்திரவு கொடுத்தபடியினாலே ஷே கருத்தப்பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் கர்த்தாக்கள் சமஸ்தானத்தில் கணக்கு அரியச் செய்து கொண்டதற்கு மாமூல்படிக்கு சகல பூமியும் விட்டுவிடச் சொல்லி அபிமானமாக உத்திரவு கட்டளையிட்டு தெக்கணம் அதிகாரிக்கு உத்திரவும் அனுப்பிவிச்சதிலும் வைப்பாற்று கிராமங்களை மட்டும் ஷே தெக்கண அதிகாரி விட்டுக்கொடுக்காத னிமித்தியம் அது நீங்கலாக மற்ற பூமியை ஆண்டு அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கையில் ராமதுபுரம் சேதுபதி பெருநாழி சேகரங் கிராமங்களைப் பின்பந்தமாக கட்டிக்கொண்டதினால் அது தவிர மற்ற பூமிகளையும் ஆண்டனுபவித்துக்கொண்டு அரமணையார் வருதிக்கு கீழ்ப்படிந்து நடந்துகொண்டிருந் தார். அவர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 20. அவர்கள் மகன் சந்தரலிங்கப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 8. அவருக்கு குழந்தைகளில்லாததினாலேயும் அவர் தம்பி சின்னப்பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் ஷே பூமிக்குப் பாத்தியமாய் ஆண்டனுபவித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார். அவர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 7. அவர் மகன் சின்னக்குமர பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 10. அவர் மகன் கருத்த பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 11. அவர் மகன் சின்னப்பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 5. அவர் மகன் சிவந்திப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 4. அவர் மகன் குமாரப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 34. அவர் மகன் கருத்தப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 20. அவர் மகன் குமாரப் பெத்தணை நாயக்கர் நானியில் மனுச் சக்கிரவர்த்திகள்போல் சகல பிரஜைகளையும் ரெஷி திருக்கும்படியாக கிருபைகூர்ந்து மறு சாஸ்திர முறைப்படிக்கு ராஜ்யப் பிரிபாலனம் செய்து கொண்டுவருகிற ம-ந-ந-ஸ்ரீ பூஜித ராஜமான்யத்துக்கு ஆண்டரெபின் கும்பினியாரவர்கள் துரைத்தனத் தில் ம-ந-ந-ஸ்ரீ மான்ய ராஜ்ய மாஜி கலெக்டர் வசனகிட்டன் துரை அவர்கள் நானியில்பாளையக் காரருடைய திசைகாவல் கிராமமெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் சீர்த்து ஜப்தி பண்ணுகிற பாது எங்களுடைய பாளையப்பட்டு திசைகாவல் கிராமங்களையும் ஜப்தி பண்ணிக்கொண்டதுபோக மற்ற பூமிக்கு வருஷம் 1-க்கு பூவிராகன் (1,000) ஆயிரம் வீதம் சாஸ்வத குத்தகையாக தீர்ப்புச் செய்த அந்தப்படிக்கு செலித்துவிச்சிக்கொண்டு ஷே பூமியை என்றென்றைக்கும் புத்திரபெனத்திர பரம்பரையாய் ஆண்டனுபவித்துக்கொள்ளும்படியாய் உத்திரவான பிரகாரத்துக்கு நடந்துகொண்டு

வந்ததுமல்லாமல் அப்போது மாசி ஜமீந்தார் பாஞ்சாலங்குறிச்சி கட்ட பொம்மு நாயக்கன் வகைய ரு கணக்குமுசல் செய்து சர்க்கார் கிராமங்களை கொள்ளையிட்டு சல்லியங்கள் செய்த முன்னுக்கும் ஷே யான் சல்லியம் நிவர்த்தியாகிறமட்டும் ஷே குமாரப்பெத்தண நாயக்கர் கும்பினியால் எக்ஸ்சிடி ிக்ஷமத்தில் காத்திருந்து அபிமான வர நடந்துகொள்ள வனுமென்றி ஏனைத்தினலே ஷே கலெக்டர் துரை அவர்களிடத்தில் ஆஜராய் ராமநாதபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி இந்த இடங்களிலும் காத்திருந்து தயவு வரும்படிக்கும் நடந்துகொண்டார். அப்பால் ம-ா-ா-ஸ்ரீ மான்ய ராஜஸ்ரீ மாசி கலெக்டர் அரிஷ்டாரிலா துரை அவர்கள் நினையில் ஷே ஜமீந்தாரி சேகரத்தில் வருமானமுள்ள சங்கந தீர்வைகளை ஜப்தி செய்து சர்க்கார் தாப்பில் சர்த்துக்கொண்டார்கள். அவர் பட்டம் வருஷம் 31. அவர் மகன் சுப்பிரமணிய பெத்தண்ண நாயக்கராகிய நான் 984-ம் வருஷம் முதல் பட்டம் ஆண்டுவருகிறதில் மலே எழுதியபடிக்கு எங்கள் முன்னோர்கள் அனுபவித்து வந்த கைப் பாற்று சேகரம் கிராமங்கள், டெருநாணி சேகரம் கிராமங்கள், பாதுகாவல் கிராமங்களும் சங்கந தீர்வை வருமானமுள்ளதும் எனக்கு கிடைக்கும்படியாக ம-ா-ா-ஸ்ரீ மான்ய ராஜஸ்ரீ ஆன்ரேரி கும்பினியாரவர்கள் கருணை இரங்கி ரெகூக்கவேனுமென்று சதாகாலமும் சிந்தித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது மல்லாமல் இப்போது நான் ஆண்டனுபவித்து வருகிற பிதூராஜத்த பூமி ஷே ஜமீந்தாரி சேகரம் கிராமம் கலப்பா பெத்த நாயக்கரென்று பேர்விளங்கிய மேற்குலவார்ப்பட்டி கிராமம் 1, உள்கடை தெப்பம்பட்டி கிராமம் 1, சந்திரகிரீபுரம் கிராமம் 1, திருவனந்தபுரம் கிராமம் 1, ஆக கிராமம் 4-க்கு ஜமாபந்தி 1, குருவார்ப்பட்டி ஜமாபந்தி கிராமம் 1, கருத்தயபுரம் ஜமாபந்தி கிராமம் 1, குமராபுரம் ஜமாபந்தி கிராமம் 1, சின்னக்காம்பட்டி கிராமம் 1, உள்கடை காட்டநத்தம் கிராமம் 1, ஆக கிராமம் 2-க்கு ஜமாபந்தி கிராமம் 1, கல்லுக்குழி கிராமம் 1, உள்கடை சுப்பிரமணியபுரம் கிராமம் 1, ஆக கிராமம் 2-க்கு ஜமாபந்தி கிராமம் 1, பாப்பாகுடி கிராமம் 1, உள்கடை குமாபுரம் கிராமம் 1, அருணாசலபுரம் கிராமம் 1, லெக்ஷ்மிபுரம் கிராமம் 1, ராமசாமிபுரம் கிராமம் 1, சுப்பிர மணியபுரம் கிராமம் 1, காப்பையநாயக்கம்பட்டி கிராமம் 1, ஆக உள்கடை கிராமம் 7-க்கு ஜமாபந்தி கிராமம் 1 ஆக உள்கடை உள்பட கிராமம் 18-க்கு ஜமாபந்தி கிராமம் 7-க்கு வருஷம் 1-க்கு கிடை பூவராகன் ஆயிரமும் செலுத்தவிச்சக்கொண்டு கும்பினியாரவர்கள் கட்டினையிட்ட புத்திப்படியுங் ிகட்டு நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறேன். முன் 542-ம் வருஷம் முதல் 983-ம் வருஷம் வரை வருஷம் 441-க்கு முன் மான்ய மிகு விருது பெரியண நாயக்கர் பட்டம் முதல் குமார பெத்தண்ண நாயக்கர் பட்டம் வரை பட்டம் 25. வருஷம் 441. இதுவும் நானது சுப்பிரமணியப் பெத்தண்ண நாயக்க ராகிய நான் 984-ம் வருஷம் முதல் நானது 998-ம் வருஷம் வரை பட்டமாண்டு வருகிறதில் வருஷம் 15. ஆக உகைக்கு தலைமுறைப் பட்டம் 26. வருஷம் 456. ஷே ஜமீந்தாரியின் ஜமீன் தார் பட்டப்பெயர் பெத்தண நாயக்கராகிய என் கொந்தம் பெயர் சுப்பிரமணிய பெத்தண நாயக்கர்.

1823-ம் வருஷ ஜூலை 9உ.

SIVASUBRAMANIA, PETTANA,
Zamindar.

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. P. B. Thiruvenkatachariar, Zamindar of Sembarambakkam village, No. 76, Sriperumbudur taluk, Chingleput district.

The village of Sembarambakkam in the Sriperumbudur taluk, Chingleput district was purchased by my father P. B. Gopalachariar in the year 1850. In the year 1873 the Government effected improvements in the Sembarambakkam tank by raising the bund. About 200 acres of wet lands and some grazing ground were acquired by the Government and compensation was paid to the zamindar by permanently waiving the payment of peshkash to the Government for the remaining portion. Thus at present the village consists of 1,181 acres, which includes poramboke lands. Of these about 1,000 acres are under cultivation. There are about 210 tenants. Of these 1,181 acres, there are about 50 acres which are classified as wet lands. The remaining area is dry lands. The 50 acres are generally under paddy cultivation, while in the rest ragi, blackgram, groundnuts, etc., are grown and at times paddy also. The soil is considered to be very fertile, though irrigation facilities cannot be said to be very good. As regards rent, before 1878 the rent was paid in kind, i.e., half the produce was given to the zamindar. But from 1878, the payment of rent has been fixed at the rate of so many rupees per cawny. This rent was fixed in the year 1878 taking into consideration the then market rate and the value of the rupee. The average collection for the last three years is Rs. 1,350. As the rate has not been changed from 1878, this figure can safely be taken as the average collection per year from that year. The average rate per cawny is therefore Rs. 1-5-7. The actual rates are generally from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 for dry lands and about Rs. 2 for lands which are under paddy cultivation except a few rare cases where the rent is above Rs. 2. So, for the last 60 years the same rent has been paid in this village, while in all the zamindari and other ryotwari areas in this district as well as in other districts, there has been a steady increase in the rates of rent. At present, while the tenant in this zamindari is paying a rent of Rs. 1-4-0 or Rs. 1-8-0 per cawny, in the adjoining village of Nedunjeri, the ryot pays about Rs. 6 per cawny for dry land and about Rs. 15 per cawny for wet land. Under these circumstances it is clear that the rent in this village is comparatively very low.

A road-cess of 1 anna per rupee, supervision charges of 1 pie per rupee () and a sum of 2 pies per rupee, which goes to the Sankarachariar Mutt as . These are the levies and cess collected in the village.

There are a number of small tanks, which serve as water-sources. Two tanks are somewhat bigger and 50 acres therein are tank-bunds, which are under cultivation.

Chitta, thandal, vergu, adangal and receipts: these are the books maintained.

About 10 cawnies were acquired as "private land." As these tenants failed to pay the rents, the land was taken in public auction.

No survey either privately or by Government has been done.

From the foregoing facts it will be clear that as far as the village of Sembarambakkam is concerned the rent is very low. A comparative study with other zamindari areas will show that the rent is, not only far lower, but also the same for the last 60 years. In this connexion it may be relevant to add that in the year 1878, when this settlement of rent was made, there was only one crop raised on the lands. During these 60 years the tenants have been raising more than one crop, in many of the pattas. In justice they should pay more rent, as the original rate was fixed for only one crop. In fairness to other zamin and ryotwari tenants in this district as well as in other districts the rent in this zamindari should be raised, but can never be supposed to have any care for any reduction whatever.

P. B. THIRUVENKATACHARIAR.

Memorandum by M.R.Ry. Shananjeri Sri Krishna Kalyanarama Narayana Sharmana Sastriar Avargal, Zamindar of Kovilampundi.

History of the estate.

One M.R.Ry. Mudhu Nayakar, a palayakar, was the original ekabhogam mirasidar of Attupakkam mitta in which this village of No. 49, Kovilampoondi extent of about 130 acres formed the entire home-farm land of the ekabhogam mirasidar of the mitta. The whole village of Kovilampoondi extends about 130 acres and was uncultivated waste lands. The said M.R.Ry. Mudhu Nayakar gathered about five families of Kavaraï caste and offered them each one cart, two bullocks and sufficient seeds, etc., and allotted to each one of them about two cawnies of land in the said village of Kovilampoondi. He also supplied them with regular rations and with other requirements throughout the year for about five or six years. Then more members of the families offered to cultivate more lands under these terms. Thus after six years there came to be settled in the village about 10 to 15 families but the cultivation did not extend to more than about 20 to 25 acres of land. For this 20 or 25 acres of land Mr. Mudhu Nayakar was giving swambhogam pattas and obtaining corresponding muchalikas from them year after year. After the sixth year, rent at the rate of Rs. 4 per cawny was being collected from them for the first crop and the supply of rations, etc., was stopped as the tenants began to maintain themselves but other supplies continued for some time more. Then the estate changed hands but the same tenants were allowed to continue cultivation under the same swambhogam tenure, i.e., yearly tenants of the mirasidar's sir-lands. My immediate predecessors-in-title also had the same tenants. In 1927, I became the owner and the same tenants continued under me after exchanging the same sort of swambhogam pattas and muchalikas with me; but in 1927 when I offered to confer permanent occupancy right to them, they refused to accept the same. Then during the litigation that ensued between myself and my immediate predecessor-in-title from whom I bought this estate, the tenants did not pay rent to either and continued cultivating the lands without obtaining pattas from me. But in the meantime they began borrowing moneys from the neighbouring money-lenders to whom they had ultimately sold those lands prior to 1345 fasli. In 1345 fasli and when all the litigations were over in my favour, I refused to recognize the sale of the lands to the neighbouring money-lenders as the tenants had no right to sell the lands, the lands being sir-lands, and they being only swambhogam tenants. Then after some mediation I recognized these sales and conferred occupancy rights to the neighbouring money-lenders who became pattadars since fasli 1346.

1. The rate of rent prevailing in my own village of Kovilampoondi with particular reference to crops grown and the quality of the soil and facilities for irrigation, etc., are given in Schedule 1 hereto. The rent that is being paid by the tenants in the estate for the time being is more particularly specified in the said Schedule 1 hereto. It has remained constant throughout the long period of existence at the village as an estate within the meaning of the definition contained in the Madras Estates Land Act and it was only in the year 1936 July that the said rate was compounded to Rs. 5 per cawny working a reduction of Rs. 1-12-0 per cawny from the previous rent.

2. The list of customary levies or cesses collected by me in the estate are set out in Schedule 2 hereto.

3. The water sources and tanks in my estate and their condition, the amounts spent on the maintenance of such sources and the extent of tank-beds assigned for cultivation are given in Schedule 3 hereto.

4. The total extent of the waste land is 75 acres. A portion of the waste, which was assigned for cultivation, has been abandoned by the then tenants and they are now remaining waste for want of cultivators or ryots.

5. The usual account that are kept for revenue administration are "adangal" and "chitta" and the system of accounting in vogue was "dittam system."

6. The demand and collection from my village is given in Schedule 4.

7. There are only four pattadars under me and two of them have the patta in their name and have engaged as sub-tenants, the erstwhile tenants and get one-half the net produce from their sub-tenants which moiety is ten times the kist they pay to me.

8. There are no mokhasas, inams, aghaharams or shrotriyams in my estate but there are the usual mirasi manyam and the service manyams for village artisans and village servants.

9. There are no forests in the village.

10. The total acreage of private land is 10 acres.

11. There has been no survey, so far, of this estate either private or Government except by Barnard in whose time for the purposes of ascertaining the assessments and fixing peshkash it was surveyed and the tarapadi list was prepared, while introducing the permanent settlement in the village.

The exhibits bearing out the above facts are herewith filed and a list of the same is given appended to the exhibits. The exhibits are filed for perusal and return at the earliest possible time.

S. K. KALYANARAMAN.

SCHEDULE 1.

Soil *செறி*. Crop: Paddy, ragi and groundnuts.

Irrigation facilities.—As will be seen from the adangal particulars, there are (a) lake, (b) two springs with channels, (c) one river channel passing on the borders and inside the zamin, (d) two wells belonging absolutely to the zamindar and (e) one samudayam well.

Rent.—The rate of rent prevailing from the very early times right up to fasli 1345 was—

Rs. 4 per cawny	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ayan or first crop.
Rs. 2 per cawny	..	..	..	..	..	..	Second crop.
<hr/>							Rs. 6 per cawny

The second-crop assessment was being collected on the entire holding irrespective of whether there was a second-crop cultivation or not or whether there was any cultivation at all of any portion of the holding.

Besides this, kanyamanyam mirasi at the rate of annas 12 per cawny was also included in the rent as the mirasidar's perquisites.

Thus the rent that was prevailing up to 1345 fasli was Rs. 6-12-0 per cawny.

Now from the beginning of fasli 1346 I have fixed a compound rate of rent at Rs. 5 per cawny (inclusive of second crop and kanimanyam mirasi). Thus after my advent the rent has been reduced by Rs. 1-12-0 per cawny, i.e., per cent.

SCHEDULE 2.

Cesses.—About 50 items of various cesses, each item at varying rates, were collected, the aggregate amount of cess not exceeding one star pagoda per cawny. Gradually several items were deleted until my predecessor-in-title was collecting an aggregate amount of Rs. 3-4-0 per patta, irrespective of the extent of land in the holding or the amount of rent paid on the holding; and there were only 18 pattas in the village.

Now I have deleted some more items retaining only a few of the items for which I claim at the rate of Rs. 3-2-0 per cawny, i.e., annas 10 in the rupee of the compound assessment on condition that this aggregate amount of Rs. 3-2-0 per cawny will be gradually and ultimately reduced to As. 12-6 per cawny, i.e., As. 2-6 per rupee on the compound rate.

This will work out a reduction of per cent. Thus there is total reduction of Rs. 4-7-6 per cawny, out of Rs. 10-4-0 per cawny, working nearly 50 per cent.

•SCHEDULE 3.

I have carried out the raising of a small portion of the tank-bund at the cost of Rs. 150 in July and August 1936. The rest of the portion estimated to cost Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 is yet to be done and I am contemplating to do the same in this year or the next. The springs need repair and the estimate cost of the same will be Rs. 600. Two sluices and two small bridges ought to be built and the estimated cost will be Rs. 200.

As the whole income for the present is Rs. 100 a year, the needed repairs will take a long time.

SCHEDULE 4.

Extent of lands for which Pattas are granted.	Rate of rent as compounded at Rs. 5.	Land and education cess at 10 pies per (rupee payable to Government.)	Perquisites and emoluments miras and Swathanthra at as. 10 per rupee.	Total demand.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Cawny 18 (or near about) ..	90 0 0	4 9 0	54 12 6	149 5 6
		RS. A. P.		
	Total paid	94 9 0		
	Disputed amount	54 12 6		

Out of the net collection of Rs. 94-9-0, Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 is paid to the Government for peshkash and land and education cess, etc. The balance is the zamindar's share. The perquisites and emoluments that are collected from the ryots are in turn distributed among the village artisans and servants and nothing is retained by the zamindar.

Proprietorship in the soil.—This subject cannot be easily disposed off in a short sitting as this, since it involves great questions of fact and law. Further this question is most irrelevant for the purpose the present enquiry or for the purpose of ameliorating the conditions of the tenants. For, granting that they are recognized as owners of the soil, am I to understand that immediately their obligation to pay rent is put an end to or does that obligation continue as in the case of ryots in Government area. If the obligation to pay rent any further to the zamindar ceases on their being recognized as owners of the land, then there is every necessity to enquire into that question as to who is the rightful owner of the land in zamin area and the whole history of each estate is to be investigated into. In such an enquiry there is no necessity of other issues, such as high rate of rent, neglect of irrigation source, etc., need not be gone into. The very fact that these issues are now the subject of enquiry it proves that the committee is proceeding on the assumption that the zamindar is the owner of the soil, etc.

Then as regards injurious position if the ryots are left to the mercy of the zamindar, that the ryots were always liable to be evicted at any moment the Estate Land Act has obviated such an anomaly. Because the Act has enjoined on the zamindar not to evict the ryot otherwise than in accordance with the provisions therein. Instead of resting with that, now to seek to deny even the obligation to pay rent is something like the story of (கரிவெய்யுழைக்காரன்) or, I don't think that it would be injudicious on my part to refer to the British Domination in India beginning with the so-called trade, etc. I now consider the position of the ryots and the zamindar as though the zamindar has got a tartar in the ryots. For in the early days when the Government was harassing the zamindars with exorbitant demands as varying peshkash the zamindars offered various advantages to the ryots and brought them into their estates to cultivate their lands so that they could pay demand of the Government from the profits of extra cultivation. Now they have slowly brought into existence the Debt Relief Act. Besides Estate Land Act and now they want to oust the zamindars. Therefore when the zamindar wants to turn out the recalcitrant ryot the ryot says that he will turn out the zamindar. That is the present position. Supposing the zamindari system is abolished they are yet to pay rent to Government as was paid hitherto to zamindar. What is the concern of the ryot whether A receives or B receives rent from him as long as he has to pay rent and enjoy the land. If the zamindar is recognized and if he does wrong now at least he can complain against him to the Local Government, but if the Government is recognized as overlord, you have to go to Parliament, against any maladministration of the estates. This is the logical conclusion taken at this angle from the lay man's point of view. Of course there are various, legal, economical, and political angles of vision we have to take into consideration in an exclusive enquiry for the purpose.

The village of Kovilampundi originally formed the sir-lands of Attupakam mitta, a permanently settled estate and at the time of the permanent settlement the peshkash in respect of this village was fixed at Rs. 15-7-1 by Government as per Barnard's report. Since then there had been no enhancement of the peshkash or the rent received or receivable from the tenants by the landholder except for the compound rates introduced recently which works a reduction in rent.

In estates coming within the meaning of the definition contained in the Madras Estates Land Act there are peculiar problems facing the tenants. It cannot be said universally that the rates or rents paid or payable by tenants to the landholder is much higher than in ryotwari tracts for the same land with similar facilities. Nevertheless, the tenant in estates is always handicapped for the reason that there are several middlemen. In addition to it he has not the means to avail himself of the agricultural loans and land improvement loans which a ryot in a ryotwari tract enjoys. Further the holdings of the tenants themselves are too small to sustain them. In several cases the total acreage a tenant possesses does not exceed even an acre or two acres and the produce therefrom is not able to meet the interest payments to the middleman. Besides a moiety of the produce is payable to his landlord who invariably happens to be a middleman. The tenant has to borrow at heavy and usurious rates of interest which in some cases even exceed 100 per cent per annum for his seeds and seedlings, bullocks, ploughs, manure, etc. I would therefore suggest to this committee to amend the Estates Land Act so that it will not be possible for either the landlord or the tenant in an estate to reduce the minimum holding of a tenant which may be fixed at 3 acres of nanja and 2 acres of punja lands and any transaction by the tenant curtailing his minimum should be declared voidable as against him and his heirs. The three acres of nanja land will give him the necessary produce for the maintenance of himself and his dependants and will also meet the cost of cultivation and the rent payable to the landlord, and the punja land will meet the needs of the agriculturist by giving him fodder for cattle and commercially profitable crops. Besides, the tenant should be enabled to take advantage of the said agricultural loans or the land improvement loans and if there should be any impediment in granting his applications for such loans then such loans should be granted on the joint application of the landholder and the tenant, the landholder undertaking to recover from the tenant and pay to the Government the respective instalments payable in respect of such loans every year. If once these loans are within the reach of the tenant then his lands will improve, the poverty surrounding him will disappear, his present indebtedness will vanish and there will be appreciable improvement in his condition. His needs will then be few and his present economic position can be improved from the deplorable position in which he finds himself to-day.

A question has been raised whether remissions could be given to these tenants when they are hard pressed by the failure of crops either due to want of seasonal rains or freshes or due to other conditions such as famine, etc. The landholder is called upon to pay the peshkash which has been settled at the maximum rate. Only a very little margin, viz., 2/5th of the maximum estimated collection being allowed to the landholder wherewith he is to meet the cost of collection of kist from the tenants, maintain the irrigation sources in the estate, etc., besides maintaining his family and his status. Now, if the landholder should be called upon to give remissions to his tenants then it is but proper that the Government also should reduce proportionately the peshkash in respect of such estates. Otherwise, it works a great hardship on the landholder. In my opinion if the Government should be ready and willing to allow a reduction in the peshkash whenever the crops fail due to failure of seasonal rains or freshes or other causes it is then only that the landholder should be compelled to give in his turn remission to his tenants. Then as to the insistence by the tenant for a statutory provision for compulsory remission. The system of granting remissions is too notorious in the ryotwari tracts where remissions are allowed, the village officers compel the ryots to pay a certain amount alleging that the same is for the Tahsildar who will be induced to recommend the grant only on payment of some money and further they also take certain mamuls from the poor ryots to meet the claim of revenue officers, as a bait to them to grant remissions. This method is adopted in Government area. Ultimately after the lapse of number of years a very nominal remission is granted which is always far below the amounts spent by the ryot, viz., paying the village officers to prove a case for such remission not to speak of the large amounts taken from them under pretence of paying revenue officials. This is the deplorable state of affairs which arises by making a statutory provision for remission. Subject to these difficulties which will arise in amending the statute for making a provision I submit that in the event of remission being granted compulsorily to the tenants then the Government must on its part come forward to remit the portion of the peshkash.

I referred to the small holdings by the tenants which are absolutely insufficient to enable them to eke out their livelihood not to say of paying rent. I submit that a provision should be made in the amending statute forbidding the tenants from alienating

their holdings below a particular minimum say three acres of nanja land and two acres of punja land and that no middleman should be allowed to make advances to these tenants such transactions being penalized under the statute. The landlord should also be empowered to refuse to recognize or register persons who at the cost of the poor tenants aggrandise themselves with acquiring their holdings and pool them in their own hands and sublet the same to the same tenant which results in the conversion of the ryots into slaves.

Several complaints are made against the methods adopted by the landholders in collecting the rent due to them by tenants including coercive measures such as levy of distress, etc. In this connexion, I have to bring to the notice of the committee the great disadvantages of the landholders experiencing every now and then from the tenants and at the hands of the village official who in their attempt, to serve both the landholder and the Government in a dyarchaic process fail to satisfy, in their attempts, either. They do not co-operate with the landholder in the collection of kist. Nor do they maintain proper and correct accounts. It is therefore extremely essential that a provision should be made in the statute that the village official should be under the control of the landholder and they should be appointed or dismissed by the landholder subject to the control of the revenue officials of the Government, as well, so that equal powers will be vested with the landholder and the Government to control village official. If this provision is introduced in the statute and the village official is made to feel that he is also bound to work for the landholder in all the problems covering the estate then there will not be any difficulty in the recovery of the rents.

Then with regard to the levy of distress. In my opinion if every landholder were to levy distress every year for the rent due to him for such year then there will be no arrears at all and every tenant would promptly pay his kist. Undue sympathies shown to an undeserving tenant always lead to great troubles to the landlord as well as to the tenant. If the tenant is lazy and the landholder is sympathetic than a time comes when the landholder cannot afford to keep the rent in arrears and so he has to adopt all possible steps for collecting the rent due to him from an evasive and elusive tenant. But it is not possible for a landholder to misuse this coercive process of effecting distress because the tenant has the right to question the propriety of distress in the court of the Deputy Collector and if there should be excessive distress, after paying the arrears and the cost of distress the sale officer returns the balance to the tenant. Therefore, the alleged sufferings of the tenants and misuse of power to distress does not arise and they are more imaginary than real. Then again there is the complaint in the case of joint pattas and for the failure of one of the two pattadars to pay kist, the other man also suffers. This is not a problem that is peculiar to the estates. Even in ryotwari tracts the same problem exists and there are cases where the Tahsildars try to sale the holdings of joint pattadars for the failure of one of that to pay.

Seithur Zamin.

Seithur zamin is a compact block of eight villages lying in the extreme south-west corner of the Ramnad district, 12 miles south of Srivilliputtur and 5 miles south of Rajapalayam. Its western border runs along the forest and hills on the North Travancore-Ramnad boundary. These hills form the catchment area for the streams that feed the tanks of the zamindari.

This zamin was permanently settled in 1803 (a copy of sanad is filed). Before and the time of settlement mostly waram system prevailed, the zamindar being entitled to more than 50 per cent of the gross yield (copies of kalanadai to prove this filed). This system in respect of majority of cases continued up to fasli 1340.

This was surveyed and record of rights were settled by Government in 1916 (G.O. No. 2965, Revenue, dated 21st December 1916, and communicated in B.P. No. 92, dated 15th January 1917). In 1925 the ryots applied to Government for settlement of rents under section 168 of the Estates Land Act. On their request the Government took settlement proceedings. With regard to some small portions the waram rate had been commuted in cash at various times either by decrees by various courts or by agreement between the landlord and tenant. The settlement proceedings passed through various stages from 1925 to 1936 and passed through Board of Revenue and High Court of Madras, and the rents were finally fixed to come into force from 1340 (fasli). The final order being in 1936. The present rates are in accordance with that settlement.

(The various orders, viz., (1) Order of Revenue Officer, dated 12th October 1928 and 10th December 1928, (2) Collector's Proceedings, dated 8th June 1929, (3) Proceedings of Board of Revenue, dated 21st October 1929, (4) Proceedings of Board of Revenue, dated 19th June 1930, (5) High Court, in C.M.P. Nos. 6459 of 1931, No. 5155 of 1930, No. 2310 of 1931 and No. 2074 of 1932 are filed—all these in a bound printed book).

I am filing also statements showing the rates of rent for both dry and wet. Dry ranges from annas 8 to Re. 1 and wet from Rs. 4-15-0 to Rs. 19-6-0.

The rent fixed are very fair because as was found in the settlement proceedings themselves the lands in this zamin are very superior lands and of great fertility. Those are equivalent to that of Canadian Channel of Tinnevely where the Government rates are above Rs. 22 per acre. I understand the ryots want those lands to be compared with the neighbouring Government villages of Ellantharakundu and Chettiarpatti. The comparison is odious. The neighbouring villages of Ellantharakundu and Chettiarpatti are proverbially famine-stricken and the water-supply is entirely dependent upon the excess of the water which the zamin lets out as surplus. The soil of these Government villages is also very poor and the water-supply is very precarious. The Government records, themselves, will prove that the first and second crop are more or less unheard of in these villages. While in the zamin there is plenty of water-supply always for two crops. And the ryots very often get also a third crop, for which no rent is levied by the zamindar. The Western Ghats and the Travancore hills adjoin the belt of nanja lands and they form the catchment area for the stream which feeds the 28 tanks of the zamin. As soon as the sky darkens the zamin, tanks get filled. There is plenty of water available always and whatever imaginary grievances there might have been have been redressed by the settlement proceedings.

The tenants sublet 60 per cent of the cultivable lands to under-tenants and get from the sub-tenants a rent of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per acre of dry land and five to six kottas of paddy per acre—one kotta means 120 Madras measures, the average price per kotta is Rs. 8. And so the ryot gets from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per acre of wet land from the under-tenants. (I am filing my statements 1 to 7 in which I have pointed out this.)

One of the witnesses of the ryots seems to have deposed that certain pannai lands of the zamin had been let out by the zamindar for about Rs. 10 or Rs. 14 per acre and thus informing the Committee that the lands of the zamin do not yield much. This is wrong. This is an exceptional case in which the zamindar wanted to show some favour to a gentleman whom he wanted to oblige. A kind perusal of the paragraph 7 (2) of the Special Settlement Officer's Order, dated 10th December 1928 will prove that the zamindar gets about Rs. 35 per acre on the lease on the very same pannai lands pointed out by the ryot.

The Committee's attention is invited to the Revenue Officer's order, paragraph ? where it deals with the question of rent and also the state of the irrigation sources and fertility of the soil.

Irrigation.—All the irrigation sources are kept in very good condition as will be seen from the order of the Revenue Officer, page 6, paragraph 7 (2). (Revenue Officer's order filed.) Further every year for the sake of the railway people the Public Works Department Supervisor inspects all our tanks once a year. He has to report to the concerned authorities about the state of our tanks. This is done as a precaution to the railway lines close by. If our tanks are in bad condition we will get notices to put them in good order or the Government will take action as per Acts. We never received such notices and about eight months ago, the last inspection was made. This proves that the estate tanks are in good condition.

Forest.—These have been reserved under section 26, Forest Act. I file a copy of the Gazette Notification. The total area of the forest is about 22 thousand acres. This consists of three contiguous blocks. The zamindar is the owner of all the blocks.

Between the easternmost block which adjoins the cultivable lands in the plains and the westernmost block called the Melmalai which extends westwards to the Travancore border, there is an intervening block called "The Siraikadu Forest" which was formed as such about the middle of the last century. This Siraikadu forest is a monument of the goodwill and good sense of the then zamindar and the then ryots. Speaking very generally, in this Siraikadu forest, zamin ryots have rights of free grazing and free supply of wood for making ploughs and ploughing materials for meeting the reasonable requirements of their own cattle and their agricultural lands subject to the zamindar's supervision for preventing abuse of the privileges and subject to the right of the zamindar as absolute owner to cut timber under the coupe system as it is worked in Government forests. So far as the other two blocks on either side of this Siraikadu forest are concerned, the ryots are admittedly not entitled to any rights, but even as to these blocks they have always obtained permits from the zamin forest officers on payment of nominal

fees for grazing cattle and for supply of wood for ploughs and ploughing materials. The relative rights of the ryots and of the zamindar in respect of the Siraikadu forest which, according to the ryots, is about 3,000 acres in area, have been decided by the Civil Court in litigation in which the final judgment was pronounced by the High Court in 1919. In spite of the decision of the High Court some of the ryots under the influence of mischief-makers gave trouble by indiscriminately cutting the reserved forests. Proceedings under section 147, Criminal Procedure Code had to be started and on 9th April 1935, an order was passed by the Subdivisional Magistrate of Sivakasi, which was upheld in revision by the High Court under which the right of the zamindar was upheld. The working details settled by the said order hold the field pending disposal of a civil suit O.S. No. 27 of 1933 on the file of the Ramnad Sub-Court, which the zamindar has instituted for a scheme to give effect to the decreed rights of the zamindar and the ryots, decreed under the High Court's judgment of 1919. Free grazing is allowed in the three thousand acres of Siraikadu and the unreserved areas of the zamin and also in waste and porambokes and in the other portions the ryots are allowed to graze their cattle and obtain supply of ploughs and ploughing materials at a nominal price.

Copies of the relevant proceedings above referred to are submitted herewith for the perusal of the Committee.

Remission.—The settlement has dealt with this point (please vide paragraphs 13 and 14, Heading Remission, of the order of Collector, dated 8th June 1929, page 17 of the printed book). When taking into consideration in arriving at the average per acre for one year the Settlement Officer did not exclude the bad years but he took the average of all the bad and good years and as such remission should not be given. Further there is no provision for reduction of peishkush on account of remission. And so the zamindar is against remission. It should be left to his discretion and grace.

Account.—Regular accounts as in Government are kept; all the forms Nos. 1 to etc., are being kept. Once in a year all the accounts are checked when jamabandi is conducted and orders passed.

QUESTIONS Nos. 1 AND 7.
Seitur zamindari—Rannad District:

276

ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE

[Selthur Zamin]

(1)	Rate of rent.		If waram the share of the produce.	When rates were fixed and their prior History.	Quality of the soil.	Source of irrigation.	Crops usually raised.	Number of Fat-tadars.	Number of under-tenants.	Extent under cultivation by under-tenants.	Average rates paid by under-tenants to Patta dars.	
	Rate per acre.	Extent.									GRAIN.	CASH.
	RS. A. P.	AOS.	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
SUNDARARAJAPURAM VILLAGE.												
Dry	0 8 0	741-60	..	Rates fixed from fasli 1940. Prior to that waram system also prevailing, i.e., half the waram and local cesses such as Kalvettu (tank maramat), etc., were collected from the ryots.	..	Tanks and channels.	Mainly paddy in wet lands. At times ragi also is cultivated a second crop. On dry lands cotton, cholam, ragi and gingelly and chillies are cultivated.	592	About 40 per cent of the ryots cultivate through under-tenants.	About 60 per cent of the extent cultivate by under-tenants.	At an average rate of Rs. 10 per acre for dry. Five kottas of paddy per acre (1 one kotah = 120 Madras measures) for wet.	
	1 0 0	948-84	..									
		1,686-44	..									
Wet.. ..	19 6 0	92-76	..									
	15 6 0	199-68	..									
	18 6 0	4-30	..									
	11 6 0	47-18	..									
	7 6 0	6-48	..									
		360-38	..									
SOLASERI VILLAGE.												
Dry	0 8 0	544-45	..	Rates fixed from fasli 1940. Prior to that waram system was also prevailing, i.e., half the waram and local cesses such as Kalvettu (tank maramat), etc., were collected from the ryots.	..	Tanks and channels.	Mainly paddy in wet lands. At times ragi also is cultivated as second crop. On dry lands cotton, cholam, ragi and gingelly and chillies are cultivated. Sugarcane, plantains also.	624	40 per cent of the ryots cultivate through under-tenants.	50 per cent of the extent cultivate by under-tenants.	At an average rate of Rs. 15 (fifteen) in dry lands. At an average rate of 6 kottas of paddy in wet lands.	
	1 0 0	424-07	..									
		968-52	..									
Wet.. ..	4 15 0	11-31	..									
	13 6 0	59-81	..									
	15 6 0	592-98	..									
	19 6 0	84-33	..									
		748-43	..									
METTUPATTI VILLAGE.												
Dry	0 8 0	1,111-30	..	Rates fixed from fasli 1940. Prior to that waram system was also prevailing, i.e., half the waram and local cesses, such as Kalvettu (tank maramat), etc., were collected from the ryots.	..	Tanks and channels.	Mainly paddy in wet lands. At times ragi is also cultivated as second crop. On dry lands, blackgram, cotton, groundnuts gingelly vali, samai, ragi, etc.	422	30 per cent of the ryots have under-tenants.	40 per cent of the extent cultivated by under-tenants.	At an average rate of Rs. 17 per acre for dry lands. At an average rate of Rs. 6 per acre for wet lands.	
	1 0 0	66-56	..									
		1,177-86	..									
Wet.. ..	4 15 0	8-27	..									
	9 6 0	21-59	..									
	11 6 0	68-92	..									
	13 6 0	3-08	..									
	17 6 0	21-44	..									
	19 6 0	314-05	..									
		437-35	..									

Dry	0 8 0	527-85
	1 0 0	784-95
	7 8 0	22-20
	Total ..	1,335-00
Wet	4 15 0	1-82
	11 6 0	64-86
	13 6 0	9-32
	15 6 0	309-81
	17 6 0	1-66
	19 6 0	23-65
	Total ..	415-12
Dry	0 8 0	302-40
	1 0 0	316-20
	7 0 0	0-77
	7 6 0	3-68
	10 0 0	24-93
	Total ..	707-98
Wet	11 6 0	89-56
	17 6 0	9-21
	19 6 0	352-48
	Total ..	451-25
Dry	0 8 0	1,039-56
	1 0 0	97-78
	7 0 0	6-51
	Total ..	1,142-83
Wet	1 8 0	18-54
	7 6 0	29-30
	11 6 0	22-50
	17 6 0	4-38
	19 6 0	272-58
	Total ..	347-84
Dry	0 8 0	622-36
	1 0 0	55-77
	Total ..	678-13
Wet	1 8 0	9-62
	7 6 0	5-26
	11 6 0	53-66
	17 6 0	4-76
	19 6 0	194-51
	Total ..	207-81
Dry	0 8 0	35-00
	1 0 0	149-08
	Total ..	185-58
Wet	11 6 0	2-31
	15 6 0	467-06
	17 6 0	7-33
	19 0 0	214-66
	Total ..	681-36

Rates fixed from fasli 1340. Prior to that varam system was also prevailing, i.e., half the varam and local cesses, such as Kalvettu, tank maramat, etc., were collected from the ryots.

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SETTUR VILLAGE.

Tanks and channels. Mainly paddy in wet lands, ragi and cotton in second crop. On dry lands black gram, horsegram, samal, varagu, groundnut, gingelly, ragi and tobacco.

512 About 50 per cent of the ryots cultivate through under-tenants. About 70 per cent of the extent cultivate through under-tenants. At an average rate of Rs. 13 per acre on dry lands. At an average rate of 6 kottas per acre on wet lands.

MUTHUSWAMIPURAM VILLAGE.

Tanks and channels. Mainly paddy in wet lands and ragi and cotton in second crop. On dry lands, blackgram, horsegram, gingelly, cholam, ragi, etc.

490 About 50 per cent of the ryots cultivate through under-tenants. About 50 per cent of the extent cultivate through under-tenants. At an average rate of Rs. 15 per acre for dry lands. At an average of 5 kottas of paddy per acre.

NORTH DEVADANAM VILLAGE.

Tanks and channels. Mainly paddy in wet lands and ragi in second crop. On dry lands blackgram, horsegram, gingelly, cholam, ragi, etc.

486 About 40 per cent of the ryots cultivate through under-tenants. About 50 per cent of the extent cultivate through under-tenants. At an average rate of Rs. 15 per acre for dry lands. At an average rate of 6 kottas per acre on wet lands.

SOUTH DEVADANAM VILLAGE.

Tanks .. Mainly paddy in wet lands and ragi, cotton, etc., in second crop. On dry lands blackgram, gingelly, cotton, etc.

280 About 50 per cent of the pattadars cultivate through under-tenants. About 60 per cent of the extent cultivate through under-tenants. At an average rate of Rs. 15 per acre on dry lands. At an average rate of 6 kottas of paddy in wet lands.

KOVILLOOR VILLAGE.

Tanks .. Mainly paddy in wet lands and ragi, cotton in second crop. On dry lands blackgram, cotton, ragi, cholam, etc.

330 About 30 per cent of the pattadars have under-tenants. About 40 per cent of the extent have under-tenants. At an average rate of Rs. 13 per acre on dry lands. At an average rate of 6 kottas of paddy per acre on wet lands.

QUESTION No. 2.

Seitur zamindari, Ramnad district.
Nothing collected after settlement.

QUESTION No. 3.

Seitur zamindari, Ramnad district.

Number and name of village:	Name of tank or other water source.		Condition of tank or other water source.	Amount spent on repairs within the last ten years.	Extent of the tank-bed assigned.
	Ayaout.	Assesment under the ayaout.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
1 Sundararajapuram—					
Tanks—					
Pudukulam	58-71	15 6 0			
Rikkanam	284-66	19 6 0			
Kuravankulam	123-97	7 6 0			
Auderthiraikondan	68-99	15 6 0			
Rlandaikulam	8-43	11 6 0			
Solaseri	65-90	15 6 0			
	30-18	18 6 0			
2 Solaseri—					
Tanks—					
Poovaneri	164-75	19 6 0			
Manamakki	298-44	15 6 0			
Ariyaneri	5-81	15 6 0			
Mannarmudi	212-73	15 6 0			
	167-66	4 15 0			
	4-69	13 6 0			
3 Mettapatti—					
Tanks and channels—					
Pirakudi Kalpaeanam	9-76	17 6 0			
Pirakudi (Mettupatti and Seitur)	385-25	4 15 0			
		17 6 0			
Kadapagudi	182-16	19 6 0			
		4 15 0			
		9 6 0			
		11 6 0			
		13 6 0			
Ganapathikulam	109-69	4 15 0			
		13 6 0			
		19 6 0			
4 Seitur—					
Tanks and channels—					
Naohadaperi	158-08	15 6 0			
Alagapuri (Seitur and Muthuswami- puram).	97-36	11 6 0			
Umalikulam	86-74	15 6 0			
Chidambaneri	81-11	15 6 0			
Naduvakulam	249-19	17 6 0			
		15 6 0			
		4 15 0			
		13 6 0			
Toppayankulam	42-67	11 6 0			
5 Muthusampuram—					
Tanks and channels—					
Kallarvetti	126-42	19 6 0			
		17 6 0			
Nagarajarkal	28-55	15 6 0			
Sengulam	56-99	11 6 0			
Kalpuradu	38-69	19 6 0			
Valavandan (Seitur and Muthusami- puram).	433-47	19 6 0			
		17 6 0			
		11 6 0			
Alagapuri (Seitur and Muthusampuram).	97-36	11 6 0			
6 North Devadanam—					
Tanks and channels—					
Athupasanam	6-11	19 6 0			
Nagaraikulam	387-06	19 6 0			
Kottayadi	32-48	11 6 0			
Servarankulam	34-66	7 6 0			
7 South Devadanam—					
Tanks and channels—					
Brahmankulam	54-84	11 6 0			
		10 6 0			
Periakulam	586-84	19 6 0			
		17 6 0			
Periakoodan Servai Oorani	21-84	19 6 0			
		17 6 0			
8 Koviloor—					
Tanks and channels—					
Vandyakulam	338-73	19 6 0			
Mutavurkulam	357-31	11 6 0			
		15 6 0			
Sivalaperi	83-36	15 6 0			
Kurukukulam	35-17	15 6 0			
Athupasanam	37-26	13 6 0			

In perfect good condition. 35,271 15 0 Nil.

QUESTION No. 4.

Seitur zamindari, Ramnad district.

Number and name of village. (1)	Waste lands assigned since 1908.			
	Wet.		Dry.	
	Rate.	Extent.	Rate.	Extent.
	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.
1 Sundararajapuram	11 6 0	1-05	1 0 0	70-98
	15 6 0	13-16	0 8 0	32-13
	19 6 0	20-22	..	..
	Total ..	34-43		103-11
2 Solaseri	13 6 0	0-96	1 0 0	0-78
	15 6 0	9-53	..	..
	19 6 0	0-64	..	..
	Total ..	11-13		0-78
3 Mettupatti	19 6 0	7-99	0 8 0	4-60
	15 6 0	1-81	7 6 0	10-40
4 Seitur	19 6 0	133-69	..	..
5 Muthusamipuram	11 6 0	7-78	0 8 0	1-19
			1 0 0	0-13
6 North Devadanam	Total ..	7-78		1-32
	10 6 0	7-89	1 0 0	1-49
7 South Devadanam	19 6 0	0-97	0 8 0	1-18
	Total ..	8-86		2-67
8 Koviloor	15 6 0	4-77	0 8 0	18-34
	19 6 0	8-63	1 0 0	20-24
Total ..	13-40		38-58	

QUESTION No. 6.

Seithur zamindari, Ramnad district.

Paal.	Demand.	Collection.	Remission granted.	Suits filed.	Balance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
1337	75,907 1 10	75,907 1 10	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1338	93,406 5 8	93,406 5 8	..	..	..
1339	81,741 13 2	81,741 13 2	..	..	..
1340	70,671 6 6	70,671 6 6	..	..	..
1341	67,728 4 4	67,728 4 4	..	..	..
1342	92,577 13 1	92,577 13 1	..	..	..
1343	83,061 7 10	83,061 7 10	..	..	..
1344	79,607 11 6	79,607 11 6	..	..	..
1345	86,491 3 3	75,769 4 1	..	..	10,721 15 2
1346	88,283 15 7	19,322 2 1	..	..	68,961 13 6
Total ..	8,19,477 2 9	7,39,793 6 1	Nil.	Nil.	79,683 12 6

QUESTION No. 8.

Nil.

QUESTION No. 9.

Seithur zamindari, Ramnad district.

Number and name of the village.	Extent of forest.		Rates of forest fees.				System of collecting forest fees.
	Reserved.	Unreserved.	Grazing.	Fuel.	Manure leaves.	Other materials.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Seitur Estate (not surveyed villagewar but Estate forest wholly surveyed).	ACS. 22,000	ACS. 253-74	Rs. A. P. Sheep 0 2 0 Bull 0 4 0	Rs. A. P. Headload 0 0 6	Rs. A. P. Headload 0 1 0	Rs. A. P. Thatching grass 0 0 8 per headload. Korai grass 0 2 0 per headload. Nanal 0 10 0 per cart-load. Sallins earth 0 0 6 per ass. 0 8 0 per cart-load. Boughstone 0 1 0 per cart-load. Cutstone 0 4 0 per cart-load.	Within the reserve area. System hitherto adopted by permits.

N.B.—For grazing within the area comprised in O.S. No. 56/1906 on the file of the District Munsif of Srivilliputtur, no fee is collected. The said area is about 2,500 acres. In the rest of the forest, grazing fee is collected at 4 annas per head of cattle per annum and annas 2 per sheep. (The procedure prescribed in forest manual is observed.)

QUESTION No. 10.

Seithur Zamindari, Ramnad district.

Number and name of the village.	Extent of private lands.			Whether old or of recent origin.	Nature of acquisition.
	Wet.	Dry and garden.	Topo.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)		
1 Sundararajapuram	ACS. 161-21	ACS. 85-42	ACS. ..	} Old.	} Old.
2 Solasari	123-35	71-82	..		
3 Mettupatti	102-83	144-20	..		
4 Seitur	248-63	161-67	..		
5 Muthusamipuram	176-52	104-60	47-11		
6 North Devadanam	99-17	70-37	..		
7 South Devadanam	92-71	33-64	..		
8 Koviloor .. .. .	..	11-88	..	
Total	1,004-42	683-50	47-11		

Sunnad-i-Milkieut Istimrar or deed of permanent property granted by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Baron Clive, etc., Governor in Council of Fort Saint George on the part of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies to Terrevana Taven, Zamindar of Shattoor.

It is known to the Zamindars, Talookdars, Merassydars, Ryots and all cultivators of land in the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George, that from the earliest until the present period of time, the public assessment of the land revenue has never been fixed; but that according to the established practice of Asiatic Government, the assessment of the land revenue has fluctuated without any fixed principles for the determination of the amount; and without any security to the zamindars, or other persons for the continuance of a moderate land tax. On the contrary, frequent enquiries have been instituted by the Ruling Power, whether Hindoo or Muhammadan for the purpose of augmenting the assessment of the land revenue; and it has been customary to regulate such augmentations by the enquiries and opinions of the local officers appointed by the ruling power for the time being. In the attainment of an increased revenue on such foundations, it has been usual for the Government to deprive the zamindars, and to appoint persons on its own account to the management, of the Zamindari thereby reserving to the ruling power the implied right, and the actual exercise, of the proprietary possession of all lands whatever. It is obvious that such a mode of administration must be injurious to the permanent prosperity of the country, by obstructing the progress of agriculture population, and wealth; and destructive to the comfort of individual persons by diminishing the security of personal freedom, and of private property.

2. The British Government impressed with a deesense of the injuries arising to the state and its subject from the operation of such principles, has resolved to remove from its administration so fruitful a source of uncertainty and disquietitude to grant to zamindars, and other landholders, their heirs, and successors, a permanent property in their land in all time to come; to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands, which shall never be liable to change under any circumstances; to institute Courts of Judicature for the protection of these valuable rights; and to secure to every description of its native subjects under the operation of fixed and defined laws, the free exercise of the religious institutions, and domestic usages of their ancestors.

3. In conformity to the principles the assessment of your zamindari has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1212 at the annual sum of Star Pagodas 3,583, three thousand five hundred and eighty-three shall be fixed, and is hereby accordingly declared by this Sunnud to be the permanent Jummah of your zamindari payable in the current coin of the Province, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbundy signed by you.

4. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your zamindari exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt, and saltpetre; exclusive of the Sayer or duties of every description, whether by Sea or Land the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the Abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors, and intoxicating drugs exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes personal and professional, as well as of those from Markets, Fairs and Bazaars; exclusive of Lakheraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by you, is included in the assests of your zamindari); and exclusive of all lands and Russooms heretofore appropriated to the support of Police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

5. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed. The remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season, shall now cease and never be revived; and if (God forbid) you should fail to discharge your engagements, your zamindari and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

6. In this event your personal property will be liable to the attachment in the first instance; and your lands will ultimately be liable to be sold and transferred from you for ever, for the payment of the public revenue. But under the moderate terms of the assessment on your zamindari, this event can never happen except in consequence of your own default; for the Court of Judicature will protect you against such an injury, unless warranted by your failure.

7. You shall be at liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government, or of any other authority, to whomever you may think proper either by sale, gift, or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your zamindari; such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized, by the Courts and Officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws, or to the Regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift, or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift, or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect nor shall such transaction exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire zamindari previously to such transfer; but your whole zamindari shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

8. In the event of the sale of any part of your zamindari for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment; or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature; or in the event of the transfer of any part of your zamindari by gift, sale, or otherwise you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire zamindari, and of the portion of your zamindari to be so separated, for a period not less than the three years preceeding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands, shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent Jummah on your zamindari bears to the actual produce of the whole zamindari. So that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct no partial assessment can happen; nor any encrease of the fixed jummah be ever made, under whatever changes or improvements your interests, or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the zamindari.

9. Although you shall have free right and liberty to transfer by sale, gift, or otherwise, any part of your zamindari not repugnant to the Regulations of Government, yet it shall not be competent for you, nor for any zamindar to form any part of your lands into a separate estate paying its jummah directly to Government, unless the public assessment on such separate estate shall amount to the annual sum of five hundred Star Pagodas (500) and upwards.

10. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 8th Article of this Sunnud, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your zamindari when required by the Collector you shall support the regular and establish-

ed number of curnams in the several villages of your zamindari. The curnams shall be appointed from time to time by you ; and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority ; but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature. In the event of your having, or of your under-farmers, tenants, or ryots, having cause of complaint shall at liberty to institute at your own peril a suit in the Adaulut of the Zillah, for purpose of bringing such curnum to trial and punishment, but in the event of your dispossessing a curnum of his office without such previous regular process you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the Adaulut of the Zillah may decree. Where a curnum may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, you shall in the first instance select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of curnam, but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to success shall be reported to the Collector.

11. The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of the Police of the country will defray the entire expense of that establishment ; you shall nevertheless aid and assist its officers in apprehending and securing offenders of all description, and you shall enquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may be found, or who may take refuge in your zamindari.

12. You shall enter into engagements with your ryot either for rent in money or in kind ; and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a Pottah or Cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every condition of the engagement ; and you shall grant or caused to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you, or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your Cabooleat you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers or ryots for the Pottahs or receipts abovementioned, you shall be liable to be sued in the Adaulut of the Zillah ; and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by the Adaulut to the complainant.

13. The foregoing conditions contain an abstract of the obligation and duties which you shall incur, and of the rights which you have acquired under the new constitution erected for the security, protection, and prosperity of the subjects of the British Government. But for the enlargement of the constitution, and for the improvement of the condition of the people, the Governor in Council will continue from time to time to enact such regulations, as experience may suggest, or the progress of the human affairs render necessary. Such regulations will be administered by independent judges in constituted Courts of Judicature, governing their decisions by the laws only. The decrees of those Courts will be founded on the regulations of Government, printed, published, and translated for the information, and security of its subjects ; and on the institutes of the Hindu or Muhammadan laws, which are also open to enquiry, of all persons ; the proceedings of the Adaulut will be held in open Courts accessible to persons of every description ; all parties will be at liberty to attend to their own interest by their presence in the Courts during such proceedings ; or to employ their vakils with such instructions regarding the mode prosecution or defence, as may appear to be most eligible to themselves ; the sentences of the Courts will be pronounced in the same public manner ; and executed by civil authority without the interposition of military force ; the Collectors and other public servants of the Government will be compelled to appeal to the Courts of Judicature for the adjudication of all cases, in which by virtue of their office they may be parties ; and finally, the greatest practicable degree of security has been extended to the native subjects of the British Government by the establishment of a generation of appeals from the Zillah Court to the Provincial Court ; and from the Provincial Court to the Court of Sudder Adalat at the Presidency ; and in the from the Court of the Sudder Adalat to the Governor-General in Council of Bengal.

14. Being therefore sensible of the benefits conferred on you by these institutions, and confident of enjoying the fruit of your Industry, you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government, you shall conduct yourself with good faith towards your ryots, whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own ; you shall treat them with tenderness and encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land, and lay the foundations of your own happiness in the permanent prosperity of your zamindari.

15. Continuing to perform the above stipulations and to perform the duties of allegiance to the British Government, its laws, and regulations, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named, the zamindari of Seitur.

Given in Fort St. George this twenty second day of April 1803 by and in the name of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) CLIVE.

Memorandum by Mr. T. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar, Agent to the Zamindar of Kakalur, Chingleput district, dated 4th January 1938.

I. Wet lands in this zamin are classified into five tarams and dry into four tarams. The rent according to the taram for the wet lands is—

(1) Taram Rs. 10	} per cawnie (132 cents) for all crops.
(2) Taram Rs. 8-8-0	
(3) Taram Rs. 6-4-0	
(4) Taram Rs. 5-4-0	
(5) Taram Rs. 4	

The rent according to the taram for punja lands—

(1) Taram Rs. 3-8-0	} (per cawnie) for all crops.
(2) Taram Rs. 2-8-0	
(3) Taram Rs. 1-12-0	
(4) Taram Re. 1	

No rent is paid in kind.

Existing rates are in force from 1865.

II. Customary *levy collected*; Vetti Meri; *Cesses*—Education cess, land cess, besides pesh kist.

III. (1) One tank only.
(2) Kasam.

Condition of the above—Good. The zamindar spends about Rs. 200 towards their maintenance. The tank-bund is maintained by the District Board of Chingleput, whose Road A-2 is laid on the bund.

IV. Nil.

V. As maintained by the Government.

	RS.	A.	P.
VI. Demand	4,006	12	6
Collection.	3,272	7	11
Balance ..	734	4	7

VII. 133 out of 410 pattadars sub-lease their lands and realize on an average 20 to 60 markals (of 8 Madras measures each) per cawnie or 132 cents.

VIII. Nil.

IX. Nil.

X. 25 acres of dry land recently assigned and acquired by private sale for construction of bungalow, etc.

XI. Surveyed by Government in 1934 not yet brought into force.

Letter from Sri K. Vaidyanada Mudaliyar, Egaboga Mirasidar, Nerumbur (via) Tirukkalikundram, Chingleput district, to the Secretary to the Madras Estates Land Act Committee, dated 27th April 1938.

I am the Egaboga Mirasidar of Nerumbur village in the Chingleput district. I own in Nerumbur 303 cawnies of wet land, 129 cawnies of dry land and 51 cawnies of Government inam land.

I wish to bring to your kind notice that certain sections in the Estates Land Act should be amended and if they are not speedily done, the poor ryot in zamin villages will be subjected to undue hardships.

Commutation—As interpreted by the Estates Land Act—The undue hardship it brings to bear upon the ryot in zamin villages—A concrete example.

I. (a) For a long time the Zamindar of Nerumbur was himself the owner of the kudivaram in all ryoti lands. He sold the zamin right to one Sri M. Vedachala Mudaliyar by a deed of sale and the mirasi right to me for Rs. 75,000 in 1926 by a deed of agreement. There was a subsequent sale of mirasi right by the old zamindar to the above said Sri Vedachala Mudaliyar and a suit for specific performance was filed by

me. During enquiry a receiver was in possession till about the end of 1936 and he used to lease out the lands for cultivation. Subsequently I got possession of the mirasi right of Nerumbur village and the abovementioned lands are now in my possession.

(b) Bitter animosity between the present zamindar, Sri M. Vedachala Mudaliyar, and myself arose as a result of litigations regarding the ownership of the above lands and these litigations cost me not less than Rs. 50,000. Tenants were dissuaded by the present zamindar from cultivating my lands and they were assigned communal lands (by the zamindar) in Nerumbur for enlisting their services as against me. All possible attempts were made to prevent proper cultivation of the lands by me and efforts were made by the zamindar to spoil my crops. So I was driven to the necessity of bringing tenants from distant places to cultivate my lands.

(c) Formerly the tenure in Nerumbur village was waram when the then zamindar owned kudivaram right also. He was then cultivating the lands himself and leasing them to tenants at will on his own terms. Warachattam fixes the proportion as half and half but claim was made by the present zamindar of Nerumbur for 5-8-2 for himself and 4-3-6 per ten kalams for me and this claim was upheld by the court.

(d) The soil in the Nerumbur village is a poor quality and the sources of irrigation precarious and are not kept in proper repair by the zamindar. The total extent that should be irrigated by all the three sources of irrigation in Nerumbur is about 354 cawnies including 51 cawnies of Government inam lands. About 200 cawnies of wet land and 100 cawnies of dry land are left every year uncultivated for want of water caused by imperfect irrigation sources which should be maintained by the zamindar. Though I pay the Zamindar of Nerumbur about Rs. 6,000 every year and while he pays a pesh kist of Rs. 1,246-14-8 only including land-cess not only for Nerumbur but also for Pattrakalani village, he does not spend any amount worth mentioning to keep the water-sources in good condition. That the irrigation sources are in a state of disrepair is a fact which has been proved by me in the Sub-Collector's Court, Chingleput. Even to-day the abovementioned irrigation sources remain in the same state.

(e) After the purchase of the zamin rights by the present zamindar, Sri M. Vedachala Mudaliyar, he was collecting waram from the lessee under the Receiver. For some years the zamindar's partner in business and his relative, one Sri Vadamalai Mudaliyar, was the lessee till fasli 1342. There was failure of crops during these years and waram was paid on the actual yield which was very poor. After fasli 1342 I was the lessee during which period also there was failure of crops. The zamindar filed a suit for damages alleging me of improper and irregular cultivation and deliberate non-cultivation. However, the suit was dismissed which entailed me a lot of expenditure.

Next the zamindar filed a commutation suit against me. The Sub-Collector made a local inspection of the village lasting about four hours, between 8 and 12 a.m. during which short period he was supposed to have inspected the condition of the soils of the entire village consisting of 354 cawnies and also the condition of the water-sources one of which is river channel of eight miles in length. As a result of this inspection he gave judgment classifying wet lands into three tarams fixing the rent at Rs. 21, Rs. 17, and Rs. 13-8-0 per cawnie and dry land into a uniform single taram at Rs. 5 per cawnie and Rs. 17 per cawnie for mango topes. The judgment was based purely on a casual inspection and not based on proper acceptable materials. Documents in the possession of the zamindar and the ex-zamindar who is a friend of the present zamindar, which show the collection amounts of previous years were suppressed and not produced in court. However, I have proved in the Chingleput Sub-Collector's Court that the gross yield for the lands in Nerumbur is about 2 to 8 kalams per cawnie in wet lands and about 2 kalams of ragi and varagu in dry lands. Even the Sub-Collector in the judgment has stated that sufficient materials were not available to commute waram tenure into cash tenure and hence he adopted rough and ready methods. The road-cess accounts submitted by the Zamindar to the Collector in previous years which are vital records for the commutation suit and which show Rs. 4 an acre were totally ignored and rejected. This is a clear case which proves that the commutation as done by the Sub-Collector is arbitrary and causes untold hardships on the tenants. *While during waram tenure the tenants were liable to pay only waram on lands cultivated by them during that year, they, after commutation, had to pay rent even for lands which remain uncultivated for want of water due to defective irrigation sources kept in a state of disrepair by the zamindar.*

An appeal to the District Judge was made against the commutation and he reduced the rates very slightly. He fixed Rs. 19, Rs. 15-8-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 for the three tarams of wet land and Rs. 5 for dry land and Rs. 7-8-0 per cawnie of mango topes. For second crops, rents at half the above rates were fixed.

(f) It is a well-known fact, and the Sub-Collector is also of opinion, that lands having the same quality of soil as in Nerumbur with the same irrigation facility in ryotwari villages have been assessed at Rs. 9 per cawnie as against Rs. 19 per cawnie in Nerumbur.

(g) The inam lands in Nerumbur village which have the same irrigation facility as the other lands in Nerumbur are only assessed at Rs. 7 and Rs. 7-8-0 per acre.

Rents prevailing in the adjoining villages of Nerumbur—Both ryotwari and zamin villages—Are considerably less as compared to the commuted rent of Nerumbur.

(h) In zamin Kunnavakkam adjoining Nerumbur owned by the Zamindar of Nerumbur himself as a better soil and better and steadier irrigation facilities. There are five tarams with rates as Rs. 8-8-0, Rs. 7-8-0, Rs. 4-10-0, Rs. 3-10-0, Rs. 1-9-0 for both crops. Dry lands have been classified into two tarams at Rs. 2 and Re. 1 per cawnie.

In zamin Sooradimangalam, another village adjoining Nerumbur also owned by the Zamindar of Nerumbur, wet lands are divided into two tarams and assessed at Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 per cawnie including second crop and dry lands at a flat rate of Rs. 1-12-0 per cawnie.

In shrotriyam Lathur village also adjoining Nerumbur with good irrigation sources the wet lands are assessed at Rs. 6-1-0 per cawnie compounded and dry lands at Rs. 1-4-0 per cawnie.

In the adjoining Government villages of Veerapuram and Ayapakkam the rates for nanjai lands are at Rs. 5-9-0, Rs. 5-1-0, Rs. 4-3-0, Rs. 3-14-0, Rs. 2-11-0 and Rs. 2-8-0, all compound rates and for dry lands Rs. 1-10-0, 12 annas, 8 annas and 6 annas.

(*) The total commuted rent payable for the whole of Nerumbur is about Rs. 6,000 whereas the total income to the mirasidar even in the most favourable years when waram tenure was in vogue did not exceed Rs. 2,000 and this fact was proved by me by previous records in the court. Every year I have to pay the exorbitant sum of Rs. 6,000 to the zamindar whether there is rain or no rain and irrespective of the condition of the irrigation sources which are always in a state of disrepair—as it is so even to-day.

(j) The case of Nerumbur as regards commutation is a typical one which clearly shows how the commutation section of the Estates Land Act has been misused at the expenses of the poor tenants. I request you to take suitable measures not only to set aside such wrong and arbitrary commutations which have taken place but also to amend the Estates Land Act so as not to give room for such arbitrary commutations to take place, by allowing the disputes to be settled in the civil court only under the Civil Procedure Code and not in the Revenue Divisional Courts, or, by appointing a committee consisting of two ryots and two zamindars and two judicials.

Deplorable condition of the irrigation sources in zamin villages—A concrete instance.

II. The irrigation sources in Nerumbur village are as follows:—

(1) *Palar river channel.*—The channel is about 8 miles in length requiring constant attendance like digging, silt clearing and pondy work. The pondy work which has to be attended to by the zamindar every year has been neglected for the past 50 years. As a result of this the channel is blocked up and water does not flow freely. There are big breeches in the channel which have to be closed by the zamindar but this also has been neglected. Zamindar deliberately keeps the channel in a state of disrepair knowing fully well that I will have to pay him the total rent of Rs. 6,000, since the rent has now been commuted.

(2) Thangal eri, Hissa tank and Annamalai putheri tank are all in very bad condition, and a petition according to the Act was filed by me some two years ago with the Collector and still no repair has been done, though every year I have been paying Rs. 6,000 to the zamindar.

In spite of the Collector's order some six months ago to carry out certain repairs the zamindar has not yet carried out the repairs.

In this connexion I wish to bring to your notice that the tenant under a zamindar can only apply to the Collector according to the present Estates Land Act to issue orders to the zamindar to have the irrigation sources repaired and this procedure takes about two to three years before the zamindar carries out the repairs to the irrigation sources and during this period the tenant has to pay the rent due to the zamindar in full and is not in a position to claim damages from the zamindar for losses sustained, though the zamindar can claim damages under the Act for improper cultivation from the tenant.

Memorandum by the Joint Zamindar of Yelumalai estate, Madura district.

Statement I showing the rates of rent prevailing in villages in the estate of Yelumalai, Madura district.

Wet (tanks)			Garden (Wells).			Dry (Manavari).			Whether rent is paid in kind or in cash.	Nature and number of crops raised on			Date since which the existing rates of rent have been in force and their prior history.	Whether the rent was enhanced and if so, when and how?	Remarks.
Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.		Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.		Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.			Wet.	Garden.	Dry.			
(1)	Rs.	A.	(2)	Rs.	A.	(3)	Rs.	A.	(4)	(5)			(6)	(7)	(8)
1-ம் தரம் ..	8	5	சராசரி ..	..	..	பதிவு புஞ்சை.	..	..	பணம் ..	நெல், கொடிக்கால், வாழை, கரும்பு, ராசி, வெள்ளைச் சோளம்.	வெள்ளைச் சோளம், ராசி, புகையிலை, கத்தரி, மிளகாய், உள் சரி, வாழை, பருத்தி.	சோகக்குச் சோளம், வரகு, ராசி, குதிரை வாளை, சாமை தினை, காணம், பருத்தி.	பைசல் ஒன் றூக்கு கால மனை 1272-ம் பசலி முதல் இந்த ரேட் ரூப்படி தீர்வை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.	தீர்வை உயர்த்தப்படவில்லை.	இந்த ஊட்டில் நஞ்சை தேரட்டம் 2-க்கும் கோட்டைக் கணக்கு பதிவு புஞ்சை, கண்டேத்தம் புஞ்சை 2-க்கும் சங்கிலி கணக்கு. கோட்டை என்பது 1 ஏக்கர் 62 செண்டு. சங்கிலி என்பது 3 ஏக்கர் 64 செண்டு.
2-ம் தரம் ..	7	7	தீர்வை ..	2	14	1-ம் தரம்.	1	12	0						
3-ம் தரம் ..	6	7	..	..	..	2-ம் தரம்.	1	2	8						
4-ம் தரம் ..	6	2	..	..	..	3-ம் தரம்.	0	15	0						
5-ம் தரம் ..	5	11	..	..	..	கண்டேத்தம் புஞ்சை.	..	..	..			
6-ம் தரம் ..	4	15	..	..	..	1-ம் தரம்.	1	2	8						
7-ம் தரம் ..	4	5	..	..	..	2-ம் தரம்.	0	15	0						
8-ம் தரம் ..	3	2	..	..	..	3-ம் தரம்.	0	11	2						
9-ம் தரம் ..	1	13	..	..	..	4-ம் தரம்.	0	9	4						
10-ம் தரம் ..	0	14	..	..	..	5-ம் தரம்.	0	7	6						
						6-ம் தரம்.	0	5	7						

Statement II showing the number of tanks and their condition and extent of ayaout under them in the estate of Yelumalai, Madura district.

Name of tank.	Name of village in which the tank is situated-	Present condition.	Ayaout area.	Extent assigned in tank-beds.	Amount spent for the improvement of tanks shown in column 1.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Aca.	Aca.	Rs. A. P.	
1 பெரியகுளம் கண்மாய்	எழுமலை ..	..	..	..	..	ஒவ்வொரு வருஷங்களிலும் ஏற்படும் மராமத்துக்களை செய்து வரப்படுகிறது. 1937-ம் வருஷத்தில் 4-வது லக்க தாதன குளம் தவிர மற்ற (4)-நான்கு கண்மாய்களுக்கும் செலவு செய்ததைமட்டும் கண்காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.
2 கணக்கன் குளம் ..	ஆத்தன்கரைபட்டி ..	..	..	..	..
3 பெரிய கண்மாய் ..	சத்தபுரம் ..	..	..	..	..
4 தாதன் குளம் ..	வே ..	..	..	..	..
5 கோட்டைபட்டி கண்மாய்	கோட்டைபட்டி ..	..	..	..	..
		நல்ல ஸ்திதியிலிருக்கிறது	410-05	17-06		
		வே	289-86	22-51		
		வே	459-02	38-05	340 9 6	
		வே	142-86	5-83		

Statement III showing the particulars of accounts kept for revenue administration in the estate of Yelumalai, Madura district.

In the office. (1)			In the village. (2)			System of accounting. (4)		
1	வரவு இலவு கிட்டா	.. .. .	1	தவணை	.. .. .	} கவர்ன்மெண்டு ரூறையை அனுசரித்து கணக்குகள் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.		
2	பேரேடு	.. .. .	2	அடக்கல்	.. .. .		
3	இருசால் நாமா	.. .. .	3	பட்டா டிரான்ஸ்பர்	.. .. .		
4	பெரியிட்ட புக	.. .. .	6	கைபிடுகள்	.. .. .		
5	கரண்டு ரிஜிஸ்டர்	.. .. .	9	செலகணக்கு	.. .. .		
6	உத்திரவு பையில்	.. .. .	10	இனவழி	.. .. .		
7	சம்பள ரோல்	.. .. .	11	பட்டா முச்சலிக்கா	.. .. .		
8	டி. சி. பி. புக	.. .. .	12	கோல்பாரா	.. .. .		
9	1 நம்பர் கிட்டா	.. .. .	13	தண்டல்	.. .. .		
			14	விரல்	.. .. .		
			15	இருசால் நாமா	.. .. .		

Statement IV showing the demand, collection and balance of rent (kist) from each village in the estate of Yelumalai, Madura district.

Number and name of village. (1)	Faali 1344.			Faali 1345.			Faali 1346.			Arrear till the end of faali 1348 as it stood on 1st January 1938. (11)
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st January 1938. (4)	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st January 1938. (7)	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st January 1938. (10)	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1 எழுமலை கிராமம்	3,976 6 3	3,698 10 4	277 11 11	4,069 0 1	3,574 11 8	494 4 5	4,243 8 10	2,413 10 0	1,829 14 10	426 11 10
2 பேரையம்பட்டி	818 14 7	796 12 0	22 2 7	852 0 10	780 2 3	71 14 7	977 9 10	435 3 4	542 6 6	28 6 0
3 சிலநாயக்கன்பட்டி	882 3 9	845 1 10	37 1 11	991 5 1	870 2 11	121 2 2	1,106 13 11	593 12 6	513 1 5	9 7 5
4 ஆத்தங்கரைப்பட்டி	1,564 2 2	1,515 2 8	48 15 6	1,627 3 0	1,447 10 4	179 8 8	1,616 14 2	992 3 9	624 10 5	27 3 5
5 நல்தானாயக்கன்பட்டி	548 14 2	524 9 0	24 5 2	592 5 10	542 14 4	49 7 6	609 14 2	347 14 5	261 15 9	18 9 9
6 உத்தப்பூரம் கிராமம்	2,174 1 1	2,145 5 8	30 11 5	2,178 3 5	2,026 10 0	151 9 5	2,186 12 3	1,237 2 5	949 9 10	69 1 1
7 அம்மாப்பட்டி	416 11 9	387 9 0	29 2 9	433 10 10	397 4 10	36 6 0	428 10 8	263 4 7	165 6 1	88 1 8
8 கோட்டைப்பட்டி	644 9 7	625 15 2	18 10 5	683 6 8	642 15 9	40 6 11	655 11 11	399 9 5	256 2 6	76 4 2
மொத்தம்	11,025 15 4	10,537 1 8	488 13 8	11,427 3 9	10,282 8 1	1,144 11 8	11,825 15 9	6,682 12 5	5,143 3 4	743 13 4

Statement V showing the number of under-tenants and the amount realized by the pattadars by subletting their lands in the estate of Yelumalai, Madura district.

Number and name of village.	Total number of pattadars.	How many pattadars have sublet.	Wet (tanks).		Garden (wells).		Dry (manavari).		Remarks.
			Number and nature of crops raised.	Amount realized per acre by the pattadar by subletting.	Number and nature of crops raised.	Amount realized per acre by the pattadar by subletting.	Number and nature of crops raised.	Amount realized per acre by the pattadar by subletting.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
1 எழுமலை கிராமம்	1,046	இல்லை.							ஜமீன் பட்டாதார்கள் தங்கள் நிலங்களை மற்றவர்களுக்கு விட்டு தீர்வை வசூலிப்பது கிடையாது.
2 பேரையம்பட்டி	256								
3 சிலநாயக்கன்பட்டி	255								
4 சூத்தங்கரைப்பட்டி	319								
5 நல்தாதுநாயக்கன்பட்டி	238								
6 உத்தப்பூரம்	364								
7 அம்மாப்பட்டி	207								
8 கோட்டைப்பட்டி	171								
மொத்தம்	2,856								

Statement VI showing the rates of rent prevailing in respect of enfranchised whole or minor inam lands comprised in the villages of Yelumalai, Madura district.

Devadaasam. (Rate per acre.)			Brahmadayam. (Rate per acre.)			Dharmadayam. (Rate per acre.)			Service inams. (Rate per acre.)			Remarks.
Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.		(5)
Rs. A. P.	(1)	Rs. A. P.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
8 5 4	..	1 14 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1) லக்கம் தேவஸ்தானங்களுக்கு விடப்பட, டிருக்கிற நிலங்களுக்கு தவிர (2), (3) (4) லக்கங்களுக்கு தீர்வை இல்லை.
6 2 9	..	1 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1 9 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement VII showing the extent of forests in the estate of Yelumalai, Madura district.

Number and name of village.	Name of hills.	Extent.	Grazing fees.		Other sundry forest fees, if any, with details.	Remarks.
			Cattle.	Rate per head per annum.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
		Acres.		Rs. A. P.		
1 எழுமலை கிராமம்	கல்பா கிராமம் மலை	2,501-02	மாடு ஒன்றுக்கு	0 8 0	இல்லை.	இதில் கண்ட விள்தீர்வைகள் அந்தந்த கிராமம் உடங்கல்களில் சங்கிலி கணக்காக இருக்கிறது. 10,000 ஏக்கர் ரீஸர்வு பாரஸ்டாகவும், 3,000 ஏக்கர் அன் ரீஸர்வு பாரஸ்டாகவும், பாரஸ்டு ஆகியவை தாக்கல் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.
2 பேரையம்பட்டி	பேரையம்பட்டி மலை	6,190-06	வெள்ளாடு	0 8 0		
3 சிலநாயக்கன்பட்டி	சிலநாயக்கன்பட்டி மலை	729-25	செம்மறி ஆடு	0 4 0		
5 நல்தாதுநாயக்கன்பட்டி	நல்தாதுநாயக்கன்பட்டி மலை	907-10	.. .. .	.. .. .
6 உத்தப்பூரம்	உத்தப்பூரம் மலை	1,057-76	.. .. .	.. .. .
7 அம்மாப்பட்டி கிராமம்	அம்மாப்பட்டி மலை	1,064-70	.. .. .	.. .. .
	மொத்தம்	12,449-89				

Statement VIII showing the extent of pannai lands (private lands)
in the estate of Yelumalai, Madura district.

Number and name of village.	Name of pannai.	Extent.			Whether old or recent origin and the nature of acquisition.
		Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1 எழுமலை கிராமம்	பஞ்சை தோட்புகள்	1-10	17-23	பழையது.
2 பேரையம்மட்டி கிராமம் .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4-27
3 சீலநாயக்கனமட்டி .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0-57
5 நலதாநாயக்கனமட்டி .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1-59
6 உத்தப்பூரம் .. .. .	.. .. .	60-54	0-61	3-70
7 அம்மாபட்டி .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2-16
	மொத்தம்	60-54	1-71	29-52	

2. பட்டா, முச்சலிக்கா, காசிதம் வகையரா சாதல்வார் சிலவுக்காக பட்டா ஒன்றுக்கு (நா. 0-0-9) பைஸ் ஒன்பது வீதமும்.

நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு கோட்டை 1-க்கு (1 ஏக்கர் 62 செண்டு) குளம் வெட்டுக்காக (நா. 0-8-0) எட்டு அணு வீதமும் வசூலிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

4. இல்லை.

11. இல்லை.

V. I. M. SANKARAPANDIAN,
J. Zamindar.

Uthumalai estate—Tinnevely district, Mathumalai etc., villages.

ஐயீன் குடிகளுடைய நன்மையைக்கருதி அவர்களுடைய கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்களை விசாரித்து ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் எஸ்டேட் ஆக்ட்டை திருத்துவதற்காக ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கும் "பிரகாசம் சமிட்டி" அவர்கள் முன்புக்கு ஐயீன் குடிகள் தெரியப்படுத்தவேண்டிய முக்கியம்சங்களைபற்றி யோசிப்பதற்காக சிலர்களுடைய வேண்டுகோளின்படி காவலாசிரிச்சி பக்கமுள்ள அம்மையூத்து தோப்பில் நாளது 1938-ம்(நா) பிப்பரவரி 18உ வெள்ளிக்கிழமை காலை 11-மணிக்கு கூடி அடியிற்கண்ட கிராமத்தா ரவர்கள் தீர்மானித்த மீட்டிங்கின் தீர்மானங்கள்:—

ஊத்துமலை ஐயீன் ரயத்துக்கள் வந்திருந்தவர்களில் ம-நா-நா-ஸ்ரீ ச. கி. இராமலிங்கம் பிள்ளை அவர்களை இந்த கூட்டத்தில் தலைவராகயிருக்கும்படி ம-நா-நா-ஸ்ரீ ச. வேலாயுதம் பிள்ளை அவர்களால் பிரரேபிக்கப்பட்டு ம-நா-நா-ஸ்ரீ மா. வெள்ளைபாண்டித்தேவர் அவர்களால் ஆமோதிக்கப்பட்டு சர்வத்தி ராளாலும் ஏகமனதாய் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

ம-நா-நா-ஸ்ரீ ச. கி. இராமலிங்கம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் தலைமையில் கூட்டத்தில் நடந்த விபரமாவது.

தீர்மான விஷயங்கள்.

1. ஷே ஊத்துமலை ஐயீன் ரயத்துக்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட பொதுவான குறைபாடுகளும் அவர்க்கு வேண்டிய அவசியமான திருத்தங்களும் என்ற விஷயமாக நெட்டூர் ஐக்கிய சங்கத்தின் பிரசி டென்டும் பஞ்சாயத்து கோர்ட்டு தலைவரும் கடங்களேரி ஐயீன் கிராமத்தின் நெ. 150-ம் பட்டா தாருமான ஸ்ரீமான் மு. சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டதை அவர்களால் வாசிக்கப் பட்டு ஏகமனதாய் அங்கீகாரஞ்செய்யப்பட்டது.

2. ஷே ஐயீன்தாரவர்கள் குடிகளின் நன்மையை பொறுத்து தன்னுடைய தலைமையிடத்தில் கல்வி விர்த்தி விஷயமாயும் மிருக வயித்திய விஷயமாயும் சுகாதார விஷயமாயும் விவசாய விர்த்தி சம்மந்தமாகவும் வருஷாவருஷம் இவ்வளவு தொகை கொடுக்கவேண்டியது கட்டாயம் என்று சர்க்காரால் திட்டஞ்செய்து அவர்கள் வாங்கும் செஸ்களின் மொத்த வருமானத்தை குடிகளுக்கு பிரயோஜனப்படுத்தும்படி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று ஊத்துமலை ஐயீன் காசிக்குவாய்த்தான் நெ. 33-ம் பட்டாதார் ம-நா-நா-ஸ்ரீ ஆறுமுகம் செட்டியார் அவர்களால் எடுத்துபேசப்பட்டு எல்லாராலும் ஏக மனதாய் அங்கீகாரஞ்செய்யப்பட்டது.

3. ஊத்துமலை ஐயீன்குடி கீழவீராணம் கிராமம் நெ. 72-ம் பட்டாதார் ம-நா-நா-ஸ்ரீ எஸ். கெ. வெள்ளைபாண்டி தேவர் அவர்களால் லேட் கனம் நாச்சியாரவர்கள் காலத்தில் திட்டஞ்செய்து சர்வே செய்யப்பட்ட வீரகேரளம்புதூர்லிருந்து அழகிய பாண்டியபுரம் ரோட்டை நாளதுவரை பூர்த்தி செய்யாமலிருப்பதை பிரசன்ட் ஐயீன்தாரவர்களால் உடனே பூர்த்திசெய்யும்படி செய்யவேண்டுமென் றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் எடுத்துப் பேசப்பட்டதை எல்லாராலும் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது.

4. ஊத்துமலை ஐயீன் காசிக்குவாய்த்தான் கிராமம் சம்மந்தப்பட்ட அடியிற்கண்ட விஷயங்கள் சீர்திருத்தஞ் செய்ப்படவேண்டுமென்று ஷே கிராமம் நெ. 64-ம் பட்டாதார் வேலாயுத மூப்பரால் எடுத்து பேசப்பட்டு ஏகமனதாய் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது.

காசிக்குவாய்த்தான்.

1908-ம்(நா) முதல் நஞ்சை கோட்டை 1-க்கு (20 மரக்கால் விரப்பாடு அல்லது 1 ஏக்கர் 60 செண்டுக்கு) வருஷம் 1-க்கு கம்பவுண்டு தீர்வை ரூ. 19, 20, 21, ஆகவும் சராசரியில் ரூ. 20 ஆகவும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் இருப்பதானது 1 ஏக்கருக்கு தீர்வை ரூ. 13-8-0 ஆகிறது. ஷே கிராமத்தின் பக்க அயன் கிராமமான நெட்டூர் கிராமத்துக்கு காசிக்குவாய்த்தான் நஞ்சையை ஒட்டின அயன் நெட்டூர் நஞ்சைக்கு ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரூ. 6-10-0 ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இரண்டும் ஒரே ஆற்றுப்பாசனத்திலிருந்து பாயக்கூடிய நஞ்சைகள்.

1908-ம்(நா)த்துக்கு முன்னால் வாரப்பிரிவினைக்காலத்தில் சம்சாரிகளின் முயற்சிக்கு தகுந்தபடி வாரம் ஏற்றத்தாழ்வாக வசூலிக்கப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது.

நிலத்தீர்வை தவிர தீர்வை கொடுக்கிற நிலத்திலிருக்கிற விருகூங்களுக்கு அடியிற்கண்ட தாரணப்படி தீர்வை கொடுத்துவருகிறோம். இது ரொம்ப அநீதமாகவும் குடிகளால் தங்கமுடியாத வறிப்பழுவாகும். அதைநீக்கி கொடுக்கும்படிக்கும் நஞ்சைகளுக்கு பக்க அயன் தீர்வையே நிர்ணயிக்கும்படிக்கும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறோம்.

தென்னை 1-க்கு தீர்வை, ரூ. 0-1-8.

பனை 1-க்கு தீர்வை, ரூ. 0-0-10.

புளி 1-க்கு தீர்வை, ரூ. 0-3-4.

மா 1-க்கு தீர்வை, ரூ. 0-1-8.

வேம்பு 1-க்கு தீர்வை, ரூ. 0-3-0.

ஷே விருகூங்கள் நஞ்சை புஞ்சைகளில் நிற்பதில் கீள்பூமிகள் பயிருக்கு லாயக்கில்லாமல் வருவாய் குறைந்திருக்கும். வருவாய் குறைந்த ஷே நிலங்களுக்கும் தீர்வை கொடுத்து விருகூங்களுக்கும் தீர்வை கொடுப்பது தாங்கமுடியாத வரிச்சமையாகும்.

பாசன வசதி.

வீராணம் கிராமத்திலிருந்து மருகால் பூர்த்தியானபின் எஸ்டேட் மேலதிகாரிகள் சிபார்சுசெய்த போதிலும் லஸ்கர் முதலான கீழ் அதிகாரிகள் சமயத்துக்கு தகுந்த லஞ்சம் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு திறந்துவிடுகிற வழக்கத்தில் ஷே காசிக்குவாய்த்தான் குளம் பெருகி விளைவுக்கு வரவேண்டிய நிலமையிலிருக்கிறது. இதுதவிர வெள்ளோடை மானாமாரி வெள்ளத்தினால் வரும் தண்ணீரும் ஷே குளத்துக்கு ஆதரவாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஷே ஓடைத்தண்ணீர் வருவதற்கு ரூ. 1,000 வரை செலவு செய்து அணையை ரிப்பேர் செய்யவேண்டியது ஜமீன்தாரவர்கள் கடமையாக இருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் செய்யாததினால் காசிக்குவாய்த்தான் நஞ்சை ஆயக்கட்டு 350 ஏக்கரும் அடிக்கடி தீவு ஏற்பட்டு விவசாய செலவு நஷ்டமும் தீர்வை நஷ்டமும் குடிகள் தாங்கமுடியாமல் குடிகளில் 100-க்கு 92 பேர் மிகுந்த கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்கள் அனுபவித்து மிகுந்த கடனாளிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். தீர்மானம் நெ. 5.

மேலவீராணம் கிராமம் ம-ா-ா-ஸ்ரீ பூலுடையார் தேவர் அவர்களால் ஷே கிராமம் நன்மையை பொறுத்து தீர்வை திட்டங்களை அடியிற்கண்டபடி எடுத்து பேசப்பட்டு எல்லாராலும் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது.

வீராணம் கிராமம்.

சாஸ்வத நஞ்சைகளுக்கு கோட்டை 1-க்கு அல்லது 1 ஏக்கர் 60 செண்டு நிலத்துக்கு 5 முதல் 15 கோட்டை வரை மாசி ஜமீன்தாரவர்களால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். இந்த திட்டம் 1908-ம் ஆண்டு தீர்வைக்கு முந்தியது. அந்த திட்டத்தையே நாளதுவரை சாஸ்வத தீர்வையாக வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஷே சாஸ்வத நிலங்களுக்கு பக்க நிலங்களாகவும் அதேபாசனம் அதே வாய்க்கால் உள்ள வார நிலங்களுக்கு கோட்டை 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரூ. 20 முதல் 32 வரை ஏற்படுத்தி நாளதுவரை வசூலிக்கிறார்கள்.

ஷே நிலங்களுக்கு ரொக்கத்தீர்வை முன்னுள்ள வாரத்திட்ட காலத்தில் 1 கோட்டை விரப்பாடு நிலத்துக்கு சராசரியாக 2 கோட்டையும் 7 மரக்கால் தவசம் வாரம்பிரித்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

ரொக்கத் தீர்வை ஏற்படுத்தியதானது முன்னுள்ள வாரப்பிரிவினையின் தவசத்துக்கு அப்போதுள்ள காலக்கிறைய ரேட்டை அனுசரித்து ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்போதுள்ள காலக்கிறையங்களை உத்தேசித்தால் மேற்கண்ட ரொக்கத்தீர்வை குடிகளை ரொம்ப பாதிக்கக்கூடிய நிலமையில் இரட்டிப்புத் தீர்வையாக இருக்கிறது.

புஞ்சைகளில் முன்னால் பயிரிட்டதைப்பொறுத்து தீர்வை ஏற்பட்டு வந்தது. இப்பொழுது பயிரானாலும் ஆகாவிட்டாலும் ஒரே தீர்வையாக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

மற்ற கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒப்பந்தமாக கைப்பற்று நிலங்களில் குடிகளால் போட்டு உண்டாக்கப்பட்ட மரங்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட தீர்வையை அயன் கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒப்பந்தம் ரத்து செய்யப்படவேண்டும்.

ஊத்துமலை ஜமீனுக்கு முன்னால் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் வரும்படி கிடைத்து வந்தது. இப்போதுள்ள தீர்வை கூடுதலிலிருந்து இரண்டைய கால் லக்ஷம் வரை வரும்படி கிடைத்துவருகிறது.

சுப்பய்யாபுரம் மசறா.

தீர்மானம் நெ. 6.

அருணாசலபுரம் கிராமம் ம-ா-ா-ஸ்ரீ நவநீதகிருஷ்ண தேவர் அவர்களால் ஷே கிராமத்தின் நன்மையைப்பொறுத்து அடியிற்கண்ட விஷயங்கள் எடுத்து சொல்லப்பட்டு எல்லாராலும் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது.

ஊத்துமலை ஜமீன் சுப்பய்யாபுரம் மசறா அருணாசலபுரம் கிராமம் நஞ்சை ரேட்டு கோட்டை 1-க்கு அல்லது ஏக்கர் 1 செண்டு 60-க்கு ரூ. 20 முதல் 25 வரை இருக்கிறது. பக்க அயன் கிராமம் நெட்டூர் கிராமம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு ரூ. 6-4-0 ஆக இருக்கிறது. அயனுக்கும் ஜமீனுக்கும் 4 மடங்கு வித்தியாசம். ஷே கிராமம் நஞ்சை ஆயக்கட்டு சுமார் 100 கோட்டை விரைப்பாடு குளப்பாசனமல்ல. கால்வாயில் வருகிற தண்ணீரால் சாகுபடி செய்யப்படவேண்டியதிருக்கிறது.

புஞ்சைக்கும் ஜாஸ்தியான தீர்வை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. புதுக்கிணர் பழய கிணர் இரண்டும் சேர்ந்தாப்போலிருந்தும் தீர்வை ரொம்ப ஏற்றத்தாழ்மையாயிருக்கிறது. அயன் புஞ்சைக்கு ஒப்பந்தம் தீர்வை விதிக்கவேண்டும்.

தீர்மானம் நெ. 7.

ஊத்துமலை ஜமீன் கடங்கனேரி கிராமம் குடி ஷே கிராமம் 4-ம் நெ. பட்டாதார் ம-ா-ா-ஸ்ரீ பெரியகண்ணு நாடார் அவர்களால் ஷே கிராமத்துக்கு அடியிற்கண்ட அவசியமான சீர்திருத்தங்கள் பிரேரேபிக்கப்பட்டு எல்லாராலும் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டதை கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானிக்கலாசுகது.

கடங்கனேரி கிராமம்.

நஞ்சை கோட்டை 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்டு ரூ. 16 முதல் 20 வரை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வாட்டர் ரேட்டு என்ற அயிட்டத்தை பக்க நிலங்களின் தீர்வையென்று கோட்டை 1-க்கு ரூ. 16 வீதம் வசூலிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பக்க அயன் கிராமங்களான நெட்டூர் கிராமத்தில் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு ரூ. 7 ஆக ரேட்டு இருக்கிறது. ஷே நிலங்கள் 8 செண்டின் விலை ரூ. 70. கடங்கனேரி நஞ்சை 8 செண்டு நிலத்துக்கு விலை ரூ. 20. இரண்டு நஞ்சைக்கும் ஊடே வெள்ளோடை என்ற ஒரு பெரும் ஓடையால் பிரிக்கப்பட்டு தென்கரை நெட்டூர் நஞ்சை, வடகரை ஜமீன் கடங்கனேரி நஞ்சை. இந்த உயர்ந்த தீர்வையை அயனுக்கொப்பந்தம் மாற்றும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

பாசன வசதி.

ஷே கிராமத்துக்கு நெட்டூர் அயன் கால்வாயிலிருந்து பிரிந்து வருகிற காடுபட்டிக்காலில் வைத்திருக்கிற மதில்கழிவாகிற ஜலத்தை வைத்து சுமார் 50 கோட்டை விரப்பாடு சாகுபடியாகிறது. ஷே நிலங்களுக்கும் மேல்கண்ட உயர்ந்த தீர்வையே வசூலிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஷே நிலங்கள் நஞ்சை பயிர் தவிரநஞ்சை மேல் புஞ்சை பயிர்கள் செய்ய லாயக்கில்லாமலிருக்கிறது. ஷே நிலங்களுக்கு தனி மடையும் வைத்து தனிந்த தீர்வையும் ஏற்படுத்தி கொடுக்கவேண்டியது நியாயமாயிருக்கிறது. மற்றும் நஞ்சைகள் சாகுபட்டிகால் பாசனத்தின் கடங்கனேரி குளத்து மூலமாயும் சாகுபடி செய்யப்படுகிறது.

இது தவிர வெள்ளோடையில் விழுந்து அயன் கிராமம் உக்கிரன்கோட்டைக்கு போகிற கழிவு தண்ணீரை வைத்தும் கிணத்திரவையை வைத்தும் தங்கள் நிலங்கள் ஈரப்படியால் புஞ்சை சாகுபடி செய்ய முடியாமலிருப்பதை உத்தேசித்தும் நஞ்சை சாகுபடி செய்கிற புஞ்சை பழய கிணத்திரவை புதுக்கிணத்திரவை புஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு கோட்டை 1-க்கு ரூ. 16 வீதம் தீர்வை விதிப்பது அநீதமாயிருக்கிறது. இதை மாற்றவேண்டியது அவசியமாயிருக்கிறது.

காவலாகுரிச்சி கிராமம்.

தீர்மானம் நெ. 8.

நஞ்சை கோட்டை 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்டு ரூ. 22 ஆக இருக்கிறது. சால்வதம் நெ. 1-ம் மடை பாசனம் கோட்டை 1-க்கு ரூ. 5 ஆக இருக்கிறது. மாணாமாரிகுளம் கால்வாய் பாசனமில்லை. பக்க கிராமம் ஆற்று பாசனமுள்ளது. ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு ரூ. 7 முதல் 8 வரை இருக்கிறது. அந்த தீர்வையை தள்ளுபடி செய்துதரவேண்டும்.

வடக்கு காவலாகுரிச்சி கிராமம்.

நஞ்சை கோட்டை 1-க்கு தீர்வை ரேட்டு ரூ. 7 முதல் 12 ரேட்டு ஷே குளமும் மாணாமாரிதான் பக்க அயன் கிராமம் கால்வாய் பாசனமுள்ளது ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு ரூ. 7 முதல் 8 வரை இருக்கிறது. ஷே விஷயங்களை ம-ா-ா-ஸ்ரீ ஆண்டபெருமான் பின்னை அவர்களால் எடுத்துப்பேசப்பட்டு எல்லாராலும் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது.

தீர்மானம் நெ. 9.

ஊத்துமலை ஜமீன் வெங்கிடசரபுரம் கிராமம் நஞ்சை ரேட்டுகள் கோட்டை 1-க்கு அல்லது 1-60 நிலத்துக்கு ரூ. 14 முதல் 20 வரையிலிருந்து வருகிறது. பக்க அயன் கிராமம் கோட்டை 1-க்கு ரூ. 10 வீதம் ரேட்டு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மேற்படி கணக்குபடி ஜமீனில் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு ரூ. 8 முதல் 13½ வரையில் ரேட்டாகிறது. அயன் ரேட்டு ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு ரூ. 6 வீதமிருக்கிறபடியால் அயன் ரேட்டுப்படி தீர்வை திட்டத்தை ஒழுங்குசெய்து தரும்படிக்கும் ஷே குளம் ரிப்பேர் ஆகி 30 (முப்பது) வருஷங்கள் ஆகிறது. அவசியமாய் ரிப்பேர் செய்து தரும்படி செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமாயிருக்கிறது.

2. ஷே கிராமம் 148-ம் நெ. லே. ரூ. சுப்பய்ய நாடார், 38-ம் நெ. எ. சுப்பய்ய நாடார் இரு பேரால் ஷே கிராமம் குடிகளுக்கு தீப்பட்ட வீடுகளுக்கு அவர்கள் சொந்த பனைமாங்களை வெட்டி உபயோகப்படுத்திய விஷயமாயும் 1908-ம்(ஸ்ரீ)த்து மதராஸ் 1-வது ஆக்ட்டுக்கு பின்னால் உண்டாக்கப்பட்ட மரங்களுக்கு சட்டவிரோதமாய் தீர்வை ஏற்படுத்திய விஷயமாயும் ஜமீனிலிருந்து கடந்த 3 வருஷ காலமாய் 5 கோர்ட்டுகளில் நடவடிக்கை நடத்தி 3 கோர்ட்டில் குடிகளுக்கு அனுசூலமாயும் வேணுமென்று குடிகளை கெடுக்கவேணுமென்ற கெட்ட எண்ணத்துடன் மறுபடி வியாஜ்ஜியம் துடர்ந் திருப்பதைப்பற்றி கமிட்டிகளில் விசாரித்து நீதி செலுத்தவேணுமென்பதை ஷேயூர் ம-ா-ா-ஸ்ரீ எம். சுப்பையா நாடார் அவர்களால் பிரேரேபிக்கப்பட்டு எல்லாராலும் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டு கமிட்டிக்கு தெரியப்படுத்தவேணுமென்று தீர்மானிக்கலாயிற்று.

தீர்மானம் நெ. 10.

ஊத்துமலை ஜமீன் ஆண்டிகுளம் மருதப்பபுரம் கிராமம் நஞ்சை ரேட்டு கோட்டை 1-க்கு அல்லது ஏக்கர் 1-60-க்கு ரூ. 15 முதல் 17 வரை ஏற்பட்டு நாளதுவரை கொடுத்துவருகிறோம்.

அயன் வாட்டர் ரேட்டு கோட்டை 1-க்கு ரூ. 4-8-0 வீதமிருக்க ஜமீனில் கோட்டை 1-க்கு ரூ. 6 வீதம் போடுகிறார்கள்.

பாசன வசதி.

சித்திராந்தி மாணார் கால் தண்ணீர் மடை மூலம் வருகிற பாசனம் ஆயக்கட்டு 46 கோட்டை விரைப்பாடு மாமத்து ஆகி 20 வருஷத்துக்கு மேலாகிறது மற்ற அயனுக்கொப்பந்தம் மீன்பாசியும் குடிகளுக்கே கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாயிருக்கிறது. குளம் ஆழமில்லை 3 பெருக்கு பெரு கினால் விளைவுக்கு வரும். பக்க அயன் கிராமம் அய்யனாரகுளம் அயன் ரேட்டு ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு ரூ. 5 வீதமிருக்கிறது. அதற்கும் எங்கள் கிராம ரேட்டுக்கும் 4 மடங்கு வித்தியாசமிருப்பதையும் மரந்தலை வகையராவுக்கு வேரு தீர்வை வாங்குவதையும் நிறுத்தி சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவேணுமென்று ஷே கிராமம் 70-ம் நெ. பட்டாதார் சுப்பையா தேவர் அவர்களால் பிரேரேபிக்கப்பட்டு எல்லாராலும் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டு கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பவேணுமென்று தீர்மானிக்கலாச்சது.

தீர்மானம் நெ. 11.—ஜமீன் வாட்டர் ரேட்டு விஷயமாய் தற்காலமிருக்கும் திட்டம் அயன் நில மையையாவது மற்ற ஜமீன் நிலமையையாவது பொறுத்ததாயில்லாமல் ஜமீன்தாரவர்கள் மனப்பான்மையே சட்டம் என்ற முறையில் அவர்களால் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களால் சிபார்சு செய்யப்பட்டபடி திட்டம் ஏற்படுத்துவதை அடியோடு மாற்றும்படிக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அருணாசலபுரம் கிராமம் நெ. 66-ம் பட்டாதார் ம-நா-நா-ஸ்ரீ வெள்ளப்பாண்டிய தேவர் அவர்களால் எடுத்து பேசப் பட்டதை சர்வ சம்மதமாய் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது.

தீர்மானம் நெ. 12.—ஜமீன்தார்களுக்கும் குடிகளுக்கும் விவகாரம் நடப்பது தங்களுக்கு நன்மையென்று கருதி ஜமீன் கீழ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களால் இழுத்துவிட்டு வீண் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டு குடிகள் பக்கம் அனுசூலமாயிருக்கிற சூட்டுகளுக்கு லிஸ்டு தயாரித்து அதன் முடிவும் அதில் ஏற்பட்ட அனுவசியமான வரவு செலவுகளுக்கும் ஒரு ஸ்டேட்மெண்டு தயாரித்து கமிட்டுக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென்று மகா-நா-நா-ஸ்ரீ விராணம் பூலுடையாதேவர் அவர்களால் யெடுத்து பேசப்பட்டு எல்லாராலும் அங்கீகரித்து செய்யப்பட்டது.

தீர்மானம் நெ. 13.—ஷே ஜமீன் விசாரணைக்கமிட்டி நாளது பிப்ரவரிமீ 20உ முதல் மதுரை யில் கூடுவதாயும் அப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலுள்ள முக்கியஸ்தர்கள் நேரில் போய் தமது குறைபாடுகளை தெரியப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்றும் அதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் தகுதியான நபர்களை அந்தக் கிராமம் முக்கியஸ்தர்கள் தெரிந்தெடுத்து அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்றும் தீர்மானிக்க லாச்சது.

தீர்மானம் நெ. 14.—மேற்படி தீர்மானங்களை டைப்பி செய்து மகா-நா-நா-ஸ்ரீ “ பிரகாசம் கமிட்டியாரவர்களுக்கு ” தலைவர் அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்றும் அடியிற்கண்ட நபர்கள் ஷே தலைவருக்கு உதவியாக மெம்பர்களாயிருந்து இந்த ஜமீன் திட்டம் சட்டமாக மாற்றப்படும் வரைவேண்டிய முயற்சிசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்றும் ஷே காரியங்களின் செலவு சம்மந்தமாய் அந்தந்த கிராமத்தின் பெரிய பட்டாதார்கள் உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் எல்லாரையும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளலாச்சது. எல் லாராலும் சர்வ சம்மதமாய் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

1. நெட்டூர் ஆவுடைநாயகம் பிள்ளை.
2. ஷேயூர் மு. சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை.
3. ஆண்டிசுளம் எம். சுப்பையா தேவர்.
4. அகரம் ச. கிருஷ்ணய்யர்.
5. மேல வீராணம் பரமசிவனு தேவர்.
6. நெட்டூர் வேலாயுத மூப்பரை.
7. நெட்டூர் வெள்ளைபாண்டி தேவர்.
8. கடங்கனேரி அண்ணாமலை நாடார்.
9. வெங்கிடேசுவரபுரம் எம். சுப்பையா நாடார்.
10. காவலாகுரிச்சி ஆண்டபெருமாள் பிள்ளை.

தீர்மானம் நெ. 15.—ஷே கூட்டம் ஒவ்வொரு தமிழ் மாசமும் தலைவெள்ளிக்கிழமையில் இந்த இடத்தில் கூடுவேண்டுமென்றும் நோட்டீசில்லாமலே எல்லாரும் வரவேண்டுமென்றும் தீர்மானித் ததை அங்கீகரிக்கலாச்சது.

(ஒப்பம்) சு. டி. இராமலிங்கம் பிள்ளை,
தலைவர்.

சென்னை மாகாண ஜமீன் விசாரணை கமிட்டியார் அவர்களிடம் தெரியப்படுத்தவேண்டியதற்காக ஊத்துமலை ஜமீன் குடிகள் அம்மையூத்து சென்டரில் நாளது 1938-ம்(நூ) பிப்ரவரிமீ 18உ கூடிய மீட்டிங்கில் கடங்கனேரி கிராமம் பட்டாதார் மு. சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளையவர்களால் தயாரித்து ஷேயார்களால் வரசிக்கப்பட்டு மீட்டிங்கில் ஆஜரானவர்களால் அங்கீகாரஞ் செய்யப்பட்ட ஊத்துமலை ஜமீன் குடிகளின் குறைபாடுகளும் அவர்கட்கு வேண்டிய அவசியமான திருத்தங் களும்.

1. ஒரே கால்மூலம் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சப்படும் நன்செய் நிலங்கட்கு அயன் குடிகளிடம் வசூலிக் கப்படும் தீர்வையைக் காட்டிலும் ஜமீன் குடிகளிடம் ஜர்ஸ்தியான தீர்வை வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக நெட்டூர் கால்பாசன நிலங்களுக்கு ஏக்கருக்கு ரூ. 7 முதல் ரூ. 8-0-0 வரையும் தீர்வை ஏற்பட்டிருக்க வீராணம் கால்புரவில் ஏக்கருக்கு ரூ. 20 வீதம் வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். இரண்டு கால்களும் சித்திராந்திப் பாசனம்.

ஷே தீர்வை ரேட்டை அயனுக் கொப்பந்தம் ஜமீனுக்கும் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

2. ஜமீனிலுள்ள மானூமாரி குளங்கெல்லாம் மழை ஜலத்தினால் ஒரு போகம் சாகுபடிக்கு வாய்க்குள்ளது. மானூமாரி குளங்களிலும் தரவாரி தீர்வையாக ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு ரூ. 6 முதல் ரூ. 13-8-0 வரை வசூல் செய்கிறார்கள். ஒரு போக மானூமாரி குளங்களுக்கு அயனிலுள்ள இருபோகம் விளையக்கூடிய கால்புரவு நன்செய்யைக் காட்டிலும் கூடுதலாக வசூலிப்பதால் அயன் ஒருபோக மானூமாரிக் குளத்துக் கொப்பந்தமுள்ள தீர்வை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

3. அயன் கிராமங்களில் ஜமீன் சம்பந்தமாயுள்ள நிலங்களுக்கு வாட்டர் ரேட் ஏக்கருக்கு ரூ. 3-12-0 வீதம் வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஜமீன் மானூமாரி குளங்களுக்கும் கால்பாசன நிலங்களுக்கும் வாட்டர் ரேட் நன்செய் தீர்வைக்கு ஒப்பந்தம் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு ரூ. 6 முதல் ரூ. 10-8-0 வரை வசூலிக்கிறார்கள்.

அதை அயனுக்கொப்பந்தம் வசூலிக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

4. பஞ்ச வருஷங்களில் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் அவர்களால் ஜமீன்தார் அவர்களுக்குத் தள்ளி கொடுத்த வீதாசாரத்தை குடிகளுக்கும் தெரிவிக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். அதன் லாபத்தை குடிகளுக்கும் அடைய ஏற்பாடாகவேண்டும்.

5. மானாமாரி குளங்களில் ஒரு மாதம் நீர் நில திட்டமிருந்து மற்ற 3, 4 மாதங்களாய் கமலை ஜலம் பாய்ச்சி நெல் மாகூலை விளைவுக்குக்கொண்டு வந்தாலும் குளம் பூர்ணமாய் பெருகிய காலத்துக்குண்டான தீர்வையே வசூல் செய்கிறார்கள்.

அப்படிக்கில்லாமல் நீர் நிலத்திட்டத்தை உத்தேசித்து தீர்வை தாரணை நிர்ணயிக்கப்படவேண்டும்

6. ஒரு குளபுரவில் நீர் நிலை மிகக்குறைவாயிருந்து கிணற்றின் ஆதரவைக்கொண்டு ஒருவன் தன் நஞ்செய் நிலத்தில் நெல் மாகூலை விளைவுக்குக்கொண்டு வந்திருப்பவனை ஆதாரமாக வைத்து கிணர் வசதியில்லாமல் தீவு ஏற்பட்ட பக்க நிலங்களுக்கும் குடியானவன் சொஸ்தி என்ற காரணம் சொல்லி முழு தீர்வையும் வசூல் செய்து விடுகிறார்கள்.

இப்படி வசூலித்துவரும் அந்நாய தீர்வையைத்தள்ளுபடி செய்ய சட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

7. தீவு ஏற்படுகிற காலங்களில் ஜமீன்தாரவர்கள் தங்கள் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் உதவியைக் கொண்டு முழுவதும் தீவு ஆய்விட்ட நன்செய்களில் மணிபிடி என்ற பொய்யான ரிக்கார்டுகள் செய்து ஏற்பட்ட தீர்வையை வசூல் செய்கிறார்கள். இந்த தகவல் குடியானவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றுமே தெரிவதற்கில்லை.

பட்டாதார் அனுபோகத்தில் தீவு ஏற்பட்ட நிலம் எவ்வளவு என்பதற்கும் சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டு விளைவுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் நிலம் எவ்வளவு என்பதற்கும் காட்டக்கூடிய தனி ரெஜிஸ்டர் ஒன்று வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஜமீன் உத்தியோகஸ்தர் தனிக்கை செய்யும் போது குடியானவர்களை யும் கூடவைத்து தனிக்கை செய்து மேலே சொல்லப்பட்ட ரிஜிஸ்டரில் குடியானவன் சம்மதக் கையெழுத்து வாங்கவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் பிரதி பசலிகளும் நடத்தி வரவேணும்.

8. ஜமீனிலுள்ள பட்டாதார் அனுபவிக்கும் நிலத்துக்குத் தீர்வை வாங்கிக் கொண்டும் அதில் நிற்கிற பட்டாதாரால் போட்டு உண்டாக்கப்பட்ட விருகுகங்கட்தும் பிரத்தியேகமான தீர்வை வாங்கியும் பட்டுப்போன மரங்களையும் ஜமீன்தாரே விற்பனை செய்து கொள்கிறார்கள்.

மரங்கள் நிற்கிற இடங்களுக்கு ஜமீன்தார் தீர்வை வாங்கிக் கொள்வதால் ஷே மரங்களின் பாத்தியத்தை குடிகளுக்கு ஏற்படுத்துவதுடன் மரங்களுக்கு ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கும் தீர்வையை ரத்து செய்து விட்டேணும்.

9. குளம், கரை, கண்வாய் புரம்போக்கு இவைகளைப் பந்தோபஸ்து செய்து கொண்டு தண் ணைர் குடிக்கப்போகும் ஆடு மாடுகளை பவுண்டிலடைத்து நஷ்டப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். காம்பன்சேஷன் துகையை வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள்.

கால் நடை வசதிக்கு சௌகரியம் வேண்டியதிருப்பதால் மேலேகண்ட இடங்களில் குடிகளுக் கும் ஜமீன்தாருக்கு ஒப்பந்தம் சம உரிமை இருக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

10. குளங்களிலுள்ள கரம்பை மண்ணையும் மீன்பாசியையும் ஜமீன்தார் விற்றுமுதல் செய்து விடுகிறார்கள்.

கரம்பை மண்ணை விபசாயிகள் இனாமாகயெடுத்துக் கொள்ளும்படியும் மீன்பாசியும் அயனுக் கொப்பந்தம் குடிகளே அடையும்படியும் இருக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

11. குளங்களின் கரையில் நிற்கும் மரங்களை அந்தந்த ஊர் குடிகளுக்கு விவசாயக் கருவி களுக்கு இனாமாய்க் கொடுக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

12. ஜமீனிலுள்ள புன்செய் கிணற்றிரவை நிலங்களுக்கு தோட்டக்கால், பழையகிணர், புதுக் கிணர் என்ற மூன்று பேர் வைத்து ஏக்கருக்கு 9-0-0 ரூபாய் வரை தீர்வை வசூல் செய்கிறார்கள்.

ஷே தீர்வை அயன் புன்செய்க்கு ஒப்பந்தம் தீர்வை வசூல் செய்யவேண்டும்.

13. ஜமீனில் சில குளங்கள் சுமார் 10 வருஷங்களுக்கு கூடுதலாக மறாமத்து செய்யாமலு மிருக்கிறது.

ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் அதே குளத்தின் தீர்வையின் ஒரு பகுதியை அந்தக் குளத்தின் நன்மையைக் கருதுகிறவர்கட்கே கண்ட்ராக்ட் கொடுத்து மறாமத்து செய்துவரும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

அப்படி செய்யாத வரை ஜமீன்தார் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ஆட்களைக் கண்ட்ராக்டராக வைத்துக் கொண்டு துகையை சரியான வழியில் செலவழிக்க மார்க்கமில்லை.

14. ஜமீன் பிரதேசங்களைச் சர்வே செய்து கொடுக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். அல்லாத வரை பட்டாவில் கண்ட நிலம் கூடுதலாயும் கைப்பற்று விஸ்தீர்ணம் குறைவாயுமிருக்கிறது. ஓடை, வழிநடை, வண்டிப்பாதை இவைகள் பட்டாவில் இருந்து வருவதற்குத் தீர்வை வசூல் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இவைகள் கைப்பற்று நிலங்களாகவேயிருக்கிறது. இதைப் பட்டாவிலிருந்து கழிக்க வேண்டும். இதற்கு ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிற தீர்வையையும் குறைக்கவேண்டும். இப்படி செய்யாததினால் அநேக நஷ்டம் குடியானவனுக்கு ஏற்படுகிறது.

15. ஜமீன் குடிகளுக்கும் அயனுக்கொப்பந்தம் சப்-ரிஜிஸ்டர் ஆபீஸ் மூலம் பட்டா மாறுபடி செய்யவேண்டும்.

இல்லாதவரை கிரைய நிலத்துக்கு தீர்வை செலுத்தியிருக்கும் நிலமையிலும் அதே பட்டா வுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட பூரா பாக்கியும் செலுத்தவில்லை என்ற காரணம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு பட்டா மாறுதல் செய்யாமலும், பட்டா மாறுதல் செய்ய சப்-ரிஜிஸ்டர் ஆபீஸில் செலுத்தும் பீஸ் ரூ. 1-4-0 ம் வீணாய் போவதுடன் சம்மரி குட்டுக்கும் வழி ஏற்படுகிறது.

16. ஜமீன் ஊத்தமலை பாரஸ்ட்டில் யாதவர்களின் ஆடு 1-க்கு அரையணுவும், பசுமாடு 1-க்கு ஒரு அணுவும், எருமை 1-க்கு 3 அணு வீதமும் வசூல் செய்து இதர வகுப்பினருக்கு ஆடு 1-க்கு 1 அணு 6 பையும், பசுமாடு 1-க்கு 3 அணுவும், எருமை 1-க்கு 6 அணு வீதமாகவும் பாரபக்டமாக வசூல் செய்து வருகிறார்கள்.

கால் நடைகளுக்குப் புல் மேச்சலும், உரத்துக்கு வேண்டிய குழைகளும், விவசாய கருவி களுக்கு வேண்டிய மரச்சாமான்களும் வீட்டு உபயோகத்து விரும் இலவசமாக கிடைக்க வேண்டும்.

17. ஜமீன்தார்கள் சொந்தத்திற்கு கால் புடவுகளிலும் மானாவாரிக் குளங்களிலும் ஏராளமான நன்செய் புன்செய் நிலங்களை பெரிய பண்ணை என்ற பெயர் வைத்துக் கொண்டு தன் அனுபோகத்தில் வைத்துக் கொள்வதினால் ஜமீன் குடிகள் அநேகருக்குப் பயிரிடுவதற்கு நிலங்களில்லாமல் ஷே பெரிய பண்ணை நிலங்களில் தீர்வை ரேட்டுக்குக் அதிக கூடுதலாக குத்தகை கொடுத்துப் பயிரிட வேண்டியதிருக்கிறது.

நிலமில்லாத குடிகளுக்கு பட்டா பாத்யதைக்கு ஷே நிலங்களை விட்டுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

18. வாட்டர் ரேட் தீர்வையைப்பட்டாவில் தாக்கல் செய்யாமல் தன் தீர்வையை மட்டும் பட்டாவில் தாக்கல் செய்து முச்சலிக்கா கைமாறி விட்டுப் பின்னால் குடியானவனுக்குச் சரியான நோட்டீஸ் கொடுக்காமலே வரி யேட்டில் தாக்கல் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் வசூல் செய்வதினால் குடியானவனுக்கு ஏற்படுத்திய தீர்வை சரியானதென்று ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவோ அல்லது ஜாஸ்தி என்று ஆசேஷனை செய்யவோ சந்தர்ப்பமில்லாமல் போய் விடுகிறது.

அதனால் 1920-ம் வருஷத்துக்கு முன்னிருந்த வழக்கம் போல் வாட்டர் ரேட் தீர்வையைப்பட்டாவில் தாக்கல் செய்து தான் பட்டாக்கொடுத்து முச்சலிக்கா கைமாறும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

19. ஒரு பட்டாவில் பாக்கியிருக்கிற தொகை 10 ரூபாயானால் 200 ரூபாய் பெறுமான நிலத்தை ரெவினயூ ஏலம் செய்து விடுகிறார்கள்.

அவ்வித ஏற்பாட்டை மாற்றி பாக்கிக்குத் தகுந்த மதிப்புள்ள சொத்தை ஏலம் போடும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும்.

20. தீர்வைப்பாக்கி ஒரு ரூபாயிருந்தாலும் ஜப்தி சிலவு 7 ரூபாய் சார்ச் செய்கிறார்கள். 100 ரூபாய் பாக்கியிருந்தாலும் இப்படி ஜப்தி சிலவு 7 ரூபாய்தான் சார்ஜ் செய்யப்படுகிறது.

இவ்வித ஏற்பாட்டை மாற்றி பாக்கி தொகைக்கு தகுந்தபடி ஜப்தி சிலவை விதித்து நிர்ணயிக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

21. தீவு ஏற்பட்ட காலத்தில் அயனில் ஏற்பட்ட திட்டத்தை அனுசரித்து ஜமீனிலும் லஜா அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

22. ஜமீன் குடிகளுக்குப் பயிரிடும் குடி என்று சட்ட மூலமாய் ஏற்படுத்தியிருப்பதை மாற்றி அயனுக்கொப்பந்தம் நிலச்சுவான் என்று பட்டாக்கொடுக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

23. செஸ் செலுத்தும்படி சட்டம் ஏற்பட்ட கால முதல் நாங்கள் செஸ் செலுத்திவந்தும் அதன் பலனை அடையாமலிருப்பதால் விவசாயப்பொருள்களை வியாபார ஸ்தலங்களுக்கு விற்பனைக்கு அனுப்புகின்ற ரோடுகளை ஜமீன்தார் மூலமாக ஏற்படுத்தி தரும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும்.

மு. சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை,

கடங்கநேரி ஜமீன் பட்டாதார், நெட்டூர் ஐக்கியசங்கம்.

பஞ்சாயத்து கோர்ட்டு பிரவீடெண்டு.

ENCLOSURES :

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Tabular statement of rent per acre in Uthumalai estate, Tenkasi taluk, Tinnevely district.

Village.	Patta No.	Survey or adangal or other number.	Description of land.	Rent in cash per acre.		Cess other than land cess per acre.		Total money rent and cess.		Commutation price for rent.		Rent in kind.		Ryotwari assessment of similar neighbouring land.	Remarks.					
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.			A.	P.	K.	M.	P.	O.	Madras measure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			(6)			(7)			(8)		(9)		(10)	(11)		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
avata Kunchi.	300	1ல் 14ல் 37ம் செய.	Wet, Single, Tank, Rainfed.	13	0	0													6 8 0	Corresponding ayan village Nettur.
		1ல் 10ல் 18ம் செய.	Do.	13	0	0													7 0 0	
		1ல் 47ம் செய.	Do.	13	0	0													do	
Venkatesvarapuram.	6	1ல் 7ல் 14ம் செய.	Do.	9	4	0													7 0 0	Do. Ayan Ukaraikottai.
Kadanganur.	50		Dry	Water-rates.			10	0	0											
Arunachalapuram.	66	1ல் 173.	Wet	17	0	0													6 8 0	Raised from Rs. 3-14-0 in fasli 1330 to Rs. 10-0-0 in fasli 1342. Nettur ayan.i
Kasikuvai than.	355	1ல் 53.	Do.	19	0	0													7 0 0	
		2ல் 73.	Do.	21	0	0														
ஆண்டிசூளம் மருதப்பபுரம்.	70	3ல் 2.	நஞ்சை	10	0	0	0	8	6	10	8	6							6 4 0	
		ஷெ 6ல் 19.	ஷெ	11	8	0	0	9	11	12	1	11							6 4 0	
		73 1ல் 1.	நஞ்சை மேல் போகம்.	2	8	0	0	2	2	2	10	2							0 6 0	
		ஷெ 3	தோட்டம்	3	8	0	0	3	0	3	11	0							0 6 0	
		ஷெ 33	பளைய கிணர்	1	7	0	0	1	2	1	8	2							0 6 0	
		ஷெ 5ல் 15.	புஞ்சை	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	5	4							0 6 0	

Uthumalai Estate]

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART III

295

(2)

கார் பிசானம் ரெக்கத் தீர்வை பட்டா.

திருநெல்வேலி ஹில்லா, தென்காசி தாலூகா, ஊத்துமலை எஸ்டேட்டு ஜமீன்தார்

ம-ா-ா-ஸ்ரீ, ம. சப்பையா தேவரவர்கள்.

A.	ரூ. அ. பை.
லாண்டு செஸ் ரூ. 1-க்கு	0 0 9 வீதம்
படிப்பு செஸ் ,,	0 0 1½ ,,

ஷே எஸ்டேட்டைச் சேர்ந்த காவலாகுரிச்சி கிராமம் 300 நெ. பட்டாதார் அய்யப்ப தேவர் அவர்களுக்கு 1346-ம் பசலிக்கு எழுதிக்கொடுத்த பட்டா.

1. இந்த பட்டாவில் 1-வது ஐட்டம் நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிற தீர்வை கார் சாகுபடிக்கு தண்ணீர் தீர்வை உள்பட பிசானத்திற்கு திருநெல்வேலி ரெவினியூ டிவிஷனலாபீஸ் 1912-ம் வருஷத்திய S. S. நெ. 157 டிக்கிரிப்படி வருஷாவாரி நீர் செலுத்தவேண்டிய கம்பவுண்டு தீர்வையாக இருக்கிறது.

2. இந்த பட்டாவிற்கண்ட ஷே நஞ்சைத் தீர்வையை எஸ்டேட்டு லாண்டு ஆக்டு 41-வது பிரிவில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிற சந்தர்ப்பங்களைத் தவிர வேரே காரணங்களையிட்டு ஜாஸ்தி கம்பி செய்யத்தக்கதில்லை.

3. ஷே நஞ்சைத் தீர்வையை வஜா செய்ய கேட்க பாத்தியமில்லை. ஆனால் பிசானத்தில் நீர்ப்பாய்ச்சலுக்கு தண்ணீரில்லாத காரணத்தால் நஞ்சை நிலங்களில் தீவு நேரிட்டாலும் அல்லது ஷே நிலங்கள் தருசு கிடந்தாலும் கவர்ன்மெண்டு இல காவில் ஊர்ஜிதமாயிருக்கிற ஈல்களை அனுசரித்து நிலத்துக்குடையவருடைய யுக்தத்தைப்பொருத்து தீவு தருசுகளுக்கு தீர்வை வஜா செய்து கொடுக்கப்படும். குடிசைகளுடைய சொஸ்தி அல்லது அஜாக்கிதையினால் தீவு தருசு நேரிட்டால் வஜா செய்யப்படமாட்டாது.

4. உம்முடைய பட்டாவிற்கண்ட நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை தோட்டக்கால் பழைய கிணற்றிரவை புதுக்கிணற்றிரவை மாணமாரி புஞ்சை இவைகளுக்கு இதனடியில் தபசில் குறித்த ரேட்டுப்படி கூடுகிற ரெக்கத் தீர்வையை செலுத்தவேண்டியது.

5. உம்முடைய பட்டாவிற்கண்ட நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை தோட்டக்கால் அல்லது புஞ்சை நிலங்களில் நஞ்சை அல்லது புஞ்சை தினுசு சாகுபடிக்கு நிலத்துக்குடையவருடைய அனுமதியில்லாமல் எஸ்டேட்டுத் தண்ணீரை நீர் உபயோகப்படுத்தக்கூடாது. அப்படி உபயோகப்படுத்தினால் சர்க்கார் கிராமங்களில் நடந்தேறிவாகிற ரூல்களின்படி புஞ்சை தினுசு சாகுபடிக்கு தண்ணீர் தீர்வையும், நஞ்சை சாகுபடிக்கு கிராமத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற உயர்ந்த நஞ்சைத் தீர்வையும் உமக்கு விதிக்கப்படும்.

6. உம்முடைய அனுபோகத்திலிருக்கிற பல தினுசு மரங்களும் இதனடியிற் தபசில் குறித்த ரேட்டுப்படி கூடுகிற ரெக்கத்தீர்வையை செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

7. உம்முடைய அனுபோகத்திலிருக்கிற எல்லாவிதமன நிலங்களுக்கும் மரங்களுக்கும் ஏற்படுகிற மொத்தத் தீர்வையின்பேரில் மார்ஜனிற்கண்ட (A) குறிப்பின்படி லாண்டு செஸ், படிப்பு செஸ்களையும் நீர் செலுத்தவேண்டியது.

8. மேற்கண்டபடி கூடுகிற மொத்தத் தீர்வையும் செஸ்களையும் மார்ஜனில் (B) குறிப்பில் கண்ட கிஸ்து வாயிதாப் பிரகாரம் செலுத்தி ரசீது பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

9. உம்முடைய நிலங்கள் மரங்களின்பேரில் மேற்கண்டபடி கூடுகிற தீர்வையும் செஸ்களையும் பூராவையுமாவது அல்லது எந்தப் பாகத்தையாவது நீர் செலுத்தத் தவறினால் அவைகளைத் தவறின வாயிதா தேதிக்குப் பின் தேதி முதல் ரூ. 100-க்கு வருஷம் 1-க்கு வட்டி ரூ. 6-0-0 சதிகமும் மற்றும் ஜப்தி வகையறு செலவுணும் 1934-ம் வருஷத்திய மதராஸ் 8-வது ஆக்டினால் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற 1908-ம் வருஷத்திய மதராஸ் 1-வது ஆக்டின்படி உட்கட்டம் வசூல் செய்யப்படும்.

10. இந்தப் பட்டாவை நீர் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு முச்சலிக்கா கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

B.	கிஸ்து வாயிதா	ரூ. 100-க்கு	வீதம்
டிசம்பர்மீ	25வ	,,	12½%
ஜனவரிமீ	25வ	,,	12½%
பிப்ரவரிமீ	25வ	,,	18½%
மார்ச்மீ	25வ	,,	18½%
ஏப்ரல்மீ	25வ	,,	12½%
மேமீ	25வ	,,	12½%
ஜூன்மீ	25வ	,,	12½%

ந. 116. ஆண்டிகுளம் மருதப்பபுரம்.
 70; 72. பட்டாதார் மு. சுப்பையாத தேவர்.
 1912-ம் வருஷத்திய எஸ். எஸ். ந. 138.
 தபசில்.

- நிலத்தின் விபரம் :
1. நஞ்சை.
 2. நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை.
 3. தோட்டக்கால்.
 4. பழைய கிணற்றிரவை புரவு புஞ்சை.
 5. புது கிணற்றிரவை புஞ்சை.
 6. மானூமாரி புஞ்சை.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	ஆயக்கட்டு விஸ்தீரணம். தரம்.			தீர்வைத் தாரணை.		தீர்வைத் தொகை.			(10)	மரங்களின் விபரம்.		9-13 வது கலங்களின் படி மொத்தம் தீர்வை.		(15)		
					கோ. ம. ப. ஆ.			ரூ.	அ.	பை.	ரூ.	அ.		பை.	திணுக.	மரங்களின் எண்ணம்-மரமரப்பட்டங்களிள்	ரூ. அ. பை.		ரூ. அ. பை.	ரூ. அ. பை.
					(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)								
நஞ்சை அகப்பது	2	2 .. 1 5 0 ..	10	0	0	0	15	0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	4 .. 1 7 2 ..	..	..	..	..	15	3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	5 .. 2 4 0 ..	..	..	..	..	4	0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	6 .. 3 7 4 ..	..	..	..	..	15	6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	18 .. 4 7 4 ..	..	..	..	..	7	6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	3	1 .. 3 2 0 ..	15	0	0	..	2	0	3-ல் 4 ந.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	2 .. 5 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	3	12	0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
.. 4 6 0 ..	..	..	..	..	9	0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	5 .. 3 5 2 ..	..	..	..	..	11	11	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	6 .. 1 3 4 ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
.. 1 4 0 ..	..	..	..	..	2	0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
.. 1 4 4 ..	..	..	..	..	2	9	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
.. 1 7 4 ..	..	..	..	..	7	3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
.. 1 7 0 ..	..	..	..	..	6	6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	6	14 to ..	..	..	..	..	6	6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	19 .. 3 1 4 ..	17	0	0	..	2	4	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	24 .. 1 7 0 ..	..	..	..	..	11	6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	25 .. 2 5 0 ..	..	..	..	..	3	9	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	26 .. 1 3 0 ..	..	..	..	..	2	8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	27 .. 1 4 0 ..	..	..	..	..	4	5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	28 .. 1 4 0 ..	..	..	..	..	4	5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
..	29 .. 1 6 0 ..	..	..	..	..	7	10	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE

Urduwala Estate

..	..	..	6வ் 29 பின்	0 1 6 0	..	17	0	0	1	7	9	..	பஞ்சை மானுமாரி 1ல் 9 ந.	..	0	0	3	5
..	..	..	30 ..	0 0 6 4	..	..	..	..	0	11	0	..	1 ல்-12 13	..	0	0	0	4
..	..	..	31 ..	0 1 7 4	..	..	..	..	1	10	4	..	3ல் 4	..	0	1	4	0
..	..	..	32 ..	0 2 1 4	..	..	..	..	1	13	9	..	7	..	0	0	2	0
..	..	..	33 ..	0 1 2 4	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	..	5-803	..	0	0	3	6
..	..	..	34 ..	0 0 2 0	..	..	..	..	0	3	5	..	13-14	..	0	0	6	7
..	..	..	7 51 ..	0 4 3 0	..	..	..	..	3	11	6	..	ஆக மொத்தம்	..	0	3	4	6
..	..	..	52 ..	0 3 4 0	..	..	..	..	2	15	7	..	ஒலை 14-க்கு 2½ வீதம் ரூ. 0-2-11.	..	9-3-0/	1-9-2		
..	..	..	56-57 ..	0 1 0 0	..	..	..	..	0	13	7	..	தொட்டக்கால் 3-ம் நெம்பரில் ஒலை 1-க்கு 2½ வீதம் ரூ. 0-0-3.	..	0-0-3.			
..	..	..	ஆக மொத்தம்	0 10 6 4	..	..	..	..	52	7	7	..		..	
..	..	..	தொட்டம் 16 நெ.	0 1 1 2	5	0	0	..	0	4	8	..		..	
..	..	..	17-18	0 1 0 4	..	..	..	..	0	4	3	..		..	
..	..	..	ஆக மொத்தம்	0 2 1 6	..	..	..	..	0	8	11	..		..	
..	..	..	கிணர் 33 நெ.	0 1 0 3	..	..	..	..	0	14	0	..		..	
..	..	..	நஞ்சை அபதபஞ்சை.	0 8 3 0	2	1	4	..	0	14	0	..		..	
..	..	..	புதுக்கிணர் 2-ல் 9 ந.	0 0 1 2	..	..	..	..	0	8	4	..		..	
..	..	..	3-ல் 2 ந.	0 1 0 2	..	..	..	..	0	8	4	..		..	
..	..	..	ஆக மொத்தம்	0 1 1 4	9	3	0	..	0	8	4	..		..	

வி. ஸ்ரீனிவாசாச்சாரி,
மாணேஜர்.

ஊத்துமலை, 1937-ம் வருஷ ஏப்ரல் மீ 20உ.

டி. மாணிக்கவாசகம் பிள்ளை,
கர்ணம்.

ம. சுப்பையாத் தேவர்,
ஜமீன்தார்.

எஸ். கோடிலிங்கம்.

Thunniyal
Estate]

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART III

தென்காசி தாலூகா.

10-ம் நம்பர் காங்கிருவால் தாகா கிராமம்

யட்டா நெ. 358 ஏ. சுப்பிரமணிய பிள்ளை 1, காந்திமதினாத பிள்ளை 2, மருதநாயகம் பிள்ளை 3.

1912-ம் வருஷத்திய S.S. ந. 156.

தப்சில்.

நிலத்தின் விபரம்.					மரங்களின் விபரம்.																				
1 நஞ்சை.	2 நஞ்சை மேல் புஞ்சை.	3 தோட்டக்கால்.	4 பழையகிணற்றிரவை புஞ்சை.	5 புது கிணற்றிரவை புஞ்சை.	6 மாணாமாரி புஞ்சை.	ஆயக்கட்டு விஸ்தீர்ணம்.			தீர்வைத் தாரணை.			தீர்வைத் தொகை.			9-13-வது கலங்களின் மொத்தம் தீர்வை.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) தரம்.			(8) ரூ. அ. ப.			(9) ரூ. அ. ப.			(10) ரூ. அ. ப.			(11) ரூ. அ. ப.							
புரவு.	பாசனத்தின் பெயர்.	கட்டளை அல்லது கண் ணர்.	நம்பர் அல்லது செய்.	கோ.	ம.	ப.	அ.	ரூ.	அ.	ப.	ரூ.	அ.	ப.	தினாக.	மரங்களின் எண்ணம்.	மரங்களின் மரம்.	தீர்வைத் தாரணை.	தீர்வைத் தொகை.	ரூ.	அ.	ப.	ரூ.	அ.	ப.	
நஞ்சை அகப்பத்து	1-ல் 5	173	0	1	4	7	..	19	0	0	1	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2-ல் 7	27	0	0	2	0	..	21	0	0	0	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				28	0	4	6	0	..	..	..	..	4	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					0	6	4	7					6	12	7								6	12	7
நஞ்சை	2-ல் 8	2												34	0	0	2½	0	7	1	0	7	1
																							7	3	8
																							0	5	5
																							0	0	9
																							7	9	10

வி. ஸ்ரீனிவாசாச்சாரி,
 மாணேஜர்.
 எஸ். விஸ்வநாதன்,
 கிளர்க்.
 ஊத்துமலை, 1937-ம்(ஆ) ஏப்ரல் 11உ.

மீனாட்சிசுந்திரம் உய்யர்,
 கரிணம்.
 ம. சுப்பையத்தேவர்,
 ஜமீன்தாரர்.

பட்டாதார்.

பட்டா பெற்றுக்
கொண்டு முச்சலிக்கை
கொடுக்க ஆகேஷிக்கி
றபடியால் பட்டாநகலை
அவருக்கு நேரில்
கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. பட்
பாதார் நகலைப் பெற்
றுக்கொண்டார்.

நஞ்சை அகயித்து 0 0 1 17
0 0 0 19

ஆக மொத்தம் 5 4 6

பழைய கிணர் 7
புதுக்கிணர் 8 4
நஞ்சை மானூமாரி 8 1

கிராம ஹெட்மென் }
கையெழுத்து.

கிராம கர்ணன் }
கையெழுத்து.

கிராம ரயத்துக்கள் }
கையெழுத்து.

அருஞ்சலபுரம் கிராமம்.
66 மா. வெள்ளைப்பாண்டித் தேவர்.
1912-ம் வருஷத்திய S. S. ந. 159

2	4	0	25	0	0	3	2	0	..	..	..	..	..
3	0	6	..	..	..	3	13	11	..	..	..	..	..
ஆக மொத்தம்		5	4	6		6		15	11	..	..	..	6
		2	2	2	2	8	0	2	4	0	..	..	2
		2	3	2	13	12	2	1	9	3	..	..	1
		2	0	0	13	12	2	1	5	0	..	..	1
		ஆக மொத்தம்		12	2	2		0	3	4	..	..	0
				4	0	0	10	0	3	4	..	..	0
				19	0	0	2 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	0
		ஆக மொத்தம்		2	9	7		..	..	..	..	..	0
		லாண்டு செஸ்		0	9	3		..	..	..	..	..	0
		படிப்பு செஸ்		0	1	4		..	..	..	..	..	0
		ஆக மொத்தம்		13	4	2							

வி. சீனிவாசாச்சாரி,
மானேஜர்,
24—3—36.

எம். தவசிக்கண்ணுத் தேவர்,
ஹெட்மென்.

ம. சுப்பையா தேவர்,
ஜமிந்தார்,
24—3—36.

தப்திசு

1. நிலத்தின் விபரம். 2. நஞ்சை 3. நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை 4. நோட்டக்கால் 5. பழைய கிணத்திரவை புஞ்சை 6. புது கிணத்திரவை புஞ்சை 7. மானுமாரி புஞ்சை	புரவு. (2)	பாசானத்தின் பெயர். (3)	கட்டளை அல்லது கண் ணர். (4)	நம்பர் அல்லது செங். (5)	ஆயகட்டு விஸ்தீர்ணம். (6)	தரம். (7)	தீர்வை தாரணை. (8)	தீர்வை தொகை. (9)	மரங்களின் விபரம்.				9, 14-வது கலங்களின் படி மொத்தம் தீர்வை. (15)	ஊரு. (16)	
									மரங்களின் எண்ணம்.	காய்ப்பு மரம். (11)	இள மரம். (12)	தீர்வை தாரணை. (13)			தீர்வை தொகை. (14)
கடங்களேரி கிராமம்.															
சு. கி. முமலிங்கம் பிள்ளை.															
பாகாயத்து கிணர்	10	கோ.ம.ப.அ. 0 10 0 0	..	ரு. அ. பை. 2 6 0	ரு.அ.பை. 9 8 0	..	..	..	..	ரு. அ. பை. ..	ரு. அ. பை. ..	..
			நஞ்சை பட்டி		4 0 0 0	..	2 6 0	9 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
புதுகிணர்	1 12	0 1 3 0	..	13 12 2	0 14 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
புஞ்சை மானுமாரி	12 2-23	0 3 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	24	0 1 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	26	0 0 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			ஆக மொத்தம்		0 5 4 0	..	டி	3 9 9	..	..	..	..	..	14 0 2	..
								14 0 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2-ம் நம்பர் C கணக்குப்படி ஓலை பனை பெருவடலி		569-க்கு 95-க்கு		7 6 7 0 9 10		..	..	..	..	பனைத்தீர்வை.	8 0 5	..
					ஆக மொத்தம்		8 0 5		..	..	..	..	ஆகமொத்தம்.	22 0 7	..
.....	ரோட் செஸ்.	0 12 11	..
.....	ரெயில் செஸ்.	0 3 9	..
.....	படிப்பு செஸ்.	0 0 11	..
									ஆக மொத்தம்.	23 1 3	..

வி. சீனிவாசாச்சாரி,
மரணேஜர்.

(Illegible),
கர்ணம்.
ம. சுப்பையாதேவர்,
காரி

கடங்குனரி இராமம்.

ச. கி. ராமலிங்கம் பிள்ளை.

பாகாயத்துக்கி	10	0 10 0 0	2 6 0	9 8 0	9 8 0
புதுக்கிணத்தி	1	0 1 3 0	13 12 2		0 14 5
புஞ்சை மானுமாரி	1	22-23	0 3 1 0		
.....		24	0 1 4 0		
.....		26	0 0 7 0		
	ஆக மொத்தம்.	0 5 4 0			3 9 9
.....					
.....					
.....					
				நிலத்தின் தீர்வை	14 0 2
				2-ம் நம்பர் C கணக்குப்படி ஒலை பனை 569	7 6 7
				பெருவடலி 95	0 9 10
				ஆகப் பனைத் தீர்வை ..	8 0 5
.....				ஆகமொத்தம் தீர்வு.	22 0 7
.....				ரோட் செஸ்.	0 11 0
.....				ரயில் செஸ்.	0 2 9
				ஆகப் பேரீஜ்.	22 14 4
.....				6-ம் நம்பர் கணக்குப்படி தண்ணீர் தீர்வை.	6 13 10
					29 12 2

எம். சூர். சங்கரநாராயணய்யர்,
மானேஜர்.

(Illegible),
கர்ணம்.

ம. சுப்பையா தேவர்,
ஜமீன் தார்,

நிலத்தின் விபரம்.				மரங்களின் விபரம்.																				
1. நஞ்சை.				9-13-வது கலங்களின் படி மொத்தம் தீர்வை.																				
2. நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை.				மரங்களின் எண்ணம் காரியப் பரம்.																				
3. தோட்டக்கால்.				தீர்வைத் தாரணை.																				
4. பழைய கிணற்றிரவை புஞ்சை.				தீர்வைத் தொகை.																				
5. புதுகிணற்றிரவை புஞ்சை.				9-13-வது கலங்களின் படி மொத்தம் தீர்வை.																				
6. மாணுமாரி புஞ்சை.				9-13-வது கலங்களின் படி மொத்தம் தீர்வை.																				
(1)	(2) புரவ்.	(3) பாசானத்தின் பெயர்.	(4) கட்டளை அல்லது சுண்ணாள்.	(5) நம்பர் அல்லது செய்.	ஆயக்கட்டு விஸ்தீர்ணம்.				(7) தரம்.	தப்சில் தீர்வைத் தாரணை.			தீர்வைத் தொகை.			மரங்களின் விபரம்.				(15) சூ.				
					கோ.	ம.	ப.	சூ.		ரூ.	அ.	ப.	ரூ.	அ.	ப.	தினுசு.	மரங்களின் எண்ணம் காரியப் பரம்.	தீர்வைத் தாரணை.	தீர்வைத் தொகை.	ரூ. அ. ப.	ரூ. அ. ப.	ரூ. அ. ப.		
மேடி அகப்பத்து	2	11	0	0	5	9		10	0	0	0	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	0	3	2	2		0	0	0	1	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16	0	2	6	0		0	0	0	1	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	11	0	2	1	2		17	0	0	1	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	0	0	7	2		0	0	0	0	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	8	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	0	3	1	0		0	0	0	2	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	0	2	0	0		0	0	0	1	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 பி	0	2	6	4		0	0	0	2	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	52	0	2	0	0		17	0	0	1	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	53	0	3	3	0		0	0	0	2	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55	0	4	0	0		0	0	0	3	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	56	0	2	1	0		0	0	0	1	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	58	0	1	3	0		0	0	0	1	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59	0	1	7	0		0	0	0	1	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	72	0	3	1	0		0	0	0	2	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	73	0	1	4	4		0	0	0	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	53	0	1	7	0		0	0	0	1	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	54	0	0	4	0		0	0	0	0	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					ஆக மொத்தம்	2	0	5	0		0	0	0	32	2	8	..	..	..	..				32 2 8
நஞ்சை	1ல்	1	0	9	3	0		3	12	0	1	12	2	..	..	..	..				..	..
	மேடி	0	0	9	3	0		0	0	0	1	12	2	..	..	..	..				..	..
					ஆகமொத்தம்	0	18	6	0		0	0	0	3	8	4	..	..	..	..				3 8 4

Statement by Mr. Dhanapal Chettiyar, Shrotriyamdar, Arambakkam.

சென்னை எஸ்டேட்டு லாண்டு ஆக்ட்டு கமிட்டியார், சட்ட நிருபண சபையரால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பார்லிமென்டரி கமிட்டி உத்திரவுபடி, தயார்செய்த ஸ்டேட்டுமெண்டு.

(1) எஸ்டேட்டின் பெயர்.	(2) ஜமீன்தார் பெயரும் குடியிருப்பு விவசாயமும்.	(3) ஆயக்கட்டு விஸ்தீர்ணம்.	(4) விஸ்தீர்ணம்.	(5) தீர்வை.	(6) ரேட்டு.	(7) அயன் பேரிஜு.	(8) செஸ்.	(9) எரிகளின் சங்கியை.	(10) 1908-ம் ஆண்டு தீர்வு ருந்து அனாதி நிலங்களை சாசுபடிக்கு விடப்பட்ட விஸ்தீர்ணம்.	(11) ரெவினியூ கணக்குகள் விவரம்.	(12) டிமாண்ட்.	(13) வசூல்.	(14) பட்டாதார் குத்தகைக்கு விடப்பட்ட விவரம்.	(15) எஸ்டேட்டில் அடங்கிய இனம் நிலங்களின் விவரங்கள்.	(16) பாரஸ்ட்டு.	(17) கம்பத்தம் புதிதா பழமைபா.	(18) கிருமம் சரவே செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தால் கவர்ன்மென்டார் ரால் அல்லது ஜமீன்தாரால்.	(19) ஷேரு.	
செங்கல்பட்டு தாலுகா 196 நெ. ஜமீன் ஆரம்பாக்கம்.	சு. மா. தனபாலு செட்டியார் 220 நெ. சுரோத்திரியம், மங்கலம் திருக்கழுக்குன்றம் போஸ்ட்டு.	1,037-27.	614-20.	3,328-11-0.	1-0-0	3,328-11-0.	182-5-0.	எரிகள் 7 இல்லை.	அடங்கல் 3,568-10-4 சிட்டா வசூல்களைக் குக்கள்.	3,568-10-4	இல்லை.	1. கணக்கு இல்லை.	2. நோட்டம் இனம்.	3. தூக்கிரி இனம்.	4. விற்கட்டு வினாயகர் மானியம்.	5. தண்ணீர் பந்தல் இனம்.	6. லக்ஷிமி நாராயண பெருமாள் மானியம்.	7. தச்சன், கருமான் மானியம்.	8. காணி மானியம்.
		சு. அ. ப.	சு. அ. ப.	சு. அ. ப.	சு. அ. ப.	சு. அ. ப.	சு. அ. ப.	முதல் 14-0-0 வரையில் (அயிடம் 25).	இதுகளில் அடைமானம் கிடையாது.				இல்லை.	புதிசு. 140-62 நன்செய் ரொவினியூ ஏல முலியமாய் எடுத்தது.	கவர்ன்மென்டார் சரவே செய்யப்பட்டது. கவர்ன்மென்டார் சரவே செய்யப்பட்டது யாதாஸ்தத்து கட்டாது பார்லிமென்டார் சரவே செய்யப்பட்டது.				

ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE

[Arambakkam Shrotriyam]

சு. மா. தனபாலு செட்டியார், ஜமீன்தார்.

Memorandum by Matha Sri Kamalathammal, guardian of the Zamindar of Palavaraikadu.

Mathusri Kamalathammal Aiyar, guardian of minor Zamindar of Palaverikadu, Mudukkur post, Pattukottah taluk, Tanjore district, submits as follows:—

1. My son Muthuvairava Akasam Servaikarar is the proprietor of the following villages:—

(a) Palaverikadu, (b) Maravakkadu Vadapathy, (c) Maravakkadu Thenpathy and (d) Vavajikottai.

2. Origin of title of these villages is, as follows:—

In 1850, there was a partition between the then Zamindar of Athivetti and his brother—a predecessor of my minor son. This partition is evidenced by an unregistered partition deed and a true copy of the same is herewith enclosed for perusal. By virtue of that partition, the above villages were allotted to my son's predecessor in title. Ever since the above villages have been in the enjoyment of the predecessors-in-title of my son. But with regard to Maravakkadu Thenpathy, there was a dispute some years ago. In O.S. No. 73 of 1922 on the file of the Sub-Court of Tanjore, it was decided that Maravakkadu Thenpathy belonged to and was in the possession of Athivetti zamindar and that Maravakkadu Vadapathy belonged to and was in the possession of my husband (minor's father). A correct copy of the judgment in the said suits is herewith enclosed for perusal. Subsequently I purchased for my son the said village of Maravakkadu Thenpathy on 7th April 1932 from one Ramaswami Chettiar of Pudukkottai, who became as owner at the time. A private copy of the registered sale deed is herewith enclosed for perusal.

Thus my son has become the proprietor of all the above villages after the death of my husband.

3-A. *Palaverikadu*.—This village was recently surveyed by the Government and a Record of Right has been made.

	Extent. ACS.
As per survey—	
Total wet	120.12
Manavari	250.65
Dry	598.77
Poramboke	123.61
Total ..	1,093.15
Of the above total—	
My son owns—	
(a) as pannai (iruvaram) land—	
Wet	14.74
Dry	84.51
Manavari	10.61
Total, pannai land ..	109.86
(b) Melvaram rights—	
Wet	105.35
Dry	440.62
Manavari	223.18
Total, melvaram ..	769.16
(c) Waste land, dry	64.75
(d) Zamin poramboke tand pond, burial ground	115.80
(e) Sinar, Public Works Department poramboke channel	17.67
* (f) Manyam Sri Athiappaswami, manavari	5.79
* (g) Manyam Sri Vinayakar, manavari	2.94
* (h) Manyam Sri Aranyavalli, manavari	7.18

Rent tenure.—The melvaram is payable in kind according to the customary amani tenure in the village, but in 1914 the ryots and my husband have entered into registered engagements (muchilkas by ryots) by which the ryots have to pay cash rent for 29 faslis from fasli 1323 up to fasli 1352 and at the end of the term, the ryots have to pay rent according to the amani tenure.

Cash-rent rates as per muchilikas are as follows:—

Rs. 40 per veli of irrigated wet a year.

Rs. 20 per veli of manavari wet.

Rs. 40 per veli of well-irrigated garden crops in dry lands, such as, cholam, ragi, chillies, brinjals, plantains, etc.

* Granted as manyam for puja and neivedyam.

Rs. 25 per veli of rain, fed dry crops, such as, groundnut, pulse, dhol, gingelly, kambu, etc.

Rs. 37-8-0 for garden lands in which coconut, jack and other trees exist.

Rs. 15-0-0 for varagu crops on dry lands.

1/3 varam for tree, if out.

Besides the above rates of rent, the ryots have to pay to the melvaramdar—

	RS. A. P.
For kudivaram swathanthram	0 12 0
As mahamai for Palani Andavarswami	0 6 0
For talaiyari	0 4 0
	<hr/>
Sawthanthrams. Re.	1 6 0

Varam rates for the royti lands are as follows :—

Deducting 2½ marakkals for cooly, kalavadi, for every kalam of gross yield in wet and dry lands.—

(a) ½ of the remaining produce is payable as melvaram rent for irrigated wet, i.e., 6 marakkals for 1 kalam.

(b) 5½ marakkals melvaram for manavari and dry lands.

(c) 4½ marakkals melvaram for garden lands (well irrigated crops).

(d) 1/3 varam for coconut trees and other trees.

The total demand for Palaverikkadu as per cash rent for one fasli comes to Rs. 2,238-6-4.

3-B. *Maravakkadu Thenpathy and Vadapathi.*—

	ACS.
My son owns—Panni iruvaram—	
Wet	4.13
Dry	130.30
Manavarai	36.51
	<hr/>
(a) Pannai land total	170.94
	<hr/>
(b) Melvaram rights—	
Wet	4.95
Dry	13.18
Manavari	27.25
	<hr/>
Melvaram rights total	45.38
	<hr/>
(c) Waste, dry	8.09
(d) Zamin poramboke, eri, tank pond, burial ground ..	30.84
(e) Sirkar P.W.D. poramboke	6.03
	<hr/>
Grand total extent for the above two villages ..	261.28

N.B.—Melvaram rent is being collected in money at the rates mentioned for Palaverikkadu. These are temporary money rates. The permanent tenure is amany and the rates are the same as those mentioned for Palaverikkadu.

3-C. *Vavojikottai.*—

	ACS.
My son owns—	
Wet	53.83
Dry	296.92
Manavari	21.74
	<hr/>
	372.49
	<hr/>
Poramboke	74.89
	<hr/>
Total	447.38

Of this extent my son owns only the kudikkani right in 64.74 acres—

	ACS.
Wet	7.60
Dry	51.95
Mkanavari	5.19
	64.74

and owns pannai iruvaram wet 1.71

N.B.—The melvaram right of my son in this village is in the enjoyment of Sri T. K. Ramalingam Pillai of Thambikottai Maravakkadu as usufructuary mortgagee for several years past.

4. Demand for the above three villages

- (a) Of Palaverikkadu, Maravakkadu Thenpathy and Vadapathy comes to Rs. 3,513-12-9 per year including the incomes from Pannai lands.
- (b) Peshkash payable to Government for the above villages per year comes to Rs. 259-8-0.
- (c) Road cess comes to Rs. 317-4-0 a year.
- (d) Education cess comes to Rs. 35-4-0 a year.

Besides the above my son pays the *water-cess* for Pannai lands in the three villages and it comes to Rs. 569-5-0 year.

5. Irrigation Sources.—

(a) Palaverikkadu—There are three irrigation tanks in the village. I improved these tanks by spending Rs. 2,500 which I borrowed from the Government for the purpose in 1934.

These tanks were originally rain fed and they are fed for the last three years by the Mettur Canal Water.

(b) Maravakkadu Vadapathy—There is only one irrigation tank which was originally rain fed, but for the last three years it is fed by Mettur Canal Water.

(c) Maravakkadu Thenpathy—The wet lands are irrigated by the water of Parayan-kulam situate in Athivetti village. This tank also is fed for the last three years by the Mettur Canal water.

6. Waste lands.—In Palaverikkadu an extent of nearly 10 acres has been brought under pannai cultivation in fasli 1347.

7. There has been no assignment of tank bed lands.

8. All the 3 villages have been recently surveyed by the Government and record of rights prepared.

9. Pannai lands in the villages have been enjoyed as such, ever since the villages came into existence.

10. Demand, collection and balance accounts are maintained for the villages.

11. Pattadars do not sublet their patta lands.

12. I shall send a correct copy of the judgment of the District Judge of Tanjore West in O.P. Nos. 307 and 309 of 1929, in which it has been decided that Palaverrikadu village belongs to my son, if necessary.

I enclose also an original muchilika embodying the rates of rent and varam rates and other terms.

ENCLOSURE.

1913-ம்(௭) ஜனவரிமீ 11உ பட்டுக்கோட்டை தாலுகா, அத்திவெட்டி கீழ்க்காட்டில் இருக்கும் ஆகாசம் பழனியப்பன் சேர்வைகாரர் அவர்கள் குமாரர் மரவ ஜாதி சிவமதம் யிராச ஆகாம. பழனியப்பன் சேர்வைகாரர் அவர்களுக்கு ஷே தாலுகா பழவேரிக்காட்டில் இருக்கும் த. காசு தான் அம்பலகாரன் மகன் அம்பலகார ஜாதி சிவ மதம் குடியிராச சிதம்பரத்தம்பலகாரன் எழுதிக்கொடுத்த ரொக்க இஜரா முச்சிலிக்கா.

1. அத்தி வெட்டி ஜெமீன் முன்னோர்களால் தங்கள் முன்னோர்களுக்கு கிடைத்து தங்கள் முன்னோர்கள் அனுபவித்து வந்து தற்காலம் தங்கள் அனுபவத்திலிருந்து வருகிற பழவரிக்காடு கிராமத்தில் அடியில்கண்ட என்னுடைய ஹொல்டிங்கிலிருக்கிற நஞ்சை புஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு தாங்கள் மேல்வாரதாராகவும் நான் குடிக்காணிதாராகவுமிருக்கிறேன்.

2. அடியில்கண்ட விபரப்படி என் பேர்வழி நஞ்சை புஞ்சை தோப்பு வகையறு நிலங்களுக்கு தங்களுக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய மகமையுள்பட சகல மேல்வாரங்களுக்காகவும் காவல் சொரணுதாயம் ரோட்டுவரி முதலான டொக்கவரும்படிகளுக்காகவும் பசலி 1-க்கு ரூ. 10 அ. 4 பை. 3 வீதம் நாளது 1322-ம் பசலி முதல் 1352-ம் பசலி வரையில் பசலி 30-க்கு செலுத்துவதற்காக தாங்களும் நானும் ஏற்படுத்திக்கொண்ட நிபந்தனைகளாவன.

3. அடியில் கண்ட நிலங்களுக்கு பசலி 1-க்கு நான் செலுத்தவேண்டிய ரூ. 10—4—3ம்-நவம்பர், டிசம்பர், ஏப்ரல், மே, இந்த நாலு மாதங்களில் நிரவல் படிக்குள்ள கூடுதல் துகையை ஒவ்வொரு பசலியிலும் மேலேகண்ட மாதங்களில் அந்தந்த மாதம் 10வதுடன் தங்களிடத்திலாவது தங்களால் நியமிக்கப்படும் உத்தியோகஸ்தரிடத்திலாவது செலுத்தி ரசீது பெற்றுக்கொள்வேனாகவும்.

4. பாய்ச்சல் நஞ்சைக்கு பசலி 1-க்கு வேலி 1-க்கு ரூ. 40—0—0 வீதமும் மாணவாரி நஞ்சைக்கு பசலி 1-க்கு வேலி 1-க்கு ரூ. 20—0—0 வீதமும் புஞ்சையில் கிணத்தெறவையினால் சாகுபடியாகும் சோளம், கெழ்வரகு, மிளகாய், கத்தரி, மரவள்ளி, சக்கரவள்ளி, வாழை முதலிய பலன்கள் சாகுபடி செய்யும் நிலங்களுக்கு பசலி 1-க்கு வேலி 1-க்கு ரூ. 40—0—0 வீதமும் புஞ்சையில் மாணவாரியாய் சாகுபடியாகும் கம்பு, உளுந்து, துவரை, எள்ளு, கடலை முதலிய பலன்கள் சாகுபடியாகும் நிலங்களுக்கு பசலி 1-க்கு வேலி 1-க்கு ரூ. 25—0—0 வீதமும் புஞ்சையில் தென்னைமரம் பிலாடமம் மாமரம் முதலிய மரங்களிருக்கும் தோட்டக்கால் நிலங்களுக்கு பசலி 1-க்கு வேலி 1-க்கு ரூ. 37—8—0 வீதமும் புஞ்சையில் வரகு சாகுபடி செய்யும் நிலங்களுக்கு பசலி 1-க்கு வேலி 1-க்கு ரூ. 15—0—0 வீதமும் கூடுதலாகும் துகையை 3-வது பாராவில் கண்ட நிபந்தனைப்படி செலுத்துவைக்கிறேன் என்னுடைய ஹோல்டிங்கிலிருக்கிற மரங்களை தங்கள் உத்தரவன்னியில் வெட்டுகிறதில்லை. வெட்டக்கூடிய மரங்களை தங்கள் உத்தரவின் பேரில் வெட்டி கிராம வழக்கப்படி தங்களுக்கு மேல்வாய் 3-ல் 1 குடுத்துவருவேனாகவும்.

5. கிராமத்தில் வெகுகாலமாய் ஏற்பட்டு நடந்துவரும் மகமை சுவந்தரத்துக்காக ரொக்கமாய் கொடுக்கிறதாய் ஒப்புக்கொண்டது நஞ்சை புஞ்சை வகையறு வேலி 1-க்கு குடிசுறணம் சுவந்தரத்துக்கு அணு 12, மரவகாட்டிலிருக்கும் பழையாண்டவர் சவாமி கோவில் மகமை அணு 6, தலையாரி அணு 4, ஆக ரூ. 1—£—0 வீதம் என்னுடைய நிலங்களுக்கு கூடுதலாகும் துகையை 3-வது பாராவில் கண்ட நிபந்தனைப்படி செலுத்திவைப்பேனாகவும்.

6. அடியில் குறித்தபடி என்னுடைய ஹோல்டிங்கிலிருக்கிற நிலங்களில் உயர்ந்தரேட்டுள்ள நிலங்களில் தாழ்ந்தரேட்டு நிலங்களில் சாகுபடியாகும் பலன்களை சாகுபடி செய்தாலும் தாழ்ந்தரேட்டு நிலங்களில் உயர்ந்த ரேட்டு நிலங்களில் சாகுபடியாகும் பலன்களை சாகுபடி செய்தாலும் இப்போது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற தீர்வைப்படி செலுத்திவைப்பேனாகவும். தென்னைமுதலிய பலவிருசுக்கங்கள் வைத்தால் 4-வது பாராவில்கண்ட தோப்பு தீர்வையே செலுத்திவைப்பேனாகவும்.

7. இந்த முச்சலிக்காவில் கண்ட துகையை இதின் 3-வது பாராவில் கண்ட கெடுப்படி நான் செலுத்தத்தவரினால் தவரின காலமுதல் பாக்கியாகும் துகைக்கு மாதம் 1-க்கு ரூ. 100-க்கு அணு 8 வீதம் வட்டியுடனும் தாங்கள் வேண்டும்போது செலுத்திவைக்கிறேன்.

8. மேற்படி நிலங்களில் வெள்ளச்சேதம், வரன்சேதம், சாவி சொல்ப விளைவு முதலியவைகளினால் நஷ்டம் நேரிட்டாலும், என்னுடைய அஜாக்கிரதையினால் தரிசு போட்டுவிட்டாலும் அதற்காக தாங்கள் யாதொரு வஜ்வும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டியதில்லை.

9. மேற்படி கிராமத்திலுள்ள புறம்போக்கு தரிசு வகையறு நிலங்களில் நான் பிரவேசிக்கிறதில்லை. தாங்கள் உத்தரவுப்படி நான் சாகுபடி செய்தால் அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலங்களுக்கு மேற்கண்ட ரேட்டுப்படி நிலத்துக்குத்தக்க தீர்வை அல்லது கிராமவழக்கப்படி வாரம் செலுத்தி வைப்பேனாகவும்.

10. இந்த முச்சலிக்காவில் கண்ட நிபந்தனைகளின் படிக்குள்ள துகைகளை நான் செலுத்தத்தவரினால் 1908-ம் வருத்திய மதராஸ் 1-வது ஆக்ட் நிபந்தனைகளின் படிக்கு என்னிடம் வசூல் செய்து கொள்ளலாம்.

11. இந்த முச்சலிக்கா ஊர்ஜித்தத்திலிருக்கும் வரையில் எனக்கு பட்டா வேண்டியதில்லை யென்றும் பட்டா பெத்துக்கொண்டது போலவே ஆக்ட்டுப்படிக்கும் நான் நடந்து வரவும் இதன் மூலமாய் நான் கட்டுப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன்.

12. இந்த முச்சலிக்காவுக்கு துகை செலுத்தினால் தங்கள் முகருள்ள ரசீதைப் பெத்துக் கொண்டு செலுத்துகிறதே தவிர வேறு காரணங்களினால் துகை செலுத்துகிறதில்லை செலுத்தினதாக நான் சொன்னாலும் அதைத் தாங்கள் ஏத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியதில்லை.

13. அடியில் கண்ட நிலங்களை நான் பிறருக்கு ஒத்தி அல்லது கிரயம் செய்து கொடுத்தாலும் வாங்கினாலும் இந்த முச்சலிக்காவில்கண்ட நிபந்தனைப்படிக்குள்ள துகையை தங்களிடம் மனு மூலம் தெரியப்படுத்தி மாறுதல் செய்து கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

14. இதன் 5-வது பாராவில் கண்ட சுவந்தரங்களை அந்தந்த அசாமிகாரர்களிடம் வேலையை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு அந்தந்த பசலி ஆகேருக்குள் சேர்ப்பிவித்துப் போடவேண்டியது.

15. இந்த முச்சலிக்காவில் கண்ட துகைக்கி அடியில் கண்ட நிலங்களும் ஜவாப்தாரியாக யிருக்கிறது.

16. இந்த முச்சலிக்காவில் கண்ட துகைகளை 3-வது பாராவில் கண்ட கெடுப்படி ஒவ்வொரு பசலியிலும் செலுத்திவைக்கத் தவரினால் பிந்திய கெடு நிபந்தனையன்னியில் தங்களுக்கு இஷ்டமிருக்கும் பக்கத்தில் போஸ்டு மூலம் எனக்கு நோட்டீசு கொடுத்து இந்த முச்சலிக்காவை ரத்து செய்து போடலாம்.

17. இந்த முச்சலிக்கா கெடுமுடிந்த பிறகு அமானி சிஸ்டப்படி கண்டு முதலாகும் தானியங்களுக்கு கிராமவழக்கப்படி நஞ்சை புஞ்சை எல்லாவித பலன்களுக்கு உடவாரம் கலம் 1-க்கு 2வ-மரக்கால் வீதம் கூலி களவடி தள்ளி பாக்கிக்கு கலம் 1-க்கு சகம் சுவந்தரமுன்பட மேல்வாரம் பாய்ச்சல் நஞ்சைக்கு மரக்கால் 6-ம் மாணவாரி நஞ்சை புஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு மரக்கால் 5வ-ம் கிணத்தெறவையினால் சாகுபடியாகும் பலன்களுக்கு மரக்கால் 4வ-ம் காய் தானியங்களுக்கு மரக்கால் 4வ-ம் தென்னந்தோப்பு வகையறு பலவிருசுக்களுக்கு 3-ல் 1 மேல்வாரமும் செலுத்திவைப்பேனாகவும்.

18. இந்த முச்சலிக்காவில் கண்ட நிபந்தனைகளின்படி நானும் என் வாரிசுகளும் என்னால் எவ்வித பத்தியதையை அடைகிறவர்களும் கட்டுப்பட்டு நடக்க இதின் மூலமாய் சம்மதித்து என் மனோரா சியின் பேரில் இந்த முச்சலிக்கா எழுதிக்கொடுத்தேன்.

ENCLOSURE

சொத்து விபரம்.

தஞ்சாவூர் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட்டு, முத்துப்பேட்டை சப்-டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட்டு, பட்டிக்கோட்டை தாலுகா, அத்தி வெட்டி அஜமீனச சேர்ந்த பழவரிக்காடு கிராமத்தில்.

கொடியூல் நெ.	ஸ்தல விபரம்.	விஸ்தீரணம்.	
		வே. மா. குழி.	ரூ. அ. பை.
1	குஞ்சி வகையறு புஞ்சைக்கு தெற்கு, ராவுத்தன் வகையறு புஞ்சைக்கு மேற்கு, த. நாராயணன் புஞ்சைக்கு வடக்கு, ஜதுங்கைக்கு சிழக்கு, இதற்குள்பட்ட கரும் பன புஞ்சை வரகு தரம்	0 2 68	2 0 3
2	பெரியதம்பி வகையறு புஞ்சைக்கு மேற்கு, ராவுத்தன் வகையறு புஞ்சைக்கு தெற்கு, சிழக்கு வடக்கு இற்குள்பட்ட முனியன் புஞ்சை கம்பந் தரம்	0 1 58	1 15 9
3	கப்பன் பூசாரி நஞ்சைக்கு சிழக்கு, மாரிமுத்து நஞ்சைக்கு வடக்கு, கோபாலன் நஞ்சைக்கு மேற்கு, வாய்க்காலுக்கு தெற்கு, இதற்குள்பட்ட பாய்ச்சல் நஞ்சை	0 2 38	4 12 6
4	வாய்க்காலுக்கு தெற்கு, சாமி அழகப்பன் நஞ்சைக்கு மேற்கு, வ. பாலன் நஞ்சைக்கு வடக்கு, வெ. பாலன் நஞ்சைக்கு சிழக்கு, இதற்குள்பட்ட நாததங்கள் நஞ்சை பாய்ச்சல்	0 0 50	1 0 0
	ஆக நஞ்சை புஞ்சை கூடுதல்	0 7 14	9 12 6
	சுவந்திரம் .. .. .	..	0 7 9
	ஆக .. .. .	..	10 4 3

Memorandum by Sri M. Vasudeva Rao, Muttadar of Mahendramangalam, Jakkasamudram post, Salem district. dated 6th January 1938.

The rates of rent in my estate range from 6 annas to Rs. 3 per acre for dry lands and Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 an acre for wet lands. They do not seem to vary accordingly to the fertility of the soil but they seem to have been fixed arbitrarily and indiscriminately without reference to the nature of the soil or other natural facilities for cultivation. These rates have been in force since paimash settlement in the eighteenth century.

2. Customary cess collected by me is mainly the land cess levied under the Local Boards Act.

3. The number of tanks are four. All of them are fairly in good repair except one small tank the repair of which was taken up this year and will possibly be completed in 1938. They are no other sources of irrigation. Minor repairs are being done as their necessity arises. It is not possible to give the amount of money spent on repairs as the question does not give the number of years for which this information is required. Tank-beds have not been assigned for cultivation but they have been encroached upon by the adjacent pattadars. Hence it is not possible to give the exact extent.

4. 419.77 acres.

- 5. (i) Jamabandi chitta showing the demand for each year.
- (ii) Day book showing the daily collections.
- (iii) Demand, collection and balance account.
- (iv) Sivayijama register.
- (v) Sodi and assignment register.
- (vi) Patta registry file.

6. The particulars for each village are not available. The demand for last year was Rs. 3,680-3-11 excluding cesses and collection was Rs. 3,155-10-5 including the cesses.

7. The figures and information are not available. The pattadars sublet their lands to tenants at the rate of one-fourth of the gross produce from the land and half the assessment due on the land to the landholder. In rare cases fixed quantity of grain is also agreed upon regard being had to the fertility of the soil and the demand for lands for cultivation. For dry lands about 60 measures of grain and one rupee may be taken as lease for one acre and for wet lands 240 measures of paddy and Rs. 5 per acre.

8. There are no mokhasas, inams, etc., in my estate.

9. The forest abounds in trees fit for fuel and agricultural implements ordinarily required by the ryot. Leaves for wet lands are generally available. For the use of the forest produce mentioned above a ryot who owns a plough, i.e., a pair of ploughing cattle pays to the landholder one rupee per annum.

10. The extent of private lands is 70 acres and all of them are of old origin.

11. No survey has been made.

**Memorandum by Sri T. Ramachandra Rao, Zamindar of Elimbedu, dated
5th January 1938.**

Elimbedu zamin is a permanently settled estate. Although in olden days the varam system of tenure was in vogue, since 1912 all revenue is being collected on a purely cash basis. Under the varam tenure, in the Chingleput district half the gross produce of land is payable to the zamindar.

I annex a statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in my village. In it I have indicated whether the land is nanja or punja, the state of fertility (i.e., the taram or class of land) and the facilities for irrigation. The rainfed (manavari) lands are divided into two groups, viz., wet and dry.

My ancestors purchased the zamin village in 1879. In S.A. No. 209 of 1883 of the Madras High Court, the varam conditions were settled. Out of a gross produce of 120 marakkals of paddy, 10 marakkals were set apart for payment to the village karnam, talayari (tukkiri), vetti and kambukatti (irrigating labour). The balance of 110 marakkals were divided equally between the zamindar and the cultivating tenant.

This system of varam tenure obtained between the years 1883 and 1905. In 1905, all lands in the village with the exception of those under lake irrigation (i.e., manavari lands, both wet and dry) were brought under a cash system of tenure with the consent of the parties. A retired settlement officer of the department was then engaged to classify the lands for revenue purposes. The basis on which he proceeded was to determine revenue in terms of the producing capacity for paddy; but the tenants were given the liberty to utilize the land for any other crop so long as they paid the revenue fixed at this settlement.

With regard to lake irrigated lands, however, the system of payment in kind was continued. Four rates of grain lease were fixed, according to which the cultivating patta holders had to pay 39, 33, 27 or 12 marakkals of paddy per cawny. These contract rates were embodied in the lease-deeds which were prepared and registered. In the year 1912, this system was revised and all grain leases in respect of the patta holders were cancelled. In their place, a system of cash rent was introduced, and this prevails at the present moment.

2. The following levies are collected from ryots according to custom:—

Merai for temple purposes at $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee of land revenue.

Road fund and education cess at 1 anna per rupee of land revenue.

Vetti and kambukatti at $\frac{1}{4}$ anna per rupee of land revenue.

The first and last are utilized for the purpose for which they are respectively levied. As for the road fund and the education cess, the one anna collected represents the share of kudivaram out of the amount payable to Government. The melvaram share is paid by me as zamindar, so that I have to pay to Government at the rate of 2 annas per rupee of land revenue.

3. The following sources of irrigation in Elimbedu village may be mentioned:—

(1) Lake—covering an area of 183.69 acres.

(2) Thangal—covering an area of 2.12 acres

(3) Arani river channel.

(4) Kummangalam madu passing along the southern boundary of the village and useful for baling only.

(5) Thirteen wells owned by the zamindar.

The lake has been classed as a railway affecting tank and is being maintained in a sound condition. A watchman on an annual payment of Rs. 150 is engaged to look after the bund and to report to the zamindar about any breaches or wastage of water-supply. The thangal bund is also being kept in good order. River channels are repaired from time to time at the cost of the zamindar. With the exception of two wells whose parapet walls have been washed away by floods, all the wells are in a fair working condition. The cost of maintaining these sources of irrigation is roughly Rs. 1,000 per year on an average.

There is no cultivation in the 183.69 acres of lake bed, but there are patta lands in the water spread space of the lake, originally styled as "Samudayam" lands. The recent survey has cancelled the nature of samudayam lands by converting them into patta lands.

4. Since 1908, there has been no case of assignment of waste land for cultivation purposes in my village.

5. We have—

- (1) a complete land register prepared by Government during the survey and Record of Rights.
 - (2) An Individual Holding Register showing all the sources of irrigation and the rights over them.
- Besides these the zamindar keeps,
- (3) a separate chitta or individual holding register to arrive at the demand against each tenant.
 - (4) an averja account showing the previous revenue arrears and the demand for the current fasli, collection and balance.

Printed receipt books with number counterfoils are kept from which receipts are issued in respect of all cash revenue collected from patta holders. The cultivation (or சாகுபடி) account is incorporated in the chitta and shows: (a) the kind of crop raised, (b) whether it is first crop or second crop, (c) the tirvaijasti (water-rates) and faslijasti (revenue payable on second crop) accounts. These supplementary items of revenue are also being taken into account for calculating the road fund cess due in any year to Government.

6. The total demand (inclusive of customary levies) is Rs. 3,251-15-9 as per averja account. This includes the demand from No. 1 pattadar, that is the zamindar himself, and is merely a book adjustment. The actual realization in cash is Rs. 2,219-10-2 out of which a peshkash of about Rs. 1,500 is paid away to Government.

7. Detailed and accurate information on this subject is not available. Some patta holders do sublet their lands, but the actual numbers of such people vary from year to year according to conditions such as the availability of hired labour, etc.

8. We have only a few minor inams in the village. The karnam and tukiri inams are assessed by Government. In the case of other private inams, melvaram is being paid by the occupancy ryots to the inamdars concerned.

9. There are no forest lands in the village. The question of the rate of fees does not therefore arise.

10. There is no "private land" in the village, either old or new, in the sense that it is exempted from payment of land revenue.

11. A Government survey was made in my village between the years 1929 and 1937 when the preparation of a record of rights was finally completed.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Rents adopted as the suggestion of retired classifier of the settlement department with reference to paddy crops alone. Nature of soil and several irrigation sources. No separate rate for difference of crops over dry lands.

Irrigation sources.	Rate.			Extent.	Irrigation sources.	Rate.			Extent.
	RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.	
Nanja—				ACS.				ACS.	
Tank	8	11	0	16-71	River bailing	5	2	0	2-02
	7	3	0	31-70		4	9	0	4-24
	5	11	0	45-09		4	6	0	0-63
	4	3	0	43-43		3	13	0	11-64
	3	13	0	1-28					
	3	7	0	3-36					18-53
				141-57	Maduvu bailing	3	13	0	4-06
						3	1	0	0-20
									4-26
Tank and river channel.	8	11	0	26-84	Wet, manavari	3	13	0	47-77
	7	3	0	21-67		3	10	0	1-96
	6	1	0	20-90		3	7	0	0-70
	5	11	0	4-01		3	1	0	50-13
	5	5	0	9-19		2	4	0	0-43
	4	9	0	3-40		1	14	0	4-24
	4	3	0	7-66		1	8	0	86-20
	3	13	0	0-62					191-43
				94-29	Dry (punja)—				
					Authorized rate by Gov-	13	4	0	11-06
Tank bailing	5	2	0	25-38	ernment on appeal.	3	13	0	1-76
	4	9	0	18-17		3	1	0	9-95
	4	6	0	71-83		2	10	0	45-78
	4	3	0	0-32		2	4	0	96-85
	3	13	0	25-71		1	8	0	31-38
	3	1	0	4-66					196-78
				146-27	Grand tota				793-13

(2)

Sannad.

Names of villages composing the zamindari of Peroovoil including the alienated villages.

Amaai villages											
Peroovoil	1
Yalimbadu	1
Ariatoray	1
Msilmadanumbadu	1
Panbaukam	1
Keelmadanumbaid	1
Colloor	1
Canakambakkam	1
Total										8	
Shrotriyam villages											
Terooparoo	1
Toranalloor	1
Poodoovoil	1
Total										3	
Grand total										11	

(3)

Sannad-i-Milkent Istimar or deed of permanent property granted by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive Baron Clive of Walcot in the County of Salop and Baron Plassy of the Kingdom of Ireland, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the part of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to Pooliah and Arumuga Mudaly, proprietors of the zamindari of Peruvoil in the zilla of Chingleput.

It is known to the zamindars, talukdars, mirasidars, ryots and all cultivators of land in the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George, that from the earliest until the present period of time, the public assessment of the land revenue has never been fixed; but that according to the established practice of Asiatic Governments, the assessment of the land revenue has fluctuated without any fixed principles for the determination of the amount; and without any security to the zamindars, or other persons for the continuance of a moderate land-tax. On the contrary frequent enquiries have been instituted by the ruling power; whether Hindu or Muhammadan, for the purpose of augmenting the assessment of the land revenue; and it has been customary to regulate such augmentations by the enquiries and opinions of the local officers appointed by the ruling power for the time being. In the attainment of an increased revenue on such foundations, it has been usual for the Government to deprive the zamindars, and to appoint persons on its own account to the management, of the zamindaries, thereby reserving to the ruling power the implied right, and the actual exercise, of the proprietary possession of all lands whatever. It is obvious that such a mode of administration must be injurious to the permanent prosperity of the country, by obstructing the progress of agriculture, population, and wealth; and destructive to the comfort of individual persons by diminishing the security of personal freedom and of private property.

2. The British Government, impressed with a deep sense of the injuries arising to the state and to its subjects from the operation of such principles, has resolved to remove from its administration so fruitful a source of uncertainty and disquietude, grant to zamindars, and other landholders, their heirs, and successors, a permanent property in their land in all time to come; to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands, which shall never be liable to change under any circumstances; to institute Courts of Judicature for the protection of these valuable rights; and to secure to every description of its native subjects under the operation of fixed and defined laws, the free exercise of the religious institutions and domestic usages of their ancestors.

3. In conformity to these principles the assessment of your zamindari has been fixed at the annual sum of Star Pagodas (2,890) two thousand eight hundred and ninety including the commutation of Canongoes, Russoons Pagoda manniams and marah and Poligar manniams and marah also including the quit-rent of the alienated lands situated within your zamindari which said sum of Star Pagodas (2,890) two thousand eight hundred and ninety shall be fixed and is hereby accordingly declared by this Sanad to be the permanent annual jumma of your zamindari payable in the current coin of the Provinces in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by you.

4. This permanent assessment of the land-tax on your zamindari is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the Sayar or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which

the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the abkari-tax on the sale of spirituous liquors, and intoxicating (1) drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes personal and professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs, and bazaars; exclusive of Lakheraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rents unchangeable by you is included in the assets of your zamindari); and inclusively of all lands and russiaoms heretofore appropriated to the support of Police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently (2) the articles of revenue included according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

5. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed: The remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought inundation, or other calamity of the season, shall now cease, and never be revived; and if (which God forbid) you should fail to discharge your engagements, your zamindari and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

6. In this event your personal property (3) will be liable to attachment in the first instance; and your lands will ultimately be liable to be sold and transferred from you for ever, for the payment of the public revenue: But under the moderate terms of assessment on your zamindari, this event can never happen except in consequence of your own default; for the Court of Judicature will protect you against such an injury, unless warranted by your failure.

7. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government, or of any other authority, to whomever you may think proper either by sale, gift or otherwise; your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your zamindari, such transfers of your land shall be valid, and recognized (4) by the Courts and Officers of Government provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws, or to the regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect no: shall such transaction exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on your entire zamindari previously to such transfer but your whole zamindari shall continue to be answerable for the total land-tax in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

8. In the event of the sale of any part of your zamindari for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature; or in the event of the transfer of any part of your zamindari by gift, sale or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire zamindari, and of the portion of your zamindari to be so separated, for a period not less than three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands, shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent jumma on your zamindari bears to the actual produce of the whole zamindari; so that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment, can happen: nor any increase of the fixed jumma be ever made, under whatever changes or improvements, your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the zamindari.

9. Although you shall have free right and liberty to transfer by sale, gift or otherwise, any part of your zamindari not repugnant to the regulations of Government, yet it shall not be competent for you, nor for any zamindari to form any part of your lands into a separate estate paying its jumma directly to Government, unless the public assessment on such separate estate shall amount to the annual sum of five hundred Star Pagodas (500) and upwards.

10. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 8th Article of this sannad, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your zamindari when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your zamindari. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you; and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority; but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature. In the event of your having, or of your under-farmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute at your own peril a suit in the adalat of the zilla, for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment, but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous regular process, you shall

be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the adalat of zilla may decree. When a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, you shall in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of a karnam, but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

11. The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of the Police of the country will defray the entire expense of that establishment, you shall nevertheless aid and assist its officers in apprehending and securing offenders of all description, and you shall enquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace, who may be found or who may seek refuge in your zamindari.

12. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots either for a rent in money or kind, and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a patta or cowle clearly defining the amounts to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement and you shall grant, or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your kabuleat you shall neglect, or shall (1) refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers, or ryots, for the pattas and receipts above mentioned you shall be liable to be sued in the adalat of the zilla; and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by the adalat to the complainant.

13. The foregoing conditions contain an abstract of the obligations and duties which you shall incur and of the rights which you have acquired under the new constitution erected for the security, protection and prosperity of the subjects of the British Government. But for the enlargement of that constitution and for the improvement of the (2) condition of the people, the Governor in Council will continue from time to time to enact such regulations, as experience may suggest, or the progress of human affairs render necessary: Such regulations will be administered by independent judges in constituted Courts of Judicature, governing their decisions by the laws only. The decrees of those courts will be founded on the regulations of the Government, printed, published and translated for the information, and security of its subjects; and on the institutes of the Hindus or Muhammadan laws, which are also open to the enquiry of all persons the proceedings of the adalat will be held in open courts accessible to persons of every description, all parties will be at liberty to attend to their own interests by their presence in the courts during such proceedings, or to employ their vakils with such instructions regarding the mode of prosecution or defence as may appear to be most eligible to themselves the sentences of the courts will be pronounced in the same public manner and executed by civil authority without the interposition of military force the Collectors and the public servants of the Government will be compelled to appeal to the Courts of Judicature for the adjudication (4) of all cases, in which by virtue of their offices, they may be parties, and finally, the greatest practicable degree of security has been extended to the native subjects of the British Government by the establishment of a graduation of appeals from the zilla courts to the Provincial court, and from the Provincial court to the Court of Sudder adalat at the Presidency; and in the last resort from the Court of Sudder adalat to the Governor-General in Council of Bengal.

14. Being therefore sensible of the benefits conferred on you by these institutions and confident of enjoying the fruits of your industry you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government, you shall conduct yourself with good faith towards your ryots, whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own, you shall treat them with tenderness, encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land and lay the foundation of your own happiness in the permanent prosperity of your zamindari.

15. Continuing to perform the above stipulations and to perform the duties of allegiance to the British Government, its laws, and regulations you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the zamindari of Peruvoil.

Given in Fort St. George this thirty-first day of August 1802 by and in the name of the Right Honourable The Governor-in-Council.

CLIVE.
T. STUART.
(Illegible).
M. D. MK.

Entered in the Secretary's Office by order of the
Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council.

Secretary to the Government.

(4)
Particulars of the permanent Jummah of the Peroovoil Zamindari.

Description of villages.	Number of villages.	Merah.			
		Ayan.	Canangoes.	Pagods.	Poligas.
Amanle	8	2,100	184	12	124
Shrotriyam	3	486	48-3/8	1-1/16	34-11/16
Total Jummah including merah	11	2,586	182-3/8	13-1/16	158-11/16
					2,370
					520
					2,890

(5)
Transfer of permanently settled estate.

Name of estate.	Name of proprietor.	Number of villages shown in the permanent settlement.		Revenue on which the permanent settlement was made.	Amount of peshkash.	Number and names of the villages transferred.	Revenue of the villages transferred.	Peshkash payable on transferred portion.	Nature of transfer whether by sale, gift or mortgage.	Name of the transferee.	Date of application for transfer.	Date and substance of the order of the Collector.
		Ayan.	Inam.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					RS. A. P.							
Elimbedu muttah, Ponnari taluk.	Executors—(1) Tanjore Seehagiri Rao, (2) Tanjore Rangaswami Rao, (3) Tanjore Narayanaswami Rao, (4) Tanjore Kureri Ratnavelu Chettyyar, (5) Sabhapathi Chettyyar and (6) Shanmuga Mudaliyar for and on behalf of minor Tanjore Nagoji Rao.	..	..	..	1,014 0 0	The entire estate.	..	..	By succession.	Tanjore Ramachandra Rao with his mother Radhabayi as his guardian.	8th October 1902.	The muttah stands registered in the names of the individuals noted in column 2 for and on behalf of the minor Tanjore Nagoji Rao after having attained his majority. Tanjore Nagoji Rao was in possession of the muttah till his death which took place on the 12th July 1902. Radhabayi Ammal, the widow of the deceased proprietor, applies for the transfer of registering of the muttah in the name of her only son T. Ramachandra Rao, who is a minor 6 years old, jointly with her name as the minor's guardian. The Tahsildar of Ponnari recommends the transfer of the registry. The Collector therefore directs that the muttah be registered in the name of the minor T. Ramachandra Rao with Radhabayi Amma as guardian.

SATDAPUR,
24th February 1903.

(Signed)—[Illegible].
for Collector.

**Memorandum by Sri M. N. Kaniah Lal, Zamindar of Chinna Vepambattu,
Vaniyambadi, North Arcot district, dated 24th December 1937.**

I am in receipt of the above communication. I have the honour to state that I possess a good personal knowledge of the working and the history of my estate and the records pertaining to it. I give the following facts for your information.

The cultivators, in my estate, in olden times, used to pay the zamindar half the produce. His Excellency Lord Bentinck, the then Governor of Madras, deputed an officer, who visited the estate and after considering the rainfall, produce and other things fixed a certain amount and it was paid to the Government yearly by the zamindar. The Government in the year 1804, fasli 1214, put an end to the old system and introduced peshkash. The zamindars divided the village into many blocks according to soil, etc., and named each block according to the name of a big tree situated in the block for easiness of identification; assessment was also fixed per acre, i.e., paimash account. The fixed amount is even now collected from the ryots. The following table, I hope, will facilitate easy grasp of facts :—

Year of sand.	Mitta.	Register holder.
1804	Amlurpet	Lala Latchiram.
1837	Amburpet	Vasudeva Lala and Athirao Lala.
1855	Do.	Jayaram Lala.
1879	Chinnaxepambut	Narasinga Lala.
1931	Do.	M. N. Kaniah Lal.

My father Narasinga Lala died in the year 1902. My mother was guardian till 1910. I was managing the estate from 1911 to 1929 as managing member and afterwards independently.

2. (a) The ryots used to give vegetables to the zamindar every year at the time of Pongal festival.

(b) The ryots used to give goats to the zamindar in the month of Tamil Adi for allowing their sheep to graze in estate forest and the goats are sacrificed to the goddess Shakti in the month of Kartigai, when the star Bharani falls during that month; the poor are fed with the proceeds of sacrifice.

3. There are two tanks in the estate, one in the village of Chinna Vepambattu and another in Nekundi. Both of them are in good condition. Five acres of tank-bed lands in Chinna Vepambattu and two acres in Nekundi are assigned for cultivation.

4. Waste lands assigned for cultivation since 1908 is as follows :—

	ACS.
(a) Chinna Vepambattu	60
(b) Chinnakallupalle	102
(c) Modukuttai	17
(d) Nekundi .. .. .	...
Total	179

5. The following books are maintained in the matter of accounts and administration :—

- (a) Zamindari chitta (descriptions of lands of pattadar).
- (b) Receipt book.
- (c) Daily collection chitta.
- (d) Avarju (ledger of pattadar for amount).
- (e) Cash book.
- (f) Ledger.
- (g) Records file.
- (h) Voucher file.

6. Demand and collection—

	RS.
(a) Chinnavepambattu	518
(b) Chinnakallupalle	567
(c) Modukuttai	233
(d) Nekundi	556
Total	1,874

7. One-third of pattadars sub-let their lands. The pattadars realize the amount according to the improvements they have effected by digging wells and planting different trees. They realize 20 to 50 rupees per acre of wet lands and Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 in the case of dry lands.

8. The preliminary rates of rents are 12 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 per acre in the dry lands and Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 in the case of wet lands.

9. There are nearly 100 to 200 acres of unreserved forest. A sum of three pies is charged per bundle of fuel. Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 will come for fuel and bark.

10. There are 20 acres of private lands. This is an old one.

11. Out of the four villages only two villages are privately surveyed.

12. I send herewith a small sketch of my father in the form of a book; my father had managed the estate for 23 years, i.e., from 1879 to 1902.

13. In conclusion, I offer my prayers to the Almighty for having guided me and my ryots in such a way that we had no occasion to go to a court of law for the last 27 years, i.e., from 1910 onwards.

14. I have given information regarding the points referred to only in a summarized way. I can give detailed information, in person, if I am called for to give evidence.

ENCLOSURE

பரதகண்டமென்றும் இந்தியாவின் பலபாகங்களில் இமைய பர்வதமும், கைலங்கிரி காஷி என்னும் அப்பர்வதத்தின் சிகரங்களும் தபோதனர்களும் மகா பக்தர்களும் சஞ்சரிக்கும் தெய்வீக உலகாமகவும் அங்கிருந்து உற்பத்தியாகி கங்கை, யமுனை, சரஸ்வதி என்னும் பலநாமங்களை உடையதாக எங்கும் சுற்றி யாவருக்கும் கெங்கை ஸ்நானத்தால் மோக்ஷ நம்பிக்கையை அளித்து நிறைவேற்றிவரும் யாத்திரிகா லோகமாக விளங்கும் வடதேசத்தில் ஆக்ராவாலாபணியா வம்சம் என்னும் புறத்தனக்ஷத்திரிய வம்சத்தின் பெரியோர்கள் வாழ்க்கையாக இருந்த இவருடைய தகப்பனார் ஸ்ரீமான் லட்சுமணதாஸ் லாலா அவர்கள் மைசூர் ராஜ்யம் தொடர்புள்ளபுரத்தில் சாதாரண வாழ்க்கையிலிருந்துவரும் காலத்தில் சற்புத்திரராகிய ஸ்ரீமான் நரசிங்குலாலா அவர்கள் புத்திரராகப் பிறந்து வளர்ந்து பருவமடையுங்காலத்தில் தமது மைத்துனராகிய வாணியம்பாடி அம்பூர்பேட்டை மிட்டா ஜமீன்தார் ஜெயராம லாலா அவர்களுடைய மூலம் சிலகாலம் அவருடைய அங்கீகாரத்தில் சில காரிடங்களில் ஈடுபட்டு வரும் காலத்தில் பிறப்பின் சபாவ வரம்போல் சின்னவேப்பம்பட்டு ஜமீன்தார் நரசிங்க லாலா அவர்கள் என்னும் பட்டத்தை அடைந்து அநேக காளங்களை மிட்டாவின் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்திவந்தார்.

இவர் மிட்டாதாராக இருந்துவரும் நாளில் ரயித்துகளிடம் அதிக வருஷங்கள் பாக்கியாக இருப்பதை வசூலிக்க ஒருநாள் இரவு 3-மணிக்கு வேப்பம்பட்டுக்கு என்னை அழைத்துசென்றார். விடிந்ததும் காலை, பகல் போஜனம் முடிந்து கிராம முனிசிப்களும் தமது மிட்டா ஏஜன்டும், ரயித்துகளும் வேப்பம்பட்டு கிராம மேற்குபுரம் ஒரு தோட்டத்தில் சேர்ந்து நிலுவை மிட்டா பாக்கிகளை வசூலிக்க ரயித்துகள் ஒவ்வொருவரையும் தனித்தனியாக கேட்டபோது :—தங்களுக்கு நிலங்களில் இரண்டு வருஷங்களாக விளையவில்லை, கடன்காரர்களாகிவிட்டோம், பணம் எங்கே கடன் கேட்டாலும் அகப்படுகிறதில்லை என்றும், தரும் துரைகள் காப்பாற்றவேண்டுமென்றும், கேட்டுக்கொண்டதும், இவர்களுடைய குறைகளை கேட்க சகியாமல் கிராமாதிகாரிகள்பேரிலும், ஏஜன்டுபேரிலும் வருத்தம் கொண்டு இப்படி கஷ்டமடையும் ரயித்துகளை ஏன் அழைத்து வந்தீர்களென்றும், எல்லோரும் போகுங்கள், எப்போது நல்ல காலம் பிரக்கிறதோ அப்போது பணம் கொடுங்களென்று யாவரையும் அனுப்பிவிட்டார். என்னை பார்த்து நாயுடுகாரு ரயித்துகளை பணத்துக்காக நிர்ப்பந்தப்படுத்துவது தர்மமில்லை. எங்கேயாவது ஓடிபோய்விடுவார்கள், எல்லாம் நடக்க நடக்க பார்த்துக்கொள்ளலாமென்று வீட்டுக்கு போகலாமென்று திரும்பி புறப்பட்டார், ஒரு ரூபாயும் வசூலாகவில்லை. சர்க்கார் கிஸ்துக்காகவும் தாம் மற்றவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டியதற்கும் தமக்கு எவ்வித நிர்ப்பந்தங்கள் ஏற்பட்டாலும் தாமே தொந்திரவடைந்து நிவர்த்தித்துக்கொள்வாரே அல்லது ரயித்துகளின் கஷ்டத்தை சிக்கமாட்டார். வாழ்நாள் வரையிலும் இக்குணத்திலிருந்து மாறவில்லை. இதனாலேயே இப்போதும் மிட்டா ரயித்துகள் அவர் பெயரை கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

மிட்டாவின் ரயத்துகளை இவர் அதிக பக்கமாக நடத்தியதால் இப்போதும் அவரை துதிக்கும் படியான சகல யோக்கியதைகளில் சிறந்து விளங்குகிறார். ஆனால் புத்திர பாக்கியங்கள் கிடையா தென்னும் பெயரை நிவர்த்தி செய்துக்கொள்ள இவருக்கிருந்த பெரிய ஆசையானது மனிதர்களாக விளங்கும் கடவுள் அருள்பெற்ற மகான்களிட சேவையினால் நிவர்த்தித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்னும் நம்பிக்கையால் இவர் சாதுக்களை ஆதரிக்கும் பெருமை எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் இவருடைய நாமம் பெருமையாக விளங்கவே மஹா பெரியோர்களாகிய எல்லா மதத்தின் மெய்யடியார்களும் இவருடைய இல்லத்தை நாடி இவர் சேவையை அங்கீகரித்து ஆனந்தமடைந்தார்கள். மௌனம் கண்மூடி பித்தன்பேயன் பலபல வகைகளாகவும் மனிதர்கள் பார்வைக்கே ரம்பிதமல்லாத வகையான மெய்ரூபமுடைய மெய்யன்பர்கள் இவரின் சேவைக்கு ஆசைப்பட்டு இவரை எப்போதும் அணுகி ஆனந்த வசனங்களாலும் தவசொரூபங்களினாலும் ஆசீர்வதிப்பார்கள். சதா அன்னதார ஆஸ்ரமம் ஸ்தாபிதமான இவருடைய இல்லம் பசியுடையோருக்கு யாரே ஆகிலும் நம்பிக்கை இடமாக இருந்தது.

இவருடைய மிட்டாவும் பூஸ்திதிகளும் மிட்டாக்களும் இக்காலத்திலிருந்தால் பெரிய லட்சுமதிப்புடையதாகியிருந்திருக்கும். சாதுக்கள் சேவை, யாத்திரைக்காரருக்கு உதவுதல், அன்னதானம், பலவகையான தர்மங்களுக்கு இல்லையென்று சொல்லாமை—இதுகளுக்கெனவே வருஷாந்திர லாபம் வகைகள் சிலவாகியதுபோக பெரும் சொத்துக்களை சிலவிட்டாரென்பது யாவரும் அறிந்த விஷயமாகும்.

அடியார்கள் சேவை அக்கடவுளின் சேவையே ஆதலால் பகவான் கிருபையால் சற்புத்திரர்களாகிய கண்ணையலால், சங்கரலால், கோவிந்தலால், நரசிங்குலால் என்னும் நான்கு புத்திரர்கள் பிறந்ததும் இவருக்கு மட்டில்லா சந்தோஷமும் தெய்வீக சேவையில் இன்னும் அதிக ஈடுபட்டும் வந்தார். இவருடைய வாழ்நாளில் பொது ஜனங்களின் அக்காலத்திய தேவைகளுக்கு வெகு உபயோகமாகியிருந்தார். தமது நியாயத்திற்கு எது உபயோகமில்லாததோ, அது எவ்வகை லாபமுடையதாகிலும், நஷ்டமுடையதேயாகிலும் வட்சியம் செய்யமாட்டார்.

வாணியம்பாடியில் யூனியனாக ஐம்பது வருஷத்திற்கு முந்தி யூனியன் பரிபாலனத்தில் அதிக ஊக்கமாக உழைத்திருந்தார். முனிசிபாலிடிலும் ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்து முனிசிபல் கவுன்சிலராக யிருந்து வந்தார். ஆகிலும் சபாவம் போலவே தமக்கு பிடிப்படாத விஷயத்தினால் அப்போதே அப்பதவியை வேண்டாமென்றவர்.

தேவஸ்தான நிர்வாக கமிட்டிகளில் மெம்பராக இருந்தார். தங்களுடைய குடும்பங்களினதரவில் வழக்கப்படி நடக்க தெய்வீக கட்டளைகள் எந்தெந்த ஆலயங்களில் நடக்க வேண்டுமோ அதுகள் தவராமல் நடந்துவரும்படி கவனிப்பார். இராமையந் தோப்பு பாரத கோயில், இவர்கள் பெரியோர் களால் ஸ்தாபித்ததென்னும் அபிமானத்தால் பாரத திருவிழா நடக்கும்போது விமரிசையாக நடக்க அதிக அக்கரைக் கொள்வார்.

இவருடைய தர்ம கொள்கைகளின் பிரதாபத்தால் சுமார் முப்பத்தோரு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்ட இந்த ஸ்தாபகத்தின் பெருமை எங்கும் பரவியே இத்தென்னிந்தியா முழுதும், எங்கும் எல்லாவகை ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கும் கீர்த்தியுடையதாக ஆரம்பமாக விளங்கும் இராமகிருஷ்ண விவேகானந்த சங்கங்கள், சமாஜங்கள், ஆஸ்ரமங்களுக்கும் முதல் ஸ்தாபனமாகிய வாணியம்பாடி புதூர் ஹைரோட் ஸ்ரீ இராமகிருஷ்ண மடம் ஸ்ரீ சுவாமி விவேகானந்த சங்கத்து அஸ்திபார சடங்கு 1899-ம்(ஸ்ரீ) அக்டோபர்மீ 19௨ சனிக்கிழமை விஜயதசமி சுபலக்ஷினத்தில் சங்கத்தார் வேண்டு கொள்கையால் இவர் கரங்களால் ஸ்தாபகமாகி இப்போதும் எங்கும் மங்களமாக விளங்கும் வள முடையதாக இருக்கிறது.

மதராஸ் டிராங் ரோட் ஆம்பூர் மார்க்கம் வளையாம்பட்டு கிரிசமுத்திரம் கிராமங்களின் மத்தியில் ஓர் சத்திரமும் ஒரு சேந்து கிணறும் ஏற்படுத்தி தமது சமாதியை முன்னமே அறிந்திருப்பவர்போல் கார்த்திகை ஒவ்வொரு வருஷத்திலும் தீபத்திற்கு முந்திநாள் அடியார்களுக்கு அன்னசேவையுடன் பலவித உபகாரங்களை செய்துவருவார். கடைசியாக 1902-ம்(ஸ்ரீ) டிசம்பர்மீ கார்த்திகைதீப சமாசுரத்தை நாள் நாளை என்றிருக்க முந்திய நாள் மாலையில் தம்மோடு அதிக பிரீதியாக இருந்த செவிட்டு ஆருமக சுவாமியோடு வளையாம்பட்டு சத்திரத்திற்கு சென்று யாவும் நானைக்காக திட்டப்படுத்தி, ஆனால் தம்முடைய சமாதி, சத்திரத்தின் வடபுத்தரதிலிருக்கவேண்டிய குறிப்பும் இந்த சத்திரத்தை மடமாகச் செய்யும் அபிப்பிராயத்தை தெரிவித்திருந்தார்.

அன்று மாலை வீடு வந்ததும் நாளை சமாசுரத்தைக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்கள் சேகரித்து முடித்து இரவு போஜனத்திற்கு பிந்தியும் படுப்பதற்கு முந்தியும் யாதொரு பாதையுமின்றி சாதாரணமாக கடவுள் திருவடியடைந்தார். இதனாலேயே சரித்திரக்காரருடைய பிரப்பின் குறிப்பை நன்றாக தெரிந்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

மருநாள் தகனக்கிரியைகளோடு உத்திரக்கிரியைகளும் முடிவாகியது.

இளம் வயதுடைய நான்கு குமாரர்கள் தங்கள் இருதாய்மார்களின் நற்குணம் பிள்ளைகளும் நற்குணமுடையோர்களாகி வளர்ந்து கடைசி குமாரர் நரசிங்கு லாலா அகால மரணமடைந்தார். மற்ற மூன்று சகோதாரர்களும் மூத்த குமாரர் கண்ணையலால் மிட்டா ஜமீன் காரியங்களை நிர்வகித்து வருகிறார். முனிசிபல் கவுன்சிலராக யிருந்து வருகிறார். இளையவர் சங்கரலால் போலீஸ் சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டராகயிருக்கிறார். மூன்றாவது சகோதரர் ரயில்வே உத்தியோகத்திலிருந்துவருகிறார்.

இவர் திருப்பதி ஸ்ரீ ஹத்திராம் பாவாஜி மடத்தின் மகந்து குரு உபதேசம் பெற்றிருந்தாருதலால் தகன ஹஸ்தி சமாதி முதலியவைகள் குருபரம்பரை மஹந்து கொள்கைகன்படி பூர்த்திசெய்து வளையாம்பட்டில் மடமாக ஏற்பாடு செய்து அடியார்களின் ஆதரிப்பும் அவருடைய இரு தேவிமார்களும் குமாரர்களும் அடிக்கடிசென்று சமாதி பூஜைகள் செய்வதும் வருஷம் கார்த்திகை தீபத்தின்போது அடியார்களுக்கு சமாராதனை நடந்தும் வருவதும், தவறாமல் நடந்து வருவது குமாரர்கள் பக்கி நன்றாக விளங்குகிறது.

சென்ற தை மாதத்தில் தமது ஜேஷ்ட புத்திரர் ஸ்ரீ கண்ணையலால் அவர்கள் சொர்ப்பனத்தில் தம் சமாதிக்கு தெற்கில் தண்டாயுதபழனிஆண்டி ஆலயம் ஸ்தாபிக்க தமது தகப்பனார்உத்திர வளித்தாரென்று மனமகிழ்ந்து உடனே ஆலய நிர்மாணம்செய்து சென்ற பங்குனி உத்திரத்தில் பழனிவேல் சுவாமி ஸ்தாபகப்படுத்தி பூஜை முதலிய கிரமங்கள் நடந்தேறிவருகிறது.

தெய்வப் பிரப்பு மனிதர்கள் தேவர்களாகிறார்களென்று இந்து மத நம்பிக்கைப்போல் நரசிங்கு லாலா சமாதி பூஜையும் ஒருகோயில் கட்டி அந்த ரூபத்தில் அக்கைங்கரியம் பிரதிதினமும் சுவாமிக்கும் அவருக்கும் ஏககாலத்தில் பக்திபூர்வமான ஆராதனை நடந்தேறி வருவதை பார்க்க அதிக ஆனந்தம் உண்டாகின்றது.

அன்பர்ப்பணி செய்ய என்னை ஆளாக்கி விட்டுவிட்டால்

இன்பநிலை தானே வந்தெய்தும் பராபரமே.

என்றுபோல் : பரமபக்தர்கள் எக்காலத்திற்கென்றும் யோசியாமல் எப்போதும் அப்பணி கொண்டோர்க்கு முன்னும் இறந்த பின்னும் காணும் காசுக்கு காலம் சென்ற நரசிங்கு லாலா அவர்கள் அன்பர்ப்பணி செய்ததற்காக பிரத்தியக்ஷ காசுக்கியே சாசுக்கி ஆகும்.

Memorandum by Sri Pallar Naynar, Zamindar of Natham; dated 2nd January 1933.

The several questions raised in the above one are answered below seriatim.

1. The rates of rent have been fixed at the time of the permanent settlement. These have not undergone any change since then and there is no knowledge on what basis these were then fixed.

2. No customary levies are being collected.

3. The following are the irrigation sources for the several villages of the estate :—

Name of village.	Number and description of sources.
Natham	Tanks 2. River channel 1.
Naravindampatty	Tank 1.
Sokkanampatty	Tank 1.

All the above sources are in good condition.

4. No waste lands were assigned after I came in possession of the estate, i.e., 1934.
5. The following administrative accounts are kept :—
- (i) Chitta showing individualwar holdings with the total amount of rent payable.
- (ii) Collection chitta showing the total individual collections and the balance outstanding for the fasli year.
- (iii) Receipts in duplicate for collections.
6. Villagewar demand, collection and balance of the estate for fasli 1346 is given below. The total amount peshkash payable for a year is Rs. 1,574-6-0.

	Demand.		Collection.		Balance.
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS. A. P.
Natham	1,512	9 3	1,328	15 8	183 9 7
Sokanampatti	611	9 0	521	13 1	89 11 11
Genginaikampatti	311	3 6	282	4 7	28 14 11
Naravindanpatti	301	4 7	301	14 0	89 6 7
Karungalipatti	191	11 7	187	9 9	4 1 10
Total ..	3,018	5 11	2,622	9 1	395 12 10

7. Pattadars do sub-let their holdings for cultivation and their number is very limited. The sub-letting in the case of dry lands is for cash and in the case of wet lands, it is for kind. The division of produce of wet lands is in equal shares in some cases while in some others it is in the ratio of 2 : 3.

8. There are no shrotriyams or agharams attached to this estate.

9. There is no forest in this estate. The extent of porambokes, both communal and otherwise in the several villages is given below :—

	ACS.
Natham	180-99
Sokanampatti	10-17
Genginaikampatti	24-05
Naravindanpatti	57-65
Karungalipatti	8-01

10. There is no private land.

11. The estate was surveyed in 1899 when it was under the management of the Court of Wards. This survey has been recognized by Government.

12. The sanad called for is not available with me. I purchased the mitta in 1934 and it was registered in my name in North Arcot Collector's Proceedings R. Dis. No. 1662 of 1934, dated 28th February 1934.

Letter from F. R. BRISLEE, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary, Court of Wards, Madras, to the Secretary to the Estates Land Act Committee, dated 1st February 1938, No. Refce. 4927/37-2.

[Ward's estates—Court of Wards—Information required by the Madras Estates Land Act Committee—Furnished.]

In continuation of the Court's letter No. 4927/37-2, dated 6th January 1938, I have the honour to forward the information supplied by the Estate Collectors and Collectors in charge of the remaining estates under the Court of Wards, except Kudapalli, which is ryotwari.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Court's Reference No. 4927/37-2, dated 1st February 1938.

3. The Collector of Tanjore, is requested to supply the information on points 2 to 5 and 7 to 11 direct to the Estates Land Act Committee before 7th February 1938 and send a copy to the Court.

4. The Estate Collector, Arni, is requested to forward direct to the Secretary, Estates Land Act Committee, a copy of the sanad granted to the Jagirdar of Arni.

Singampatti Zamin.

1. The estate comprises two revenue villages which are situated in the upper reaches of the Tambraparni and its tributary Manimuthar. Hence the wet lands in this estate have the best facilities for irrigation. The lands carry fixed rent either in cash or grain at rates varying between the following maxima and minima :—

	Cash.		Paddy.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	RS.	RS.	KOTTAS.	KOTTAS.
Single crop wet per kotta .. ..	..	..	10	1
Double crop wet per kotta	35	8	16	1

Note.—One kotta as applied to land measure is equivalent to 1.62 acres and as applied to paddy measure is equivalent to 112 Madras measures.

The wet lands carrying higher rates of rent are generally superior to (and their yield is better than) the lands on lower rates of rent. The rents are fixed either in cash or grain. The landlord does not share the produce. The rates of rent are understood to be prevalent from the days prior to Act of 1908.

2. Besides the rent, the landlord collects straw bundles at two bundles per kotta of wet land for each crop (kar and pishanam).

3. The sources of irrigation are the Perungal and the Kodaimelalagiankal and 12 tanks. The two channels are Public Works Department sources and they irrigate lands in the adjacent Government villages also. The channels and tanks are in fair condition. The rights of collecting rent from the tenants were being let out on lease by the late zamindar for the past about 15 years. The lessees are understood to have executed urgent repairs to the tanks as and when required. The estate has not spent any amount on irrigation works till the assumption by the Court of Wards in fasli 1345. Subsequent to assumption the Court of Wards has spent Rs. 226 in fasli 1345 and Rs. 2,000 is proposed to be spent in fasli 1346 on irrigation works.

No tank-beds have been assigned for cultivation.

4. No waste lands have been assigned for cultivation since 1908.

5. No accounts were maintained by the zamindar for revenue administration as the villages were leased out for the past fifteen years. Subsequent to assumption accounts similar to those maintained in Government villages are being maintained. The system of accounting is also similar.

6. The total demand, collection and balance in the two villages comprising the estate for fasli 1346 were as follows:—

Demand, collection and balance statement of the Singampatti estate (v) for fasli 1346.

	Cushah village				Kilmugam village.				Total.			
	KOTTAS.				KOTTAS.				KOTTAS.			
I. Paddy (kottas)—												
Demand	1,830	4	2	4	1,892	12	0	2	3,722	16	2	6
Collection	1,423	12	3	1	1,535	20	3	7	2,959	11	7	0
Balance	416	14	4	7	361	12	5	4	778	6	2	3
Excess-collection	10	1	5	4	5	0	1	1	15	1	6	5
II. Cash (Rupees)—												
Demand	4,970	8	0		3,025	6	0		7,995	14	0	
Collection	2,387	3	6		1,220	9	6		3,607	13	0	
Balance	2,591	5	9		1,810	2	7		4,401	8	4	
Excess-collection		8	1	3		5	6	1		13	7	4

7. About 75 per cent of the tenants are cultivating their lands themselves while the remaining 25 per cent comprising mostly of absentees have leased their lands for cultivation. By such leasing the lessors realize 10 to 15 kottas of paddy on single crop wet lands and 15 to 21 kottas of paddy on double-crop wet lands per year.

8. The devastanam consisting of eight temples attached to it holds lands under the estate on favourable rents, viz., at rates of half to one kotta of paddy per kotta of single crop wet and up to 8 kottas of paddy per kotta of double-crop wet land.

9. The forest comprises an area of about 110 square miles over the Western ghauts. The bottom portion of the outer slopes contains only scrub jungle-growth fit for fuel only. The upper slopes and plateaux contain patches of evergreen and deciduous growth fit for timber. The provisions of the Forest Act were extended to the Singampatti forests in April 1937 and the entire area is proposed to be reserved. The following rates are in force at present:—

Forest seigniorage fees.

	Head-load.			Cart-load.			Ass-load.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
(i) Dead wood	0	1	0	1	12	0	0	3	0
				2	4	0			
(ii) Alagambu	0	4	0	5	0	0			
(iii) Kuthapanai	0	6	0	7	9	0			
(iv) Brake poles	0	0	3						

v. Toll taxes—				RS. A. P.	vi. Grazing fees—				RS. A. P.
Cart	..	..	..	0 4 0	(a) Cow	..	..	..	0 8 0
Car	..	..	..	1 0 0	(b) Bulls	..	..	..	0 8 0
Bicycle	..	..	..	0 3 0	(c) Sheep	..	..	..	0 4 0
					(d) Buffalo	..	..	..	1 0 0

Free grazing is not now permitted but proposals for throwing some forest areas open to free grazing are under consideration.

10. The pannai or private lands are shown below :—

								KOTTAS.
(a) Adi pannai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-14-2-0
(b) Ela pannai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12- 0-1-5

The Adi pannai is of ancient origin. The Ela pannai lands are those bought-in, in recent years at sales for arrears of rent.

11. The estate has not been surveyed.

12. A copy of the Sannad-i-Milkiyat Istimrar and also a short history from the original sannadholder is enclosed. No historical or other documents are available.

Short history from the Sannad holder.

Nallakutti Tevar to whom the Sannad-i-Milkiyat-Istimrar, was issued by Lord Clive in 1803, was the eldest of three sons of Periaswamy Tevar and he was the 14th holder of Poligar with his headquarters at Singampatti and the first zamindar under the sannad. He died in 1804 (Tamil 979). His only son Sivasubramaniya Tevar was then a minor of nine years of age. Till 1813 (Tamil 988), the estate was under the management of Government, when the minor became 18 years old and took charge of the estate. He died in 1826 and was succeeded by his first wife Vali Sudalimuthu Ammal (1827 to 1829) and after her death in 1829 by his second wife Sankara Avudai Ammal. She was the zamindarinee for 18 months. Periaswamy Tevar the son of the granddaughter of Ramaswamy Tevar, brother of Nallakutti Tevar mentioned in the sannad, obtained in 1829 a decree from the Southern Provincial Court, Trichinopoly (presumably O.S. No. 3 of 1829), that he was the heir to the estate. The appeal by Sankara Avudai Ammal, the zamindarinee was dismissed by the High Court Sirdar Holder in 1830 (presumably in Appeal No. 6 of 1930). From 1830 to 1834, Periaswamy Tevar was the zamindar. He was executed on 7th October 1934 for murdering Nanna, a Madura Jail peon. During 1835 to 1837 the estate was attached for arrears of peshkash. From 1837 to 1843, Palaniayachi Ammal the consort of the aforementioned Periaswamy Tevar was the zamindarinee. After her death, Sankara Avudai Ammal who was the zamindarinee for 18 months from 1829 again became the zamindarinee in accordance with the decree of the Southern Provincial Court passed by the Special Commissioner at Trichinopoly (O.S. No. 10 of 1938). She died in June 1845. From June 1845 the estate was attached by the Government Vali Sudalaimuthu Ammal the mother of Periaswamy Tevar was made zamindarinee in 1851. Her successor was Sivasubramania Tevar her only grandson, through her daughter. He was made the zamindar about 1855 with the consent of his mother and grandmother. He died in 1860 leaving behind him his only son Sivasubramania Tevar a minor aged one year. The manager of the estate was Iswaravadivammal the second widow and mother of the minor heir, and the Zamindar of Urkad, Sivanchaperumal Sethurayar was the guardian. Between 1867 to 1881 the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards.

Sivasubramania Tevar (the minor) became the Zamindar in 1881 at the age of 21 and died in 1893. The only son Mr. T. N. S. Sivasubramania Thirthapatli was the zamindar from 1893 to 14th January 1936, when he died, and the estate came under the Court of Wards.

Sannad-i-Milkeut Istimrar or deed of permanent property granted by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive Baron Clive of Walcot in the country of Salop and Baron Plassy of the Kingdom of Ireland, Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the part of the Honourable the United Company of Merchant of England trading to the East Indies (Torn) Nalla Cooty Tevan, Zamindar of Singampatti.

Names of the villages.—Composing the zamindari of Singampatti—Cusbah Singampatty, Malaisingampatty, Yerapahpuram and Paupankulam.

It is known to the zamindars, talukdars, mirasidars, ryots, and all cultivators and in the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George, that from the earliest until the present period of time, the public assessment of the land revenue has never been fixed, but that according to the established practice of Asiatic Government the assessment of the land revenue has fluctuated without any fixed principles for the determination of the amount and without any security to the zamindars or other persons for the continuance of a moderate land tax. On the contrary frequent enquiries have been instituted by the ruling power, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, for the purpose of augmenting the assessment of the land revenue, and it has been customary to regulate such augmentations by the enquiries and opinions of the local officers appointed by the ruling power for the time being. In the attainment of an increased revenue on such foundations, it has been usual for the Government to deprive the zamindars and to appoint persons on its own account to the management of the zamindars; thereby reserving to the ruling power, the implied right and the actual exercise of the proprietary possession of all lands whatever. It is obvious that such a mode of administration must be injurious to the permanent prosperity of the country by obstructing the progress of the agriculture, population and wealth, and destruction to the comfort of individual persons by diminishing the security of personal freedom and of private property.

2. The British Government impressed with a deep sense of injuries arising to the state and to its subjects from the operation of such principles, has resolved to remove from its administration so fruitful a source of uncertainty and disquietude, to grant to zamindars and other landholders, their heirs and successors, a permanent property in their land in all time to come, to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands which shall never be liable to change under any circumstances, to institute Courts of Judicature for the protection of these valuable rights, and to secure to every description of its native subjects under the operation of fixed and defined laws free exercise of the religious institutions and domestic usages of their ancestors.

3. In conformity to these principles the assessment of your zamindari has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1212 at the annual sum of star pagodas (2300) two thousand and three hundred shall be fixed and is hereby accordingly declared by the sannad to be the permanent annual jummah of your zamindari payable in the current coin of the province, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by you.

4. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your zamindari is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt, and saltpetre, exclusive of the sayar or duties of every description whether by sea or land the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself exclusive of the abkari or tax of the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional as well as those from markets, fairs and bazaars; exclusive of Lakheraj lands (lands exempt from payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your zamindari); and exclusive of all lands and russions heretofore appropriated to the support of Police establishment. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing temporarily or permanently the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country under the several heads above stated.

5. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed. The remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season shall now cease and never be revived and if (which God forbid) you should fail to discharge your engagements, your zamindari and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

6. In this event your personal property will be liable to attachment in the first instance; and your lands will ultimately be liable to be sold and transferred from you for ever, for the payment of public revenue; but under the moderate terms of the assessment on your zamindari, this event can never happen except in consequence of your own default; for the Court of Judicature will protect you against such an injury unless warranted by your failure.

7. You shall be at free liberty to transfer without the previous consent of the Government or of any other authority to whomever you may think proper, either by sale, gift, or otherwise your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your zamindari; such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the Courts and officers of Government provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or Hindu laws or to the regulation of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift or transfer shall have been

regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector such sale, gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor shall such transaction exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire zamindari previously to such transfer; but your whole zamindari shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax in (torn) as if no such transaction had occurred.

8. In the event of sale of any part of your zamindari for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature, or in the event of transfer of any part of your zamindari by gift, sale, or otherwise you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire zamindari and of the portion of your zamindari to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent jummah on your zamindari bears to the actual produce of the whole zamindari; so that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct no partial assessment can happen; nor any increase of the fixed jummah be ever made, under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the zamindari.

9. Although you shall have free right and liberty to transfer by sale, gift or otherwise, any part of your zamindari not repugnant to the regulations of Government yet it shall not be competent for you, nor for any zamindari to form any part of your lands into a separate estate paying its jummah directly to Government, unless the public assessment on such separate estate shall amount to the annual sum of five hundred star pagodas (500) and upwards.

10. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the eighth article of this sannad by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your zamindari when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of kurnams in the several villages of your zamindari. The kurnams shall be appointed from time to time by you and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature. In the event of your having, or of your underfarmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute at your own peril a suit in the adalat of the zilla for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment, but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office without such regular process, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the adalat of the zilla may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, you shall in the first instance select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam, but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

11. The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of the Police of the country will defray the entire expense of that establishment: you shall nevertheless aid and assist its officers in apprehending and securing offenders of all description: and you shall enquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace, who may be found or who may seek refuge in your zamindari.

12. You shall enter into engagement with your ryots either for a rent in money or in kind and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a patta or cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every condition of the engagement: and you shall grant or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your kabuliat you shall neglect, or shall refuse to comply with the demands of your underfarmers or ryots, for the pattas and receipts above mentioned, you shall be liable to be sued in the adalat zila: and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by the adalat to the complainant.

13. The foregoing conditions contain an abstract of the obligations and duties which you shall incur and of the rights which you have acquired under the new constitution created for the security, protection and prosperity of the subjects of the British Government: but for the enlargement of that constitution and for the improvement of the condition of the people the Governor in Council will continue from time to time enact such regulations as experience may suggest or the progress of human affairs render necessary. Such regulations will be administered by independent Judges in constituted Courts of Judicature, governing their decisions by the laws only. The decree of those courts will

be founded on the regulations of Government, printed, published and translated for the information and security of its subjects : and on the institutes of the Hindu or Muhammadan laws which are also open to the enquiry, of all persons, the proceedings of the adalat will be held in open courts accessible to persons of every description : all parties will be at liberty to attend to their own interest by their presence in the courts during such proceedings or to employ their vakils with such instructions regarding the mode of prosecution or defence, as may appear to be most eligible to themselves the sentences of the courts will be pronounced in the same public manner and executed by civil authority without the interposition of military force, the Collectors and other public servants of the Government will be compelled to appeal to the Courts of Judicature for the adjudication of all cases, in which by virtue of their offices they may be parties, and finally the greatest practicable degree of a security has been extended to the native subjects of the British Government by the establishment of a gradation on appeals from the zila court to the Provincial Court, and from the Provincial Court to the Court of Sudder Adalat at the Presidency : and in the last resort from the Court of Sudder Adalat to the Governor-General in Council of Bengal.

14. Being therefore sensible of the benefits conferred on you by these institutions, and confident of enjoying the fruits of your industry, you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government, you shall conduce yourself with good faith towards your ryots, whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own : you shall treat them with tenderness encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land, and lay the foundation of your own happiness in the permanent prosperity of your zamindari.

15. Continuing to perform the above stipulations and to perform the duties of allegiance to the British Government, its laws and regulations, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your own heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein, named, the zamindari of Singampatti.

Given in Fort St. George, this Tuesday, Second day of April 1803, by and in the name of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) CLIVE.

W. PITRIB

(not legible).

Entered in the Secretary's office.

(By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council)

(Signed) (not legible),

Secretary to Government.

Arni Jaghir.

1. The division of lands in accordance with the physical character of the soil and each class into sorts according to its quality regulate the levy of assessment. But there is no uniform rate for a particular sort of taram and the assessment varies for each village. The assessment is a consolidated one irrespective of the number of crops raised in a fasli year. There are as many as 400 rates in vogue which range from—

Wet—Rs. 3 to 24-8-0 per cawny or 132 cents.

Dry—Rs. 1 to Rs. 5-11-0 per cawny or 132 cents.

Garden—Rs. 10-8-0 to Rs. 31 per cawny or 132 cents.

There are no cases in which rents are paid in kind. Money rents as detailed above are being collected from time immemorial and there are no records traceable to throw light as to how these assessments originally come to be fixed.

2. No customary levies or cesses are collected from the tenants in this estate by the landholder except—

(i) Erivettu or water charge in respect of wet inam lands only which pay no assessment, for the upkeep of the tanks.

(ii) A sum of As. 1-9 per cawny in respect of wet holdings is being collected from the ryots of Vinnamangalam village at their request and the total of the amount so collected is given back to the villagers for the benefit of the Manji Amman temple of the same village.

3. There are 176 tanks, 20 river channels, 2 wells, 2 dams, one across the Kaman-dala and the other in Nanganadi and 18 Madugu channels in this estate. Since the assumption of management of the estate by the Court of Wards in August 1916, considerable amounts have been spent towards irrigation sources and their condition is now efficient and satisfactory. The heavy rains in the month of November 1937 have damaged a few sources, the investigation of which has been taken up. The amounts spent annually for irrigation works are noted below. No tank bed lands have been assigned since 1916.

Particulars of amount spent on irrigation works.

Fasli.	Amount.						Fasli.	Amount.							
	RS.							RS.							
1328	5,276	1339	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,033
1329	5,074	1340	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
1330	50,182	1341	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000
1331	50,228	1342	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
1332	25,000	1343	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
1333	25,000	1344	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
1334	25,000	1345	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
1335	20,000	1346	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
1336	15,131								
1337	15,064								
1338	11,500								
															Total .. 427,488

4. The extent of waste land assigned for cultivation is acres 7,420.

5. Almost all the accounts prescribed in the village and taluk manual of accounts are maintained and the system of accounting and revenue administration is akin to the procedure followed in Government taluks.

6. The demand, collection and balance statement for each village for fasli 1346 is detailed in Annexure A.

7. No system of subletting of patta lands by the pattadars is prevalent in this estate.

8. The prevailing rates of rent in mokhasa, inams and shrotriyams are about the same as detained in answer to question (1).

9. The extent of reserved land worked with reference to sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act is 7,000 acres. This is divided into four blocks, i.e.—

- (a) Sreenivasaudhyanavanam reserve.
- (b) Vellimalai reserve.
- (c) Karumarapet reserve.
- (d) 107. Puthur reserve.

Items (a) and (b) are the only two blocks containing a fair tree growth. Trees of importance grow on the hill slopes, while the plain portions are mostly scrub jungles interspersed with some country wood timber here and there. Leaf manure plants are also found in abundance in the plains. The other two reserves contain no growth and have been mainly set apart as grazing areas. The entire forest area is reserved. All the assessed waste lands and other lands at the disposal of the estate in the villages are generally unreserved and there is no separate area set apart as unreserved. The following are the rates of forest fees levied per annum :—

Grazing per unit of—

	RS.	A.	P.
Cow	0	4	0
Buffalo	0	8	0
Sheep	0	2	0
Goat	0	12	0
Manure leaves (per cart load)	1	4	0

10. The extent of private land otherwise known as homefarm is 292 acres. It is of old origin. An extent of 4.47 acres has been recently purchased in civil auction for arrears of jodi due in Kisimisithangal village.

11. Prior to the assumption of the estate by the Court of Wards, a start was made by the jagirdar to survey the estate. Only 41 villages were got surveyed, but this survey had not had the recognition of Government. The other villages remain unsurveyed and there is no maintenance work even for the surveyed ones.

General.—The estate has been under the management of the Court of Wards from August 1916. The irrigation works have received adequate attention and the administration of the estate is run on the lines followed in Government areas.

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance for each village for fasli 1346.

Number and name of village.	Demand.			Collection.			Excess.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
<i>Nagaram Firka.</i>												
1 Tirumalaisamudram	4,168	4	4	3,788	10	3	66	14	5	446	8	6
4 Tirumalarajapuram	943	15	4	929	8	9	0	3	3	14	9	10
176 Deenattithangal	22	5	1	26	5	8	4	0	7	..	..	..
5 Ananthapuram	2,360	12	4	2,221	10	10	1	14	7	141	0	1
6 Pallithangal	159	3	1	135	1	9	1	1	11	25	3	3
7 Arnipalayam	940	7	4	941	4	0	0	12	8	..	..	..
8 Arni Thottam	87	8	3	89	2	0	1	9	9	..	..	..
10 Pyyur	2,929	1	4	2,903	13	8	5	11	6	30	15	2
16 Vandepalayam	485	3	10	547	0	8	61	12	10	..	..	..
18 Velappadi	690	2	4	656	3	2	2	4	5	36	3	7
26 Mamandur	2,383	5	2	2,322	6	5	2	6	4	63	5	1
27 Kalpoondi	2,185	7	6	1,955	14	7	0	2	10	229	11	9
28 Muchiyanthangal	129	0	4	106	0	5	0	3	4	23	3	3
29 Papambadi	861	4	7	795	6	2	1	2	9	67	1	2
30 Molugampoondi	836	5	5	806	9	4	10	6	7	40	2	8
31 Nethappakkam	997	9	9	971	5	9	0	10	3	26	14	3
32 Nagaram	114	8	8	114	8	10	0	0	2	..	..	..
33 Kanigiluppai	3,205	12	4	3,049	15	4	4	0	9	159	13	9
34 Veerantangal	141	8	8	141	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Mynandal	641	8	5	622	7	6	0	5	8	19	6	7
36 Randam Kerattur	2,535	13	7	2,126	1	5	2	6	7	412	2	9
37 Panayur	4,038	14	9	3,431	6	0	17	11	1	625	3	10
38 Agayur	1,523	0	9	1,254	14	0	28	3	5	296	6	2
166 Akkur	671	7	2	482	12	9	1	0	4	189	10	9
167 Akasampattu	112	0	4	112	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Madalambadi	76	15	0	63	12	8	0	0	1	13	2	5
40 Katteri	2,062	2	6	1,841	14	7	10	5	4	230	9	3
80 Mullippattu	2,256	14	5	2,060	9	2	4	15	8	201	4	11
<i>Agraharapalayam Firka.</i>												
9 Pazhangalur	927	15	1	894	10	5	2	1	5	35	6	1
133 Pudukkanur	738	3	0	739	1	1	0	14	1	..	..	..
178 Subanrampet	75	4	1	75	12	5	0	8	4	..	..	..
85 Kunnathur	2,931	13	6	2,703	10	4	10	4	11	238	8	2
86 Agastipattu	1,491	10	5	1,404	12	1	11	7	2	98	5	6
100 Kilnagar	1,755	7	4	1,768	3	10	22	3	8	9	7	1
109 Vethanitholuman	1,840	7	0	1,839	7	5	6	11	0	7	10	7
110 Kayappakkam	951	4	9	939	15	5	35	13	9	47	3	1
111 Adayapalam	939	7	7	833	1	8	6	7	6	112	13	5
112 Nanalock	667	15	6	632	3	1	12	9	2	48	5	7
113 Agraharapalayam	3,670	2	9	3,672	4	2	47	9	0	45	7	7
191 Applantangal	86	1	5	75	2	3	..	..	..	10	15	2
117 Meyyur	1,932	6	6	1,815	11	10	2	0	0	128	10	8
129 Kurumarappattu	989	3	8	816	6	2	..	..	..	172	13	6
118 Ratnamangalam	2,419	14	9	2,498	1	8	78	2	11	..	..	..
119 Sirupakkam	591	13	3	615	3	8	23	6	5	..	..	..
120 Adanur	1,355	12	5	1,289	10	3	9	14	10	76	1	0
121 Virupakshipuram	1,310	5	0	1,147	0	9	6	5	2	169	9	5
122 Samathur	902	7	1	736	6	8	0	2	5	166	2	10
158 Ladapuram	1,434	0	9	1,196	1	6	0	9	9	238	9	0
123 Keezhayur	1,117	7	9	874	11	4	5	8	10	248	5	3
124 Velleri	1,780	0	11	1,257	5	6	3	8	3	526	3	8
125 Irumbedu	3,266	11	9	3,121	4	3	12	7	8	157	15	2
126 Poondi	651	9	0	640	2	6	1	2	8	12	9	2
127 Maruderi	416	4	10	350	14	4	0	1	2	65	7	8
128 Appantangal	398	14	9	294	10	4	2	5	11	106	10	4
159 Sanguthanadi	1,178	11	10	817	4	0	2	3	3	363	11	1
130 Mattathavi	1,311	4	3	1,211	9	6	0	7	2	100	1	1
<i>Kannamangalam Firka.</i>												
87 Kattukanur	4,333	0	0	3,904	2	7	10	14	11	439	12	4
88 Kamamangalam	2,597	4	2	2,539	6	8	9	11	5	67	8	11
89 Kongarampattu	1,434	5	3	1,335	5	3	0	0	2	99	0	2
90 Appanellore	2,641	1	11	2,395	6	10	5	2	1	246	13	2
91 Vannankulam	3,512	7	0	3,145	15	9	2	8	0	368	15	3
92 Andipalayam	1,388	3	11	1,208	13	9	0	15	4	180	5	6
93 Alagusenai	1,778	12	11	1,700	6	10	6	5	8	84	11	9
94 Puthur	3,748	8	3	3,679	7	6	0	0	4	69	1	1
96 Ramasamicuppam	760	7	5	760	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Orananganthangal	708	0	2	691	14	2	1	0	2	17	2	2
98 Onnupuram	1,377	13	2	1,338	3	3	0	2	6	39	12	5
101 Pudukpalayam	1,969	2	6	1,756	11	11	2	5	5	214	12	0
102 Poomimalaicuppam	2,892	10	6	2,417	3	0	0	11	11	476	3	5
103 Vedajipuram	1,321	0	5	1,167	6	3	1	5	6	154	15	8
104 Omanthangal	396	10	3	335	12	6	1	9	1	62	6	10
105 Alanthangal	362	15	11	312	8	6	2	5	9	52	13	2
106 Vidvanthangal	540	4	2	488	5	5	7	7	4	59	6	1
107 Puthoor	2,320	0	10	2,116	10	4	2	11	7	206	2	1
108 Bommireddithangal	166	6	8	134	6	8	0	3	0	32	3	0
114 Ariyapadi	42	11	3	42	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Settithangal	267	11	9	255	9	5	1	10	10	13	13	2
116 Sirumur	2,599	7	0	2,141	15	10	11	15	4	469	6	6
192 S. V. Vanam	1,466	0	5	1,312	2	6	0	13	0	154	10	12

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance for each village for fasli 1346—cont.

Number and name of village.	Demand.			Collection.			Excess.			Balance.				
	<i>Kamakkur Firka.</i>			<i>Thachur Firka.</i>										
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
2 Vadugachat	4,505	13	11	4,338	9	10	11	12	1	178	6	2		
3 Serpakkam	926	9	7	926	13	10	0	4	3	..	..	..
15 Thundarigampattu	887	8	5	866	11	2	3	4	5	24	1	8		
17 Kandakkarai	586	13	11	586	14	2	0	0	3	..	..	..
11 Pudukattu	1,046	1	9	1,010	4	9	0	3	7	36	0	7		
12 Nesal	1,936	13	2	1,869	12	11	0	12	3	67	12	6		
13 Kallerippattu	740	3	9	749	10	4	19	4	0	9	13	5		
14 Velai	1,665	1	0	1,623	11	6	8	9	7	49	15	1		
58 Jambukonampattu	476	8	10	412	1	3	5	8	0	69	15	7		
74 Madavilagam	749	12	5	716	12	9	..	..	..	32	15	8
67 Kastambady	8,031	8	6	7,498	9	2	44	12	9	577	12	1		
68 Malayampattu	793	4	10	654	14	2	5	0	10	143	7	6		
69 K. ranady	875	10	7	748	13	10	2	13	6	129	10	3		
81 Kandanettithangal	546	12	6	464	10	6	0	3	9	82	5	9		
131 Kesananpattu	52	8	7	34	0	1	..	..	..	18	8	6
70 Nelvoy	1,113	9	0	1,086	6	1	6	4	11	33	7	10		
71 Aniyalai	778	3	5	778	7	3	0	3	10	..	..	..
75 Othianthangal	545	4	4	546	10	8	1	6	4	..	..	..
76 Alialapandal	325	4	9	320	5	4	..	..	..	4	15	5
77 Palathimannan	1,006	7	8	1,000	10	7	0	2	7	5	15	8		
78 Kattipoondi	1,114	0	6	1,115	15	6	1	15	0	..	..	..
79 Kamakkur	5,073	8	1	4,825	7	11	1	13	8	249	13	10		
82 Palayam	1,856	11	2	1,862	10	9	45	12	11	39	13	4		
83 Kuppam	2,217	8	6	2,000	12	11	2	4	6	219	0	1		
151 Moovampallam	18	5	9	18	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 P. E. Nellore	2,508	7	0	2,433	2	0	5	12	5	81	1	5		
153 Kaikalantangal	1,141	9	5	1,094	12	3	0	13	2	47	10	4		
<i>Thachur Firka.</i>														
41 Thachur	7,540	0	8	7,462	9	1	1	5	9	78	13	4		
52 Machathu	282	4	4	285	4	2	2	15	10	..	..	..
42 Marusur	1,729	9	2	1,594	7	1	8	4	7	143	6	8		
43 Vinnamangalam	5,367	7	9	5,233	0	5	29	12	7	164	3	11		
44 Murukkanandal	1,205	0	3	919	2	8	2	13	5	288	11	0		
45 Maduraiperamathur	660	14	3	642	13	10	0	0	11	18	1	4		
132 Kanagambattu	557	10	6	554	0	9	0	2	6	3	12	3		
46 Murugamangalam	2,063	15	4	2,061	11	7	14	9	2	16	12	11		
47 Moongithangal	86	7	8	86	8	0	0	0	5	..	..	..
48 Saduperipalayam	482	8	9	425	0	9	0	0	9	57	8	9		
49 Viradhakandan	363	15	7	321	15	1	0	0	8	42	1	2		
50 Sennanandal	2,261	15	10	2,186	7	2	16	2	11	91	10	9		
53 Agaram	2,716	10	0	2,495	6	8	1	13	2	223	0	6		
54 Karikkanthangal	475	3	0	432	3	8	0	2	2	43	1	6		
55 Ottaitthangal	347	13	4	330	4	9	0	2	11	17	11	6		
56 Devikapuram	3,758	11	4	3,758	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
57 Othoor	1,337	13	5	1,338	7	10	0	10	5	..	..	..
59 Manappakkam	412	9	3	412	10	7	0	1	4	..	..	..
60 Thathanur	1,327	9	5	1,209	1	11	3	10	2	122	1	8		
62 Gangasudamani	938	13	8	926	3	3	54	11	4	67	5	9		
61 Sennanandal	670	7	0	599	6	2	6	10	5	77	11	3		
63 Karippoor	1,652	10	5	1,279	9	6	0	5	9	373	6	8		
64 Eayakolathur	1,232	13	6	1,234	9	4	1	11	10	..	..	..
65 Pulivoynandal	923	12	6	924	3	4	0	6	10	..	..	..
66 Sivarapoondi	3,926	8	3	3,718	7	7	11	9	5	159	10	1		
72 Pulananbadi	2,397	7	10	2,229	0	4	90	1	5	258	8	11		
73 Arayalam	3,462	4	2	3,104	10	1	3	6	6	361	0	7		
140 Randham	202	2	2	202	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
140 Randham 4/18	261	7	9	243	2	8	0	1	9	18	6	10		
169 Thellur	24	2	9	24	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of five firkas	2,03,529	11	4	1,89,836	0	4	1,025	14	6	14,719	9	6		
Collections from 1st July to 31st December 1937 ..										9,854			12	0
Net balance ..										4,864			13	6

Sanad.

Sanad granted by His Excellency the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, to Vedaji Bhascar Thirumal Rao Sahib.

His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased to recognize your right to hold in hereditary right the jaghir of Arni as the eldest son and heir of your father Abhinava Poornapriya Srinivasa Rao Sahib who departed his life on the 28th day of March 1902 on the following conditions:—

- (1) You are to be obedient and faithful to his Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India and his successors and His Majesty's representatives in India and those of his successors, respectively.
- (2) You shall not erect, construct or maintain any fortifications or places of defence or entertain any troops or armed peons or followers unless with the previous permission of Government.
- (3) You are to conform to all the laws and regulations of Government.

- (4) You shall pay in the month of July in each year the sum of Rs. 5,015-5-3 (five thousand and fifteen rupees, five annas and three pies) into the Government treasury at Arni as a token of submission to Government and in return for the protection afforded to you by Government.
- (5) You shall make a suitable provision for the different members of your family according to the established usage and according to the orders of Government when it may see fit to interfere.
- (6) You shall, as far as in you lies, provide for the welfare of the inhabitants and the prosperity of your jaghir.

On failure of the first or second of the foregoing conditions your jaghir will be liable to be resumed by Government and in that case this sanad will thereafter be no effect.

In witness whereof this sanad is signed by the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Revenue Department by order and direction of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, acting for and on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in Council, this fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine.

THE HISTORY OF THE ARNI JAGHIR.

Jagir, 1638.
Zulfakhir
Khan.

Arni jagir was granted originally by the King of Bojapur some time in 1638 A.D. to one Vedaji Bhasker Punt, a Mahratta Brahman for his faithful military service. The original sanad was destroyed during the Muhammadan invasion of 1690 and what tribute was then paid is unknown. The estate was held without interruption till 1761 A.D., when the Nawab of Arcot, Muhammad Ali attached it and dispossessed the jagir, for not paying him tributes after the war and for various reasons, misconduct and disobedience on the part of jaghirdar.

Ormes History of Hindustan, Volume II, page 603.

2. In the conclusion of peace in 1762 between the Nawab of Carnatic and the Raja of Tanjore Pratab Singh, the estate was restored on various conditions, one being that an annual nazzar of Rs. 10,000 should be paid to the Nawab. All his successors have paid the same amount of nazzar annually until 1872 to the Nawab and to the British Government, when a reduction of Rs. 4,000 on account of resumed moturpha was made. Other reductions bring the nazzar down to Rs. 5,015-5-4 annually. This was done during the minority period of Srinivasa Rao Sahib, the tenth jagirdar who died in the year 1898, whose grandson and the present heir of the family of Vedaji Bhasker Punt, is Mr. Vedaji Bhasker Srinivasa Rao Sahib, the twelfth jagirdar and who is to assume charge of the estate on the 1st day of January 1938.

3. Treaty Conditions of 1762—

- A. That the jagirdar should not erect any fort or stronghold within his estate.
- B. That he should behave in all respects with the utmost obedience to the Government of the East India Company and the Nawab of Carnatic.
- C. That he should not retain any military force.
- D. That he should do everything in his power to provide for the welfare of his ryots the increase of cultivation and the improvement of the country.
- E. That he should not impose any new duties or cesses.
- F. That he should pay a nazzar of Rs. 10,000 annually to the Nawab.

4. These conditions were imposed on one Tirumal Rao, the fifth jagirdar who died in the year 1763, and the jagir was managed by his grandson, Srinivasa Rao, the sixth jagirdar who ruled Arni till 1771, when the Nawab of Arcot again resumed it, and it remained so till 1789. Meanwhile Hyder Ali took Arni in 1781 and made it as his chief depot in Southern India till 1783, when it was restored to Nawab of Arcot on a treaty between Tippu and the East India Company. Meanwhile this matter reached the Court of Directors in London, who directed the Nawab to restore the jagir to the jagirdar as per treaty of 1762. Similar (restoration) to the Raja of Tanjore; who afterwards asked the Governor of Madras to put back Arni to his control, but, the reasons and understanding between the jagirdar and the Raja of Tanjore, were not known to them. Hence Arni remained undelivered until 1789.

5. Then again the matter received the attention of the Court of Directors and after due considerations declared that neither the Raja of Tanjore nor the Nawab of Carnatic has a right to claim or to withhold the jagir from the descendents of Tirumal Rao. They further recognized the Treaty of 1762 and asked the Madras Governor to place the descendents of Tirumal Rao in possession of Arni jagir. It is in the year 1789, John Holland gave the jagir to Srinivasa Rao, the sixth jagirdar.

6. It will be clearly seen that the British Government considering the hereditary right of the jagirdars of Arni to succeed to the jagir, fully recognized and guaranteed the stipulations of the Treaty of 1762. The subsequent sanads issued by the British Government since 1789 by which year the administration of the Carnatic virtually passed into the Company's hands, contained the conditions of the said Treaty of 1762 till 1825, when Srinivasa Rao (the eighth jagirdar) succeeded, and when two additional conditions were imposed by the Government of Fort St. George.

Firstly that the jagirdar should make a suitable provision for the different members of his family according to the established usage and according to the orders of the Government, when they may see fit to interfere.

Secondly that on failure of any of its conditions, the sanad would be of no effect and the jagir would be liable to be resumed.

7. Since 1825 sannads issued to successive jagirdars contain these two fresh clauses in addition to those of 1762 enumerated above.

8. It is since 1874, the pashkash being reduced to Rs. 5,015-5-4 annually.

These are the origin and Political History of Arni Jagir.

9. Arni has 192 villages, but the Government reserved Keel Arni village and the hill fort on Vannangulam (Dobbu Guddi) former artillery bases for themselves and gave 191 villages to the jagirdar.

10. The jagirdar of Arni some time between 1789 and 1825 gave seven villages to one of his nearest Sapindas on some political reasons, and those seven villages are Kolathur, Mullandram, Sevur, Ariyapadi, Pungambadi, Ayyampalayam and Vitlanthangal with settled rents. This grant was made for appeasing the claims of the original branch which is now represented by Kolathur (mokhasa) jagirdars by the then jagirdar who was recognized by the East India Company, who were thereby prevented from confiscating the jagir as heirless one, and which practice was followed by them in all heirless estates and States.

11. At the time when the settlement of rent was made it was found by Ravensha, the Collector of South Arcot, under Court of Wards, who surveyed and fixed the rent into cash rent, stated thus—

- * (1) The soil is poor and leaf manure not generally procurable so that the outturn cannot be very high.
- * (2) The soil is chiefly sand mixed with red clay and the assessments are extremely high.
- * (3) Among the principal tanks are Kamakkur, Thatchur, Tirumalasangam, Kolathur and Pannayur. Here the Kolathur is mentioned.

12. Similarly about 46 other villages are given on different tenures (inams, shrotriyams, mokhasa jagirs, etc.), to several persons who have helped the jagirdar in his struggle to get back the jagir from the hands of the Carnatic Nawab and the East India Company and also to persons who have *paimashed* (surveyed) all the villages and fixed rents on different classes of lands, much creditably and favourably to the jagirdar, who in return awarded several kinds of inam villages and also lands in almost all the jagir villages. Still they are called as *Nagoji Rao's inams*.

13. At the time of Ravenshaw's settlement of rent, the estimated revenue, for the whole of 191 villages of Arni jagir was about 1½ lakhs. The present revenue is more than Rs. 3 lakhs. After deducting the Local Board's Cesses the net revenue would come to about Rs. 2½ lakhs.

14. (a) Kolathur and six other villages are called mokhasa jagir or sub-jagir of Arni jagir. The net revenue is about Rs. 25,000 and *no peshkash* is to be paid to the parent jagir. This revenue of Rs. 25,000 was inadequate to meet the mokhasa jagirdars' expenses and thereupon four-sevenths shareholders were forced to contract debts. Later on their shares in all the villages were sold and purchased by the decree-holders themselves in court auction for lesser value and they are in possession since 23 years, enjoying the four-sevenths of the total revenue of the villages. Those outsiders as purchasers are the landholders for the purposes of the Estates Land Act, appointed under the Revenue Court's proceedings. Kolathur and Sevur are managed by Sri T. V. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., residing at Royapetta, Madras, with a revenue of Rs. 8,000 for Kolathur and Rs. 4,500 for Sevur, the total being Rs. 12,500. After giving a fair margin for the managing expenses, etc., the net amount would be Rs. 9,000 and to Sri T. V. Subba Rao's share it would be not less than Rs. 5,000 per annum for his four-sevenths share in these two villages.

* Reference may be made to the North Arcot District Gazetteer, and the North Arcot District Manual, Volume II, pages 314-315.

(b) Mullandram, Vitlanthangal and Ayyampalaiyam villages are in the hands of one Sri Purushothama Reddiyar, another creditor, and purchased with an income of nearly Rs. 6,000 of which four-sevenths share he owns.

(c) Pungambadi village is in the hands of one Yamuna Bai Ammal with four sevenths share of her own with a revenue of Rs. 3,000.

(d) Ariyappadi alone is in the hands of one Sri Rangesh Rao Sahib, one of the direct descendants of the mokhasa family now a contractor in Madras, who is the only person owning the village, and belonging to the mokhasa jagirdars' family.

15. (a) Ever since the mokhasa grant, neither they nor the main jagirdar himself did any improvement to elevate the down-trodden condition of the agriculturist as a whole. Several petitions were sent up to the jagirdars and to the Government by the villagers, none of them have been answered favourably. No good has ever been done to the people in the jagir villages. *Sanitation, primary education, medical aid of any kind, modern method of agricultural improvements, roads* to all the villages, all these have not been considered by them important to their ryots and villagers.

(b) None of the jagirdars or their mokhasadars or inamdars made any attempt to question the local boards as to why they do not attend to the needs of the villages in the jagir area when they pay a decent sum annually towards local boards and educational cesses account. Perhaps such attempts might make them answerable, when those public bodies question them in return "What improvements, you as jagirdar have done to the agricultural tenants, when you collect heavy taxes from the ryots: Indeed, they cannot lift their little finger and say yes.

16. The Kolathur and six other villages are called mokhasa jagir or a sub-jagir of Arni. The net revenue is about Rs. 25,000 and though no peshkash is to be paid to the parent jagir, but the local boards cesses are to be remitted to the parent jagir (viz., Rs. 1,500 annually) since the Madras Local Boards Act was enacted.

17. The former mokhasadar of Kolathur jagir had three sons by his first wife and four sons by his second wife. The first three sons were in good position earning as lawyers, etc. The second four sons though proper education was given to them were not found well fitted to earn independently.

18. As in the case of Arni jagir, that only the senior born male member should get the jagir, so should be the right even with the mokhasa jagir villages. It seems a suit was filed in Chittoor Saddur Adaulut Court by the senior son of this Kolathur jagirdar some time in the middle of the nineteenth century when the father compromised the matter and made the jagir devisible among his seven sons with the consent of the present jagirdar of Arni, whose mother happened to be the sister-in-law of the Kolathur jagirdar. In the meantime in order to establish their rights in the jagir all the four sons of the second wife began to mortgage their rights of the villages to several creditors instead of paying them back from out of their shares of revenue debts accrued. Their debts increased, and all their four-sevenths shares have been brought to court auction, whereupon the creditors themselves purchased them for nominal sum and since 1914 their rights have gone to the decree-holders, four-sevenths of Kolathur and Sevur to Sri T. V. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras; Mullandram, Ayyampalaiyam and Vitlanthangal to Sri Purushothama Reddiyar of Reddipalaiyam, Pungambudi to one Yamuna Bai Ammal. Ariyappadi alone still remains with Sri Rangesh Rao Sahib of the mokhasa family.

19. So far as the Government is concerned, Arni jagir as a whole shown as impartible estate and the sanads are renewed to successive Jagirdar of Arni with conditions already stated above. Of course the same (or less if not more) conditions will apply to all the sub-jagir villages.

20. But the mokhasa jagirdar of Kolathur began to levy an additional rent as poovasi (second-crop rent) only in the Kolathur village, contrary to the treaty conditions 4 and 5, only even without showing additional advantages to the ryots. The tank's capacity is registered as four months, but does not supply water for two months to the ayacut lands. Tenants have dug wells in their patta lands at their own expense and through baling out water they begin cultivation and reap the crops. Whether the tank has water or not, for the first crop or even a day's supply to the second crop or rather a day's supply of water remains in the tank (immaterial of its use) the landholder contends that he should be given the rent for both the crops. This is most unjust and contrary to the treaty terms and to Board's Standing Order No. (6).

21. The jagir accounts are maintained as per the (Government accounts) and they are to be guided by the Board's Standing Orders. But they fail to follow the principles.

22. Besides this, there is a manual kept for the guidance of Arni jagir (Roddens Manual) wherein it is stated and remain as fact "that the rents are consolidated for any number of crops and without any restriction to water." Why not this rule be adopted to Kolathur village? This levy of charge for the second crop is not levied in all other six villages which are also of the mokhasa jagir.

23. The tenants of Kolathur have contested and questioned the validity of the jagirdar to impose additional cess, in some cases it went against the tenant and in some others against the jagir. The village has no forest, no manuring facilities, no grazing grounds for the animals, no spring water-supply. But the tank gets flood water in rainy seasons only. The former tenants by litigating in courts have almost abandoned their rights in the land and eventually became paupers. The little a tenant has, is not even free from encumbrances. The cost of wells dug by the tenant would be from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 and it is the main source of supply of water to cultivate the lands. Generally five months' supply of water is required for harvesting the crop. This irrigation of lands from the wells dug by the tenants avoids as far as possible "shavi." Where there are no wells there occurs recurring failure of crops every year. Owing to this, remission is claimed; at times they are given and in other times they are refused. Even the courts decline to interfere. Nowhere in the Act is stated, that when crops fail for want of required quantity of water and when remission is refused, the tenant should get damages equivalent to the harvest of the adjoining areas.

24. The treaty conditions are very clear (1762) that the Government reserved their right to resume the jagir when the conditions of the treaty are violated. Now, we appeal to the Government to hold enquiries, inspect the villages and to take steps, needed.

25. For the purpose of revenue and management all the major shareholders (creditors) have become the landholders under the Act. They do not care to the treaty and in violation of it leave the jagir ryots uncared for, but they care for money to meet their exorbitant expenditures on luxury.

26. The Kolathur village has an ayacut of 1,200 acres of wet land under the tank (having a capacity of water for two months) 750 acres of dry land with an annual rent of Rs. 8,000. Sevir with an annual revenue of Rs. 4,500 and in all Rs. 12,500 to be divided amongst 7 shares of which Mr. T. V. Subba Rao's is four-seventh, and the rest goes to others.

27. Up to this time, year after year the landholder and his co-shareholders of Kolathur and Sevir villages have received about 2 lakhs of rupees to their entire 7 shares, after defraying all the expenses. Sri T. V. Subba Rao availed more than a lakh of rupees out of it. Whatever amount the zamindars or the landholders realize from the poor ryots, they utilize for their own personal use and lead a luxurious life, whereas, the ryots are undergoing starvation and are greatly indebted. Today if an inventory is taken we can find that 90 per cent of the lands are subjected to mortgages.

28. All the village accounts are maintained by the landholders without any check over them. There is nobody to find fault with the accounts and if at all any question is asked, the answer is refused. Revenue courts believe in their accounts, pass decrees and thus spoil the just cause of the tenants. So far as the quit-rent accounts in the jagir or zamin are concerned no falsification can be attempted by the village officials, but not so the case, with regard to zamin accounts.

29. (a) Considering all these irregularities and long impending grievances of zamindari ryots, it would be better, if the management of all the zamindari villages are taken by the Government themselves—which in our opinion would necessitate to supervise and administer all the water-sources, reservoirs, tanks, anicuts, etc., effect necessary repairs, survey and settle the rents of villages, attend to the needs of the ryots in general and after paying the peshkash and defraying all the expenditures, out of the balance not more than 50 per cent may be paid to the zamindars or jaghirdars. The rest of the amounts, be kept in the Government Treasury. Such reserve amount would be useful to meet all the emergency repairs and works, lend reasonable amount to agricultural purposes or any urgency of the ryots, and also to lend even to the zamindars on condition of re-paying or deducting from the percentage they get every year through the Government.

(b) Whenever famine or any serious epidemic takes place in villages or loss of cattle and damages by fire relief can be given to the tenants as far as possible by advancing money out of such reservation of revenues.

(c) This system of help would make the ryots to improve their conditions. No strained feelings would exist between the zamindar and the tenants.

30. Sri Subba Rao has purchased both Kolathur and Sevir villages four-seventh share for Rs. 18,000 and he realized net revenue more than a lakh of rupees up to 1937, apart

from the amount paid to the other three-seventh sharers. We see in papers the cry of the zamindars saying "nothing should be done to mar their vested interests, as they have purchased estates paying money." To them we point out "more than ten times you have realized and appropriated without effecting any good to the tenants" and as such their claim is unjust. To the original heirs we say, "You and your ancestors have enjoyed the entire revenues till so many years past. You could not expect or continue the same habits in these days of awakened India." If the zamindars have really done any good to the tenants, why the present cry exists?

31. If the present state of affairs are still permitted to continue the ryots will have to undergo their repeated sufferings and the landholders will continue to swallow all the revenues naturally even without a jam, unheeded to the tenants' cry. Whatever they realize from the tenants, they are prepared to spend them luxuriously and more to say they may even go to the extent of contracting debts, on the pledge of the estates.

As such some drastic measure is absolutely necessary if the present Government wants to do any good to the zamindari tenants and relieve them from poverty under zamindars.

Till then there cannot be rest in the estates of the zamindars.

Pappanad Estate.

1. The estate owns 15 villages in Pattukottai taluk and 9 villages in Arantangi taluk. The cash rent system prevails in the villages in Pattukottai taluk while the system of division of produce is in existence in the villages in Arantangi taluk. The different rates of cash rent shown in column (1) of the Statement A are said to have been fixed with particular reference to the crops grown, the quality of the soil and the facilities for irrigation. The existing rates are reported to have been in force from a long time excepting in some cases in which the rates have been enhanced slightly with the consent of the ryots. It is not ascertainable when and how those changes were introduced. In the cases in which the rent is paid in kind, the estate is entitled to half of the produce which is collected at the time of the harvest conducted under the supervision of the estate staff.

6. Statement B shows the demand, collection and balance of cash rent in the estate villages in Pattukottai taluk for fasli 1346. So far as the villages in Arantangi taluk are concerned, the demand for all the villages may be put at 5,000 kalams of paddy for a normal year and the entire demand is collected within the fasli, as the division of produce is made in the fasli itself in all cases.

A copy of the sanad granted to the zamindar is enclosed.

The estate was taken over under the superintendence of the Court of Wards in November 1937 and the manager of the estate took charge only a few days ago. Within the short time available, it has not been possible to submit a more detailed report on some of the points in the Committee's communication.

2. The Pappanad Estate owns 15 villages in Pattukottai taluk and 9 villages in Arantangi taluk. The cash rent system prevails in the villages in Pattukottai taluk while the system of division of produce is in existence in the villages in Arantangi taluk. In the villages where the cash rent system prevails the zamindar collects a sum of As. 3-8 for every rupee of rent, by way of beriz and cesses as detailed in the

	A. P.	
Kaval fees	0	4
Swarnathayam	0	4
Road cess	1	6
Education cess	0	2
Devasthanam mahamai.	1	0
Kudikarnam mahamai.	0	4
	MAR. MEASURE.	
Chattram	}	4
Sabapothi		
Tank repairs		
Temple repairs		
Betel leaves	0	3
Kanganam	2	0
Pillayar	0	3
Kavirajan	0	1
Kudikarnam	1	0
Pidari	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kudukuval	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thanichianman	1	0
	10	1

margin. In the villages where the system of division of produce is in existence, a quantity of 10 marakkals and 1 measure of produce for every 10 kalams of produce available for division, is collected by the proprietor by way of levies as detailed in the margin. The levies are collected over and above the one half of the produce due to the zamindar under the terms of the tenure.

3. Besides some minor tanks, the estate owns one big tank in Pattukottai taluk and 10 irrigation tanks in Arantangi taluk. These tanks are maintained from the estate funds. Information regarding the amount spent on their maintenance is not readily available. The tanks are reported to be in working order. There has been no case of assignment of tank-beds for cultivation.

4. It is reported that no waste land has been assigned for cultivation since 1908.

5. Till the estate was taken over under the management of the Court of Wards in November 1937, the accounts were maintained in Tamil. The registers and accounts detailed in the margin were kept.

Paimash adangal.
Paimash chitta.
Kuduthal accounts.
Arrear accounts.
Rozwari.
No. 14 account.
Rough Accounts.

7. It is reported that there is no sub-letting of pattas in the estate.

8. There are only shrotriyam lands in the estate. The prevailing rate of rent in the shrotriyam is As. 10 an acre.

9. There are no reserved forests in the estate but there is an extent of 167 acres 20 cents of unreserved area which is overgrown with vegetation. It is reported that no forest fees are levied.

10. About 26 acres of land in Pattukottai taluk, in which both varams vest with the zamindar is being cultivated under 'pannai' system from a long time past. Information regarding the origin and acquisition of this extent of land is not readily available.

11. In 1930-31, the estate was surveyed by the Government at the time of preparation of the Record of Rights.

STATEMENT A furnishing information on the point raised by the Estates Land Act Committee.

Rates of rent prevailing. (Item 1.) (1)	Customary levies or cesses collected. (Item 2.) (2)	Number of tanks and other water sources, etc. (Item 3.) (3)	Extent of waste land assigned since 1908. (Item 4.) (4)	Accounts kept for revenue administration. (Item 5.) (5)	Sub-letting of patta lands. (Item 7.) (6)	Rates of rent in mokhanna shrotriyams. (Item 8.) (7)	Nature of forest extent, etc. (Item 9.) (8)	Extent of private land. (Item 10.) (9)	Whether survey has been done. (Item 11.) (10)	Remarks. (11)
<i>Lands in which melvaram alone vests in the zamindar—</i> Class.	<i>Pattukottai taluk.</i>	Besides some minor tanks, the estate owns one big irrigation tank in Pattukottai taluk and four irrigation tanks in Arantangi taluk. These tanks are maintained from the estate funds. Information regarding the amount spent on their maintenance during the last three years is not readily available. The tanks are reported to be in working order. No assignment of tank-beds has been made for cultivation.	Nil	Paimash adan-gal, pajmash chitta, koduthal accounts, arrear accounts, ryotwari No. 14 pulli accounts.	Nil	10 annas an acre.	Unreserved area, 167-20 acres in Pappanad. No income as no fees are charged.	Twenty-six acres panna land. This extent is under horsegram cultivation from a long time.	Yes, in 1930-31. Record of rights register has been prepared by Government.	In respect of demand, collection, from each village, separate statement is appended.
1 Wet (irrigated) ..	Per acre. RS. A. P. Kaval fees 4 pies in the rupee. Swarnathayam—4 pies. Road cess—1 anna 6 pies. Education cess—2 pies. Devasthanam mahamasi—1 anna. Kodikkastam mahamasi—4 pies.									
Manavari wet ..	2 10 0									
dry ..	2 5 0									
Garden land ..	4 9 8									
2 Wet irrigated ..	3 7 8									
Manavari wet ..	2 5 8									
dry ..	2 2 0									
Garden land ..	4 9 8									
3 Wet irrigated ..	3 0 0									
Manavari wet ..	2 4 0									
dry ..	2 4 7									
Garden land ..	4 14 0									
<i>Lands in which both the "warams" vest in the zamindar—</i>										
Dry ..	Per acre. RS. A. P. 4 8 0									
Wet ..	6 12 0									
Dry manavari ..	7 0 0 3 3 0									
Wet manavari ..	2 4 7									
Dry garden ..	3 6 0									
Wet ..	7 5 0 3 0 0									
In the case of Amani villages in Arantangi taluk, the rate of waram is one-half of the produce.										

Statement B showing the demand, collection and balance of cash rent in the estate.

Number and name of village.	Demand. RS. A. P.	Collection. RS. A. P.	Remarks.
1 Nemmeli Thippiakudi ..	2,610 3 9	834 12 5	There are arrears of previous faslis from 1342 to the extent of Rs. 85,238. Previous fasli arrears were collected in fasli 1346. The amount collected for fasli 1346 is Rs. 7,567-7-0.
2 Vellore ..	3,743 6 10	1,167 7 8	
3 Sholagankudikkadu ..	2,386 13 7	780 11 7	
4 Avadainallavijayapuram ..	3,374 15 2	1,313 14 1	
5 Vedavijayapuram ..			
6 Kelamangalam ..	2,416 8 4	789 7 3	
7 Chidambarapuram ..	248 1 6	137 2 0	
8 Vedanayakipuram ..	66 12 8	66 12 8	
9 Yoganayakipuram ..	402 12 11	77 1 2	
10 Therukukottai ..	997 0 11	254 6 5	
11 Saikaranarkudikkadu ..	1,511 14 6	464 6 2	
12 Vadakkukottai ..	1,405 1 7	280 8 9	
13 Tiruvallur ..	1,944 1 11	480 13 4	
14 Poyyindankodikkadu ..	1,832 2 1	221 15 4	
15 Pinnayur ..	4,235 15 4	698 0 2	
Total ..	27,175 15 1	7,567 7 0	

Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar, or deed of permanent property, granted by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council to Ramalinga Vijaya Thevar, Zamindar of Pappanadu.

Whereas for a long series of years your Estate of Pappanadu consisting of the villages hereinafter named, has been held on a terminable tenure by yourself and your predecessors, and whereas the Government have now determined to confer on you a permanent property in it, it is hereby declared that the assessment of your estate has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1281 at the annual sum of Rs. 4,316-6-6 which said sum of Rs. 4,316-6-6 shall be, and is hereby accordingly declared by this sannad to be the permanent annual jumma of your estate, payable in the current coin of the realm, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by you.

2. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your estate is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the Sayer, or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs, and bazaars; exclusive of lakheraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent, unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your estate); and exclusive of all lands and roosooms heretofore appropriated to the support of village and Police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its description in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country under the several heads above stated.

3. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed; the remissions which may have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season, shall now cease and never be revived, and if you should fail to discharge your engagements, your estate and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of your failure, and as often as you shall fail to pay the amount of your permanent assessment according to the monthly instalments set forth in your kistbandi hereinbefore referred to, all arrears of revenue due by you shall be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar or other similar instrument, by Madras Act Number Two of 1864, entitled an Act to consolidate the Laws for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Madras Presidency or by any law which may be hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper, either by sale, gift, or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your estate; such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the courts and officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws, or to the regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift, or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift, or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor shall such transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire estate previously to such transfer, but your whole estate shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of your estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature, or in the event of the transfer of any part of your estate by gift, sale, or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire estate and of the portion of your estate to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed

thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent jumma on your estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate; so that, if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed jumma be ever made under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the estate.

7. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 6th Article of this Sanad, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your estate when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your estate. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, as may be determined by law. In the event of your having, or of your underfarmers, tenants, or ryots having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute, at your own peril, a suit in any court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment, but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous regular process, or without the order of a competent officer of Government, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as any Court of competent jurisdiction may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, or the order of an officer of Government, you shall, in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam; but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

8. You shall aid and assist the officers of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions; and you shall inquire and give notice to the magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in your estate.

9. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots for a rent either in money or in kind, and shall, within a reasonable time, grant to each ryot a patta or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement, and you shall grant, or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your Cabooleat, you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your underfarmers or ryots for the pattas and receipts above mentioned, you shall be liable to be sued in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by such court to the complainant.

10. Continuing to conform to the above stipulations to render allegiance to the British Government, and to obey all the laws and regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment herein-named the Estate of Pappanadu.

11. List of villages composing the Estate of Pappanadu:—

1 Vellur.	19 Thedakki.
2 Poyundankudikkadu.	20 Nattarpatti.
3 Vedavijayapuram.	21 Royanvayal.
4 Vadakkukkottai.	22 Thiruvangur.
5 Nemmelitippiakkudi.	23 Mavadai.
6 Tirunallur.	24 Yekaperumalur.
7 Sankarnaderkudikkadu.	25 Subramaniapuram.
8 Avidainallavijayapuram.	26 Bramanavayal.
9 Chidambarapuram.	27 Muthuvijayapuram.
10 Yoganayakipuram.	28 Aiyasamayangar.
11 Vedanayakipuram.	29 Appuvaiyengar.
12 Kilamangalam.	30 Kanjannamandapam.
13 Therkukkottai.	31 Saminadagurukkal.
14 Sholegankudikkadu.	32 Punaiyangundu.
15 Pinnayur.	33 Venkatanaranappaiyan.
16 Yekiniyayal.	34 Venkatasubbayan.
17 Talanendal.	35 Tillainayakipuram.
18 Kuganur.	36 Kasturirangapuram.

Given in Fort St. George, this Twenty-fifth day of July 1871 by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NAPIER.

Kadambur Estate.

Kadambur estate is a very small one and it is almost entirely dry. The entire rent of the estate is paid only in cash. Rent in kind is not in force in this estate. This money rent system is in vogue for a very long time past and is reported to be in force for over 150 years and that the rates of rent were not in any way altered ever since they were fixed. The rent is fixed according to the classification of the soil. Cropwar assessment is not prevalent in this estate. The rates of rent prevailing in the several villages of the estate with reference to the quality of the soil and facilities for irrigation are furnished below :—

	Rate per acre.						
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			
Wet rainfed—ranges from	4	13	8	to	9	5	4
Garden lands	1	8	0	to	14	1	0
Dry karisal pottal	0	13	0	to	1	0	9
Do. second sort	0	9	4	to	0	13	0
Do. Veppal	0	11	3	to	2	5	4
Do. second sort	1	0	9	to	1	6	5
Dry seval	0	4	8	to	1	0	9

The rates of rent are not uniform throughout the estate. Rates appear to have been fixed with reference to each village. Different rates are charged in different villages for the same taram, e.g., karisal—veppal is charged at Re. 1-2-8 in some villages at Re. 1-4-6 in some villages, at Re. 1-6-5 in one village and at Rs. 2-5-4 in another village.

A statement showing the different rates of rent in the several villages of the estate is submitted herewith.

2. Besides the cesses levied under the Local Boards Act, the following customary levies are made and collected ever since the origin of the estate.

- (a) Nadir (நதிரவரி) at As. 3-4 per kottah (1.68 acres) of land on all garden lands in the estate.
- (b) Neeranikkam (நீரணிக்கம்) at As. 4-2 per kottah in only one case in Pachavettu village.
- (c) Seetuvai (சீடுவரி) at As. 3-4 a patta on 9 pattas and at As. 1-8 a patta on 12 pattas in Perungarunaipattavirthe which forms part of Kattukuttagai Venkataramasamudram village.

3. The following is the list of tanks in the estate. They are all rainfed. There are no other irrigation sources in this estate except these tanks :—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Anaikulpanjankulam | } in Venkataramasamudram village. |
| 2 Padakandakulam | |
| 3 Nochikulam | |
| 4 Udayarkulam | |
| 5 Puliankulam | |
| 6 Vagaikulam in Sivagnapuram village. | |
| 7 Talavachikulam in Chidambarapuram village. | |
| 8 Manjakulam in Kadambur village. | |
| 9 Puliankulam in Kappulingampatti village. | |
| 10 Kanakkankulam | } in Tirumalapuram village. |
| 11 Perumalperikulam | |

Nos. 1 to 6 are under kattukuthagai (fixed favourable rent) tenure. The entire tanks including their tank beds and the ayacuts belong to the kattukuttagaidars. The estate is not bound to execute any repairs to them. They are however maintained by the kattukuttagaidars in good condition.

Nos. 7 and 8 were granted by the original zamindar Chocka Thalaivar for the maintenance of his brothers on a favourable rent long before the introduction of the Impartible Estate Act. It is the lookout of the grantees to keep the tanks in good order. They are now in tolerably good condition.

No. 9 is owned entirely by one individual and he keeps the tank in good order. No sum was spent from estate funds towards the repairs of irrigation sources Nos. 1 to 9.

Nos. 10 and 11 are the pannai tanks of the estate. The following repairs were executed to these tanks since 1908 :—

Kanakkankulam tank.

									Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs to sluices	..	..	..	..	..	..	1915	..	561	6	7
General repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1917	..	234	2	0
Well works	..	..	..	..	..	..	1930	..	1,000	0	0
Closing breaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	1934	..	6	2	0
Repairs to sluices	..	..	..	..	..	..	1937	..	76	0	0
									<u>1,877</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>

Perumalperi tank.

									Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs to sluices	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916	..	5	4	0
General repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1917	..	406	2	6
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1918	..	113	8	7
Repairs to the well	..	..	..	..	..	..	1930	..	854	0	0
Breach closing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1934	..	12	12	0
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1935	..	7	8	0
									<u>1,399</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

The tank bed lands in any of these tanks have not so far been assigned for cultivation.

4. An extent of 19.28 acres of dry and 0.81 of an acre of garden were assigned on patta since 1908. They are charged at the rates of similar lands in the vicinity.

						Dry.	Garden.
						ACS.	ACS.
Ch dambarapuram	..	..	..	..	..	6.50	..
Sankaraperi	..	..	..	..	..	4.55	..
Chokalingapuram	..	..	..	..	..	3.64	..
Sivagnanapuram	..	..	..	..	..	4.59	0.81
						<u>19.28</u>	<u>0.81</u>

5. The estate is under the Court of Wards management since 1908 with the exception of four years from 1923 to 1927. All the accounts prescribed for Government villages are maintained in this estate. Jamabandi of this estate is being conducted annually under the orders of the Collector.

6. The demand and collection from each village in the estate are shown below :—

Faali 1346.

	Demand.			Collection excluding excess collection.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kadambur	63	5	4	63	5	4
Pachavettu	383	9	9	383	9	9
Thangammalpuram	318	12	10	318	12	10
Chidambarapuram	1,655	4	8	1,655	4	8
Sankaraperi	2,164	13	6	2,164	13	6
Venkataramasamudram	657	9	1	657	9	1
Mummalaipatti	831	11	4	831	11	4
Ottudanpatti	1,061	8	7	1,061	8	7
Kuppanapuram	913	8	5	913	8	5
Chokkalingapuram	1,229	5	11	1,229	5	11
Tirumalapuram	1,230	0	3	1,230	0	3
Kappulingampatti	1,375	7	11	1,375	7	11
Sivagnanapuram	1,845	1	9	1,845	1	9
			<u>13,730</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	

7. Almost the entire area of patta lands is cultivated by the pattadars themselves. Subletting is very rare except in the case of absentee pattadars who are very few in number not above 5 per cent. They sublet their lands at the rate of Rs. 4 to 10 per acre of dry land and at Rs. 10 to 50 per acre for lands having facilities of well irrigation.

8. There are no mokhasas, inam, agraharam and shrotriyam village within the estate. But one village (Venkataramasamudram village) with an area of 1,852 acres of dry, garden and wet was granted on kattukuttagai tenure with a fixed favourable rent by the original zamindar Chokka Talaiivar. The kattukuttagaidars pay annually Rs. 293-2-3 as kattukuttagai rent to the estate excluding the cesses under the Local Boards Act. The kattukuttagaidars collect cash rent from their tenants at the rates prevalent in the estate villages.

9. There are no forests either reserved or unreserved in the estate.

10. There are 130.71 acres of dry and 41.44 acres of wet (pannai) lands in the estate. Of these 6.31 acres of dry form "elappannai lands" and they were purchased by the estate in revenue sale for arrears of rent. The 41.44 acres of wet are under Kanakkankulam and Perumalperi tanks and they were purchased by the original zamindar Chokka Talaivar from the kattukuttagaidars of Venkataramasamudram village. The Perumalperi tank and its ayacut were purchased on 17th August 1865, and the Kanakkankulam and its ayacut, some time before 18th November 1864. The exact date of its purchase is not definitely ascertainable. The rest of the lands are classified as "pannai" for a very long time. It is reported they are so classified since the zamindar cultivated them now and then.

11. This is an unsurveyed estate.

Authenticated copy of the sannad is submitted herewith.

—————

Copy of Istimrar Sannad granted to the Zamindar of Kadambur in fasli 1212.

Sannad-i-Milkeud Istimrar or deed of property granted by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive Baron Clive of Wales in the country of Salop and Baron Dlasly of the Kingdom of Ireland, Governor in Command of Fort St. George, on the part of the Honourable United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to Tadiya Talaivar, Zamindar of Kadambur.

It is known to the zamindars, talukdars, mirasidars, ryots and all cultivators of land in the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George, that from the earliest until the present period of time, the public assessment of the land revenue have never been fixed, but that according to the established practice of Asiatic Governments, the assessment of the land revenue has fluctuated without any fixed principles for the determination of the amounts and without any security to the zamindars, or other persons for the continuance of a moderate land tax. On the contrary frequent enquiries have been instituted by the ruling power, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, for the purpose of augmenting the assessment of the land revenue, and has been customary to regulate each augmentation by the enquiries and opinions of the local officers, appointed by the ruling power, for the time being. In that statement of an increased revenue on such foundations it has been usual for the Government to deprive the zamindars and to appoint persons on its own account to the management of the zamindaris, and thereby reserving to the ruling power the implied right and the actual exercise of the proprietary possession of all lands whatever. It is obvious that such a mode of administration must be injurious to the prosperity of the country by obstructing the progress of agriculture, popularity and wealth and destructive to the comfort of individual persons by diminishing the security of personal freedom and of private property.

The British Government impressed with a deep sense of the injuries arising to the State and to its subjects from the operation of such principles has resolved to remove from its administration so fruitful a source of uncertainty and disquietitude, to grant to zamindars and other landholders, their heirs, and successors, a permanent property in their land in all time to come, to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands which shall never be liable to change under any circumstances, to institute courts of judicature for the protection of these valuable rights and to secure to every description of its native subjects under the operation of fixed and defined laws, the free exercise of the religious institutions, and domestic usages of their ancestors.

In conformity to these principles the assessment of your zamindari has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1212 at the annual sum of Star Pagodas (1,100), one thousand and one hundred, which said sum of Star Pagodas (1,100), one thousand and one hundred, shall be fixed and is hereby accordingly declared by this sannad to be the permanent annual jamma of your zamindari payable in the current coin of the province in fixed monthly instalments agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by you.

The permanent assessment of the land tax on your zamindari is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetres, exclusive of the sayer duties of every description whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs exclusive of its excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption, exclusive of all cases, personal and professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars, exclusive of lakheraja lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenues) and at all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by you is included in the assets of your zamindari) and exclusive of all lands and heretofore appropriated to the support of Police establishment. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise

of its discretion in continuing or abolishing temporarily or permanently the articles of revenue included according to the custom and practice of the country under the several heads above stated.

You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed. The remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of draught, inundation or other calamity of the season shall now cease, and never be revived and if (which God forbid) you should fail to discharge your engagements, your zamindari and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

In this event your personal property will be liable to attachment in the first instance and your lands will ultimately be liable to be sold and transferred from you for ever, for the payment of the public revenue. But under the moderate terms of the assessment on your zamindari, this event can never happen except in consequence of your own default, for the Court of Judicature will protect you against such an injury, unless warranted by your failure.

You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government, or of any other authority to whatever you may think proper either by sale, gift, or otherwise your property right in the whole or in any part of your zamindari, such transfer of your land shall be valid, and recognized by the Courts and officers of Government provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu law or to the regulations of the British Government but unless such sale, gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separate portions, of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect, nor shall such transaction exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire zamindari previously to such transfer, but your whole zamindari shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax in the same manner, as if no such transaction has occurred.

In the event of the sale of any part of your zamindari for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature or in the event of the transfer of any part of your zamindari by gift, sale, or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire zamindari and of the portion of your zamindari to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent jamman on your zamindari bears to the actual produce of the zamindari so that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed jamman be ever made, under whatever changes or improvements, your interests or your pleasure, may lead you to introduce into the zamindari.

Although you shall have free right and liberty to transfer by sale, gift, or otherwise, any part of your zamindari nor repugnant to the Regulations of Government, yet it shall not be competent for you, nor for any zamindar to form any part of your lands to separate estate paying its jamman directly to Government unless the public assessment on such separate estate shall amount to the annual sum of five hundred Star Pagodas (500) and upwards.

In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the articles of this sannad, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your zamindari when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your zamindari. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you, and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of Court of Judicature. In the event of your having, or of your underfarmers, tenants, or ryots, having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute at your own peril a suit in the adalat of the zila for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment, but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office without such previous regular process, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the adalat of the zila may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, you shall in the first instance select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam, but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of the Police of the country will defray the entire expense of that establishment you shall nevertheless aid and assist its officers in apprehending and securing offenders of all description, and you shall enquire and give notice to the magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace who may be found or who may seek refuge in your zamindari.

You shall enter into engagements with your ryots either for a rent in money or in kind, and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a patta or cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every condition of the engagement and you shall grant, or cause to be granted regular receipt to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you, or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your cabooliat you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your underfarmers or ryots for the pattas and receipts above mentioned you shall be liable to be sued in the adalat of the zila and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by the adalat to the complainant.

The foregoing conditions contain in abstract of the obligations and duties which you shall incur and of the rights which you have acquired under the new constitution enacted for the security, protection and prosperity of the subjects of the British Government. But for the enlargement of the condition of that institution and for the improvement of the condition of the people, the Governor in Council will continue from time to time to enact such regulations, as experience may suggest, or the progress of human affairs render necessary. Such regulations will be administered by independent Judges in constituted Courts of Judicature governing their decisions by the laws only. The decrees of those courts will be founded in the regulations of Government printed, published and translated for the information and security of its subjects, and on the institutes of the Hindu or Muhammadan laws, which are also open to the enquiry of all persons, the proceedings of the adalat will be held in open courts accessible to persons of every description, all parties will be at liberty to attend to their own interest by their presence in the courts during such proceedings, or to employ their vakils with such instructions regarding the mode of prosecution or defence as may appear to be most eligible to themselves the sentences of the courts will be pronounced in the same public manner, and executed by civil authority without the interposition of military force, the Collectors and other public servants of the Government will be compelled to the appeal to the Courts of Judicature for the adjudication of all cases, in which by virtue of their offices they may be parties and finally the greatest practicable degree of security has been extended to the native subjects of the British Government by the establishment of a gradation of appeals from the zila courts to the Provincial court, and from the Provincial court to the court of Suddar Adalat at the Presidency and in the last resort from the court of Suddar Adalat to the Governor-General in Council in Bengal.

Being therefore sensible of the benefits conferred on you by these institutions and confident of enjoying the fruits of your industry, you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government. You shall conduct yourself with good faith towards your ryots whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own, you shall treat them with tenderness, encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land, and lay the foundation of your own happiness in the permanent property of your zamindari.

Continuing to perform the above stipulations and to perform the duties of allegiance to the British Government, its laws and regulations, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors and assignees, at the permanent assessment herein named the zamindari of Kadambur.

Given in Fort St. George, this twenty-second day of April 1803 by and in the name of Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

* * * * *

Entered in the Secretary's office.

(By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council)

EDU. C. GREENSWAY,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy)

Ramnad Estate.

I. REVENUE SYSTEM OF THE ESTATE.

1. *Categories of the demand under land revenue.*—Land revenue derived from Amami villages falls under one or other of the following categories:—

(a) Varam, (b) sarasari, (c) tirwa, (d) cesses and (e) miscellaneous.

(a) *Varam.*—Varam is the mode of assessment to land revenue in kind whereby the produce is divided at the time of harvest between the ryot and the proprietor in accordance with a settled customary system of sharing.

(b) *Sarasari.*—This is a mode of assessment which differs from varam and tirwa in that the assessment is made in money rates and not in kind; and differs from tirwa and is closely allied to varam in that the rate of assessment is not any particular established figure, but calculated afresh for each fasli with reference to the actual results of the application of varam mode of assessment in the village in that fasli.

(c) *Tirwa.*—This category represents the assessment arrived at by the application of established rates expressed in money. Such rates apply (a) to every land in a holding either (i) for cultivation of any class of crop generally or (ii) specifically for cultivation of particular crop on the land, (b) to all fruit-bearing trees on such lands and (c) to certain specified garden crops.

(d) *Cesses.*—Are determined by the statutory law relating to levy of cesses.

2. *Assessment regions.*—The estate was subdivided into seventeen taluks in former times as shown below and assessment fixed:—

1 Ramnad.	10 Salaigramam.
2 Keelakad.	11 Rajasingamangalam.
3 Sikkal.	12 Arunoothimangalam.
4 Mudukulattur.	13 Kuthagainadu.
5 Pappankulam.	14 Orur.
6 Kamuthi.	15 Kottaipatnam.
7 Abiramam.	16 Hanumanthakudi.
8 Vendoni.	17 Pallimadam.
9 Kamankottai.	

These 17 taluks have long since been abandoned as administrative units. In the year 1873 when the estate came under wardship, the 17 taluks were grouped into six. Now there are 11 taluks. It is therefore necessary to know to which old taluk each village belonged in order authoritatively to pronounce on the correctness of any rate of assessment.

3. *Description of land according to mode of assessment.*—Whether any given land is assessable to tirwa alone, or tirwa in combination with varam or tirwa in combination with sarasari depends on the description of such land as wet (nanja), dry-wet (nanjatharampunja) or dry (punja).

4. *Units of measurement of land*—(i) *Kalavirayadi.*—The extents of all wet land and dry-wet lands throughout the estate are recorded in kalavirayadis. A kalavirayadi 118½ cents. One kalavirayadi—14 marakalvirayadis. The accounts exhibits extents in integral multiples of an eighth part of a marakalvirayadi, fractions of such eighth part being ordinarily ignored. This eighth part of a marakalvirayadi, one hundred and twelfth part of a kalavirayadi is called the nanjakuli. It is a square each of whose sides is 21 7/16th feet. This is the unit of lineal measurement of all nanja lands in the estate. A rod equal to one-half of this unit length is used by all karnams for nanja land measurement.

(ii) In all assessment regions of the estate except region No. 17, dry lands are measured in terms of kurukkams. One kurukkam 90 cents. It is a square each of whose sides is 72 carpenter's cubits or 198 feet. The standard sub-units in vogue are magani kurukkam—1/16th of a kurukkam and kalmagani kurukkam 1/64th of a kurukkam. Karnams measure the dry lands with a rod 12 3/8th feet long.

(iii) The unit of measurement of dry lands in region No. 17 is the "kuli" (sometimes called the big kuli or the pallimadam kuli). One kuli—7 acres 65 5/8th cents. Standard sub-units are the 1/16th and 1/64th parts, maganikuli and kalmagani kuli, respectively.

(iv) For dry lands throughout the regions Nos. 1 to 16, there exists a concurrent system of measurement of dry lands in terms of a smaller unit called the kuli (sometimes called the small kuli). This is used for measurement of extents under special crops which are assessed specifically to established rates varying with the crop instead of with the land. This unit is 1/594th part of a kurukkam.

5. *Currency.*—(i) The established rate of tirwa in region Nos. 1 to 16 are all expressed in terms of the sulipanam and suli pon. One sulipanam=2 annas $\frac{8}{23}$ and one suli pon=10 sulipanams.

(ii) The established rates of tirwa in region No. 17 are all expressed in terms of the kalipanam and kalipon. One kalipanam=As. $3\frac{4}{11}$ and one kalipon=10 kalipanams.

6. *Description—Classification and tirwa rates.*—(i) Wet or nanja lands are those in respect of which a prescriptive right exists for using water from the irrigation source maintained by the proprietor.

(ii) There is no classification of wet lands according to variations in the nature of soil.

(iii) *Prevailing rates.*—In region 17 the rate of tirwa is uniform. It is $3\frac{9}{32}$ kalipanams per kalavirayadi which is equal to 11-2 per kalavirayadi. In regions Nos. 1 to 16, the standard rate is 5 sulipanams per kalavirayadi=As. 10-2 per kalavirayadi. [There are however exceptions : (i) 4 panams prevailing in certain villages of regions Nos. 1 and 4, (ii) 3 panams in certain villages or Nainarkoil devasthanam; and (iii) in certain villages lying in the extreme north of the estate, assessment is expressed in terms of a unit of extent equal to 2 kalavirayadis and 4 marakals which works out to $6\frac{9}{16}$ panams per kalavirayadi.]

7. *Remission of tirwa and charge for waste.*—(It is the duty of the ryot to cultivate wet land in his holding without allowing it to lie waste. Should the land be allowed to lie waste on account of the default of the ryot, sarasari in addition to the tirwa is leviable.) Where the land is left waste for reasons beyond the ryots' control having regard to the state of the repairs of the tank and the character of supply received during the season, the ryot is entitled by custom of the estate, to remission of tirwa. (This is the legal position. In actual practice, the irrigation sources were in such notorious state of disrepair and the proprietor so notoriously failed to recover his dues for cultivated wet lands that no attempt had been made to enforce the responsibility of the ryot to cultivate wet lands and enforce a charge for wilful non-cultivation.)

8. *Charge for cultivation of paddy on wet lands.*—Where nanja land is cultivated with paddy it is the duty of the ryot to harvest the land under supervision and pay tirwa as above and varam assessment as follows :—

Subject to exceptions, additions and qualifications noted below, varam is assessed in the estate at 48 per cent of the actual gross yield of the land. The gross yield is determined by actual harvesting under supervision, care being taken to prevent any clandestine removal of any portion of the produce at any time before or after cutting until complete measurement and division at the thrashing floor. Should there be any removal or concealment the quantity not brought to division (in petty cases) is estimated and added to the realized yield, for assessing varam. Should there be complete or substantial removal of the produce without the customary supervision of harvest and division, the yield is deemed to be as full as the fullest crop of paddy in the neighbourhood on similar land for that harvest and varam is assessable on such assumed yield. Should the crop be not brought to harvest but negligently or intentionally allowed to be destroyed, the ryot is bound to pay sarasari in place of varam.

(*Exceptions.*)—(i) Varam is 50 per cent of the total yield in villages forming assessment regions Nos. 12, 13 and 14.

(ii) In Edayoor of Kannamkudi taluk varam is $53\frac{11}{45}$ per cent of the total yield.

(iii) In Velimuthi village, the varam is $50\frac{1}{9}$ per cent of the total yield.

(*Additions.*)—(i) In all villages of regions Nos. 1 to 16, a fee is levied called 'kanganam.' It is assessed at one marakal per stull harvested where the total yield from that stull is 5 kalams or over and $\frac{1}{75}$ th of the total yield, where it falls short of 5 kalams. This fee has been deemed to be part of the melvaram due to the proprietor; and calculated to cover a moiety of the cost of harvest supervision.

(ii) Certain small local cesses are collected from kudivaram for the benefit of specified local institutions or persons.

(a) In some villages of region No. 12, Rajasingamangalam taluk, $\frac{1}{720}$ th of the total yield is levied for Alagarkoil Tirukan Mahamai. This is for the benefit of a private person.

(b) In some villages of Gudalur division in region No. 12, $\frac{1}{600}$ th of the total yield is collected for "English Writer Mahamai." This is an obsolete purpose.

(c) In the villages forming regions Nos. 6 and 5 (of the old taluks of Kamuthi and Pappankulam), $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{720}$ of the yield is collected for "Tiruppani Mahamai." This is an obsolete purpose.

(d) *Taika mahamai.*—In the village of kamuthi, $\frac{1}{4}$ measure of paddy is collected for every marakalvirayadi of land cultivated. This is for the benefit of a local mosque.

(iii) *Vamadai straw*.—The ryot also delivers bundle of straw along with the melvaram paddy at the sekarampattarai. This prevails in all villages.

Qualification—(i) *Kalapitchai*.—(Alms at the thrashing floor.) The rule is that varam should be assessed on the entire total yield, without any diminution. Actually, it has been usual to give handfuls of paddy known as 'kalapitchai' to the local place of worship and village servants. The invariable and most considerable beneficiary among those in receipt of kalapitchai is the measurer. The disbursement is entirely a matter of grace and is regulated by the common sense of the parties present at the thrashing floor and the discretion of the supervising official.

(ii) *Rasiyadi paddy*.—Originally arising out of a sentiment that the thrashing floor should not be swept by a broom in the process of measurement and separation of the proprietor's share, a practice has grown up for the ryot to expect and the supervising officer to allow a residuum to be left on that part of the thrashing floor where paddy was kept heaped and divided. Where the paddy so left after division is approximately sufficient to cover (with one layer of grain) the actual area on which paddy had been heaped, it has been regarded as a tolerated laxity in the process of assessment and collection of varam not by itself amounting to fraudulent collusion between ryots and estate officials. (The practice has never had any avowal even on the footing of a concession allowed as a matter of grace.)

9. *Failure of paddy crop raised on wet lands*.—Where paddy had been grown on nanja lands and the crop has either withered or decayed for want of water or by flood before it sprouted ears of grain, it is called 'suddashavi.' Where the crop has withered or decayed for want of water or on account of flood after the sprouting of ears of grain it is called 'manipidshavi.' The custom of the estate in respect of such cases is as follows: The ryot should apply in writing to the Tahsildar of the estate specifying the land in his holding where suddashavi or manipidshavi has occurred and requesting an inspection of the crop. He should keep the straw uncut until inspection of the land is made and remove the straw only after such inspection has been made and it has been shown to the satisfaction of the estate authorities that suddashavi or manipidshavi has occurred and has not been due to the ryots' neglect and orders are issued for treatment of the cultivation as suddashavi or manipidshavi as the case may be. The treatment for purposes of charge is as follows:—

(a) In the case of suddashavi the tirwa is remitted and *ex hypothesi* there is no grain to be divided and hence assessment to varam is nil.

(b) In the case of manipidshavi the quantity of grain remaining on the land is estimated by the inspecting officer and the ryot should deliver the varam assessed on such estimate. Where this has been delivered or its value paid, tirwa is remitted. Otherwise tirwa is not remitted. The existence of grain on the land up to a limit not exceeding one marakal per marakalvirayadi is recognized as manipidshavi. Yields estimated to be above this limit are brought to harvest under supervision in the regular manner.

10. *Pathadappu*.—It is usual in the estate for the proprietor and the ryot to enter into a contractual arrangement called 'pathadappu' whereby the ryot agrees to pay rent at a fixed money rate for a defined period irrespective of the character of the cultivation and of whether the land was cultivated or not. Such contracts are embodied in registered kararnamas and the term varies from 5 to 10 faslis. During the currency of the pathadappu, the contract rate is levied in lieu of tirwa and varam if paddy is grown and tirwa and sarasari were any other crop is grown or the land is left waste.

11. *Sarasari rate*.—The data required for the determination of sarasari rate are as follows: (i) total extent of nanja land (expressed in kalavirayadi) cultivated with paddy and brought to division of harvest under a given irrigation source, (ii) the total quantity of paddy (expressed in kalams) ascertained to have been the gross yield on such lands; and derived therefrom the total quantity of assessed varam therein, (iii) the average price over a whole taluk of all the prevailing varieties of paddy during the twelve months preceding the month of settlement of the sarasari rate (expressed in rupees, annas and pies per kalam). The latter part of the second factor divided by the first gives the melvaram realizable from a kalavirayadi of land of average productivity under the given irrigation sources. The price realizable in money for such average melvaram is obtained on multiplying it by the third factor. This price is taken to be the sarasari rate per kalavirayadi under the irrigation source for that fasli. (Where the first and the second factors are simultaneously zero, the sarasari rate is not determinate, and in such a case the sarasari rate actually determined under any other comparable irrigation source in the taluk is adopted.)

12. *Charge for cultivation of any crop other than paddy on nanja lands.*—(i) " Full nanja sarasari " is charged at the calculated rate on the extent thus cultivated; and is payable in addition to tirwa except in cases of Pathadappu when the contract rate is charged in lieu of both tirwa and sarasari.

(ii) *Failure of crop.*—No remission is allowed in respect of loss of any crop other than paddy even though such failure is due to causes beyond the control of the ryot.

13. *Second crop.*—A second crop raised on nanja lands is assessed to tirwa and varam or tirwa and sarasari as the case may be, exactly in the same manner and to the same extent as a first crop.

14. *Trees—Tree waradittam.*—According to Pradani Muthirulappa Pillai's settlement, the fruit-bearing trees paid rent in kind, the gross produce being divided between the landlord and the planters. The landlord got 50 per cent in southern division, 40 per cent in Rajasingamangalam and Arunuthmangalam and thirty-three and one-third ($33\frac{1}{3}$) in Hanumanthakudi Kuthaganadu, Orur and Kottaipattanam taluks. In 1823 this was changed by Head Tahsildar, Sri Narayana Rao, in charge of the estate then under the management of Government and tax was levied.

Every fruit-bearing tree standing on any land, wet, dry-wet, or dry in the holding of a ryot is liable to pay tirwa at the established rate of assessment of the kind of tree in question, from the fasli when it commences to bear fruit as long as it remains alive. This tirwa is in addition to the tirwa on the land and varam or sarasari as the case may be.

15. *Dry-wet lands defined.*—(i) Nanjatharampunja lands are lands which having been nanja at the time of the permanent settlement and having been separated from nanjas under the orders of the Collector, Mr. Blackburn, during 1835-36, on account of their unfavourable situation in level and or distance from distributaries and consequent inaccessibility to water according to the then condition of the irrigation sources; have not since been retransferred to nanja under the order of the proprietor or a court of law.

(ii) Thidakal punja lands are lands in certain villages of region Nos. 3 and 4 which having been punjas at the time of the permanent settlement and having been lowered in level and ridged and made fit for nanja cultivation have in practice been allowed to take water from the irrigation source on a mode of assessment similar to nanjatharampunjas.

(iii) *Classification and tirwa.*—As in the case of nanja lands, nanjatharampunja lands are generally not classified according to soil for purposes of assessment to tirwa. But the tirwa rates for nanjatharampunja lands in region No. 17 and thidakal punja lands are derived by conversion from punja rates which are themselves based on classification of soil. The prevalent rates per kalavirayadi are 8 panams in region No. 3, 9 panams in region No. 4, $9\frac{3}{16}$ panams in region No. 1, 10 panams in region No. 9 and 15 panams elsewhere generally. (Exceptions to the general rule are given below) :—

(i) In region No. 17 the rate of assessment differs very widely with the classification of soil.

(ii) In certain villages of old Kamankottai taluk, 20 panams prevail, in addition to 10 panams rate.

(iii) In many villages in regions Nos. 12 to 16, the rate of assessment to tirwa of the same dry-wet land differs according to the particular variety of crop raised and is the same for the same crop over different villages.

16. *Remission for waste and charge for waste*—(i) *Ordinary fallow.*—According to the established custom of the estate, such extents of dry-wet and dry lands in the holding as are allowed to lie fallow in the ordinary course of husbandry in a reasonable rotation of cultivation with fallow is exempt from charge. The ryot is entitled to remission of tirwa on extents of such waste in holdings.

(ii) *Unfavourable seasons.*—Dry-wet and dry lands which are left waste on account of any marked unfavourable character of the season are also exempt from charge.

(iii) *Neglect of cultivation and reservation for fuel, etc.*—In the absence of any circumstances to the contrary, the occurrence of waste in holdings is ordinarily deemed to be due to either of the two foregoing reasons and remission of tirwa is ordinarily allowed. Where, however, there are reasons to believe that the land is continuously left waste on account of mere neglect or is reserved for purposes other than ordinary cultivation such as growth of fuel trees for instance, remission may be refused and the extents assessed to the tirwa due on the land. (*Exception.*—Where dry land is reserved for the growth of fuel trees in certain villages, there prevails a customary seigniorage fee on the quantity cut, and such fee is paid at the time of cutting. In such cases also the ryot is exempt from taram tirwa on the land, thus reserved for fuel.)

17. *Charge for cultivation of ordinary dry crop on dry-wet lands without using water from an irrigation source.*—Assessment to tirwa at the established rate for the land on the extent cultivated. Unlike wet lands there is no liability to pay sarasari in addition to tirwa.

18. *Charge for cultivation of paddy on dry-wet lands.*—When paddy has been raised on dry-wet lands, assessment has to be made to tirwa as well as varam as it would have been made if the land had been a wet land instead of a dry-wet land. For purposes of assessment it is immaterial whether water had been or had not been taken from an irrigation source for bringing the paddy crop to maturity.

19. *Charge for cultivation of any crop other than paddy on dry-wet lands using water from the irrigation source.*—Such cultivation is chargeable to nanja tirwa and nanja sarasari in the same manner as if the land had been wet land instead of a dry-wet land. The user of water is a necessary condition precedent to such levy.

20. *Dry lands—Classification and assessment to tirwa*—(i) *Classes and sub-classes of soil.*—All the dry lands, in the estate are completely classified. The main classes are six in number as follows:—

(1) Karisal, (2) vandal, (3) veppal, (4) pottal, (5) sevval, and (6) manal.

In a few instances, these are supplemented by sub-classes which are either a well marked special type one class, or a combination type of one of these classes merging into the other.

(ii) *Sorts of soil.*—Ordinarily there appears to have been a sorting of each class of soil but this is now traceable not from any nomenclature indicating the principle underlying the sorting, but the existence of differences in the panam rate of assessment for the same class of soil in different villages belong to the same assessment region and in some cases in different lands of the same village.

(iii) *Basis of assessment.*—The established teerva is the settled value in money of the average varam formerly realizable from land of a particular class-sort. In calculating the average varam, the yield of crops requiring a special type of cultivation (principally garden crops) was excluded from consideration. These crops are assessed at other rates of teerva which are specific averages of the varam realizable from such crops. Thus there is a taram teerva attaching to each class-sort of soil which is distinct from teerva attaching to certain specified crops individually.

(Exceptions to the rule regarding basis of assessment).—(a) The taram teerva appropriated to a given class-sort of soil in the same assessment region is found to be reduced in certain villages either because the villages owed service to the Raja, or to the temple or because the reduction had been granted in return for large scale reclamation of lands from waste.

(b) In certain villages of region Nos. 3 and 4, the teerva has been worked out separately for each kind of even ordinary dry crop differently for the same soil, as a result of which no teerva can be regarded as attaching to the soil.

(c) *Kolamkorvai lands* are lands lying on the foreshore of tanks and liable to systematic submersion and are recorded in the accounts as such independently of the class or sort of their soil and the teerva due on lands so registered is determined by the rule that it shall be the highest dry assessment in the village independently of the soil (class-sort).

21. *Charge for cultivation of an ordinary dry crop on dry lands, without using water from an irrigation source.*—Such cultivation is assessed to teerva, at the established rate attached to the class and sort of soil.

22. *Special crop cultivation on dry and dry-wet lands—Special crop defined.*—Any crop which had been excluded from consideration for the purpose of evaluating the teerva equivalent of varam on any land in any village, is a special crop for that village. Crops which are designated nanja vanpayir and punja vanpayir as also paddy fall under this category throughout the estate. In those exceptional villages where different specific rates prevail for the same class and sort of soil for different kinds of ordinary dry crops, the higher valued ordinary crops are also to be deemed special crops.

23. *Trees on holdings.*—An established rate exists in every village of the estate which is the commuted value of the proprietor's share in kind of the produce from each fruit-bearing tree. Assessment is leviable at the established rate for every tree on a holding from the fasli in which it commences to bear fruit for as long as the tree remains alive.

24. *Charge for more than one-crop in the same fasli on dry-wet lands without using water from an irrigation source.*—A second crop on dry or dry-wet land is assessed to teerva at one-half of the established rate for first-crop cultivation; provided that where two crops are chargeable to different rates of teerva by reason of one or both being a special crop, the aggregate charge for both crops is the higher rated assessment plus one half of the lower rated assessment irrespective of the order in which the two crops might have been cultivated. (Exceptions and explanations.)—(i) Region Nos. 14 and 15. The second crop is charged at the same rate of teerva as a first-crop, (ii) cotton and castor raised in one fasli and allowed to remain on the land during the following fasli are deemed to be chargeable as second crop in the following fasli. There is no established rule relating to charging of a third crop.

25. *Irrigated crop on dry lands.*—Where water has been taken from an irrigation source (whether directly from the tank, or from any distributary or supply channel appurtenant thereto, or from field to field of ayacut under the tank) for the purpose of irrigating any crop (paddy or other) on dry lands, such irrigated cultivation of dry land is assessable to teerva and sarasari in the same manner as if it had been nanja land raised with a crop other than paddy.

26. *Varappukatti cultivation of dry lands.*—Where a dry land in the holding of a ryot is situated on the foreshore of an irrigation source, the ryot is bound to permit the surface drainage on and through such land to flow into the irrigation source without interception or diversion. Where a ryot has erected ridges on such land and such ridges diminish the supply to which the tank is entitled, such land is assessable to teerva and sarasari.

27. *Cesses on holdings.*—The practice at present is that the cesses fixed by the Collector for every triennium for the whole estate villagewar is communicated to the karnams and they are asked to distribute half of the cesses fixed by the Collector among the several ryots according to the cultivated extent of each ryot.

28. *Lands which are not comprised in holdings are—*

- (a) Siruthettu lands;
- (b) bought-in-land;
- (c) estate wastes;
- (d) natham and other house-sites;
- (e) tank bund; and
- (f) other porambokes.

(Siruthettu is the name by which the home-farm or 'private' land of the proprietor is known throughout the estate. 'Bought-in-lands' are lands the kudiwaram right in which having once vested with a ryot has been acquired by the proprietor whether in sale for arrears of revenue or otherwise.)

29. *Swamibogam and charge for cultivation of Siruthettu, bought-in-lands and estate wastes.*—Such lands are assessed to teerva, teerva and sarasari, teerva and varam as would have been assessed if the lands had been included in holdings and in addition thereto, a charge which may be either in money or in paddy called swamibogam is levied representing the rent payable to the proprietor as owner of the kudiwaram. Where cultivation is made with permission, swamibogam is any such figure as may be agreed upon. Unauthorized cultivation shall be assessed to swamibogam, in addition to teerva, sarasari or varam, in such figure as may be reasonable so that the aggregate charge may not exceed damages claimable by way of mesne profits.

30. *Nazar.*—It is the premium leviable for (a) permanent assignment of kudiwaram right in the land, (b) grant of permission to convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses with or without rent reserved and (c) the grant of Pathadappu on favourable terms.

31. *Tank-beds.*—The exact limits of tank-beds are determined by the customary full tank level of the tanks. These limits are not distinguished from lands in holdings by boundary marks. A zone of permissive cultivation within the tank-bed, was once delimited and pegmarked under the orders of Mr. Boyle during the last Court of Wards Administration. The remainder of the tank-bed was a prohibited zone, described commonly by the ryots by the term "Molamal," signifying the limits fixed by pegs planted under the authority of Mr. Boyle's circular. The pattas in force have invariably stipulated that the inclusion therein of lands forming part of a "Kanmoi" or "Kal" for whatever reason made shall not, by reason of such inclusion confer upon the ryot any right in such land. The customary charge for cultivation of tank-bed is as follows:—

- (i) In the case of permissive cultivation without ridges on the foreshore, teerva is leviable in the same manner as if such land had been Kolakkorvai lands.

- (ii) In the case of all cultivation without permission whether with or without ridges, the charge leviable is teerva and sarasari is leviable in the same manner as if such land had been nanja lands cultivated with a crop other than paddy.

32. *Other porambokes.*—These are lands in the village in which the village community possesses established rights of user for specific communal purposes such as cart-tracks, ooranies (drinking water ponds), thrashing floor, burning and burial-ground and so on. Cultivation on such lands is prohibited. When cultivated the charge leviable for similar cultivation of holdings is made. Irrigation from ooranies is prohibited. Unauthorized irrigation occurs in rare cases and in such cases it has been the practice to levy a charge, viz., teerva and sarasari, in the same manner as for irrigation from an irrigation source maintained by the proprietor. In some villages double the ordinary taram teerva is charged.

33. *Nashti.*—It is the term used in the estate for any sum collected as composition for an offence of mischief or criminal trespass or damages for an actionable wrong committed in relation to any land, tree or produce belonging to the estate or structure, embankment or other capital work on such land.

Point (2).

II. CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.

The rules of varam and vari in force in the zamindari.—The lands of the estate were classed originally as nanja and punja, but Muthirulappa Pillai, the famous pradani referred to above, subdivided them into six classes according to the nature and circumstances of the lands. The nanja or irrigated lands were divided into the following three classes :—

- (i) *Nanja proper* consisting of lands usually cultivated with paddy and fit for paddy cultivation.
- (ii) *Nanja vanpyre* cultivated with special products, such as betel, vine, sugarcane, plantain, etc.
- (iii) *Nanjatharampunja* comprising such of the wet lands as are not fit for paddy cultivation for reasons such as the high position of the lands with reference to the water level of their respective tanks, and their consequent inaccessibility to water, etc., these lands being therefore cultivated with dry grains such as ragi, cholam, etc.

The punja (unirrigated) were classed as follows :—

- (iv) *Punja proper* consisting of lands cultivated with dry grains.
- (v) *Punja vanpyre* applicable to special products, such as chillies, brinjals, tobacco, saffron, sackravalli, or sweet potatoes, etc.
- (vi) *The Kolamkorvai* or land cultivated with paddy in the bed of tanks, just without the limits of the waterspread, the cultivation within the limits of waterspread being prohibited.

The system of rents by Muthirulappa Pillai.—It is stated, that during the Nawab's administration of the Ramnad country or just before Muthirulappa Pillai took up the management all the different description of lands of the estate and the fruit trees were paying rent in kind, and the latter continued the practice with certain modifications in regard to nanja, nanjatharampunja, and the fruit trees, throughout the estate and also punja of all the taluks excepting Pallimadam, Kamuthi, Abiramam, Arunuthimangalam, Hanumantakudi, Kuthagainadu and Orur, where he tried money assessment, Muthirulappa charged rent on Kolamkorvai in kind in some taluks and in money in some others as shown in the waradittam and teervadittam accounts, printed in the appendix while he fixed a specific-tax in money on nanja vanpyre and punja vanpyre according to the nature of the products cultivated.

Najavaradittam or division system.—In regulating the rent on nanja lands, Muthirulappa has evidently taken into consideration the nature of the soil difficulty of cultivation labour of the cultivator, and other attending circumstances. For instance, the rent charged on the nanja lands in the village of Kombidamadurai in the Ramnad taluk is very low in comparison with the rent fixed on the similar class of land in other places. Kombidamadurai contained lands of very inferior quality, overgrown with jungle and hardly remunerative, unless enriched with manure at a considerable cost. Out of the gross produce of the land, a percentage deduction was made as common charges on account of the supply of seeds, cultivation expenses, the responsibility of the ryots to secure the landlord's share of produce till it is disposed of, fees to the village officers,

temples and posts, etc., and the remainder divided between the landlord and the tenant according to certain fixed data. Twenty per cent was deducted for common charges in all the taluks save Arunuthimangalam, Kuthagainadu, Orur and Kottaipattanam. In the former three of these taluks the allotment made for the purpose was ten per cent and in the taluk of Kottaipattanam a deduction of 4 kalams 11 marakkals and 5½ measures was made for every 26 kalams of the gross produce.

There is likewise a difference in the data adopted for the division of the net produce between the landlord and the tenants. In the only village of Kobidamadurai referred to above, three-fourths of the net produce were allowed to the twenty and one-fourth fell to the landlord's share, while in all other places the division was in equal shares. Out of the kudiwaram or cultivator's share, the tenants contributed portion of the landlord's cost of the supervision of harvest at the rate of one marakkal per 5 kalams of gross produce and upwards, and the contribution varied with the harvest, if the yield of the land was less than 5 kalams. The contribution goes by the name of kanganam. Payments were also made by the tenants from kudivaram to the landlord for certain religious and charitable purposes such as repairs to the temples, support of poets, etc.

Of the quantity of paddy allotted for the common charges, three-fifths were allowed to the tenants for the cultivation expenses and in consideration of their responsibility to secure the landlord's share until demanded by him as stated above, and two-fifths added to the landlord's share for payment to the village officers, temples, etc. Besides this the landlord paid from his own share a certain quantity of paddy to the village officers according to fixed data, in lieu of their landed inams resumed.

In dealing with the nanja lands of the estate Muthirulappa has adopted eleven modes of settlement which are particularized in the dhittam accounts.

Nilavari and Vaikolvari.—In addition to the melwaram or landlord's share the nanja lands paid a rent in money called nilavari and voikkolvari, which was collected at four

Number.	Rate per kalam of seed land.		RS. A. P.
	Suit fanams.	Kali fanams.	
I	4		0 8 4
II	5		0 10 2
III	6-9/16		8 13 4
	Kali fanams.		
IV	3-9/32		0 11 2

"Nelapatti and Panappatti"

27/15 per cent on the net melwaram after deducting fees to the village officers.

different rates as shown in the margin in the whole estate, excepting the taluk of Kottaipattanam where the two cases were designated and paid in kind as shown in the margin. This tax was not paid for shavi or other unproductive land.

The second crop of nanja paid the rent as the first crop but no contribution is paid from the melwaram of the second crop to the Manipallars or village officers in lieu of the landed inam resumed. The punja crops raised on nanja lands were treated like nanja paddy crop in all respects.

Nanjatharam punja waradittam teervadittam, or system of division in kind and money assessment regarding nanjatharam punja.—There was no nanjatharam punja in the taluk of Kilakad and the lands of that class in Hanumanthakudi Kuthagainadu and Kottaipattanam taluks and a part of Arunothimangalam taluk were settled in money, while those of the other taluks paid in kind. The records of the office hardly throw any light on the principle on which these different settlements were made. The old teervadittam account preserved in the office simply shows the number of rates at which the rent was paid in kind and money in several taluks, the former being thirteen and the latter six in number.

Punja waradittam and teervadittam.—The same teervadittam account also shows that the punja lands of the seven taluks namely Kamuthi Abiramam, Arunothimangalam, Hanumanthakudi, Kithagainadi, Orur and Pallimadam and also of certain six villages in the Ramnad taluk paid the assessment in money, while those in other places paid it in kind. The rates at which the lands were settled in money are fifty-eight and those paid in kind six, the punja lands of Kottaipattanam taluk paying one-third of the gross produce.

Kolamkorvai waradittam and teervadittam.—The Kolamkorvai lands were also treated similarly. They paid in money only in the two taluks Hanumanthakudi and Kuthagainadu and in kind in all other taluks save Ramnad, Kilakad, Abiramam, Vendoni and Arunothimangalam which do not appear to have contained lands of that class. The rates of money assessment are two and those paid in kind are five in number.

In addition to the rent in kind, the above three classes of lands paid nilavari and tahttaivari like nanja lands in recognition of the landlord's right in the soil.

- (1) Nanjatharampunja.
 (2) Punja.
 (3) Kolamkorvai.

The rates of these taxes are also shown in the appendix. In some villages these taxes and the proper rents were consolidated.

Nanja crop on punja lands.—It appears from the teervadittam account, referred to above, that the paddy crop raised on punja land unirrigated, paid full nanja rent in kind in Pallimadam and one-third of the same in Orur and Kottaipattanam. There seems to have been no paddy cultivation in punja lands in other taluks at the time.

Tree waradittam.—The fruit-bearing trees paid rent in kind, the gross-produce being divided between the landlord and the planters. The landlord got 50 per cent in the southern division, 40 in Rajasingamangalam and Arunoothimangalam and thirty-three and one-third (33½) in Hanumanthakudi, Kuthagainadu, Orur and Kottaipattanam taluks.

As I have observed above, there is hardly any satisfactory information forthcoming to show how the above rents were determined by Muthirulappa. But it is asserted as a matter of fact that he spared no pains in examining every punja field in the Pallimadam and other taluks where he introduced money assessment and in ascertaining the qualities of soil by testing the earth himself and also in arriving at a conclusion about the productiveness of the land and prices of the grains.

Nanja and nanjavanpyre.—The remaining classes of land to be noticed are only nanja vanpyre and punja vanpyre or nanja and punja gardens as were termed in the Government taluks before. In dealing with these lands Muthirulappa had a more difficult task to do. He is said to have endeavoured to ascertain the actual produce of each product and the cost and labour involved in its cultivation. After a careful consideration of the above facts and also the varying prices obtained for the produce he determined the different rates of rent to be paid to the landlord on each product as shown in the appendix leaving a margin to the cultivator.

Nanja vanpyre teervadittam—Sugarcane.—Sugarcane was cultivated in the taluks of Ramnad, Sikkal, Mudukulathur, Poppankulam, Kamuthi, Vendony, Kamankottai, Salaigramam, Rajasingamangalam and Pallimadam. The number of rates fixed on this species of cultivation is four 78½ fanams (Rs. 9-15-9) the highest and 35 fanams (Rs. 4-7-0) the lowest, rates in all the taluks except Pallimadam where the rate of 70 kali fanams (Rs. 14-13-7) was charged. These crops usually take one year to attain maturity.

Betel vine.—Betel vine was cultivated in all the taluks except Keelakad and Kottaipattanam. The number of rates fixed in this species of cultivation is eight. 463½ fanams (Rs. 58-12-11) the highest and 231½ fanams (Rs. 29-5-7) the lowest in all the taluks except Pallimadam where the rate of 262 kali fanams (Rs. 55-10-11) was charged. These

Five per cent in all the taluks except Abiraman, Kamuthi and Mudakulathur where 9½ per cent is deducted.

rates are charged in many taluks for three years and in a few for two years during which a single crop of betel remains on the ground. On betel vine cultivation there has been placed a restriction. As a rule betel vine should not be planted without permission. A long time ago, certain ryots obtained the privilege of raising this cultivation by the payment of a nazar or present, and their heirs generally carry on cultivation now. They are called Muckundans to whom a concession is made in remitting a portion of the tax due by them as Evu maniem at 5 and 9½ per cent as specified in the margin.

Plantains.—Plantains were cultivated in all the taluks. In Pallimadam the charge is 70 kali fanams or Rs. 14-13-7 per annum and the rate in other taluks is 35 suli fanams Rs. 4-7-0 per annum.

Special taxes.—In addition to the foregoing rent, the undermentioned special taxes were also levied:—

- (i) *Padakanickai*—(or a present placed at the feet of the landlord).—This is paid by the ryots of Pallimadam taluk for the punja lands, except those of several sorts in the village of Varalotti, in the division of kallukurichi at 5 kali fanams (Re. 1-1-0) per kuli or about 2½ annas per acre.
- (ii) *Palankatchi*—a present made to the zamindar when the good news of the dry crops being ripe was given to him). This tax was also collected in the Pallimadam taluk at the rate of a fanam (Re. 0-3-5) per village from all the ryots in a collective body.
- (iii) *Tax on wells.*—This tax, which savours of a water-rate was in force in Keelakad taluk, where a rent of 2 fanams (Re. 0-4-1) per well was paid irrespective of the extent of cultivation under the well.

(iv) There was also a peculiar tax levied on dry cultivation raised on punja vanpyre or garden land in the village of Paramakudi, in the Vendony taluk. This dry cultivation was charged with the specific tax on the product raised on the land the year before this cultivation. Thus 30 fanams (Rs. 3-12-11) per karukkam if the previous year's cultivation on the land be tobacco; if it be turmeric, 18½ fanams (Rs. 2-5-1); if chillies, 15 fanams (Rs. 1-14-5); if sackravalli 9½ fanams (Rs. 1-3-1). This specific rate was levied for the punja cultivation only in the first year, while the similar cultivation raised subsequently paid the ordinary punja tax.

With this finishes the history of Muthirulappa's settlement of the several description of lands of the Ramnad country.

The changes subsequently made in these settlements up-to-date are noticed below :—

Nanjawaradittam now in force.—The waram system which governed this important class of land in the days of Mr. Muthirulappa still continues throughout the zamindari, except in the villages of taraikudi, etc., noted below, where money assessment has been introduced as stated further on :—

Taraikudi.	Kattalangulam.
Ponthampuli.	Keela Allickolam.
Idivilagi.	Oorakathan.
Kolaiyiruppu.	Perunali.
Chinna Alangulam.	Vagaikulam.

Special magamai allowance from kudiwaram to certain persons.—In the maganams of Gudalur and Selugai in the Arunoothimanagalam taluk three-fourths of a measure is taken from kudiwaram and added to melwaram for the support of an English writer. This allowance was apparently sanctioned by Muthuchelli Thevar, a late manager of the estate.

Rates of money assessment introduced in Taraikkudi village by the Court of Wards.—In the village of Taraikkudi in Kamuthi taluk money assessment has been introduced as a tentative measure in lieu of the existing waram or sharing system under the proceedings of the Court of Wards No. 3004, dated 25th June 1877. The wet lands under the tank of Taraikudi have been divided into six classes in consideration of their position, soil, means of irrigation and other circumstances. The field of the first-class lands was estimated at 12 kalams for a kalam of seed land, from which an allowance was made for cultivation expenses exclusive of the cost of ploughing which were estimated in grains as shown below. The cost of ploughing was considered equal to the price of the straw obtained from the land and was not therefore taken into account.

	(1)	Kalams. (2)	Marakkals. (3)	Measures. (4)
Manure	12	..
Seed	10	..
Sowing	3
Nathupai or taking out the plant for transplantation	4	..
Clearing the lands	2	..
Transplanting	8	..
Removing weeds first time	9	..
Do. second time	7	..
Straightening the banks	3	..
Watering	8	..
Reaping	8	..
Thrashing	4	..
Sun iries	2	3
Total	5	3	..

A further allowance was made from the gross produce at 15 per cent on account of the banks, etc., that are included in the cultivated area and the difficulties the ryots have in fitting the waste lands for nanja cultivation, the expenses of conveyance of grain to market and interest on capital, etc.

In consideration of these allowances the ryots agreed to pay from kudiwaram a moiety of the fees to the village officers which were usually deducted from the gross produce at the rate of 13 marakkals and 4½ measures for every 10 kalams of gross produce.

Thus the settlement was made as follows:—

(1)	Kalams- (2)	Marakkals, (3)	Measures, (4)
Estimated yield for a kalam of seed land first class ..	12	..	..
Deduction at 15 per cent.	1	12	..
	10	3	..
Cultivation expenses	5	3	..
Net produce	5	..	..
One half of the landholders' share	2	7	3
One half of the swatanthrams, etc., at 13 marakkals and 4½ measures for 10 kalams of harvest.	..	8	1½
Total ..	3	..	4½

Striking off 4½ measures, 3 kalams were taken to represent the rent and their value was calculated at Rs. 4 per kalam thus fixing Rs. 12 for first-class land and the rent for the second-class lands was fixed at Rs. 10, third class at Rs. 9, fourth class Rs. 8, fifth class at Rs. 7 and sixth class at Rs. 6 per kalam of seed land.

When second crop is raised the ryots are to pay half the full assessment.

Extension of money assessment.—On the above principle the money assessment was extended to nine more villages in the same Kamuthi taluk, namely, Kattalangulam and others mentioned above.

Nanja vanpyre—Present system.—There has been no alteration in the former or Muthirulappa Pillai's settlement of this land.

Punja vanpyre—Present system.—A change has been made in the rent of this class of land by Mr. Turner, the Special Assistant Collector in charge of the estate under the order of the Court of Wards, No. 456, dated 20th February 1878, under which only punja tax is collected on this land. But when the punja vanpyre products are cultivated on the lands classed as nanja (other than those set apart for nanja cultivation) the former specific tax charged on the vanpyre products is still retained.

With regard to the remaining descriptions of land and the trees the system of Muthirulappa has undergone a material change.

1. Nanjatharampunja.
2. Punja.
3. Kolamkorvai.

The rates of money assessment fixed for those classes of lands by Muthirulappa in a few taluks were revised and modified in the time of the Istimrar zamindari and the rates thus settled continued till 1823 when the Head Tahsildar Sri Narayana Rao in charge of the estate then under the management of Government, undertook the conversion of the division system of these lands and the trees into money assessment.

This officer of long revenue experience mainly relying on Muthirulappa's data took much trouble and care in classifying the lands ascertaining the productiveness of the same. He seems to have based his rates chiefly on the average of the yield of each land and of the prices of the grains for a period of three years. Narayana Rao accordingly ascertained the actual produce of the different kinds of fruit trees and fixed money rent on the different kinds of trees.

The rates of rent fixed by Sri Narayana Rao were again altered by Muthuchella Tevar, the manager of the estate in 1830 to some extent, apparently on the grounds that in some cases they were heavy and in some others they were unduly low.

The special taxes, viz., padakanickai, palankatchi tax on wells, etc., referred to above are also still levied.

Thus we have traced the revenue system now in vogue in the estate which is briefly as follows:—

- (i) Nanja pays rent in kind varying with harvest.
 - (ii) Nanja vanpyre pays in money specific assessment on each product.
 - (iii) Punja vanpyre pays in money the ordinary punja assessment except when the cultivation is raised on nanja lands other than those set apart for nanja cultivation in which case they pay specific assessment on products.
 - (iv) Nanjatharampunja
 - (v) Punja
 - (vi) Kolamkorvai
- } Also pay rent in money fixed on land irrespective of the nature of crops raised.
- (vii) The trees pay a specific tax on the kinds of trees when they come into bearing.

Paddy crops on other lands.—The paddy crops raised on the three classes of lands (iv) to (vi) and irrigated pay rent in kind like nanja in all the taluks (not one-third as in the time of Muthirulappa Pillai) excepting Pallimadam where the mere cultivation of paddy on these lands whether irrigated or not, renders it liable to the nanja rent. But in other taluks for unirrigated paddy crops raised on punja, etc., only money assessment fixed on the land in the teervadittam accounts is collected.

Water-rates.—Nanjatharampunja crops when permitted to be irrigated with tank water pay one-half assessment more than the ordinary rates in all the taluks except Pallimadam where double the usual teerva is charged. When tank water is used for pure punja cultivation with permission double the usual punja rate is charged throughout the zamindari.

In cases where the tank water is used without permission average nanja waram is charged.

Second crop.—The lands of the estate are considered as single-crop lands. If second crop is raised on nanja land it pays an additional full rent like the first crop. If the second crop is raised on nanjatharampunja, punja and kolankorvai, the rate is half the rent paid for first crop in the taluks of Ramnad, Keelkad, Sikkal, Mudukulathur, Pappankulam, Kamuthi, Salaigramam, Rajasingamangalam and Pallimadam except the taluks of Arunoothimangalam and Hanumanthakudi, Orur and Kottaipattnam where an additional full rent is charged like the first crop.

Kattiparuthi and kattamanakku, cotton grown on stubbles left on the land and castor oil-seeds.—Kattaparuthi (cotton on last year's stubbles) and kattamancku (castor oil seed on last year's stubbles) when allowed to remain on the land during the year following are charged with half the ordinary rate treating them as second crop cultivation.

Third crop.—Third crop seems to have been never raised in the estate.

Charge for molamal cultivation or cultivation within the prohibited limits of the water-spread.—As observed above, cultivation is prohibited within certain limits in the beds of the tanks. In cases where the prohibition is infringed, sarasari or average nanja waram (a rent fixed on the average of the nanja rates of outturn in the village) is charged.

Umbalavari.—Umbalavari is a separate tax and described in an old report to be levied from the karnams, ambalagars and other mirasdars of the villages whose landed maniams have from before the permanent settlement been resumed by the sircar, and who are allowed instead 5 or 10 per cent of the melwaram paddy (exclusive of the quantity received on account of swatantram) derived by the zamindar from the various villages, the quantity of paddy falling to each share being in proportion to the particulars original landed maniam. The rates at which this "Vari" is levied differ in different places. This vari is paid in all seasons by the village officers just to keep up their "mirasies."

III. There are 978 tanks in all, according to the preliminary investigation. Of these about 600 tanks were chosen for detailed investigation.

There are four water sources which feed the tanks in the estate and they are noted below :—

- (1) Vaigai river.
- (2) Gundar.
- (3) Manimukthar.
- (4) Narayana Cauveri.

At the assumption of management by the Court of Wards, these irrigation sources were found to be in a serious state of disorder.

During these 2½ years of court's management a capital programme of reconstruction is under execution. A sum of Rs. 5,18,762 has been spent up to the end of November 1937. It has been proposed to spend about 10½ lakhs in the restoration and improvement of the irrigation system of the estate. The amount required for normal current maintenance of these works can be given only after the existing irrigation capital programme is completed and the restored works are placed on a maintenance basis.

There is no case of tank-bed lands assigned for cultivation. But there are believed to be extensive encroachments. As there is no survey and as the full tank level is not yet settled, it is not possible to say, what the extent of encroachment may be.

IV. No information is available.

V. The names of the registers are noted below :—

- (1) A register for each village.
- (2) B register for each village.

- (3) Village accounts 1 to 12.
- (4) Demand, collection and balance registers.
- (5) Warathittam, etc., accounts.

These are maintained in the taluks and villages.

VI. Information as regards each village is not available at present and therefore figures are furnished talukwar. Please see the demand, collection and balance statement submitted now.

VII. & VIII. No information is available.

IX. There is one important block of fuel-growth called "Sayalgudi Forest" and there are a few other tree-growth areas along the coast which are treated as forest.

X. There are no private lands in the estate as such (meaning lands directly cultivated by the estate). But there are some lands dispersed through the estate and known as siruthettu lands, in which both warams belong to the estate. When the estate was under the Rajah's management these siruthettu lands were leased out and the lease amounts realized were added to the general revenue of the estate. Now these lands are let for cultivation on the basis of collecting a small amount in advance as swamibogam and then collecting in addition the melvaram in the usual course along with ryoti lands.

XI. During the late Rajah's time survey was attempted in Aruppukkottai, Tiruchuli and a portion of the Ramnad taluks. It was a Government survey but the survey was not made final. The estate is therefore completely unsurveyed and unsettled.

A copy of the sannad is enclosed.

Sannud-i-Milkeat Istimirar or deed of permanent property granted by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive Baron Clive of Walcot, in the country of Salopan, Baron Plassy, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Governor in Council of Fort George, on the part of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to Sethupathy Raneer Mangaleswari Natchiyar, Zamindar of Ramnad.

It is known to the zamindars, talukdars, mirasidars, ryots, and all cultivators of land in the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George, that, from the earliest until the present period of time, the public assessment of the land revenue has never been fixed, but that according to the established practice of Asiatic Governments, the assessment of the land revenue has fluctuated, without any fixed principles for the determination of the amount, and without any security to the zamindars, or other persons for the continuance of a moderate land tax. On the contrary, frequent enquiries have been instituted by the ruling power, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, for the purpose of augmenting the assessment of the land revenue; and it has been customary to regulate such augmentations by the enquiries and opinions of the local officers appointed by the ruling power for the time being. In the attainment of an increased revenue on such foundations it has been usual for the Government to deprive the zamindars and to appoint persons on its own account to the management of the zamindaris, thereby reserving to the ruling power the implied right and the actual exercising of the proprietary possession of all lands whatever. It is obvious that such a mode of administration must be injurious to the permanent prosperity of the country, by obstructing the progress of agriculture, population and wealth, and destruction to the comfort of individual persons, by diminishing the security of personal freedom and of private property.

2. The British Government, impressed with a deep sense of injuries arising to the state and to its subjects from the operation of such principles, has resolved to remove from its administration so fruitful a source of uncertainty and disquietude, to grant to zamindars and other landholders, their heirs, and successors, a permanent property in their land in all time to come; to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands, which shall never be liable to change under any circumstances, to institute Courts of Judicature for the protection of these valuable rights, and to secure to every description of its native subjects, under the operation of fixed and defined laws, the free exercise of the religious institutions and domestic usages of their ancestors.

3. In conformity to these principles, the assessment of your zamindari has been fixed, from the commencement of fasli 1212 at the annual sum of Star Pagodas (94,733) ninety-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, which said sum of Star Pagodas (94,733) ninety-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, shall be fixed, and is hereby accordingly declared by this sunnud, to be the permanent annual jumma of your zamindari, payable in the current coin of the province, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by you.

4. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your zamindari is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt, and saltpetre; exclusive of the sayer or duties of every description whether by sea or land, the entire administration of

which the Government preserves to itself; exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors, and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied, on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes personal and professional as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars; exclusive of lakhiraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchargeable by you, is included in the assets of your zamindari); and exclusive of all lands and rassooms heretofore appropriated to the support of Police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

5. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed. The remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of draught; inundation, or other calamity of the season, shall now cease, and never be revived; and if (which God forbid) you shall fail to discharge your engagements, your zamindari and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

6. In this event, your personal property will be liable to attachment in the first instance; and your lands will ultimately be liable to be sold and transferred from you for ever for the payment of the public revenue. But under the moderate terms of the assessment on your zamindari, this even can never happen except in consequence of your own default for the Court of Judicature will protect you against such an injury unless warranted by your failure.

7. You shall be at free liberty, to transfer, without the previous consent of Government, or of any other authority, to whomsoever you may think proper, either by sale, gift or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your zamindari; such transfers of your land shall be valid, and recognized by the courts and officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws, or to the regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift, or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift, or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect; nor shall such transactions exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on your entire zamindari previously to such transfer; but your whole zamindari shall continue to be answerable for the total land-tax in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

8. In the event of sale of any part of your zamindari for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature or in the event of the transfer of any part of your zamindari by gift, sale or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire zamindari and of the portion of your zamindari to be separated, for a period not less than the three years proceeding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent jumma on your zamindari bears to the actual produce of the whole zamindari, so that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen; nor any increase of the fixed jumma be ever made, under whatever changes or improvements your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the zamindari.

9. Although you shall have free right and liberty to transfer by sale gift or otherwise, any part of your zamindari not repugnant to the regulations of Government, yet it shall not be competent for you, nor for any zamindar, to form any part of your lands into a separate estate paying its jumma directly to Government unless the public assessment on such separate estate shall amount to the annual sum of five hundred Star Pagodas (500) and upwards.

10. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 8th Article of the sannad by which you are bound, to furnish true correct accounts of your zamindari when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your zamindari. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you; and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority; but they shall not be liable to be removed from their offices except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature. In the event of your having or of your underfarmers, tenants or ryots; having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute, at your own peril a suit in the adalat of the zilla, for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment, but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office, without such previous regular

process, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the adalat of the zilla may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a court of judicature, you shall in the first instance select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam, but, if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

11. The Government, having charged itself with the maintenance of the police of the country, will defray the entire expense of that establishment; you shall nevertheless aid and assist its officers in apprehending and securing offenders of all description; and you shall enquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers and disturbers of the public peace, who may be found or who may seek refuge in your zamindari.

12. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots either for a rent in money, or in kind: and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a patta or cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every condition of the engagement and you shall grant, or cause to be granted, regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your kabaliyat you shall neglect, or shall refuse to comply with, the demand of your under farmers or ryots for the patta and receipt at above mentioned, you shall be liable to be sued in the adalat of the zilla; and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by the adalat to the complainant.

13. The foregoing conditions contain an abstract of the obligations and duties, which you shall incur, and of the rights which you have acquired under the new constitutions erected for the security, protection and prosperity of the subject of the British Government. But, for the enlargement of that constitution, and for the improvement of the condition of the people, the Governor in Council will continue from time to time to enact such regulations as experience may suggest, or the progress of human affair render necessary such regulations will be administered by independent judges in constituted courts of judicature, governing their decisions by the laws only. The decree of those courts be founded on the regulations of Government, printed, published and translated for the information and security of its subjects; and on the institutes of the Hindu or Muhammadan laws, which are also open to the enquiry of all persons; the proceedings of the adalat will be held in open courts accessible to persons of every description; all parties will be at liberty to attend to their own interest by their preference in the courts during such proceedings, or to employ their Vakils with such instructions regarding the mode of prosecution or defence, as may appear to be most eligible to themselves, the sentences of the courts will be pronounced in the same public manner; and executed by civil authority without the interposition of Military force, the Collectors and other public servants of the Government, will be compelled to appeal to the courts of judicature for the adjudication of all cases, in which by virtue of their offices they may be parties; and finally, the greatest practicable degree of security has been extended to the Native subjects of the British Government by the establishment of a gradation of appeals from the zilla court to the Provincial Court; and from the Provincial Court to the Court of Sudder Adalat at the Presidency, and in the last resort from the Court of Sudder Adalat to the Governor in Council of Bengal.

14. Being therefore sensible of benefits conferred on you by these institutions, and confident of enjoying the fruits of your industry, you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government, you shall conduct yourself with good faith towards your ryots, whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own; you shall treat them with tenderness, encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of land, and lay the foundations of your own happiness in the permanent prosperity of your zamindari.

15. Continuing to perform the above stipulations and to perform the duties of allegiance to the British Government, its laws and regulations, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold, in perpetuity, to your heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named, the zamindari of Ramnad.

Given in Fort St. George this twenty-second day of October 1803, by and in the name of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) CLIVE.

(,,) WM. PETRIE.

(,,) JOHN CHAMIER.

Entered in the Secretary's office.

(By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council)

(Signed) EDW. B. GREENWAY,
Secretary to Government.

Collection Progress up to 10th December 1937.
Central Range.

Ramnad Estate] **LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS--PART III** **359**

Particulars of revenue.	Pre-assumption.					Fasli 1345.					Fasli 1346.					
	Demand.	Collection up to 24th November 1937.	Balance.	Collection from 25th November 1937 to 10th December 1937.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection up to 24th November 1937.	Balance.	Collection from 25th November 1937 to 10th December 1937.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection up to 24th November 1937.	Balance.	Collection from 25th November 1937 to 10th December 1937.	Balance.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
RAMNAD TALUK.																
Amani	1,36,570	50,555	86,015	43	85,972	78,397	67,801	10,596	80	10,506	70,146	45,765	24,381	549	23,832	
Poruppu	10,913	4,410	6,503	13	6,490	10,953	7,880	3,073	10	3,063	9,684	5,653	3,981	124	3,857	
Total	1,47,483	54,965	92,518	56	92,462	89,350	75,681	13,669	100	13,569	79,780	51,418	28,362	673	27,689	
PARAMAKUDI TALUK.																
Amani	90,364	18,590	76,774	222	76,552	53,895	46,731	7,164	14	7,150	44,613	31,304	13,309	134	13,175	
Poruppu	58,888	14,910	43,978	17	43,961	29,096	18,356	10,740	1	10,739	28,221	15,764	12,457	82	12,375	
Total	1,49,252	33,500	1,20,752	239	1,20,513	82,991	65,087	17,904	15	17,889	72,834	47,068	25,766	216	25,550	
MODUKULATTUR TALUK.																
Amani	1,17,511	28,604	88,907	277	88,630	49,821	40,083	9,738	5	9,733	40,229	26,395	22,834	47	22,787	
Poruppu	9,296	5,432	3,864	..	3,864	7,294	5,915	1,379	..	1,379	6,833	4,619	2,014	..	2,014	
Total	1,26,807	34,036	92,771	277	92,494	57,115	45,998	11,117	5	11,112	55,862	31,014	24,848	47	24,801	
SIKKAL TALUK.																
Amani	81,153	26,628	54,525	345	54,180	82,471	26,338	6,133	66	6,067	35,001	24,540	10,461	180	10,281	
Poruppu	20,792	4,049	16,743	..	16,743	9,501	6,573	2,928	..	2,928	8,445	2,832	5,613	..	5,613	
Total	1,01,945	30,677	71,268	345	70,923	41,972	32,911	9,061	66	8,995	43,446	27,372	16,074	180	15,894	
Grand total	5,25,487	1,48,178	3,77,309	917	3,76,392	2,71,428	2,19,677	51,751	186	51,565	2,51,922	1,56,872	95,050	1,116	93,934	
South Range.																
TIRUOHULI TALUK.																
Amani	1,39,132	30,247	1,08,885	..	1,08,885	58,135	46,897	11,238	11	11,227	52,444	43,908	8,536	27	8,509	
Poruppu	7,131	4,894	2,237	..	2,237	7,378	6,320	1,058	..	1,058	7,157	5,484	1,673	..	1,673	
Total	1,46,263	35,141	1,11,122	..	1,11,122	65,513	53,217	12,296	11	12,285	59,601	49,392	10,209	27	10,182	
ARUPPUKOTTAI TALUK.																
Amani	1,17,530	36,597	80,933	69	80,864	1,13,361	1,04,532	8,829	26	8,803	1,14,955	93,624	21,341	262	21,079	
Poruppu	28,519	1,632	27,887	..	27,887	6,670	2,350	3,320	..	3,320	5,896	2,827	3,069	..	3,069	
Total	1,47,049	38,229	1,08,820	69	1,08,751	1,20,031	1,07,882	12,149	26	12,123	1,20,851	96,451	24,410	262	24,148	

Collection Progress up to 10th December 1937.—cont.

South Range—cont.

Particulars of revenue.	Pre-assumption.					Fasli 1345.					Fasli 1346.					
	Demand.	Collection up to 24th November 1937.	Balance.	Collection from 25th November 1937 to 10th December 1937.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection up to 24th November 1937.	Balance.	Collection from 25th November 1937 to 10th December 1937.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection up to 24th November 1937.	Balance.	Collection from 25th November 1937 to 10th December 1937.	Balance.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
KAMUTHI TALUK.																
Amani	1,88,857	64,469	74,388	2	74,386	90,113	85,771	4,342	10	4,332	82,911	75,205	7,706	76	7,630	
Poruppu	10,926	5,091	5,834	..	5,834	5,751	2,782	2,969	..	2,969	4,530	2,785	1,745	..	1,745	
Total	1,49,782	69,560	80,222	2	80,220	95,864	88,553	7,311	10	7,301	87,441	77,990	9,451	76	9,375	
SAYALGUDI TALUK.																
Amani	1,32,988	51,126	81,862	..	81,862	81,040	75,472	5,568	..	5,568	81,974	60,495	21,470	..	21,470	
Poruppu	3,233	1,337	1,896	..	1,896	1,606	1,144	462	..	462	1,182	1,120	42	..	42	
Total	1,36,221	52,463	83,758	..	83,758	82,646	76,616	6,030	..	6,030	83,156	61,615	21,521	..	21,521	
Grand total	5,79,315	1,05,893	3,88,922	71	3,88,851	8,64,054	8,26,268	37,786	47	37,739	8,51,039	2,85,448	65,591	365	65,226	
North Range.																
SALAIGRAMAM TALUK.																
Amani	82,221	33,967	48,254	481	47,773	54,379	51,371	3,008	30	2,978	54,554	46,962	7,592	299	7,293	
Poruppu	5,421	3,085	2,336	3	2,333	3,713	1,723	1,990	1	1,989	1,617	895	722	11	711	
Total	87,642	37,052	50,590	484	50,106	58,092	53,094	4,998	31	4,967	56,171	47,857	8,314	310	8,004	
R.S. MANGALAM TALUK.																
Amani	52,157	28,084	24,073	75	23,998	26,137	23,684	2,453	3	2,450	25,371	21,673	3,693	30	3,663	
Poruppu	20,049	7,345	12,704	109	12,595	16,729	9,943	6,786	..	6,786	13,317	9,756	3,561	..	3,561	
Total	72,206	35,429	36,777	184	36,593	44,866	33,627	11,239	3	11,236	38,688	31,434	7,254	30	7,224	
KANNANGUDI TALUK.																
Amani	10,748	7,137	3,611	10	3,601	5,279	4,860	419	22	397	4,820	3,775	1,045	65	980	
Poruppu	1,84,563	45,291	1,39,272	8	1,39,264	1,50,420	73,394	77,026	66	76,960	1,48,793	41,573	1,07,220	261	1,06,959	
Total	1,95,311	52,428	1,42,883	18	1,42,865	1,55,699	78,254	77,445	88	77,357	1,53,613	45,348	1,08,265	326	1,07,939	
HUKKE TALUK.																
Amani	..	..	..	..	..	1,460	..	1,460	..	1,460	..	..	..	..	..
Poruppu	10,673	4,937	5,736	..	5,736	27,603	27,603	..	..	..	29,427	28,220	1,207	..	1,207
Total	10,673	4,937	5,736	..	5,736	29,063	27,603	1,460	..	1,460	29,427	28,220	1,207	..	1,207	
Grand total	3,65,332	1,29,846	2,35,986	686	2,35,300	2,87,720	1,92,578	95,142	1,582	93,560	2,77,999	1,52,859	1,25,040	666	1,24,374	

Marungapuri Estate.

A statement 'A' showing the several rates of rent prevalent in this estate is enclosed. In this estate rent is paid in cash alone and not in kind. The present rates of rent are those fixed according to the paimash account of 1213 and the same has been adopted in the survey of 1895 also. These rates have been fixed with reference to the nature of soil and its yielding capacity.

2. The following are the customary levies in this estate:—

- (i) Charge for water for the irrigation of dry and manavari wet lands and also for second crop cultivation on single crop wet lands.
- (ii) Tree tax for trees on assessed lands prior to 1908 and trees on unassessed lands.
- (iii) Fishery rent according to paimash rate.

3. The main water sources are only tanks. There are 593 irrigation tanks in the zamin villages and 109 tanks in the whole inam villages endowed for the devastanams. Most of them have a small ayacut. The tanks are generally in a fair condition. Almost every fasli some repairs have been carried out wherever necessary according to urgency. A separate statement showing the amount spent on the irrigation works from 1908 (fasli 1317) is enclosed.

An extent of about 55 acres in the zamin villages and 12 acres in the whole inam villages have been assigned under tank porambokes including beds since the year 1908.

4. The extent of waste lands assigned since 1908 is 385.23 acres in zamin villages and 111.65 in whole inam villages.

5. The accounts prescribed in the Manual of Village Accounts for Non-Government Villages—Estates—and also those prescribed in the Taluk Manual of Accounts are being maintained and a list of such accounts is enclosed. The system of accounting is the same as those in Government tracts. The demand for each village is settled at the time of jamabandi of each fasli.

6. A statement showing the demand and collection for each of the zamin village and another for the whole inam village for fasli 1346 are enclosed.

7. Most of the pattadars themselves are cultivators. There are about 315 under-tenants within the zamindari who mostly pay to the pattadars waram alone (i.e., a moiety of the yield in the proportion of half in the case of wet and dry lands and one-third in the case of garden lands. There are a few stray cases of subletting by the pattadars whose return is only twice the assessment.

8. There are (a) four shrotriyam and (b) one whole inam villages within the zamindari over which the estate has no control. In respect of the shrotriyam villages, the estate collects (jodi)—poruppu as per English inam register. In the whole inam villages endowed for the several devastanams for which the estate is the hereditary trustee, the rates of rent are similar to those in the zamin villages and are in force from fasli 1213.

- (a) 27. Mallaigaipatti
- 31. Pappapatti
- 61. Yagapuram
- 87. Karapatti
- (b) 42. Thillampatti

9. (a) Nature of forests (Reserves).—The forests of the Marungapuri Estate are situated in plains, at the foot, on the lower and the higher steep slopes and on the summit of the low hills, which are dry and rocky.

The soil is not fit for the growth of big and valuable timber trees. The area is fit for grazing only. The trees grown are of ordinary species fit for fuel only. They are used for agricultural implements and hut materials.

(b) Extent of forests.—The extent of reserved and unreserved area is given below:—

	Reserved.	Unreserved.
Zamin villages	18,222	14,782
Whole inam villages	1,543	2,702

The prevailing rates of seigniorages fees for classified and other trees, quarry, etc., prevailing in the Trichinopoly district hold good to this estate also. The current rates of grazing fees in Reserved areas are given below:—

	Per animal.
	RS. A. P.
Cow	0 9 0
Buffaloe	1 2 0
Sheep	0 4 6

Goats are not allowed to graze in the reserves as in Government tracts after the assumption of the management of the estate by the Court of Wards though grazing of goats was permitted by the late zamindar on collecting a fee of annas four per goat. Permits are also issued at the following rates for removal of minerals:—

	RS.	A.	P.
On cartload of chiselled stone	0	2	0
Do. rough stone	0	1	0
Quarrying for one month—Licence fee	1	0	0

10. The extent of "private land" is 2,095 acres in zamin villages and 245 acres in whole inam villages. Of these an extent of 1,569 acres under zamin and 245 acres in whole inam are of old origin. The remaining extent represent those purchased (i) in civil court sales for arrears of debts due, (ii) by private negotiations for debts due by ryots and (iii) for valuable consideration.

11. All the zamin and whole inam villages except Sathambadi were surveyed in 1895 by the Survey department under the orders of Government. Sathambadi, a whole inam unsurveyed village, was recently purchased in a court sale where the paimash accounts are in force.

12. A copy of the sanad of 1906 is enclosed. No authentic copies of historical documents are available here.

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Kabuliat or Instrument of Assent and Agreement on the part of Ranga Krishna Muthuveira Krishna Vijaya Puchaya Nayakar, Zamindar of Marungapuri, to the Sanad-i-Milkiut Istimrar granted to the Zamindar of Marungapuri by order of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, Madras, on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, bearing date the _____ day of _____.

Whereas a Sanad-i-Milkiyat Istimrar has been granted to M.R.Ry. Ranga Krishna Muthuvira Krishna Vijaya Puchaya Nayakar by order of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, I the abovesaid Ranga Krishna Muthuvira Krishna Vijaya Puchaya Nayakar, do by this Kabuliyat or Instrument of Assent and Agreement covenant and agree as follows:—

Whereas the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George has resolved to fix permanently under the provisions of Madras Regulation XXV of 1802 the assessment of revenue payable to Government in respect of the Marungapuri Estate in the Trichinopoly district consisting of the villages hereinafter named, and the revenue fixed from the commencement of fasli 1316 at the annual sum of Rs. 20,590-3-10 which said sum of Rs. 20,590-3-10 will be and is hereby acknowledged to be the permanent annual jamma of the said estate payable in the current coin of the realm in fixed instalments agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by me.

2. This permanent assessment of the land tax on the said estate I acknowledge to be exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre; exclusive of the Sayer, or duties of every description, whether by sea, or land, the entire administrations of which the Government reserve to themselves; exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes, personal and professional as well as those from markets, fairs and bazaars; exclusive of lakhiraj lands (lands except from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a favourable quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by me is included in the assets of the said estate). I know also that Government reserve to themselves the entire exercise of their discretion in continuing or abolishing temporarily or permanently the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country under the several heads above stated.

3. I undertake regularly to pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed and acknowledged by me; I know that the remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the customs of the country on account of drought, inundation or other calamity of the season will now cease and never be revived; and if I should fail to discharge my pecuniary engagements, my property will be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

4. In the event of my failure and as often as I shall fail to pay the amount of the permanent assessment according to the instalments set forth in the kistbandi hereinbefore referred to all arrears of revenue due by me shall, subject to the provisions of section 7 of Madras Regulation XXV of 1802, be recoverable under and in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of revenue due by defaulters not holding a Sanad-i-Milkiut Istimrar or other similar instrument by the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864. and the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (India), or by any law which may hereafter enacted for the same purpose.

5. I shall be at free liberty to transfer without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority to whomsoever I may think proper either by sale, gift or otherwise my proprietary right in the whole or in any part of the said estate; such transfer of land will be valid and recognized by the courts and officers of Government provided they shall not be repugnant to the law in force for the time being in British India; but unless such sale or gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of

the Collector and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separate portions of the said estate by the Collector, such sale, gift or transfer will be of no legal force or effect nor will such transactions exonerate me from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on the entire estate previously to such transfer, but the entire estate will continue to be answerable for the total land tax in the same manner as if no such transactions had occurred.

6. In the event of the sale of any part of the said estate for the liquidation of arrears of assessment or in satisfaction of the decree of a court of judicature or in the event of the transfer of any part of the estate by gift, sale or otherwise, I promise and agree to furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts, of the entire estate and of the portions to be so separate, for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon, the assessment to be settled on the separate parts of the estate will always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent jamma on the estate bears to the actual produce of the whole estate.

7. I engage to aid the and assist the offices of Government in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions; and to enquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace, who may be found or who may seek refuge in the said estate.

8. I promise and agree to enter into engagements with my ryots either for a rent in money or in kind and within a reasonable time to grant to each ryot a patta or cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every conditions of the engagement and to grant or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to me or for my account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of this kabuliyat, I should neglect or refuse to comply with the demand of my under-farmers or ryots for the pattas and receipts abovementioned, I shall be liable to be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction and shall be liable also to such damages as may be decreed by such court to the complainant.

9. Continuing to conform, the above stipulations to render allegiance to the British Government and to obey all the laws and regulations which are now or may be hereafter in force in British India which I now engage to do, I am authorized and empowered to hold to myself and to my heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein abovenamed the said Estate of Marungapuri in the district of Trichinopoly. In testimony of all of which I have hereunto affixed my seal and signature in the presence of F. B. Evans, Secretary, Board of Revenue, Madras, this third day of January in the year 1907.

Villages comprised in the Marungapuri Zamindari.

1 Vembanur.	28 Mettupatti.	55 Adikaram.
2 Navagudi.	29 Pirampatti.	56 Sevandampatti.
3 Rakkanpatti.	30 Minikkiyur.	57 Maruthampatti.
4 A. Pudupatti.	31 Magilipatti.	58 Thethur.
5 Naduvipatti.	32 Valasupatti.	59 Usilampatti.
6 Kannukuli.	33 Echiyadipatti.	60 Manpanjanpatti.
7 Palathupatti.	34 V. Edayapatti.	61 Alampatti.
8 Kodumbapatti.	35 Thottiyapatti.	62 Lekkanayakkampatti.
9 Tenur.	36 Thathanur.	63 Seegampatti.
10 Murukkappatti.	37 Amanakkampatti.	64 Nattarpatti.
11 Mathukkarampatti.	38 Kannivadugampatti.	65 Ammapatti.
12 Puthakudi.	39 Tirunellipatti.	66 Palarpatti.
13 Valanad.	40 Vaguthalwarpatti.	67 Akkayampatti.
14 Palakurichi 2nd bit.	41 Kottaipaluvanji.	68 Sevalpatti.
15 Seerangampatti.	42 Muthalwarpatti.	69 Melur.
16 Palakurichi 1st bit.	43 Marungapuri.	70 Karadipatti.
17 Kalingapatti.	44 Kallakampatti.	71 Pidarapatti.
18 Keeranipatti.	45 Venkatanayakkampatti.	72 Konnampatti.
19 A. Poruvai.	46 Adaickampatti.	73 Malampatti.
20 T. Edayapatti.	47 Nallur.	74 Ekkaraikosikurichi.
21 Thalambadi.	48 Ponnampatti.	75 Ammasathiram.
22 Sethupatti.	49 M. Edayapatti.	76 Kanjanayakkampatti.
23 Adanapparai.	50 Alagapuri.	77 Velakurichi.
24 Kavandampatti.	51 Palayapalayam.	78 Endappuli.
25 Akkulampatti.	52 Vadavampatti.	79 Kannuthu.
26 Paluvanji.	53 Muthupatti.	
27 Vellayakkanepatti.	54 Valayapatti.	

KRISHNA VIJAYA PUCHAYA NAYAKAR.

3-1-07.

Witness—

(Signed) F. B. EVANS,
3-1-07.

Kistbandi of the Marungapuri Zamindari referred to in paragraph 1 of the Sanad-i-Milkiut Istimrar granted to the Zamindar of Marungapuri on 30th October 1906.

Months	Amount of instalments.		
	RS.	A.	P.
December	3,087	0	0
January	3,087	0	0
February	4,116	0	0
March	4,116	0	0
April	3,087	0	0
May	2,058	0	0
June	1,039	3	10
	20,590	3	10

Prevalent rates of rent in cash in the Marungapuri estate, Trichinopoly district.

Dry, garden or wet.	Soil.	Class.	Taram.	Single or double.	Rate per acre.			Remarks.
					RS.	A.	P.	
Dry	மணல்	1	13	..	1	7	1	
		1	4	..	2	2	8	ஒசைவல் புஞ்சை.
		2	14	..	1	4	2	
		2	5	..	1	14	4	ஒசைவல் புஞ்சை.
		3	15	..	1	1	3	
		3	6	..	1	10	0	ஒசைவல் புஞ்சை.
	சிவல்	1	10	..	1	10	0	
		2	11	..	1	7	1	
		2	2	..	2	2	8	ஒசைவல் புஞ்சை.
		3	12	..	1	4	2	
		3	3	..	1	14	4	ஒசைவல் புஞ்சை.
		1	16	..	1	4	2	
	சாளை	1	7	..	1	14	4	ஒசைவல் புஞ்சை.
		2	17	..	1	1	3	
		2	8	..	1	10	0	ஒசைவல் புஞ்சை.
		3	18	..	0	14	6	
		1	19	..	1	1	3	
		2	20	..	0	14	6	
	களை	3	21	..	0	11	7	
		3	12	..	1	1	3	ஒசைவல் புஞ்சை.
		1	7	..	1	12	11	
		2	8	..	1	10	0	
		3	9	..	1	7	1	
		1	1	..	2	2	8	
Garden	மணல்	1	7	..	4	5	4	
		2	8	..	3	12	7	
		3	9	..	3	4	0	
	சிவல்	1	4	..	4	13	11	
		2	5	..	4	5	4	
		3	6	..	3	12	7	
	சாளை	1	7	..	4	5	4	
		2	8	..	3	12	7	
		3	9	..	3	4	0	
	களை	1	10	..	3	12	7	
		2	11	..	3	4	0	
		3	12	..	2	11	4	
படுகை	1	1	..	5	6	7		
	2	2	..	4	13	11		
	3	3	..	4	5	4		
Wet	மணல்	1	10	Single.	4	13	0	
		1	46	..	3	0	2	
		1	28	..	4	3	4	
		1	64	..	2	6	6	
		2	11	..	4	0	2	
		2	47	..	2	6	6	
		2	29	..	3	9	9	
		2	65	..	2	0	1	
		3	13	..	3	3	4	
		3	48	..	2	0	1	
		3	30	..	3	0	2	
		3	66	..	1	9	9	நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை.
	சிவல்	1	61	..	2	12	11	நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை.
		1	7	..	5	9	10	
		1	43	..	3	9	9	
		2	8	..	4	13	0	
		2	44	..	3	0	2	
		2	26	..	4	3	4	
		2	62	..	2	6	6	நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை.
		3	9	..	4	0	2	
		3	45	..	2	6	6	
		4	3	..	1	14	4	
		3	25	..	4	13	0	
		3	27	..	3	9	9	
3	63	..	2	0	1	நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை.		

Prevalent rates of rent in cash in the Marungapuri estate, Trichinopoly district—*cont.*

Dry, garden or wet.	Soll.	Class.	Taram.	Single or double.	Rate per acre.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.	
Wet— <i>cont.</i>	சரஸ்	..	..	1 13 Single.	4 0 2	
				1 49 "	2 6 6	
				1 31 "	3 9 9	
				1 67 "	2 0 1	நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை.
				2 14 "	3 3 4	
				2 50 "	2 0 1	
				2 32 "	3 0 2	
				2 68 "	1 9 9	நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை.
				3 15 "	2 6 6	
				3 33 "	2 6 6	
				3 51 "	1 9 9	
				3 69 "	1 4 7	நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை.
	கனா	..	..	1 16 "	3 3 4	
				1 52 "	2 0 1	
				1 34 "	3 0 2	
				1 70 "	1 9 9	நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை.
				2 17 "	2 6 6	
				2 53 "	1 9 9	
				2 35 "	2 6 6	
				2 71 "	1 4 7	நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை.
				3 18 "	2 0 1	
				3 54 "	1 3 3	
				3 36 "	1 12 11	
				3 72 "	0 15 5	நஞ்சைமேல் புஞ்சை.
	படுகை	..	..	1 19 "	6 6 8	
				1 1 "	7 3 6	
				1 37 "	4 13 0	
				2 20 "	5 9 0	
				2 38 "	4 3 4	
				3 21 "	4 13 0	
				3 39 "	3 9 9	
	கரிசல்	..	..	1 22 "	5 9 10	
				1 40 "	4 3 4	
				2 23 "	4 13 0	
				2 41 "	3 9 9	
				3 42 "	3 0 2	
				3 24 "	4 3 4	
	வெட்டல்	..	..	1 4 "	6 6 8	
				2 5 "	5 9 10	

Statement showing the amount spent for irrigation sources in the Marungapuri estate.

Serial number. (1)	Faall. (2)	Amount spent. (3)	Serial number. (1)	Faall. (2)	Amount spent. (3)
<i>Ayan Section.</i>					
1	1317	253 4 4	1	1317	.. ..
2	1318	635 3 1	2	1318	197 14 5
3	1319	3,982 13 3	3	1319	1,467 5 10
4	1320	2,894 11 4	4	1320	202 11 0
5	1321	2,675 2 3	5	1321	770 1 6
6	1322	.. ..	6	1322	.. ..
7	1323	1,014 0 9	7	1323	.. ..
8	1324	535 13 7	8	1324	1,097 12 4
9	1325	899 1 4	9	1325	474 2 2
10	1326	365 8 2	10	1326	96 6 3
11	1327	485 0 0	11	1327	499 7 0
12	1328	2,121 4 8	12	1328	333 4 2
13	1329	2,054 3 4	13	1329	159 12 0
14	1330	1,207 1 8	14	1330	880 8 4
15	1331	1,652 13 9	15	1331	.. ..
16	1332	1,643 14 7	16	1332	1,159 7 10
17	1333	3,206 14 5	17	1333	492 8 0
18	1334	.. ..	18	1334	.. ..
19	1335	3,725 11 1	19	1335	109 0 0
20	1336	665 4 5	20	1336	937 12 7
21	1337	278 4 0	21	1337	.. ..
22	1338	2,743 15 11	22	1338	2,769 15 3
23	1339	4,642 14 0	23	1339	1,358 11 11
24	1340	2,329 11 3	24	1340	1,732 6 2
25	1341	4,051 1 4	25	1341	1,468 8 2
26	1342	2,529 0 3	26	1342	1,097 1 10
27	1343	4,382 11 2	27	1343	1,651 11 5
28	1344	5,289 13 9	28	1344	2,512 6 8
29	1345	1,343 0 8	29	1345	883 10 4
30	1346	6,270 11 11	30	1346	1,712 11 10
Total ..		63,859 2 3	Total ..		24,070 5 0

**Statement showing the accounts which are kept for Revenue Administration
and maintained in the Manager's Office.**

Serial number.	Account number.	Name of account.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	1	Monthly cultivation account.
2	4	Current register of darkhasts.
3	5	Current register of relinquishments.
4	6	Current register for transfer of registry. Section I—Those received from the Sub-Registrar. Section II—Those received from other sources.
5	7	Current register of changes in the classification of lands.
6	8-A	Current register of new survey fields and subdivisions.
7	10	Register of beriz deductions.
8	12	Abstract of settlement for each village.
9	11	Abstract of miscellaneous revenue.
9-A	14	Register of villagewar collections.
10	14-A	Abstract of villagewar collections.
11	14-B	Register showing the amount recommended to be written off the accounts.
12	14-D	Register showing the amount written off the accounts.
13	14-C	Register showing the amount of overpayments.
14	16	Registers showing the demand, collection and balance for each village.
15	17	Interest account.
16	18	(i) Process register of movable properties.
17	..	(ii) Process register of immovable properties.
18	19-A	Register of lands purchased in Civil Court sales.
19	19-B	Register of lands purchased in Revenue Court sales.
20	20	Rental statement.
21	22	Register of irrigation works.
22	27	Firka register of forecast of crops.
23	28	Taluk register of forecast of crops.
24	..	Duplicate copies of village A and B registers, village plans and field measurement books. Other registers prescribed in the Court of Wards Manual are also maintained.

**Statement showing the accounts which are kept for Revenue Administration and
maintained by the Village Officers.**

Serial number.	Account number.	Name of account.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	1	Monthly cultivation account.
2	1-A	Monthly cultivation account showing area cultivated under different crops.
3	2	Adangal.
4	3	Register of changes.
5	4	List of lands bought in for arrears of rent.
6	5	Statement showing the amount remitted. (a) on account of pannai lands. (b) on account of bought-in lands.
7	6	Statement showing the amount levied for the charge of water.
8	7	Statement showing the miscellaneous revenue cessable.
9	7-A	Statement showing the miscellaneous revenue not cessable.
10	7-B	Statement showing the cess levied on the service doers enjoying maniyam lands.
11	8	Register of irrigation works.
12	10	Register of individualwar holdings.
13	11	Abstract of miscellaneous revenue.
14	12	Abstract for individualwar demand.
15	13	Register of daily collections maintained by village headman.
16	14	Individualwar ledger.
17	14-A	Abstract of demand, collection and balance of each holding.
18	14-B	Statement showing the amount to be written off the accounts.
19	14-C	Statement showing the overpayments.
20	15	Remittance list.
21	16	Demand, collection and balance of each holding.
22	17	Interest account.
23	20	Rain account.

Registers.

- A Register—Survey and Settlement Register.
 B Register—Service inams granted to devasthanam servants.
 C Register—Darkhast Register.
 D Register—Register of long-term leases.
 Register of conditional assignments.

Survey records—

- (a) Field measurement books.
 (b) Village plans.

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance under rent for fasli 1346.

Number and name of village. (1)	Fasli. (2)	Particulars of								
		Demand (3)			Collection. (4)			Balance, (5)		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Vembanur	1346	2,266	1	10	1,785	10	3	480	7	7
3 Nabagudi	1346	263	12	11	263	12	11			
4 Rakkampatti	1346	702	9	10	641	15	7	60	10	3
5 Ayar Pudupatti	1346	1,430	14	9	918	15	0	511	15	9
7 Nadayipatti	1346	270	15	2	225	5	5	45	9	9
8 Kannukali	1346	761	12	2	569	4	10	192	7	4
9 Palathupatti	1346	719	15	7	460	9	4	259	6	3
10 Kudumbapatti	1346	1,465	12	4	819	15	9	645	12	7
11 Vairampatti	1346	18	8	5	13	12	4	4	12	1
12 Thenur	1346	1,643	10	7	1,557	4	2	86	6	5
13 Murukkappatti	1346	519	1	3	480	15	11	38	1	4
14 Madukarampatti	1346	456	4	2	261	10	4	194	9	10
38 Mettupatti	1346	222	13	5	157	13	1	65	0	4
39 Perampatti	1346	677	6	0	480	10	8	196	11	4
16 Pudukudi	1346	173	2	9	113	15	6	59	3	3
34 Kavandampatti	1346	591	0	11	480	5	4	110	11	7
35 Akkulampatti	1346	286	11	11	223	4	5	63	7	6
17 Valanadu	1346	1,090	10	2	966	13	11	123	12	3
18 Palakurichi	1346	137	0	9	119	10	1	17	6	8
20 Sirangampatti	1346	536	10	7	378	8	1	158	2	6
21 Palakurichi	1346	1,231	8	0	1,051	0	7	180	7	5
22 Kalingapatti	1346	2,174	13	5	1,797	2	11	377	10	6
23 Koeranpatti	1346	809	3	3	692	0	3	117	3	0
24 A. Porudai	1346	1,906	7	6	1,431	8	4	474	15	2
36 Palwangi	1346	825	10	11	740	4	9	105	6	2
53 K. Palwangi	1346	741	5	10	679	3	4	62	2	6
37 Vellayakompatti	1346	590	12	6	570	12	1	20	0	5
14 Valasupatti	1346	454	10	0	378	7	0	76	3	0
45 Etidapatti	1346	380	3	10	366	13	11	13	5	11
52 Vaguttawarpatti	1346	335	11	6	326	14	4	8	13	2
40 Menickayur	1346	713	5	6	486	2	4	227	3	2
43 Mahebpatti	1346	209	15	0	124	9	7	85	5	5
46 V. Edayapatti	1346	534	6	7	378	0	2	156	6	5
47 Thottiyapatti	1346	1,433	1	0	1,121	10	1	311	6	11
48 Thadanur	1346	839	10	6	666	3	5	173	7	1
49 Amanabbarpatti	1346	1,645	14	10	1,537	1	5	108	13	5
50 Kannivadugapatti	1346	1,446	4	8	1,354	1	8	92	3	0
51 Thirunallapatti	1346	3,018	0	6	2,443	4	6	574	12	0
25 T. Edayapatti	1346	1,622	8	6	1,490	5	9	132	2	9
26 Talanbadi	1346	785	12	7	646	15	4	138	13	3
29 Sethupatti	1346	182	12	0	159	15	3	22	12	9
30 Adanapparai	1346	420	6	0	354	9	3	65	12	9
54 Muthalvarpatti	1346	741	14	8	650	7	8	91	7	0
55 Marugapuri	1346	875	5	8	769	2	5	106	3	3
58 Kollahanpatti	1346	884	15	9	762	3	7	122	12	2
94 Velakurichi	1346	434	1	4	365	14	6	68	2	10
59 Venkattayapatti	1346	285	4	0	215	13	4	69	6	8
60 Adaickampatti	1346	545	14	6	492	7	4	53	7	2
62 Nallur	1346	1,068	2	10	657	13	2	410	5	8
63 Pomampatti	1346	2,058	15	0	1,502	15	8	555	15	4
65 M. Edayapatti	1346	448	12	1	395	12	2	52	15	11
69 Vadavanpatti	1346	391	2	3	349	12	1	41	6	2
66 Alagapuri	1346	193	5	5	82	5	10	110	15	7
67 Palayapalayam	1346	352	14	1	312	12	11	40	1	2
84 Akkiyanpatti	1346	451	2	4	428	4	5	22	13	11
70 Muthupatti	1346	266	9	10	236	5	1	30	4	9
71 Valayapatti	1346	412	12	0	390	11	0	22	1	0
72 Adikaram	1346	628	3	7	518	2	3	110	1	4
73 Sevandanpatti	1346	998	8	6	994	6	9	4	1	9
74 Marudanpatti	1346	341	0	11	283	11	1	57	5	10
75 Thethar	1346	1,140	3	3	876	15	5	263	3	10
78 Alampatti	1346	626	0	11	554	12	5	71	4	6
76 Usilampatti	1346	660	3	3	347	7	7	312	11	8
77 Manpachanpatti	1346	180	7	10	116	10	3	63	13	7
82 Ammapatti	1346	103	14	11	46	9	3	57	5	8
79 Lebbanayapatti	1346	492	7	0	384	0	6	108	6	6
81 Nattarpatti	1346	191	10	5	186	0	3	5	10	2
80 Siganpatti	1346	292	10	1	236	4	8	56	5	5
83 Palarpatti	1346	398	10	9	333	10	11	64	15	10
85 Sevalpatti	1346	905	12	2	807	5	6	98	6	8
86 Melur	1346	840	6	7	751	11	3	88	11	4
88 Karadipatti	1346	689	2	2	621	10	7	67	7	7
93 Kanyanagapatti	1346	1,648	7	7	1,421	9	2	226	14	5
89 Pidapapatti	1346	716	7	5	713	14	0	2	9	5
90 Konnapatti	1346	75	7	8	75	7	8			
91 Malampatti	1346	329	0	1	317	7	10	11	8	3
92 Ikkamkorikiat	1346	540	0	11	538	8	2	1	8	9
98 Ammachatram	1346	1,390	8	4	1,216	2	0	174	6	4
99 Endapalli	1346	1,244	4	1	1,186	5	0	57	15	1
100 Kankorkia	1346	962	15	11	917	6	5	45	9	6
Total		61,345	6	0	50,756	7	3	10,588	14	9

Statement showing the particulars of demand, collection and balance under rent
in whole inam villages.

Number and name of the village. (1)	Particulars of					
	Demand.		Collection.		Balance.	
	(2)		(3)		(4)	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
2 Uthukuli	1,411	1 10	1,210	9 3	200	8 7
6 Unaiyur	674	10 2	562	1 8	112	8 6
101 Puthakudi	329	10 1	200	11 1	128	15 0
102 Kappagudi	415	5 6	293	9 10	121	11 8
103 Kaninaripatti	150	2 0	130	14 9	19	3 3
11 Vairampatti	1,099	13 8	813	13 2	286	0 6
15 Kurumbapatti	127	3 2	127	3 2	..	..
33 Kodambarai	407	11 7	405	13 7	1	14 0
19 D. Poruari	597	3 9	523	11 0	73	8 9
28 Kallipatti	444	11 3	417	13 4	26	13 11
32 Sathambadi	457	9 8	434	13 6	22	12 2
41 Koilpatti	130	2 1	95	3 4	34	14 9
56 Malaikattipatti	255	13 9	241	10 4	14	3 5
57 D. Pudupatti	520	12 9	496	13 11	23	14 10
95 Soraikapatti	224	6 8	218	11 10	5	10 10
96 Karumalai	558	6 2	420	15 1	137	7 1
64 Dalavoipatti	218	15 11	200	13 5	18	2 6
68 Dalavoipatti	246	12 8	201	12 10	44	15 10
97 Maniyankurichi	656	3 8	656	3 8	..	..
Total ..	8,926	12 4	7,653	6 9	1,273	5 7

Bagalur Estate.

1. No rent is paid in kind; the existing rates have been in force since the introduction of paimash accounts.

5. All the accounts prescribed in the Court of Wards Manual are being maintained and jamabandi is being held yearly at which check memoranda in the prescribed form are drawn up and the defects rectified.

9. There are no forests in the estate.

10. There are no home-farm lands in the estate.

11. The estate was surveyed in 1901 at the cost of the estate. The sanad of the Polayagar is not available in this office.

Statement showing the condition prevailing in zamindari and proprietary areas of the Bagalur estate, Salem district, Hosur taluk.

Name of taraf.	Item 1 of Committee reference.	Item 2 of the reference.	Item 3 of the Committee.	Item 4.	Item 5.	Item 6.	Item 7.	Item 8.	Item 10.	Item 11.
1 Analeri taraf ..	<p>The rate of rent prevailing in villages in the estate with particular reference to crops grown and the quality of the soil and facilities for irrigation, etc. The rate since which the existing rate of rent have been in force and their prior history.</p> <p>Wet rate— Highest .. 6 4 0 Lowest .. 3 12 0 Dry— Highest .. 2 4 0 Lowest .. 1 8 0</p>	<p>Any customary levies or leases collected by the zamindars or proprietors.</p> <p>Cesses at 11 1/2 ples per rupee is being collected on the total rentals.</p>	<p>The number of tanks and other water sources in the estate and their condition. The amount spent by the zamindars or proprietors on the maintenance of each sources. The extent of tank-bed which have been assigned for cultivation.</p> <p>1 Analeri small tank 2 Analeri big tank</p>	<p>The extent of waste land that has been assigned for cultivation since 1908.</p> <p>10'00</p>	<p>The total demand and collection from each village in the estate.</p> <p>Demand .. 2,153 15 9 Collection .. 1,977 11 0</p>	<p>Whether and if so how many of the pattadars submit their patta lands and the rate or amount the pattadar realize by such subletting.</p> <p>Nil.</p>	<p>The prevailing rate of rent in Inama, agramaras or shrotri-yams with in the estates.</p>	<p>The extent of private land whether it is old or of a recent origin and if so the nature of the acquisition.</p>	<p>Whether survey has been done in the estates and if survey was made whether it is a private or a Government.</p> <p>1901</p>	
2 Balliganepalle taraf ..	<p>Wet rate— Highest .. 7 8 0 Lowest .. 3 12 0 Dry rate— Highest .. 1 12 0 Lowest .. 1 0 0</p>	Do.	<p>Assignment of tank-bed lands—Nil.</p> <p>Amount spent towards repairs to Estate tanks.</p> <p>Analeri big tank— Year. Amount. ES. A. P. 1920 350 0 0 1923 1,293 0 0 1928 675 0 0 1929 40 0 0 1935 500 0 0</p> <p>Analeri small tank— 1927 750 0 0 1929 100 0 0 1932 122 0 0 1935 220 0 0</p>	<p>258-6</p>	<p>Demand .. 2,068 1 8 Collection .. 734 12 8</p>	Nil.	<p>Paimash rate is being adopted.</p>	Nil.	<p>1901 Estate's clst.</p>	
3 Battavanipalle taraf ..	<p>Wet rate— Highest .. 6 4 0 Lowest .. 3 2 0 Dry rate— Highest .. 2 0 0 Lowest .. 0 6 0</p>	Do.	<p>Four dasabandam tanks— 1 Balliganapalle dasabandam tank. 2 Alur dasabandam tank. 3 Pennam dasabandam tank. 4 Dennipalle dasabandam tank.</p> <p>No assignment of tank-bed lands. No repairs were done to the above tanks at the cost of the estate.</p> <p>Eight tanks— Estate tanks— 1 Buttavarapalle. 2 Pitchuguntlapalle. Dasabandam tanks— 1 Mutingampalli dasabandam tank. 2 Alasapalli dasabandam tank. 3 Oddapalli dasabandam tank. 4 Mallasandiram dasabandam tank. 5 & 6 Jogipalle and Samannapalle (two) upper and lower tanks.</p> <p>No assignment of tank-bed lands.</p> <p>Amount spent towards repairs of tanks.</p> <p>Pitchuguntlapalle tank— Year. Amount. ES. A. P. 1925 630 0 0 1926 37 0 0 1932 201 0 0</p>	<p>258-6</p>	<p>Demand .. 2,092 5 6 Collections .. 1,075 2 9</p>	Nil.	Do.	Nil.	1901.	

Statement showing the condition prevailing in zamindari and proprietary areas of the Bagalur estate, Salem district, Hosur taluk—cont.

Name of taraf.	The rate of rent prevailing in villages in the estate with particular reference to crops grown and the quality of the soil and facilities for irrigation, etc. The rate since which the existing rate of rent have been in force and their prior history.	Any customary levies or cesses collected by the zamindars or proprietors.	The number of tanks and other water-sources in the estate and their condition. The amount spent by the zamindars or proprietors on the maintenance of each source. The extent of tank bed which has been assigned for cultivation.	The extent of waste land that has been assigned for cultivation since 1906.	The total demand and collection from each village in the estate.	Whether and if so how many of the pattadars sublet their pattadar lands and the patka or amount the pattadars realised by such subletting.	The prevailing rate of rent in inams, aghahams or shrotri-yams with in the estates.	The extent of land private, whether it is old or of a recent origin and if so the nature of the acquisition.	Whether survey has been done in the estates and if survey was made whether it is a private or a Government survey.
	Item 1 of Committee reference.	Item 2 of the reference.	Item 3 of the Committee.	Item 4.	Item 6.	Item 7.	Item 8.	Item 10.	Item 11.
	RS. A. P.			ACS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		
4 Budutupalle taraf ..	Wet rate— Highest .. 7 0 0 Lowest .. 2 0 0 Dry rate— Highest .. 2 0 0 Lowest .. 0 6 0	Cesses at 11½ pies per rupee is being collected on the total rentals.	Dasabandam tanks, 2— 1 Thirumappa Naickeneri. 2 Kanimgalam tank. Both the tanks need repairs. Assignment of tank bed lands—1.53 acres.	40-00 Demand .. 2,011 14 5 Collection .. 1,375 10 7	Nil.	Wet rate— Highest .. 5 0 0 Lowest .. 2 0 0 Dry rate— Highest .. 2 0 0 Lowest .. 0 8 0	..	1901.	
5 Bagalur taraf ..	Wet rate— Highest .. 2 0 0 Lowest .. 2 8 0 Dry rate— Highest .. 2 8 0 Lowest .. 0 12 8	Do.	Estate tanks— 1 Naganeri tank .. 2 Madigai eri. 3 Jimangalam tank. Kodigai tanks— 1 Puuttalaman tank needs repairs. 2 Lingapuram tank in good condition. Assignment of tank bed lands—2.46 acres. <i>Amount spent towards repairs to tanks.</i> Jimangalam tank— Year. RS. A. P. 1926 220 0 0 1928 390 0 0 1930 370 0 0 Madigai tank— 1930 94 0 0 1931 140 0 0 1937 422 0 0	98-55 Demand .. 2,261 7 7 Collection .. 1,418 7 8	..	Palmasah rate of assessment is being collected by the inamdars.	..	1901.	
6 Belattur taraf ..	Wet rate— Highest .. 7 8 0 Lowest .. 4 8 0 Dry rate— Highest .. 1 12 0 Lowest .. 0 8 0	Do.	Estate tanks— 1 Belattur tank .. 2 Boblapuram tank needs repairs. Dasabandam tanks— Kunnagowndan eri. Assignment of tank bed lands—0.50 acre. <i>Repairs to Belattur tank.</i> Year. Amount. RS. A. P. 1928 1,160 0 0	185-07 Demand .. 1,041 9 7 Collection .. 784 1 0	Nil.	Old palmasah rate is being adopted by the inamdar.	..	1907.	
7 Hettubudi taraf ..	Wet rate— Highest .. 7 14 4 Lowest .. 2 10 7 Dry rate— Highest .. 3 0 5 Lowest .. 0 4 0	Do.	Dasabandam tank— Siddareddi Dasabandam eri needs repairs. Assignment of tank bed lands—0.73 acre.	7-48 Demand .. 1,415 8 5 Collection .. 1,272 2 9	..	No lane village.	..	1901.	

8	Malladiyuram taraf ..	Wet rate— Highest .. 6 0 0 Lowest .. 2 8 0 Dry rate— Highest .. 1 8 0 Lowest .. 0 10 0	11½ ptes per rupee is being collected on the total rentals.	Ramaniyan kodigal tank needs repairs Assignment of tank bed lands—Nil.	14-57	Demand .. 436 15 6 Collection .. 396 15 1	Nil.	Wet rate— Highest .. 6 0 0 Lowest .. 2 8 0 Dry rate— Highest .. 1 8 0 Lowest .. 0 10 0	1901.
9	Moleversapalle taraf ..	Wet—NIL Dry rate— Highest .. 1 12 0 Lowest .. 1 4 0	Do.	No tanks Assignment of tank bed lands—Nil.	16-28	Demand .. 611 7 4 Collection .. 537 11 8	..	Paimash rate is being adopted by the inamdar.	1901.
10	Iehchanguru taraf ..	Wet rate— Highest .. 7 0 0 Lowest .. 1 0 0 Dry rate— Highest .. 2 0 0 Lowest .. 0 6 0	Do.	Estate tanks— Vallagrasharam tank. Dasabandam tanks— Iehchanguru upper and lower tanks. Chokkanathapuram tank. Usthalapalli tank in good condition. Assignment of tank bed lands—20.94 acres. <i>Amount spent towards repairs to tanks.</i> Vallagrasharam tank— Rs. A. P. 1928 590 0 0 Chokkanathapuram tank— 1927 830 0 0	..	Demand .. 1,992 10 11 Collection .. 1,365 1 2	Nil.	Paimash rate of assessment is being adopted by the inamdar.	1901.
11	Mutralitaraf ..	Wet rate— Highest .. 8 0 0 Dry rate— Highest .. 2 0 0	Do.	Dasabandam tanks— 1 Mutrali naganabayur eri. 2 Samaiyan kodigal eri. 3 Tathachari kodigal eri. 4 Kuntal eri. 5 Ajjappan eri. 6 Donasanammen eri. 7 Sinnagonda eri. Nos. 1 to 4 require repairs. Assignment of tank bed lands—1.45 acres.	50-00	Demand .. 2,072 8 11 Collection .. 1,265 18 8	..	Wet rate .. 5 0 0 Dry rate— Highest .. 1 8 0 Lowest .. 1 4 0	1901.
12	Palavanapalli taraf ..	Wet rate— Highest .. 7 7 6 Lowest .. 6 4 0 Dry rate— Highest .. 2 4 0 Lowest .. 1 12 0	11½ ptes per rupee is being collected towards cesses on the total rentals.	Estate tanks— 1 Kulavayaham estate eri. 2 Eriappen estate eri. Dasabandam tanks— 1 Palavanapalli Nanjalgowndan Dasabandam tank. 2 Adavanapalli Nanjalgowndan Dasabandam tank. 3 Adavanapalli Puttappanayken Dasabandam tank. 4 Alanatham Siddagowndan tank. The above tanks are not in good condition and need repairs. Assignment of tank bed lands—4.18 acres. Thummanapalli tank in good condition. ..	Nil.	Demand .. 1,496 4 4 Collection .. 1,095 1 5	..	Wet rate— Nil.* Dry rate— Highest .. 1 4 0 Lowest .. 1 0 0	1901.
13	Thummanapalli taraf ..	Wet rate— Highest .. 7 8 0 Lowest .. 2 12 0 Dry rate— Highest .. 1 8 0 Lowest .. 0 12 0	11½ ptes per rupee towards cesses is being levied on the total rentals.	Mupalapalli Dasabandam tank needs repairs. Assignment of tank bed lands—Nil. <i>Amount spent towards repairs to tank.</i> Thummanapalli tank— Rs. A. P. 1928 560 0 0 1930 480 0 0 1931 1,350 0 0 150 0 0	8-05	Demand .. 734 4 7 Collection .. 677 8 6	..	Wet rate— Highest .. 8 0 0 Dry rate .. 2 0 0	1901.

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA AVARGAL, Collector of Guntur, to the Secretary to the Madras Estates Land Act Committee, dated 7th January 1937, No. R.C. B.6-9265/37.

There are no estates under the management of the Court of Wards in this district.

Representations to the Committee, by A. S. Sesha Ayyangar, Manager and Agent, Peraiyur Zamin, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district, South India.

I request the committee to take into kind consideration the following defects in the application of the Estates Land Act and grant remedies :—

- (1) *Application by ryots to redress grievances.*—In all cases in which the ryots are allowed to apply to the Collector for redress of any grievance they approach him without previously representing any such grievance to the landholders, taking them by surprise. It is necessary that proper representations be made to the landholder in the first instance so that they may be able to understand what their real grievances are, and grant remedies. It is only on their decision that any appeal may be made to the Revenue authorities. So a provision may be made in the Act to that effect. The ryots shall also assist the landholder in the matter of inspection and enquiry, and produce records, if any required, just as is being done in Government offices. On their decision an appeal may be taken to the Collector.
- (2) *Encroachments.*—Encroachments on tank-beds, channels and other non-communal and communal porambokes should be dealt with by the Collectors, but the Collector shall have no power over the soil since the landholder is its owner.
- (3) *Bought-in lands.*—In the bought-in lands the previous ryots trespass on them even after eviction and delivery of possession to the landholder, and this must be penalized. The least premium payable by any applicant for reassignment of the said lands must be the amount for which the land was sold with subsequent costs and rents for the subsequent faslis, as in many cases the ryots connive together and offer no bid, when sold in public auction.
- (4) *Contribution for repairs to irrigation works.*—In the case of repairs to tanks, when necessity arises for repairs at an abnormal cost owing to heavy breaches far beyond the ordinary causes, the ryots holding wet, may be called on by the landholder to contribute a reasonable proportion of the cost. In case of disagreement the contribution may be fixed by the Collector whose decision shall be final. The system of contribution is in vogue even in Government villages.
- (5) *Exchange of pattas and muchilikas.*—The landholders are required to tender pattas and have the muchilikas exchanged every year. Notwithstanding the enormous labour, time and trouble in the preparation and tender, the ryots generally refuse to receive them in time, and say that they would pay the rent in the first instance and then receive patta, their main object being to escape distraint of movables and attachment of immovables. To resort to Revenue courts for the exchange against each and every ryot separately involves loss of time and money every year. Express provision may be made in the Act that a patta once tendered carrying a specific rent and once accepted shall be in force till another patta is issued with varying rent, irrespective of the number of years in the interval.
- (6) *Transfer of pattas.*—Patta transfer applications received from the Registration department do not contain the required particulars as to how he derived right, title and interest from the pattadars. The boundaries in the paimash numbers and extents also differ. In Peraiyur estate there are several instances of this kind. In two cases fresh documents had to be executed on consultation with the Zamin office. In two cases there had been sale-deeds in existence for twenty years and upwards the pattadars pleaded that the original transaction was only a benami and colorable one and should not be acted on. Transfers were refused. To avoid all these difficulties it is necessary that an enquiry be made. Notices were sent to the transferer and transferee and pattadar. None turned up in good many cases. In all such cases the names of the transferees had to be ordered in the pattas jointly, since the applications tantamount to notice of transfer in

all legal proceedings. This course create additional difficulty in collection. To remedy these the parties should be required to appear in the zamin office and furnish the required informations. For this purpose transferees shall be required to deposit in cash necessary process fees at the scale prescribed by Government for service of notices and obtain receipt. Adangal accounts with inter-leaves may be furnished to the Registration department to carry out changes as in the case of Government settlement registers.

- (7) *Publication in the district gazette.*—In the case of attachment of immovables the amended Act requires the publication of notices of sale in the district gazette. The cost of publication comes to Rs. 10 and more as the case may be. No ryot has any access to the district gazette nor is able to send for it. This system may be discontinued. Even in the case of attachment of immovables in the execution proceedings on the decrees passed by Revenue Courts the law as present requires the publication of similar notices in the district gazette under section 132. Registered postal notices with acknowledgments will serve the purpose. Section 132 may be omitted.
- (8) *To go with bought-in lands.*—In case of delivery of possession of the lands after sale orders for delivery are generally sent to Revenue Inspectors who take their own time for execution on account of their other onerous and more important duties. So a special staff may be appointed either permanently or temporarily according to requirements solely for this purpose and Revenue Inspectors should not be deputed except in rare cases.
- (9) *Village officers.*—Prior to the permanent settlement in 1802 the zamindars had complete control over every branch of administration including magistracy and police, and in fact, they were exercising sole authority. Contentment prevailed throughout. Any discontented individual approached the ruler and got redress. In the permanent settlement regulation many of their powers were curtailed. Under the regulation, the zamindars were required to maintain the established number of karnams to whom lands in large extents were endowed for service. In almost all such endowments the lands included both the kudivaram and melvaram rights which the zamindars then had. Under Regulation XXIX of 1802, the duties of the karnam to be performed to the landholder, the Government and the ryots have been well-defined. The karnams were rendering service sincerely and faithfully till the passing of Act II of 1894 and even afterwards, till they were paid by Government by the imposition of quit-rent and village-cess on the land emoluments. This imposition was necessitated as the Government found that they could not exact sufficient work from the karnams to the required extent. Instead of having a separate establishment for their purpose by paying it from funds raised they appointed the same karnams and appointed strangers also as necessitated in the grouping of villages. Had the karnams already enjoying emoluments been not so appointed by Government, they will continue to discharge their duties as usual to the zamindar and there would have been no room for complaint. In this case it is the Government that should be considered to be the intruder upon the rights of the zamindar. The original state requires restoration. As regards alienation made by karnams without the sanction of the landholders must be resumed and regranted to the zamindars by the Collector himself without resorting to civil courts. Quit-rent imposed on such lands by Government will then of course be payable by the zamindars themselves. In such cases it is the Government that must have chosen a proper person for the post and have him under its complete control. Now the karnams or servants under two masters and both the Government and the zamindars suffer badly, and the karnams also. The duties to be performed to Government are growing heavy in various ways owing to changes of policy of administration and these are unavoidable.
- (10) *Nattamaigars or Maniagars.*—These are the agents entrusted with collection duty and are endowed with land emoluments as in the case of karnams. The Government had almost nothing to do with their services. So, their whole time was being devoted in collection of rents for the zamindar. The Government have imposed quit-rents on these lands also. The post of the village munsif was till then only a honorary. By encroachment on the zamindar's exclusive right and by clubbing of several many villages the village munsifs are now paid under the name of headman. Though it may not be contented about the imposition of quit-rent, in this case, a separate person ought to have been chosen by the Government without interfering with the establishment of the zamindar. The alienations must be resumed and regranted to the zamindars as suggested in the case of karnams.

(11) *Kavalgars*.—For the services rendered by the Kavalgars land emoluments were granted both for performance of police duties and assistance in collection. Instruction of Government also requires rectification to an extent in part.

Though the Board of Revenue on taking consideration of all the above circumstances had been pleased to define the duties of karnam, headman and kavalgar to the zamindar as stated in the appendix to paragraphs 5 to 7 of the Standing Order No. 147 of the Board of Revenue and enumerating the several accounts to be maintained the establishment do generally neglect their duties towards the zamindars on account of various reasons such as want of time owing to the important and onerous duties to the Government, unnecessarily and even for trifling causes their being called on to attend taluk and other offices. Unwillingness on their part simply for the reason that they are paid by the Government, disobedience to the above orders of the Board of Revenue with a view to have unlawful gain for themselves and bring wrongful loss to the zamindar is also another reason. All these can easily be avoided by appointing a separate establishment for the Government leaving the zamindar and his establishment to their original state. As regards entrusting collection to village panchayats it is necessary that in the interest of the zamindar they must have their own establishments out of the control of the Board. At present many of the village munsifs are not up to the mark and inefficient to discharge duties entrusted to them. So persons who have passed at least S.S.L.C. examination trained to this required standard must be appointed.

In this view the zamindars must be left to himself in all his concerns without interference of Government.

Memorandum by the Zamindar of Turaiyur, Trichinopoly district.

1. In this Zamin cash rent is in vogue all along and the rates of rent have been fixed in 1802-03, with reference to the quality and yielding ability of the soil of each field and under each soilwar, there are four classifications with different rates of rent. For a second crop grown on wet lands half the wet assessment alone is charged. For a third crop grown on wet lands three-fourth of the second crop wet assessment is demanded. As regards garden lands number and nature of crops raised has also been taken into consideration, in fixing rent. Special rates have been fixed for betel, turmeric (மஞ்சள்), Karanai root (கருளை இழங்கு). The above special rate crops are rare and confined only to a few cents around wells. The rates so fixed still continue without any alteration or dispute between the tenants and landholder. "Peshkash" has been fixed on the basis of the above rates of rent.

For rates of rent vide Statement No. 1.

2. No customary fee or cess other than rent is collected from the ryots.

3. Vide Statement No. 2.

4. 461.60 acres.

5. Vide Statement No. 3.

6. Vide Statement No. 4.

7. Vide Statement No. 5.

8. Vide Statement No. 6.

9. Vide Statement No. 7.

10. Vide Statement No. 8.

11. Surattur, Vijayapuram and a portion of Turaiyur and Ammapatti totalling to acres 262.30 cents, were surveyed through Government in the year 1925-26.

The other villages are not surveyed: paimash extent and numbers are in vogue.

Note.—Statements 1 to 8 mentioned above are annexed herewith.

General.

I enclose herewith a copy of my *Sannad-I-Milkiyat Istimrar* granted by the Government duly signed by me.

My zamin is an impartible estate under Act II of 1904.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in villages in the Estate of Turaiyur, Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district.

No. and name of the village. (1)	Wet (tanks).			Garden (wells).			Dri (manavari).			Whether rent is paid in kind or in cash. (5)	Nature and number of crops raised. (6)			Date since which the existing rate of rent have been in force and their prior history (7)	Whether the rent was enhanced and if so, when and how? (8)			
	Taram and quality of the soil. (2)	Rate per acre.		Taram and quality of the soil. (3)	Rate per acre.		Taram and quality of the soil. (4)	Rate per acre.			Wet.	Garden.	Dry.					
		Rs.	A.		P.	Rs.		A.	P.							Rs.	A.	P.
Turaiyur	Karaisal	10	12	3	No tharam.	10	3	6	Karaisal	2	11	3	Rent is paid in cash from time immemorial.	Paddy.	Paddy.	Paddy.	During final settlement in the year 1802-03.	Never enhanced. The same rates fixed in 1802-03, still continue without any change or dispute by both tenants and landholder.
	Seval	8	6	3		Seval	2	0	3	Ragi.	Ragi.	Cholam.						
	Manal	6	5	0		Manal	1	8	0	Cholam.	Cholam.	Kambu.						
	Kalar	4	11	0		Kalar	1	2	0	Kambu.	Kambu.	Varahu.						
Surathur	Karaisal	10	12	3	No taram.	10	3	6	Karaisal	2	11	3	Do.	Plantains.	Plantains.	Cholam.	Do.	Do.
	Seval	8	6	3		Seval	2	0	3	Gingelly.	Gingelly.	Kambu.						
	Manal	6	5	0		Manal	1	8	0	Varahu.	Varahu.	Samai.						
	Kalar	4	11	0		Kalar	1	2	9	Turmeric.	Tobacco.	Caster seeds.						
Kilakkuvadi	Karaisal	10	12	3	Do.	10	3	6	Karaisal	2	11	3	Do.	Groundnut.	Sugarcane.	Gingelly.	Do.	Do.
	Seval	8	6	3		Seval	2	0	3	Chillies.	Chillies.	All grams.						
	Manal	6	5	0		Manal	1	8	0	Groundnut.	Sugarcane.	Groundnut.						
	Kalar	4	11	0		Kalar	1	2	0	Cotton.	Cotton.	Cotton, etc.						
Keeramboor	Karaisal	8	9	0	Do.	10	3	6	Karaisal	3	6	6	Do.	Chillies.	Chillies.	One crop a year.	Do.	Do.
	Seval	6	8	0		Seval	2	11	3	Thinai.	Thinai.	In well portions two crops a year.						
	Manal	4	13	0		Manal	2	0	9	Kadaikanni.	Kadaikanni.							
	Kalar	4	13	0		Kalar	1	8	6	Sweetroot.	Sweetroot.							
Maruvattur	Karaisal	9	1	0	Do.	10	3	6	Karaisal	3	3	0	Do.	Onions, etc.	Gingelly.	Groundnut.	Do.	Do.
	Seval	8	6	3		Seval	2	6	3	Occasionally three crops.	Castor seeds.							
	Manal	6	5	0		Manal	1	14	6		Onions.							
	Kalar	4	11	0		Kalar	1	6	9									
Murugur	Karaisal	10	0	6	Do.	10	4	0	Karaisal	3	12	3	Do.				Do.	Do.
	Seval	7	7	0		Seval	2	12	0									
	Manal	5	15	3		Manal	2	4	9									
	Kalar	4	7	6		Kalar	1	11	9									
Sjrunatham	Karaisal	7	9	6	..	10	3	6	Karaisal	3	2	0	Do.				Do.	Do.
	Seval	6	5	3		Seval	2	5	9									
	Manal	5	6	0		Manal	2	0	6									
	Kalar	..	..	..		Kalar	1	10	6						

H. Q. P. III-51

Turaiyur Zamin I

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART III

No. and name of the village.	Wet (tanks)			Garden (wells)			Dry (manavari).			Whether rent is paid in kind or in cash	Nature and number of crops raised.			Date which the existing rates of rent have been in force and their prior history.	Whether the rent was enhanced and if so, when and how.
	Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.		Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.		Taram and quality of the soil.	Rate per acre.			Wet.	Garden.	Dry.		
		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)							(7)	(8)
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.							
Perumalpalayam.	Karisal ..	10 12 3	No taram	10 3 6	Karisal ..	2 11 3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Seval ..	8 3 3			Seval ..	2 0 3									
	Manal ..	6 5 0			Manal ..	1 8 0									
Sikkathamboor.	Karisal ..	7 9 6	Do.	10 3 6	Karisal ..	3 6 6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Seval ..	6 5 3			Seval ..	2 11 6									
	Manal ..	5 1 0			Manal ..	2 1 0									
Venkatesapuram.	Karisal ..	10 12 3	Do.	10 3 6	Karisal ..	2 4 9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Seval ..	8 6 3			Seval ..	2 1 3									
	Manal ..	6 5 0			Manal ..	1 15 6									
Madhurapuri ..	Karisal ..	10 12 3	Do.	10 3 6	Karisal ..	1 13 3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Seval ..	8 6 3			Seval ..	2 9 9									
	Manal ..	6 6 3			Manal ..	2 2 9									
Govindapuram.	Karisal ..	10 12 3	Do.	10 3 6	Karisal ..	1 11 3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Seval ..	8 6 3			Seval ..	2 11 3									
	Manal ..	6 5 0			Manal ..	2 0 3									
Singalandapuram.	Karisal ..	10 12 3	Taram 1 ..	11 4 0	Karisal ..	1 8 0	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Seval ..	8 6 3	Taram 2 ..	8 7 0	Seval ..	2 2 6									
	Manal ..	6 5 0	Manal ..	1 11 3											
Ammapatti ..	Karisal ..	10 12 3	No tharam.	10 3 6	Karisal ..	1 3 6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Seval ..	8 6 3			Seval ..	2 11 3									
	Manal ..	6 5 0			Manal ..	2 0 3									
Vijayapuram ..	Karisal ..	10 12 3	Do.	10 3 6	Karisal ..	1 8 0	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Seval ..	8 6 3			Seval ..	1 2 9									
	Manal ..	6 5 0			Manal ..	2 11 3									
Vardharaja-puram.	Karisal	Do.	7 10 6	Karisal ..	3 6 6	Do.	Wet lands Nil.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Seval ..	.. ..			Seval ..	2 11 3								
	Manal ..	.. ..			Manal ..	2 0 9								
Vengadathanoor.	Karisal	Do.	9 11 3	Karisal ..	1 8 6	Do.	Wet crops.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Seval ..	.. ..			Seval ..	2 11 3								
	Manal ..	6 5 0			Manal ..	2 0 3									
	Karisal			Karisal ..	1 2 9									

REMARKS.—There are some compound lands, i.e., *சில சேய்க்க* lands also in villages where fixed rent is prevalent for the field. If water be taken for cultivation from water sources, tank, river, stream, etc., to dry lands water-rate is charged. Such rate is as follows:—For a double crop at Rs. 6 per cawny, Rs. 4 for a single crop paddy and Rs. 2 for a single dry crop. For baling (*செய்யு*) dry land charges are calculated as follows:—For a double crop Rs. 4-8-0 per cawny, Rs. 3 for paddy and Rs. 1-8-0 for single (1 Kani = 1-32 acres). If Gingelly, Horsegram, Cattlegram (*செய்யு*) are raised in Manavari dry lands only Re. 0-12-2 is charged as a special rate in all the villages. All wet and garden lands have got wells in all the villages.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Statement showing the number of tanks and their condition and extent of ayacut under them in the Estate of Turaiyur, Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district.

H. P. R. III—52

Name of tank. (1)	Name of village in which the tanks situated. (2)	Present condition. (3)	Ayacut area. (4) ACS.	Extent assigned in tank beds. (5)	Amount spent for the improvement of tanks shown in column 1. (6) RS.	Remarks. (7)
1 Two tanks one big and the other comparatively small.	Turaiyur	Almost Good Minor repairs require.	601-71		4,000	
2 Keerambur Tank or Eri	Keeramboor	Good	390-44		6,000	
3 Sellipalayam tank	Maruvathur	New	171-53		800	Repair is being done this year also.
4 Saevikkavandan Kuttai	Murugur	Good	75-40	Nil.	..	Kudimaramath by immemorial practice.
5 Kuttai	Sirunatham	Do.	20-71		..	Do.
6 Kuttai	Madhurapuri	Do.	56-35		..	Do.
7 Tank or Eri	Sikkathambur	Almost Good	415-14		3,500	
8 Kanappadi River	Do.	Good	140-4		..	
9 Two tanks one big and the other comparatively small.	Singalandapuram	Do.	219-42		1,500	
10 Kuttai	Ammapatti	Do.	35-27		450	
11 Kuttai	Perumalpalayam	Do.	19-20		..	Kudimaramath by immemorial practice.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Statement showing the particulars of accounts kept for Revenue administration in the Estate of Turaiyur, Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district.

In the office.		In the village.	System of accounting.
Treasury Branch.	General Branch. (1)	(2)	(3)
Day Book.	Petition Register.	Cultivation Note and account (No. 1).	Cash accounts are checked daily and others periodically.
Villagewar kist Ledger.	Patta transfer Register.	Adangal (No. 2).	Village accounts are thoroughly checked every year during jamabaudi.
Pay Bills.	Darkhaat Register.	Sivajama account (2-a).	
	Disposal Register.	Tree pattas and Sornadayam account (2-e).	
	Despatch Register.	Water rate account (6).	
	Stationary Register.	Cess account (9).	
	Issue of Register for kist Receipt books.	Chitta (10).	
	Land Attachment Register.	Powthi list (Varskosam Register) (10-A).	
	Revenue sale Register.	Pattas and Muchalikes.	
	Record issue Register.	Koshpara (12).	
		Thandal (13).	
		Kist receipt books.	
		Rokkah Virasu (14).	
		Irusalanama (15).	
		Demand, Collection and Balance (16)	
		Fasli kammi and jasti account.	
		Beiraz account.	

Turaiyur Zamin]

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART III

317

STATEMENT No. 4.

Statement showing demand, collection and balance of rent (kist) from each village in the Estate of Turaiyur, Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district.

Number and name of village. (1)	Fasli 1944.			Fasli 1945.			Fasli 1946.			Arrears till the end of fasli 1943 as it stood on 1st April 1938. (11)
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st April 1938.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st April 1938.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance on 1st April 1938.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Turaiyur	5,578 12 6	5,578 12 6		5,404 0 1	5,417 12 3	46 3 10	5,114 15 7	661 8 1	4,453 7 6	
1A Surathur	149 1 9	149 1 9		148 15 7	148 15 7		148 6 6		149 6 6	
1B Kilakkuvadi	95 5 9	95 5 9		94 7 3	94 7 3		96 1 3		96 1 3	
2 Keeramboor	7,245 12 11	7,245 12 11		6,860 7 4	6,830 14 7	29 8 9	5,664 8 5	1,400 0 0	4,264 8 5	
3 Maruvathur	6,318 14 0	6,318 14 0		6,223 5 10	6,221 2 4	2 3 6	5,918 15 2	184 1 1	5,734 14 1	
4 Murugur	3,457 6 4	3,457 6 4		3,630 10 4	3,630 10 4		3,611 8 8	415 0 0	3,196 8 8	
5 Sirunatham	2,711 6 5	2,711 6 5		2,700 0 4	2,688 15 6	11 0 10	2,671 11 0		2,671 11 0	
5A Perumalpalayam	1,524 10 5	1,524 10 5		1,517 0 1	1,517 0 1		1,496 11 10	1 8 0	1,495 3 10	
6 Sikkathambur	4,617 5 5	4,617 5 5	Balance nil.	4,628 6 8	4,594 11 0	33 11 8	4,473 7 5	332 12 4	4,140 11 1	Balance nil.
7 Venkatesapuram	1,125 8 4	1,125 8 4		1,134 5 9	1,134 5 9		1,112 8 1		1,112 8 1	
7A Madhurapuri	1,169 5 7	1,169 5 7		1,064 9 2	1,052 14 4	11 10 10	1,051 15 1		1,051 15 1	
8 Govindapuram	1,951 7 2	1,951 7 2		1,945 3 9	1,945 3 9		1,879 15 11	252 12 2	1,627 3 9	
9 Singalanthapuram	3,239 0 7	3,239 0 7		3,057 9 5	3,038 2 10	19 6 7	3,037 4 3		3,037 4 3	
10 Ammapatti	1,095 12 11	1,095 12 11		1,093 11 10	1,093 11 10		1,008 11 11	1 4 0	1,007 7 11	
10A Vijayapuram	168 4 3	168 4 3		164 9 1	163 9 10	0 15 3	145 10 3		145 10 3	
11 Varadarajapuram	2,308 0 6	2,308 0 6		2,350 4 6	2,350 4 6		2,200 6 3	1,300 0 0	900 6 3	
12 Vengadathanoor	1,507 13 5	1,507 13 5		1,509 5 0	1,509 5 0		1,456 14 11	135 0 0	1,321 14 11	
	44,264 0 3	44,264 0 3		43,587 0 0	43,432 2 9	154 13 3	41,090 12 6	4,683 13 8	36,406 14 10	

REMARKS.—No summary suits have been filed for the last 40 years. Average number of cases in which the holdings were brought to sale range from 30 to 40 per year.

Statement showing the number of under-tenants and the amount realized by the pattadars by sub-letting their lands in the Estate of Turaiyur, Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district.

Number and name of village. (1)	Total number of pattadars. (2)	How many pattadars have sub-let. (3)	Wet (tanks).		Garden (wells).		Dry (manavari).	
			Number and nature of crops raised. (4)	Amount realized per acre by the pattadar by sub-letting. (5) RS.	Number and nature of crops raised. (6)	Amount realized per acre by the pattadar by sub-letting. (7) RS.	Number and nature of crops raised. (8)	Amount realized per acre by the pattadar by sub-letting. (9)
1 Turaiyur	985	16	Paddy, ragi, oholam, kambu and sugar-cane. N.B.—One crop a year if tanks are full and rains are plenty two crops will be raised and rarely a few of the ryots will raise a third crop also.	Rupees 70 to Rs. 75 per acre.	Crops raised same as wet lands.	Rupees 80 to Rs. 95 per acre.	Cholam, kambu, varahu, samai, castor-seeds, All grams, groundnut and cotton, etc. Generally one crop a year. Paddy also is raised in well portion punja lands.	Rupees 10 to Rs. 15 per acre.
1A Surathur	77	..						
1B Kilakkuvadi	33	..						
2 Keeramboor	1,174	20						
3 Maruvathur	836	..						
4 Murugur	451	3						
5 Sirunatham	483	..						
5A Perumalpalayam	259	..						
6 Sikkathamboor	709	15						
7 Venkatesapuram	185	..						
7 Madhurapuri	208	..						
8 Govindapuram	316	..						
9 Singalandapuram	464	10						
10 Ammapatti	250	..						
10A Vijayapuram	37	..						
11 Varadarajapuram	403	..						
12 Vengadathanoor	257	..						
Total	7,127	64						

STATEMENT No. 6.

Statement showing the rates of rent prevailing in respect of enfranchised whole or minor inam lands comprised in the villages of Turaiyur Zamin, Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district.

Name of village. (1)	Devadayam (rate per acre)			Brahmadayam (rate per acre)			Dharmadayam (rate per acre)			Service inams (rate per acre)			Remarks. (6)
	Wet.		Dry.	Wet.		Dry.	Wet.		Dry.	Wet.		Dry.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Turaiyur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sarvamanyam, i.e., free of rent (kist).
Surathur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 10	Ardhamanyam, i.e., half of rent.
Kilakkuvadi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 10	Do.
Keeramboor	4 4 6	5 1 9	1 0 6	4 4 6	5 1 9	1 0 6	4 4 6	5 1 9	1 0 6	4 4 6	5 1 9	1 0 6	Ardhamanyam and shrotriyam
Maruvattur .. .. .	..	4 10 0	1 3 5	..	4 10 0	1 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	1 3 5	Ardhamanyam.
Murugur .. .. .	..	..	1 4 6	..	..	1 4 6	..	..	1 4 6	..	..	1 6 0	Do.
Sirunattam .. .. .	..	..	1 4 9	..	..	1 4 9	..	..	1 4 9	..	..	1 4 9	Do.
Perumalpalayam	5 8 0	..	1 7 0	..	..	..	5 8 0	..	1 7 0	5 8 0	..	1 7 0	Do.
Sikkathamboor	2 14 0	..	1 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 14 0	..	1 12 0	Brahmadayam and Dharmadayam. Sarvamanyam, i.e., rent free; the rest Ardhamanyam, i.e., half of rent
Venkatesapuram .. .. .	..	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	Ardhamanyam.
Madurapuri .. .. .	..	4 8 0	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Govindapuram .. .. .	..	..	2 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sarvamanyam.
Singalandapuram	2 12 0	4 8 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	Ardhamanyam.
Ammapatti .. .. .	..	..	0 12 0	..	5 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	Do.
Vijayapuram .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Varadharajapuram .. .. .	..	..	1 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sarvamanyam.
Vengadathanoor .. .. .	..	..	1 4 0	..	4 5 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	Ardhamanyam.

STATEMENT No. 7.

Statement showing the extent of forests in the Estate of Turaiyur, Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district.

Number and name of village.	Name of hills.	Extent.	Grazing fees.		Other sundry forest fees if any, with details.	Remarks.
			Cattle.	Rate per head per annum.		
			(4)	RS. A. P.		
1 Turaiyur	Nil	} Nil Nil	} Stone contract alone yields about Rs. 30 per annum.	} This Raja Karadu is not fit for pasture. Not a bit of grass is to be seen. Only stones are available.	
1A Surathoor	Nil .. ..	.. ..			
1B Kilakkuvadi	Raja Karadu	26 and odd acres.				
2 Keeramboor	Nil .. ..	.. ..			
3 Maruvathur	Nil .. ..	.. ..			
4 Murugur	Nil .. ..	.. ..			
5 Sirunatham	Nil .. ..	.. ..			
5A Perumalpalayam	Nil .. ..	.. ..			
6 Sikkathamboor	Chinna Karadu	46 acres 73 cents.				
7 Venkatesapuram	Nil .. ..	.. ..			
7a Madhurapuri	Nil .. ..	.. ..			
8 Govindapuram	Nil .. ..	.. ..			
9 Singalandapuram	Nil .. ..	.. ..			
10 Ammapatti	Nil .. ..	.. ..			
10A Vijayapuram	Nil .. ..	.. ..			
11 Varadharaapuram	Nil .. ..	.. ..			
12 Venkadathanoor	Nil .. ..	.. ..			

STATEMENT No. 8.

Statement showing the extent of pannai lands (private lands) in the Estate of Turaiyur, Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district.

Number and name of village.	Name of pannai	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Whether old or recent origin and the nature of acquisition.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	
(1)	(2)	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	(6)
Turaiyur	} No special name is given to the pannai lands except adding the name of the "concerned village" itself to pannai lands.	72-98	7-32	77-13	} Major portion of lands are purchased for pannai in Turaiyur, Kilakkuvadi and Keeramboor. In other villages the pannailands are taken in revenue sale for arrears of rent or kist from year to year. In Turaiyur alone a smallest portion of pannai wet lands are got from time immemorial.
Surattur .. ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Kilakkuvadi		7-34	3-59	46-36	
Keeramboor		4-91	7-73	152-51	
Maruvattur .. ..		.. ..	.. ..	12-27
Murugoor .. ..		.. ..	.. ..	2-68
Sirunattam .. ..		.. ..	.. ..	39-62
Perumalpalayam .. ..		.. ..	.. ..	2-72
Sikkathamboor		4-85	0-41	94-67	
Venkatesapuram .. ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Madurapuri		0-78	.. ..	26-67
Govindapuram .. ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Singalandapuram .. ..		.. ..	.. ..	0-95
Ammapatty .. ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Vijayapuram .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Varadharaapuram .. ..	.. ..	0-34	1-53	
Vengadathanoor .. ..	.. ..	0-64	1-34	
		90-86	20-03	458-45	

END OF PART III

**ESTATES LAND ACT
COMMITTEE**

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS

PART IV



**MADRAS
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1938

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1	Memorandum by the Zamindar of Gampalagudem (West)	1
2	„ Zamindar of Gampalagudem (East)	18
3	Memorandum by the Zamindar of Elamarru	28
4	„ Manager and Agent of Kasimkota	49
5	Jaggampeta estate	61
6	Madgole estate	84
7	Memorandum by the Zamindar of Gollapalli	90
8	Kutamukkala estate	94
9	Memorandum by the Zamindar of Chikkavaram	101
10	„ Receiver of Chinchinada	105
11	„ Senior Proprietor, Choutapapayapalle agraharam	171
12	„ Zamindar of the Sirasavilli Savaram estate	174
13	Letter from the Estate Collector, Bezwada	176
14	Memorandum by the Zamindar of Punganur	180
15	„ Proprietor, Voletivaripalem	181
16	„ Zamindari of Chevendra estate	182
17	Letters from the Collector, West Godavari district	184
18	Memorandum by the Proprietor, Karvetnagar estate	187
19	„ Minor Proprietor, Surendranagaram estate	190
20	„ Zamindari, Cherukuru estate	191
21	„ Diwan of Parlakimedi samasthanam	193
22	„ Zamindar of Chanubanda estate	195
23	„ Manager, Kalahasti samasthanam	202
24	„ Minor Proprietors of West Shermahamedpuram estate	218
25	„ Representative of the Poligarni of Kallurpalayam	234
26	„ Agent for the Zamindar of Chintalapadi Vontu estate	279
27	„ Representative of the Poligar of Pulicherlapalayam	288
28	„ Manager of the Panagal estate	310

Confidential
No. 74/37-G.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th December 1937.

DEAR SIR,

The Parliamentary Committee elected by the Madras Legislature to enquire into the conditions, prevailing in zamindari and proprietary areas, after having called for memoranda from the interested parties and the public, began its deliberations on the 6th December 1937. During the course of its deliberations, the Committee has found that information on the following points is required for its consideration of the various problems raised in the memoranda received by it:—

(1) The rates of rent prevailing in villages in the estates with particular reference to crops grown and the quality of the soil and facilities for irrigation. In cases where rent is paid in kind, the share of the produce to which the zamindars or proprietors are entitled and how the share is computed; the date since which the existing rates of rent have been in force and their prior history.

(2) Any customary levies or cesses collected by the zamindars or proprietors.

(3) The number of tanks and other water-sources in the estates and their condition, the amount spent by the zamindars or proprietors on the maintenance of such sources; the extent of tank-beds which have been assigned for cultivation.

(4) The extent of waste land that has been assigned for cultivation since 1908.

(5) The accounts which are kept for revenue administration and the system of accounting.

(6) The total demand and collection from each village in the estates.

(7) Whether and if so how many of the pattadars sublet their patta lands and the rate or amount the pattadars realize by such sub-letting.

(8) The prevailing rates of rent in Mokhasas, Inams, Agraharams or Shrotriyams within the estates.

(9) The nature of the forest, the extent of the reserved and unreserved area and the rate of forest fees which are in force.

(10) The extent of "Private land"; whether it is old or of a recent origin and if so the nature of the acquisition.

(11) Whether survey has been done in the estates and if survey was made, whether it is a private or a Government survey.

The Committee, therefore, desires you to give a concise statement on the above points in so far as your estate is concerned and make it available for the Committee, before the 7th January 1938 on which date the Committee will begin to take oral evidence at particular centres in this Presidency.

You are also requested to send to the Committee authentic copies of the sanads and other historical documents in your possession showing the origin of the estate, your title and enjoyment thereof.

As the points raised are of great importance, I trust you will pay urgent and careful attention to the matter.

Yours faithfully,

T. VISWANATHAM,
Secretary.

ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART IV

Memorandum by the Zamindar of Gampalagudem (West), Tiruvur taluk.
Kistna district.

This Zamindari consists of 5 villages, and formed part of the Zamindari of Gampalagudem east, till 1927, when it was partitioned out. Therefore the state of affairs of this Zamindari till 1927 was the same as that of the Gampalagudem East, on behalf of which a separate memorandum has been filed.

The various statements filed herewith contain detailed answers to the questionnaire issued by the Estates Land Act Enquiry Committee. From *Statements Nos. 1 and 7*, it is seen that the rate on wet lands is mostly between Rs. 3 and Rs. 10; in a very few cases it is more than Rs. 10 and less than Rs. 12-8-0, the reason for these few high rates being the fact that at the request and with the consent of the ryots, vast expenditure was incurred by the Zamindar to provide extra irrigational facilities to these lands; and the Collector also approved of these rates. As regards dry lands, the rate varies between Re. 0-8-0 and Rs. 3-8-0 and in most of the lands for which the rate is more than Re. 1 or Rs. 1-8-0, the ryots raise valuable crops like chillies, groundnut, etc. These money-rents were fixed in faslis 1307-10, when there was a private survey of the whole estate made; and they have not been enhanced ever since; there being no suits either for reduction or enhancement. There has been again a private resurvey of the whole estate in faslis 1342-45.

Statement No. 2.—It is seen herein that in addition to the road-fund cess collected for the Government, two other kinds of cesses are levied, viz.. Mazumdari and Mahassuldari, totalling about Rs. 690 a year, most of which is spent on the artisan classes, for which they had originally been intended as per immemorial custom.

Statement No. 3.—Irrigation sources, etc.—There are twelve irrigation sources in all, including 'Pucca' tanks and channels. All of them are kept in good repair always, by the Zamindar and the annual expenditure during the last ten years for their repairs, etc., by the Zamindar, it is seen, is nearly 10 per cent of the annual demand on the total 'ayacut.'

Statement No. 4.—From this it is seen that since 1908, there have been newly cultivated as dry, wet and Zarib, nearly 1,450 acres, 174 acres, and 3 acres of land respectively, and that explains the increased collections of the estate ever-since 1908. All these lands are being held by the ryots at rents agreed to by themselves.

Statement No. 5.—Is that of 'demand and collection'; It is seen therein that the amount realized through processes of court during the last 10 faslis, is almost negligible; the amount so realized during that period being Rs. 328-15-1, for a total collection of Rs. 1,78,886-2-10. Remissions were given to the extent of Rs. 3,156-2-0, and there are arrears up to fasli 1346, to the extent of Rs. 5,536-14-11.

Statement No. 8.—There are no 'Mokhasas' or 'Agraharams' in this estate.

Statement No. 9.—There is forest, nearly 673 acres in extent, which was reserved till fasli 1346; but unreserved ever-since. There are no valuable trees, etc., therein, except, bushes, fencing, etc.; and nominal fees for grazing cattle, etc.; and for carting the bushes, etc., are levied.

Statement No. 10.—Shows the extent of 'Kamatam' lands in the estate, which is very small, and most of them had been such from a long time prior to 1908.

నె 8 రు స్టేటునుంటు.

ప్రస్తావిల్లా—తిరువూరు తాలూకా.

గంపలగూడెం పడమరవంతు ఎస్టేటు.

చెరువు పేరు.

గ్రామం పేరు.

అయకట్టు విస్తీర్ణం. అయకట్టు మొత్తం కీసు. చెరువుయొక్క స్థితి.

గత 10 సంవత్సరాలలో చెరువుకొరకు ఖర్చుపెట్టిన మొత్తం. అచారిత్ర పరిచిత్తం.

ఎ. ఈ. ఆ. నై.

రూ. అ. పై.

గంపలగూడెం, పడమర.

యర్రకుంట	...	88.88	820	2	1	మంచిస్థితిలో వున్నది.	628	14	0	లేదు.
పాపమ్మగారి చెరువు	...	14.10	112	12	10	డిటో.	148	1	2	లేదు.
సాముదాయం చెరువు	...	24.84	170	1	6	డిటో.	...			లేదు.

వావిలేల.

మాడలకుంట	...	67.92	573	9	5	మంచిస్థితిలో వున్నది.	128	10	6	లేదు.
కృష్ణసాగరం	...	161.59	966	9	5	డిటో.	36	2	8	లేదు.
ఈదులచెరువు	...	181.57	1,971	14	9	డిటో.	82	13	7	లేదు.
మామిళ్లచెరువు	...	169.12	1,312	9	11	డిటో.	734	12	5	లేదు.
పరికలవాడికుంట	డిటో.	9	18	6	లేదు.

కొచ్చిరెడ్డిపల్లి.

గుర్రంవాగు కంట కాలువలు.	...	18.58	160	1	3	మంచిస్థితిలో వున్నది.	1,118	6	1	లేదు.
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గొల్లపూడి.

యర్రచెరువు	...	15.01	130	11	10	మంచిస్థితిలో వున్నది.	176	13	5	లేదు.
గంటలచెరువు	...	41.85	858	3	10	డిటో.	65	7	9	లేదు.
మాధవసాగరం	...	16.09	201	2	0	డిటో.	4,891	9	10	లేదు.

7,486 8 11

రిమార్కులు.— * ఈ చెరువుయొక్క మరమ్మతులు వగైరాలు గంపలగూడెం తూర్పు వంతు యస్టేటువారివైయ్యున్నది. దీని అయకట్టు ఖామి యావత్తు వారి జమీనాటాకు చెంది యీ స్టేటునుంటు దాఖలా య 24.84 లు మాత్రం మా యస్టేటుకు చెందియ్యున్నది.

+ మరమ్మతు కోరలేదు.

‡ ఇది 1336 వ ఫసలీలో పెద్ద మరమ్మతు చేయబడియున్నది. ఈ మరమ్మతు మొత్తం యీ ఆంకెలో చేరలేదు.

‡ ఇది చిన్న చెరువు య 10.00 లు తీరువా సాగుఅశ్రవంది.

|| ఈ కాల్వ క్రింద 1346 వ ఫసలీ సాల్ను య 75.01 లు తీరువా సాగుఅయినది.

¶ ఈ దాఖలా 12 చెరువులలో 9 చెరువులు ల్యాండు అక్కును పూర్వం ప్రండబడినవిన్ని మిగతా 3 న్ను పరిమిలా యుద్ధిపనిస్థి అయివున్నవి.

నె 4 రు ధౌతుమెంటు.
కృష్ణా జిల్లా, తిరువూరు తాలూకా.
గంపలగూడెం పడమరవంతు యెస్టేటు.

గ్రామం పేరు.	పంచ త్వరం ఫసలి.	1908 వ సంవత్సరం తాగాయతు సాగైన విజయము.					
		కల్లం.		మొరక.		జరిబు.	
		రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.
1 కుప్పిగుంట ...	1817	రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.
...	...	...	...	1 6 0	1.40	...	...
...	...	...	...	1 0 0	2.36	...	...
1818	...	...	...	3 0 0	0.15	...	...
1819	...	...	...	0 14 0	8.75	...	...
...	...	...	...	3 8 0	0.27	...	...
...	...	...	...	2 0 0	0.34	...	...
...	...	...	...	3 0 0	0.50	...	...
1820	...	...	...	2 0 0	14.20	5 0 0	1.20
...	...	...	...	1 8 0	3.06	...	...
1821	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1822	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1823	...	...	...	2 0 0	1.58	...	...
...	...	...	...	1 6 0	2.78	...	...
1824	...	...	...	3 8 0	4.05	4 8 0	0.15
1825	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	0.88
1826	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1827	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	39.44	...	2.28
1828	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1829	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1830	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1831	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1832	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1833	...	...	...	1 0 0	30.66	...	...
...	...	...	...	1 8 0	3.06	...	...
1834	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1835	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1836	...	...	...	2 0 0	0.75	4 8 0	0.18
...	...	...	...	3 0 0	0.48	...	...
1837	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1838	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1839	...	...	...	2 0 0	1.00	...	...
1840	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1842	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1843	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1844	పచ్చారతు	...	...	...	...	...	...
1845	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	0.38
1846	...	...	...	2 8 0	2.81	...	...
1. కుప్పిగుంట ...	వరగ.	...	...	...	78.20	...	2.79
2. నల్లపూడి ...	1817	...	...	3 0 0	1.72	...	...
...	...	...	...	2 0 0	7.17	...	...

గ్రామం పేరు.	సంక త్వం ఫసలి.	1908 వ సంవత్సరం లాగాయతు సాగ్లెన బంజర్లు.					
		కల్లం.		మరక.		జరిబు.	
		రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.
		రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.
2. గొల్లపూడి-శేషము.	1317	...	...	1 6 0	39.10	...	...
	...	...	...	1 0 0	3.37	...	...
	...	...	...	0 12 0	18.92	...	...
	...	...	...	1 4 0	15.80	...	...
	1319	7 0 0	17.22	...	...	...	...
	...	8 0 0	8.30	...	...	...	...
	...	9 0 0	12.13	...	...	...	...
	1319	...	...	1 6 0	7.58	...	...
	...	...	...	1 0 0	80.17	...	...
	1318	...	...	1 6 0	10.42	...	...
	...	...	...	1 0 0	14.00	...	...
	1320	7 0 0	3.06	2 0 0	22.40	...	...
	...	...	...	1 8 0	19.24	...	...
	...	...	...	1 4 0	10.02	...	...
	1321	నదారతు	...	...	...	...	...
	1322	నదారతు	...	...	...	...	...
	1323	...	...	3 0 0	8.31	...	...
	...	...	...	1 6 0	3.90	...	...
	...	...	...	1 0 0	5.06	...	...
	1324	9 0 0	0.24	...	...	...	...
	1325	9 0 0	1.16	...	...	...	...
	1326	...	...	1 0 0	14.09	...	...
	...	...	...	0 14 0	2.41	...	...
	1327	...	...	2 8 0	3.50	...	...
	...	9 0 0	0.50	...	...	...	...
	1328	నదారతు	...	...	...	...	...
	1329	...	...	2 8 0	10.21	...	...
	1330	...	...	3 0 0	0.33	...	...
	1331	నదారతు	...	...	...	...	...
	1332	నదారతు	...	...	...	...	...
	1333	...	...	1 8 0	2.62	...	...
	1334	నదారతు	...	...	...	...	...
	1335	నదారతు	...	...	...	...	...
	1336	నదారతు	...	...	...	...	...
	1337	12 0 0	0.30	2 0 0	1.87	...	...
	...	10 0 0	0.18	...	...	...	...
	1338	12 0 0	1.14	2 8 0	20.97	...	...
	...	...	...	1 8 0	5.06	...	...
	1339	...	...	2 8 0	10.03	...	...
	1340	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1341	...	...	2 8 0	3.68	...	...
	...	...	...	1 0 0	6.73	...	...
	...	...	...	0 14 0	2.79	...	...
	...	...	...	0 12 0	3.15	...	...
	1342	...	...	2 8 0	37.78	...	...
	...	...	...	1 0 0	0.66	...	...

గ్రామం పేరు.		1908 వ సంవత్సరం లాగాయతు పొందెన బంజర్లు					
		పల్లం.		మొరక.		జరిబు.	
		రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.
2. గొల్లపూడి — కేవలము	1343	రూ. ఆ. వై.	ఎ.	రూ. ఆ. వై.	ఎ.	...	...
	1344	12 8 0	0.11	2 8 0	7.11	...	...
	...	...	...	2 0 0	4.55	...	...
	1345	12 8 0	0.80	2 8 0	4.22	...	...
	1346	వదారకు	...	...	...	...	...
2. గొల్లపూడి వెరగి	...	...	6.99	...	288.78	...	...
3. కావలెం	1317	11 0 0	2.44	3 0 0	0.15	...	...
	...	6 8 0	2.41	2 8 0	0.55	...	...
	...	7 0 0	2.41	2 0 0	0.54	...	...
	...	...	...	1 8 0	21.80	...	...
	...	...	...	1 6 0	67.25	...	...
	...	...	...	1 4 0	85.71	...	...
	...	...	...	1 2 0	21.56	...	...
	...	...	...	1 0 0	62.29	...	...
	1318	9 0 0	24.82	2 8 0	3.53	...	...
	...	8 8 0	6.94	2 0 0	37.16	...	...
	...	8 0 0	23.08	1 8 0	128.43	...	...
	...	7 0 0	1.25	1 6 0	70.69	...	...
	...	...	...	1 4 0	32.37	...	...
	...	...	...	1 0 0	23.01	...	...
	...	...	...	1 12 0	6.36	...	...
	1319	...	...	3 0 0	0.33	...	...
	...	...	...	2 8 0	36.84	...	...
	...	...	...	2 0 0	3.37	...	...
	...	...	...	1 6 0	15.78	...	...
	1320	12 0 0	12.74	...	...	...	...
	1321	12 0 0	2.13	...	...	...	...
	...	11 0 0	3.00	...	...	...	...
	1322	12 0 0	1.00	...	...	...	...
...	10 0 0	0.57	...	...	...	...
1323	...	...	1 6 0	23.60	...	...
1324	...	...	2 8 0	4.50	...	...
...	9 0 0	0.34	0 12 0	5.61	...	...
1325	12 0 0	1.88	...	...	...	...
1326	12 0 0	1.20	2 8 0	88.57	...	...
1327	12 8 0	14.64	2 8 0	25.90	...	...
...	10 0 0	0.15	...	...	...	...
1328	వదారకు	...	...	...	...	...
1329	12 8 0	4.70	...	...	...	...
1330	వదారకు	...	...	...	...	...
1881	4 0 0	6.87	2 8 0	0.37	...	...
...	...	...	2 0 0	6.30	...	...
1882	12 8 0	8.21	1 0 0	40.81	...	...

		1908 వ సంవత్సరం లగాయతు పొసిన బంజు.					
గ్రామం పేరు.	సంవత్సరం ఫసలి.	వల్లం.		మొరక.		జరిబు.	
		రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.
		రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.
4. కొత్తిరెడ్డిపల్లి.	1336	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1337	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1338	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1339	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1340	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1341	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1342	...	...	2 8 0	0.53	...	...
	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	1.17	...
	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	0.04	...
	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	0.08	...
	1343	...	...	2 8 0	0.69	...	...
	1344	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1345	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1346	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
4. కొత్తిరెడ్డిపల్లి సరా.	...	...	8.03	...	98.44	...	0.45
5. గంపలగూడెం వడ మరి వంటు.	1317	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1318	...	...	2 0 0	.74	...	...
	...	...	...	0 12 0	5.81	...	...
	...	...	...	0 8 0	38.72	...	...
	1319	8 0 0	7.25	...	...	...	...
	1320	8 0 0	8.81	1 0 0	7.00	...	...
	1321	...	...	1 0 0	4.82	...	...
	1322	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1323	8 0 0	0.17	1 8 0	2.16	...	...
	1324	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1325	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1326	6 0 0	0.91	...	...	...	...
	1327	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1328	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1329	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1330	...	...	0 8 0	3.69	...	...
	1331	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1332	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1333	10 0 0	2.57	...	...	...	...
	1334	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1335	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1336	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
	1337	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
1338	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
1339	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...
1340	10 0 0	0.82	...	...	...	...
1341	10 0 0	1.08	0 8 0	1.90	...	...
1342	సచారకు	...	...	...	...	...

గ్రామం పేరు.	సంఖ్య సంఖ్య.	1908 వ సంవత్సరం అనంతం సాగిన బండ్లు.					
		వల్లం.		మొరక.		జరిబు.	
		రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.
5. గంపలగూడెం పడమర వంటు—కేకము.	1343	రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.
...	...	12 8 0	0.07	1 8 0	1.54	...	...
...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0.80	...	...
...	1344	నదారతు	...	...	...	...	...
...	1345	10 0 0	0.25	...	...	...	...
...	1346	నదారతు	...	...	...	...	...
5. గంపలగూడెం పడమర వెరగి.	...	...	16.93	...	67.68	...	...
6. గంపలగూడెం తూర్పు వంటు ఖనివాటా.	...	నదారతు	...	...	...	...	...
7. యెరుకోపాడు ఖనివాటా.	...	నదారతు	...	...	...	...	...

యొప్పేటు మొత్తము.

1. కుప్పి గుంట	...	...	...	...	78.20	...	2.79
2. గొల్లపూడి	...	...	6.99	...	288.73	...	...
3. కావీలేల	...	...	141.87	...	916.35	...	...
4. కొమిరెడ్డిపల్లి	...	...	8.03	...	98.44	...	0.45
5. గంపలగూడెం పడమర	...	...	16.93	...	67.68	...	...
6. గంపలగూడెం తూర్పు వంటు వాటా.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. యెరుకోపాడు	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
మొత్తం	...	...	173.82	...	1,449.40	...	8.24

సంకల్పి నారాయణ బ్రాహ్మణ.

నె 8 రు ష్టేటుమెంటు.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, తిరువూరు తాలూకా, గంపలగూడెం పడమరవంతు యెట్టేటు.

రేట్లు.						భాస్వరూపకమైన శిస్తు లేక పంట భాగం.	రిమార్కు.
కల్లం.		మెరక.		జరీబు.			
విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.		
ఎ.	రూ. ఆ. వై.	ఎ.	రూ. ఆ. వై.	ఎ.	రూ. ఆ. వై.		

ఈ యెట్టేటులో అగ్రహారములుగాని, మొఘాసా గ్రామములుగాని లేవు

నె 6 రు ష్టేటుమెంటు.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, తిరువూరు తాలూకా.

గంపలగూడెం పడమర వంతు యెట్టేటు.

ఫసలి.	డిమెండు యెట్టేటు మొత్తం.			వసూలు యెట్టేటు మొత్తం.			ఇచ్చిన రిమిషను.			దావాల మొత్తం.			వాకీ.		
	రూ.	ఆ.	వై.	రూ.	ఆ.	వై.	రూ.	ఆ.	వై.	రూ.	ఆ.	వై.	రూ.	ఆ.	వై.
	1. వాచిలేల గ్రామం.														
1337	18,289	1	1	18,289	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. ముప్పిగుంట గ్రామం.														
1338	18,590	12	3	18,428	14	3	161	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. కొమ్మిరెడ్డిపల్లె గ్రామం														
1339	18,250	3	3	18,143	13	1	66	1	11	...	...	...	40	4	3
	4. గంపలగూడెం పడమర గ్రామం.														
1340	18,413	5	5	17,779	1	0	609	1	11	...	...	...	25	2	6
	5. కొల్లపూడి గ్రామం.														
1341	17,976	7	11	17,761	13	4	180	8	11	...	...	...	34	1	8
	విదు గ్రామముల మొత్తం.														
1342	19,094	0	0	18,079	9	5	942	1	6	15	11	0	56	10	1
1343	19,243	5	5	18,764	6	10	359	5	1	...	...	...	119	9	6
1344	19,013	10	10	18,646	2	7	77	8	0	63	12	3	226	4	0
1345	19,469	2	2	17,139	1	3	492	3	11	99	2	4	1,738	10	8
1346	19,568	2	6	15,854	4	0	267	4	9	150	5	0	3,296	4	3
మొత్తం.	1,87,908	2	10	1,78,886	2	10	3,156	2	0	328	15	1	5,536	14	11

నె 9 రు స్టేటుమెంటు.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, తిరువూరు తాలూకా, గంపలగూడెం పడమరవంతు.

అడవి విస్తీర్ణం.		ఫారస్టు కీజా రేట్లు.				ఫారస్టు కీజా వసూలుపరచే విధానం.
రిజిస్ట్రేషన్.	ఆర్-రిజిస్ట్రేషన్.	ఫుల్లరి.	కలవెకట్టె మాలు.	యెరుళలకొరకు ఆకుల రేట్లు.	ఇతర మాలు వగైరా.	
ఎ.	ఎ.	రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ. ఆ. పై.	
1. వావిలేల గ్రామం.						
672.55	...	పశువుకు. 0 8 0 మేకకు. 0 1 0	కంప బండి. 0 8 0	...	...	వావిలేల రైతులకు కంప బండి 1 కి అ 8 లు రేటు వున్నది. ఇతర గ్రామములకు కూడా ప్రస్తుతం ఈ రేటు చొప్పున యిస్తు యున్నాము.
		ఇతర గ్రామములకు. పశువుకు. 0 5 0 మేకకు. 0 1 6	కంప బండి. 0 8 0	...	...

రిమార్కు.—ఈ అడవి 1346 వ ఫసలి వరకు రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ గా వుంటూ యీ ఫసలిలో ఆర్-రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ గా మార్చినాము. దీనిమీద యెస్టేటుకు గత ఫసలిలో ఫుల్లరి రూ 124-7-0 లున్నూ, కంపమాలు రూ 89-8-0 లున్నూ రాబడినది. ఈ అడవి కాపలా జవానులకు సాలుసరి జీతం రూ 144 లు అగుచున్నది. ఇందులో విలువగల చెట్లు లేవు. కంపమాత్రం వున్నది.

నె 10 రు స్టేటుమెంటు.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, తిరువూరు తాలూకా, గంపలగూడెం పడమరవంతు.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	కమతం విస్తీర్ణం.			పురాతన మైనదా క్రొత్తదా.	వివిధంగా సంక మించినది.	
	ఫుల్లం.	మెరక.	జరీబు.			
	ఎ.	ఎ.	ఎ.			
1 వావిలేలి	...	117.45	359.42	...	పురాతన మైనది.	...
2 గంపలగూడెం పడమర వంతు.	...	17.91	54.51	2.46	డిటో.	...
3 కొమ్మిరెడ్డిపల్లి	12.67	...	క్రొత్తది	ఖరీదు యిచ్చి కుడివారం హక్కు కొనడ మైనది.
4 గొల్లపూడి	...	13.62	23.28	...	డిటో	డిటో
5 గంపలగూడెం తూర్పు వంతు.	33.60	...	పురాతన మైనది.	...
6 యెరుకోపాడు	56.16	...	డిటో.	...
మొత్తం	...	148.98	539.64	2.46		

నె 2 రు ప్ట్టుమెంటు.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, తిరువూరు తాలూకా, గంపలగూడెం పడమరవంతు.

మామూలుగా వసూలుపరచే శత్రులు.

వారితులు.	మొత్తం.		
	రూ.	అ.	పై.
1. గంపలగూడెం పడమర గ్రామం.			
రోడ్డు ఫండు ...	119	10	3
మయిందారి ...	67	5	7
మహాశ్యులుదారి ...	22	4	11
మొత్తం ...	209	4	9

2. వారిలేల గ్రామం.

రోడ్డు ఫండు ...	449	3	5
మయిందారి ...	254	1	10
మహాశ్యులుదారి ...	84	12	10
మొత్తం ...	788	2	1

3. ముప్పిగుంక గ్రామం.

రోడ్డు ఫండు ...	86	1	4
మయిందారి ..	49	1	3
మహాశ్యులుదారి ...	16	6	5
మొత్తం ...	151	9	0

4. కొమ్మిరెడ్డిపల్లె గ్రామం.

రోడ్డు ఫండు ...	189	5	5*
మయిందారి ...	70	13	4
మహాశ్యులుదారి ...	23	9	11
మొత్తం ...	283	12	8

మామూలుగా వసూలు పరచే శత్రులు.

వారితులు.	మొత్తం.		
	రూ.	అ.	పై.
5. గొల్లపూడి గ్రామం.			
రోడ్డు ఫండు ...	133	5	10
మయిందారి ...	75	12	0
మహాశ్యులుదారి ...	25	3	7
మొత్తం ...	234	5	5

6. గంపలగూడెం శూర్పు వంతు ఖవాటా గ్రామం.

రోడ్డు ఫండు ...	1	2	6
మయిందారి ...	0	10	6
మహాశ్యులుదారి ...	0	3	6
మొత్తం ...	2	0	6

7. యెరుకోపాడు ఖవాటా గ్రామం.

రోడ్డు ఫండు ...	1	9	6
మయిందారి ...	1	5	4
మహాశ్యులుదారి ...	0	5	8
మొత్తం ...	3	4	6

మొత్తం యెట్టెట్టుపై వసూలు ఆయ్యే శత్రులు.

రోడ్డు ఫండు ...	930	6	3
మయిందారి ...	519	1	10
మహాశ్యులుదారి ...	172	14	10
మొత్తం ...	1,522	6	11

* రిసార్టు.—ఈ ఖాఖలా రోడ్డు ఫండు, విద్యాఫండు సహా రూ. 1 కి అ 10½ లు చొప్పుననూ, మయిందారి రూ. 1 కి 6 పైసల చొప్పుననూ, మహాశ్యులుదారి రూ. 1 కి 2 పైసల చొప్పుననూ వసూలు చేయబడుచున్నది.

శే I—7 రు స్టేటుమెంటు.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, తిరువూరు తాలూకా.

(1) వరుస నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	శ్రేణు రేఖా.			(4) పొలివలు కడలి అయి నవో భాగముల వివరం.	(5) స్వాధీన లాభి ఉత్పాదనల యల ఆర్మిటి యర్డర్.	(6) భూమి విభావము.	(7) సాధారణంగా పండించే పంటలు.	(8) సాధారణంగా పండించే పంటలు.	(9) సాధారణంగా పండించే పంటలు.	(10) సాధారణంగా పండించే పంటలు.	కాలువారు వెల్లింటి ఆహారణ రేటు.			
	యకరం 1 కి రేటు.	చిన్నయకరం.	చిన్నయకరం.								జాస్యం రూపకంగా.	సగు రూపకంగా.	సగు రూపకంగా.	
(1)	రూ. అ.	పై.	పై.	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	రూ. అ.	పై.	రూ. అ.	పై.
1 వాదిలాత...	12	8	0	...	...	వరిపొలం.	బెరుళ్లు.	వరి.	283		0	15	0	...
	12	0	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	...		0	15	0	...
	11	0	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	...		0	15	0	...
	10	0	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	...		0	15	0	...
	9	0	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	...		0	15	0	...
	8	8	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	...		0	15	0	...
	8	0	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	...		0	15	0	...
	7	0	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	...		0	15	0	...
	6	8	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	...		0	15	0	...
	6	0	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	...		0	15	0	...
	4	8	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	...	యయలె	0	15	0	...
	4	0	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	...	యయలె	0	15	0	...
	3	0	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	...	యయలె	0	15	0	...
	<hr/>			530.76										
	5	0	0	...	...	జరీబులు	భావులు.	పుగాకు, సిరిసి	..		...	80	0	0
	4	0	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	..		...	80	0	0
	3	0	0	...	...	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	డిల్లూ.	..		...	25	0	0
	2	8	0	...	...	శనీ రేగడి భూములు.	వర్షం.	జొన్న, క్రత్తి, వేరుకనగ.	...		...	6	0	0

	2	0	0	121.14	...	...	ల.	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
	1	14	0	147.60	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	జాన్సు ప్రతి, వెంకటేశ్వర వగైరాలు.	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
	1	12	0	12.84	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
	1	10	0	11.44	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
	1	8	0	186.97	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
	1	6	0	224.28	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
	1	4	0	198.96	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
	1	2	0	413.24	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
	1	0	0	926.63	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
	0	14	0	28.43	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
	0	12	0	78.20	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
	0	10	0	24.98	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
	0	8	0	12.97	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
				<u>2,083.65</u>													
2	12	8	0	9.29	...	...	పల్లం భూములు.	చెరువులు.	కరి.	110	...	...	6 బస్తాలు.	...	...	...	...
	12	0	0	12.44	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	...	...
	8	8	0	21.66	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	...	...
	8	0	0	1.00	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	...	...
				<u>44.39</u>													
	4	0	0	57.48	...	...	జరియలు.	భావులు.	మిర్సి, గనుసు మొక్క-జాన్సు.	...	...	...	డిటో.	...	20	0	0
	3	8	0	11.84	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0

Gampalagudem LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART IV West]

* ఈ భూములు చెరువుల నీటివారుదలను చూగానిగా సాగు అభివృద్ధి. † కౌలుబాద్లు సంఖ్య తెలియదు. ‡ జరియ భూములు. § మెట్ట భూములు

కరుణ నెంబరు, గ్రామం నేరు.	శిస్తు రేటు.			పాలిష్టు అయి నవో కారుల వివరం.	సర్కారు అయి నవో కారుల వివరం.	శుభి స్వభావము.	సాగుబడి అభారము.	సాధారణంగా పండించే పంటలు.	సాగుబడి అభారము.	సాగుబడి అభారము.	సాగుబడి అభారము.	సాగుబడి అభారము.	కాలుబారు జల్లింజ అవరణ రేటు.		
	యకరం 1 కి రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.											వాస్తవం రూ. ఆ. పై.	సగదు రూ. ఆ. పై.	...
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	...	...	...
2 గొట్టి రెడ్డి పల్లి—శేషము.	3 0 0	34.02	...	...	మిట్ట భూము లు.	వర్షం.	జొన్న, వేరుసన గ, పత్తి వ గైరాలు ఆ పూలు.	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	2 8 0	128.07	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	2 0 0	167.27	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	1 8 0	220.77	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	1 6 0	7.70	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	1 4 0	4.24	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	1 2 0	60.71	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	1 0 0	121.20	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	0 14 0	24.65	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	...	837.45	...	...									
8 ముప్పికుంట్లు.	12 8 0	0.24	...	...	పల్లం భూము లు.	వేరుభలు.	వరి.	...	...	...	...	6 అన్నాలు.	...	...	...
	12 0 0	13.34	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	...
		18.58	...	...									
	5 8 0	8.02	...	...	జరియం.	భావులు.	పుగారు, మిర్చి, కొక్క పొ.	...	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	5 0 0	1.85	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	4 8 0	21.85	...	...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

				1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	0	0	47.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	8	0	5.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	2	0	15.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	0	0	99.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	12	0	7.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	8	0	3.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	6	0	213.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	0	0	80.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0	14	0	72.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				<u>605.30</u>															
4 గంపలూరు కుత్తరకాటా.	12	8	0	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	0	0	1.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	0	0	64.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	0	0	44.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	0	0	5.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	0	0	2.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	8	0	8.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				<u>127.82</u>															
	18	12	0	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	0	0	1.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	8	0	6.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	0	0	33.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Gampalagudem West]

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART IV

కరుస నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	శిస్తు రేటు.		పాలిష్టు పదతి అయి నవో ఖాగముల వివరం.	రేటు నిర్ధారణ అయి నవో ఖాగముల పూర్వ కరిత్ర.	భూమి ప్రభావము.	సాగుబడి అకారం.	సాధారణంగా పండించే పంటలు.	క్రికెంట్ల సంఖ్య.	క్రికెంట్ల సంఖ్య.	క్రికెంట్ల సంఖ్య.	కొలువారు పట్టించే లెక్కరేటు.					
	యాకరం 1 కి రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.									భాగ్యం యాకరంగా.	నగదు యాకరంగా.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	రూ.	ఆ.	పై.	రూ.	ఆ.	పై.
4 గంపలగూడెం పద్మరవా టా— శేషము.	3	8 0	11.38	...	...	మట్ట భూములు.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	...
	2	13 2	10.58	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	...
	2	2 0	12.75	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	...
	2	0 0	58.24	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	...
	1	14 0	1.30	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	...
	1	12 0	26.86	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	...
	1	10 0	8.50	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	...
	1	8 0	125.08	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	...
	1	6 0	74.44	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	...
	1	4 0	32.87	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	...
	1	2 0	10.78	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	...
	1	0 0	49.40	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	...
	0	14 0	90.91	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	...
	0	12 0	105.93	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	...
	0	8 0	53.57	...	...	డిప్టో.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	...
	మట్ట.		714.89													

సంఖ్యలు.	16	0	0	18.28	...	...	బిల్లు భూములు.	చెరువులు.	వరి.	110	...	...	0 బస్తాలు.	...	
	12	0	0	5.28	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	డిటూ.	...	
	10	0	0	0.22	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	డిటూ.	...	
	9	0	0	17.26	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	7 బస్తాలు.	...	
	8	0	0	7.48	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	డిటూ.	...	
	7	0	0	23.53	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	డిటూ.	...	
				<u>72.95</u>											
	3	0	0	85.34	...	...	జరిబులు.	కావులు.	పుగాకు మిర్చి.	...	...	...	25	0	0
	2	8	0	115.97	...	...	మొట్ట భూములు.	వర్షం.	జొన్న, ప్రత్తి, వేరుశనగ అపర ధాన్యా దులు.	...	...	...	6	0	0
	2	0	0	63.90	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	6	0	0
	1	12	0	6.28	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	5	0	0
	1	8	0	27.33	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	5	0	0
	1	6	0	399.07	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	4	0	0
	1	4	0	21.51	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	4	0	0
	1	0	0	160.23	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	4	0	0
	0	14	0	59.47	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	8	0	0
	0	12	0	113.41	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	8	0	0
	0	8	0	89.19	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	8	0	0
				<u>1041.70</u>											
3 అంబలగూడెం మూర్పు కోంటుకా టూలో.	0	10	0	33.60	...	...	వీడు.	వర్షం.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7 యెం.కోపాడు వాటూ లో.	0	12	0	21.16	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	0	10	0	5.32	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0	8	0	29.68	...	...	డిటూ.	డిటూ.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[Gampalagudem]
West]

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART IV

* స్వంతకమతం.

Memorandum by the Zamindar of Gampalagudem (East).

The various statements filed herewith contain in detail the answers to the supplementary questionnaire called for by the Committee. It may be noted from the statement No. 1, that the rates of rent for dry lands vary from 4 annas to Rs. 5-8-0 per acre; on wet lands it is from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14 per acre and on garden lands from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12. But the lands on which the dry rates exceed Rs. 3 are either, what are called 'pattiperallu' where the ryot has got exceptional facilities and grows valuable crops like tobacco, or building sites. In the wet lands also rates of rent above Rs. 10 are charged on lands for which new irrigation facilities were provided by way of new channels and new tanks constructed at the expense of the estate and the rates themselves were fixed with the consent of the parties and also with the approval of the Collector. Thus it will be seen that except in portions where either special irrigational facilities are given at the expense of the estate or where remunerative industrial crops are grown the rate is only between 4 annas and Rs. 3 in dry lands and Rs. 4 and Rs. 10 in wet lands. Before fasli 1307 the system of grain rent prevailed. In some cases this sharing system was in the proportion of $\frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{2}$ and in other cases in the proportion of 2:3 between the ryot and the zamindar. In fasli 1307 and 1310 there was private survey and the rents were commuted into money rents and they have remained stationary since then without any enhancement. In fasli 1340 and 1345 there was again a private resurvey. There have been no suits either for enhancement or for reduction in the estate. A statement showing details as regards the sale of holdings in the estate and the prices they fetch has also been filed from which it will be seen that the holdings are greatly valued by the ryots. A statement showing the amounts paid by under-tenants to the pattadars and the rent due to the estate is given, from which it can be clearly seen that there is a very high margin of profit to the pattadar even after paying the highest prevailing rate in the estate. A large extent of land both under wet and dry has been brought under cultivation as is shown by the comparison of the extent at the time of patta badhi, i.e., 1307 to 1311 and fasli 1346.

	1307-11.	1346.	Difference.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	6,823-36	10,000-80	3,187-4
Wet	647-71	2,197-17	1,549-46

As regards the irrigation sources it will be seen from statement No. 3 that there are 24 tanks and 4 river channels. Of these 24 tanks 10 were old tanks. Six tanks which were in a ruined condition by fasli 1299 were restored from fasli 1300 onwards and 8 tanks were newly constructed after the Estates Land Act. All the tanks and canals are kept in a good condition by repairs from time to time. The expenditure on repairs will be seen from the detailed statement to be Rs. 1,91,100 spent between fasli 1299 and fasli 1346. It will be seen from another statement filed that while the average yearly demand of the estate for villages served by the irrigation works for the last ten years is Rs. 44,815, the average annual expenditure for the maintenance and repair of the irrigation works for the last ten years is Rs. 4,965. Thus the expenditure on this account is about 10 per cent of the demand.

In statement No. 9, details about the forest are given, it may be noted that it was held in O.S. No. 174 of 1902 on the file of the District Munsif, Bezwada, a suit between the estate and its ryots, that estate was absolutely entitled to the forests and that the ryots had no rights of any kind in the same, and the decision of the learned District Munsif was confirmed in Appeal No. 325 of 1903 by the Sub-Court of Kistna. The copies of those judgments are also filed.

There have been no assignments of any tank beds in the estate to the ryots or to anybody else nor have there been any encroachments thereon by anybody.

A copy of the title-deed of the estate is also enclosed.

The estate has given remissions during fasli 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342 and 1347, although there is no right on the part of the ryot to demand the same.

అక్ష. నె 1 రు.

ల్యాండు హోల్డర్లు స్టేటుమెంటు.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, తిరువూరు తాలూకా, గంపలగూడెం తూర్పు వంతు అందు విసగడప ఉత్తరపు వంతు యస్టేటు వగైరా గ్రామాదులలోని రేట్టయొక్క వివరములు, యస్టేటుకు కచ్చే ఆదాయము తెలియగల స్టేటుమెంటు.

గుడికట్టు మొత్తము.	మొరక లేక పల్లం.	ప్రస్తుతములైన రేట్టు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	ఎంత కాలమునందు యీ రేటు ఆదాయములో భుగ్నది.	య 1 కి వంటయొక్క వివరం.		సీటి వసతులు.	ఎస్టేటుకు వచ్చే ఆదాయము.	
					తప్పిలు.	విస్తూలు.		పాలి వీలు.	రోళ్ళుము.

1. గంపలగూడెం తూర్పు వంతు గ్రామం.

98	23	పల్లం.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	ఎ.	వరి.	12	చెరువు.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.
			6	0	0											37.48	3,731	9	2
			7	0	0	10.94									
			8	0	0	7.75	కొన్నలు.	3	వరము.						
			10	0	0	10.87									
			12	0	0*	84.87	వేరుశనగ.	10							
			12	8	0*	15.03									
			18	0	0+	0.84									
			14	0	0+	2.71									
						170.44									
		మొరక.	0	6	0	0.23									
			0	8	0	0.33									
			0	10	0	156.82									
			0	14	0	0.28									
			1	0	0	100.61									
			1	4	0	24.59									
			1	6	0	102.88									
			1	10	0	42.15									
			1	12	0	108.98									
			2	0	0	64.11									
			2	2	0	84.86									
			2	8	0	19.22									
			2	9	0	8.50									
			3	0	0++	4.52									
			3	9	0++	20.18									
			4	0	0++	25.81									
			4	2	0++	1.62									
			16	12	0++	0.23									
						767.42									
		జరిబు.	10	0	0||	16.64									

2. దురుకోపాడు గ్రామం.

52	59	పల్లం.	7	0	0	36.48	వరి.	16	చెరువు.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	3,429	8	7
			8	0	0	2.80									
			9	0	0	24.97									
			10	0	0	21.17									
			11	0	0	4.26									
			12	0	0	14.02									

1. టెనర్ కాలవక్రింద ఈ రేట్లు కలెక్టరుగారు విజిస్తురు చేసెయ్యారు.
 2. రోటలు పల్లంగా చేయబడ్డందున ఆ రేటు యుద్ధిసది.
 3. పాటి వెరగ్గ.
 4. నివేకన స్తలముకు యుద్ధిస రేటు అయివున్నది.
 5. మిర్చి బాగాకు వగైరా పయిద్దువేయ జరిబు భూములు అయివున్నది.

గుడికట్టు మొ. త్రము.	మొరక లేక పల్లం.	ప్రస్తుతమువున్న శేర్లు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	ఎంతకాలమునుండి యీయేటి ఆముఖా లగా రేటు అనుభవి స్తుంది.	య 1 కి		సేవ వసతులు.	ఎవ్వరుకనలే ఆదాయము.	
					తప్పిలు.	జస్సాలు.		వారి పేలు.	రొక్కము.

2. యొక్క పాడు గ్రామం - శేవము.

1752	59	పల్లం.	యా.	అ.	ప్ర.	ఎ.	సె. 1310 ఫస్తి లగాయకు సె. 1346 ఫస్తివరకు యీ శేర్లు ఆముఖా లగా రేటు అనుభవిస్తుంది. ఆంధ్రకు పూర్వము పల్లం వారి పేలు కడలిగాను మొరక నడదు మొత్తము కుక్కుం కుత్తాలగా వున్నది.	ప. శే. వ. X. 10	ప.	ప.	యా.	అ.									
			12	8	0	7.80							112.47								
			13	0	0	0.52															
			13	8	0	0.50															
													112.47								
			మొరక.		0	12							0	122.99							
					1	0							0	246.07							
					1	4							0	5.16							
					1	8							0	294.63							
					1	10							0	25.55							
					2	0							0	377.79							
					2	4							0	12.90							
					2	8							0	87.05							
					3	0							0	45.66							
					3	8							0*	7.85							
		4	8	0*	14.73																
		5	0	0*	25.65																
						1,266.03															

3. చింతలపాడు గ్రామం.

870	7	పల్లం.	యా.	అ.	ప్ర.	ఎ.	సె. 1310 ఫస్తి లగాయకు సె. 1346 ఫస్తివరకు యీ శేర్లు ఆముఖా లగా రేటు అనుభవిస్తుంది. ఆంధ్రకు పూర్వము పల్లం వారి పేలు కడలిగాను మొత్తము కుక్కుం కుత్తాలగా వున్నది.	ప. శే. వ. X. 10	ప.	ప.	యా.	అ.										
			5	0	0	20.34							191.40									
			6	0	0	26.33																
			7	0	0	4.13																
													191.40									
			మొరక.		1	0							0	64.54								
					1	4							0	27.57								
					1	6							0	13.46								
					1	8							0	58.75								
					2	0							0	71.01								
					2	2							0	19.39								
					2	8							0	23.02								
															3,142	5						

* - ఇవి వాటి వెరల్లు. మొరకరేటు చేరినదైయున్నది. † ఇవి వాటివెరల్లు. కాంపకాలము. తీరువా యిచ్చి నాగులేస్తూ, మామూల పల్లంగా మార్చమని కోరినందున తీరువా రేటు గూ 10 లు.

వికలు క్రము.	మొరక కల్పం.	ప్రస్తుతము రేట్లు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	ఎంతకాలమునుండి యీ రేటు ఆముఖలో ఉన్నది.	య 1 కి మంబయొక్క వివరం.		నీటి వసతులు.	ఎన్నెటుకువచ్చే ఆదాయము.	
					తప్పింపు.	బహు.		సాలి విలు.	రోజుము.

3. చింతలపాళె గ్రామం—శేవము.

సం.	వికలు	మొరక	కల్పం	ప్రస్తుతము	రేట్లు	విస్తీర్ణం	ఎంతకాలమునుండి	యీ రేటు	ఆముఖలో	ఉన్నది	య 1 కి	మంబయొక్క	వివరం	నీటి	వసతులు	ఎన్నెటుకు	వచ్చే	ఆదాయము
7	మొరక.	3	0	0	*	43.41												
		3	8	0	*	2.20												
		5	0	0	*	19.89												
		5	8	0	*	1.30												
						344.54												

4. చిట్టెం గ్రామం.

సం.	వికలు	మొరక	కల్పం	ప్రస్తుతము	రేట్లు	విస్తీర్ణం	ఎంతకాలమునుండి	యీ రేటు	ఆముఖలో	ఉన్నది	య 1 కి	మంబయొక్క	వివరం	నీటి	వసతులు	ఎన్నెటుకు	వచ్చే	ఆదాయము
72	మొరక.	6	0	0		15.05					వ8.	16	వెరువు.					
		8	0	0		0.30												
		9	0	0		7.45												
		10	0	0		106.58												
		12	0	0		181.42												
		12	8	0		4.13												
		14	0	0	†	15.45												
						330.88												
	మొరక.	0	1	3		9.45					వౌ	8	వౌ					
		0	6	0		28.09												
		0	8	0		17.39					వౌ	10	వౌ					
		0	12	0		128.05												
		1	0	0		274.20												
		1	2	0		1.50												
		1	4	0		42.36												
		1	6	0		16.62												
		1	8	0		10.42												
		1	10	0		23.55												
		2	0	0		35.92												
		2	4	0		9.91												
		2	8	0		18.88												
		8	0	0	*	20.47												
		4	0	0	*	43.14												
						679.45												

5. అంజనేయపురం గ్రామం.

సం.	వికలు	మొరక	కల్పం	ప్రస్తుతము	రేట్లు	విస్తీర్ణం	ఎంతకాలమునుండి	యీ రేటు	ఆముఖలో	ఉన్నది	య 1 కి	మంబయొక్క	వివరం	నీటి	వసతులు	ఎన్నెటుకు	వచ్చే	ఆదాయము
1	మొరక.	6	0	0		76.60					వ8.	12	వెరువు.					
		8	0	0		12.28												
		10	0	0		39.12												
		12	0	0		9.36												
		12	8	0		0.54												
						137.90												

* చాటివరక.

† ఈ రేటు యొక్కకు కార్యం నల్ల తెరువు రిసివేసి లోతట్టు ఖామి నజరానలేకుండా 12 మంది రయితులు దూ 1,500 అ యర్ర వురచ్చుకు నిమిత్తం నూటికి ఆ రి అ వడ్డీకో యిచ్చినందున ఈ రేటుకు యివ్వవలెనది. దూ 1,500 అ రివకున్న తారీఖు 1901 వ ఏప్రిలవరి 6 వ తేది.

గుడికట్టు మొత్తము.	మొరక లేక పల్లం.	ప్రస్తుతమున్న రేట్లు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	ఎంతకాలమునందు యీ రేట్లు అమలులో ఉన్నది.	య 1 8		సేత వసతులు.	ఎవ్వరికి వచ్చే ఆదాయము.	
					తప్పింపు.	బహుంపు.		చాలి వలు.	రొట్టెము.

5. అంజనేయపురం గ్రామం—కేవలము.

1171	73	మొరక.	యా.	ఆ.	ప్ర.	ఎ.	కొత్తము.	వరుస.	వసతులు.	యా.	ఆ.	ప్ర.	యా.
			0	8	0									13.42	3	వసం.
			0	12	0	89.33							
			1	0	0	153.30							
			1	4	0	51.57							
			1	6	0	3.43							
			1	8	0	47.49							
			1	10	0	0.50							
			2	0	0	76.71							
			2	4	0	23.87							
			2	8	0*	39.59							
			3	0	0*	27.24							
			3	8	0*	0.85							
						527.30							

6. లక్ష్మీపురం గ్రామం.

2588	81	పల్లం	యా.	ఆ.	ప్ర.	ఎ.	కొత్తము.	వరుస.	వసతులు.	యా.	ఆ.	ప్ర.	యా.
			6	0	0									1.96	16	వెరువులు.
			8	0	0	31.36							
			8	8	0	16.73							
			9	0	0	74.37							
			10	0	0	85.96							
			11	0	0	0.67							
			12	0	0	125.09							
			12	8	0	9.44							
						345.58							
		మొరక	0	4	0	11.00							
			0	10	0	338.01							
			0	12	0	24.78							
			0	14	0	17.55							
			1	0	0	146.75							
			1	2	0	62.23							
			1	4	0	316.90							
			1	6	0	14.42							
			1	8	0	105.22							
			1	10	0	50.76							
			1	12	0	73.34							
			2	0	0	577.96							
			2	4	0	23.39							
			2	8	0	30.98							
			6	0	0†	2.89							
						1795.18							7,191

*. చాటి వెరకు.

†. కాకర్ల గ్రామంలో వెరువుపోసి వెరువు ముందు గలగచేసి నందున దానిచేయగా రాజీనామా ద్వారా దీక్షితులారం చేర్చడం చేయబడిన రేట్లు ఉన్నాయి.

‡ స్థ 1311 వ ఫసలి లగాయతు స్థ 1346 వ ఫసలివరకు ఈ రేట్లు అమలులో ఉండియున్నవి. ఇంతకు పూర్వం పల్లం చాలివలు మొరక తుఖులు మక్తాలు నజరు మక్తాలుగా యుండియున్నవి.

§ స్థ 1807 వ ఫసలి లగాయతు స్థ 1346 వ ఫసలి వరకు యీ రేట్లు అమలులో ఉన్నవి. యింతకు పూర్వము చాలి వలు పట్టతి.

గుడికట్టు నిష్పత్తులు.	మొరక లేక పల్లం.	ప్రస్తుతములైన స్థలములు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	ఎంతకాలమునుండి యీ రేణు అనుబంధం వున్నది.	య 1 కి కంటయొక్క వివరం		సీటి కనకాలు.	ఎట్టియుక్తుకచ్చే ఆదాయము.	
					అప్పులు.	బిచ్చాలు.		చాలి వలు.	రొట్టుము.

7. భూ రేణు గ్రామం.

56	95	కర్ణం	రూ.	ఆ.	పై.	ఎ.	వరి	16	చెరువు	రూ.	ఆ.	పై.
			4	8	0	2.35				6,961	4	2
			4	10	0	5.87						
			5	8	0	13.44						
			6	0	0	25.08						
			6	8	0	22.89						
			7	0	0	51.21						
			7	4	0	2.54						
			8	0	0	7.53						
			9	0	0	5.15						
			10	0	0	167.83						
			11	0	0	25.89						
			12	0	0	19.79						
			12	8	0	5.87						
			13	0	0	20.93						
						376.37						
		మొరక	0	8	0	88.64						
			0	14	0	154.46						
			1	0	0	35.76						
			1	2	0	198.29						
			1	4	0	13.15						
			1	6	0	445.83						
			1	8	0	20.16						
			1	10	0	112.99						
			2	0	0	235.79						
			2	4	0	10.40						
			2	8	0	85.30						
			3	0	0	28.06						
			4	0	0	7.35						
						1,426.18						

8. భూ రేణు భూభవరం గ్రామం.

12	93	కర్ణం	6	0	0	10.80	వరి	16	చెరువు	2,964	1	3
			7	0	0	0.46						
			8	0	0	22.67						
			9	0	0	1.00						
			9	6	0	3.85						
			10	0	0	66.19						
			11	8	0	3.28						
			12	8	0	0.65						
						108.89						

* ఈ రేణు యొక్క గుడికట్టు గానం కటికినేని విజయరామయ్యగారు రయితులవద్ద కరాయిలి ఖాతులుకొని చెరువు పొనుకొని ఆ చెరువు పల్లం వరికట్టు సాగుచేయలేక తిరిగి దుడ్డిలు జమీందారుగారికి రూ 4,000 లకు అమ్మినందున కొనివారు యీ ఖాతులు వజరానాలే రయితులకు యిచ్చినందున ఈ రేణు యొక్కదిగా యున్నది. 1912 వ సం॥ మే 30 వ తేదిన యిచ్చుతు విక్రయం.
† చాటివెరువు.

గుడికట్టు పేరు.	మొరక లెక్క పల్లం.	ప్రస్తుతమున్న రేట్లు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	ఎంతకాలమునుండి యీ రేటు అనుబంధం వున్నది.	య 18 పంటయొక్క వివరం.		నీటి వసతులు.	ఎన్నడును వచ్చే ఆదాయము.	
					తప్పిలు.	బస్తాలు.		పాలి వీలు.	కొట్టుము.

8. తూర్పు మాధవరం గ్రామం - శేవము

మొరక.	యా.	అ.	ప్ర.	ప.	కా.	జాబ్బా వేరు శేవము.	వి.	కెరువు.	యా.	అ.
	0	12	0	78.23	కా		3			
	1	0	0	31.62			10			
	1	4	0	68.94						
	1	8	0	93.05						
	1	10	0	1.70						
	2	0	0	410.32	†					
	2	8	0	3.97						
	4	0	0	0.35						
				688.18						

9. పశ్చిమ మాధవరం.

3091	4	పల్లం.	6	0	0	7.62		పరి.	16	కెరువు.				3,108	12
			8	0	0	18.23									
			10	0	0	38.85									
			12	0	0	11.57									
						76.27									
		మొరక.	0	6	0	3.38		జాబ్బా వేరు శేవము.	3	కెరువు.					
			0	8	0	16.75			10	కెరువు.					
			0	12	0	33.90									
			1	0	0	178.44									
			1	4	0	141.59									
			1	6	0	2.66									
			1	8	0	67.77									
			1	12	0	88.20									
			2	0	0	108.29									
			2	8	0	49.81									
			3	0	0	36.49									
			4	0	0	1.44									
			5	0	0	0.58									
						728.80									

10. బిగ్గడప, ఉత్తరపు వంట్లు.

2056	83	పల్లం.	10	0	0	18.18	†	పరి.	16	కెరువు.				3,784	7
			12	0	0	123.64									
			12	12	0	2.24									
			13	4	0	1.50									
			14	0	0	5.46									
			16	0	0	5.24	కా								
						156.26									

* పాటి మొరక.

† పాగతోటలు పల్లంగా చేసినందున యీ రేటు యేర్పడినది.

‡ స్థ 1307 ఫసలి లగాయతు స్థ 1346 ఫసలి వరకు యీ రేట్లు అనుబంధం వున్నవి. ఇంతకు పూర్వం పల్లంపాలి వీలున్న మొరకలు మొరకలుగా వున్నవి.

§ స్థ 1320 వ ఫసలి లగాయతు స్థ 1346 వ ఫసలి వరకు ఈ రేట్లు అనుబంధం యుండియున్నవి. ఇంతకు పూర్వం పల్లంపాలి వీలు పట్టి యున్నవి.

గుడికట్టు నంబరు.	పెరక లేక కల్లం.	ప్రస్తుతము ప్రస్తుతము.	విస్తీర్ణం.	ఎంతకాలమునండి యీ రేటు అమలులో ఉన్నది.	య 1 కి పంటయొక్క వివరం.		సేటి వసతులు.	వ్యవస్థాపకుల వచ్చే ఆదాయము.	
					త్పకం.	బస్తాలు.		పాలివలు.	రోజులు.
10. విస్తీర్ణం 60 అకరము వంటు—శేషము									
...	పెరక.	0 8 0	10.00	స్థ 1320 వ ఫసలి లగాయతు స్థ 1348 వ ఫసలి వరకు ఈ రేటు అమలులోయన్నది. అంతకు పూర్వము పెరక కుభం పాత్రాబ నజరు మకూలుగా యండియన్నది.	బొన్న.	3
		1 0 0	165.01		వేరుకన్న.	10		...	
		1 8 0	182.78						
		1 12 0	6.08						
		2 0 0	97.47						
		2 4 0	100.67						
		2 12 0	215.60						
		3 4 0*	11.11						
		4 0 0*	1.26						
		6 4 0*	1.32						
			791.30						
11. విస్తీర్ణం 60 అకరము వంటు—శేషము									
1 77	కల్లం.	12 0 0	54.86	స్థ 1320 వ ఫలి లగాయతు స్థ 1346 ఫలి వరకు ఈ రేటు అమలులో ప్రస్తుతి. అంతకు పూర్వము కల్లం పాలివలు కుభం పెరక కుభం పాత్రాబ నజరు మకూలుగా యండియన్నది.	వరి.	16	...	2,027	12 9
	పెరక.	2 0 0	36.08		బొన్న.	3		...	
		2 4 0	63.79		వేరుకన్న.	10		...	
		2 12 0	60.87						
		3 4 0	177.70						
		4 0 0	8.41						
			346.85						
	జరిబు.	8 0 0+	2.01					...	
		10 0 0+	7.57					...	
		12 6 0+	12.51					...	
			22.09					...	
12. అనుములండ్ల తూర్పువంటు 1/3 గ్రామం.									
54 93	పెరక.	0 12 0	8.88	స్థ 1328 వ ఫసలికి పూర్వమునండి యీ రేటు అమలులో ఉండినది.	బొన్న.	3	...	992	6 1
		1 0 0	130.66		వేరుకన్న.	10		...	
		1 4 0	98.67						
		1 8 0	59.40						
		2 0 0	85.31						
		2 8 0	62.09						
		3 0 0	1.50						
		3 8 0	46.66						
		3 9 0	24.54						
		4 0 0	5.21						
		4 8 0	3.20						
		5 0 0	8.60						
			534.74						

* పాటిపెరక.

+ పొగక, మిర్చి వగైరాలకు విర్వదిక రేటు అయివున్నది.

గుడికట్టు మొత్తము.	మొరక లేక కల్లం.	ప్రస్తుతములన్న రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	ఎంతకాలమునుండి యీ రేటు అమలులో ఉన్నది.	య 1 కి పంటయొక్క వివరం.		నీటి వసతులు.	ఎన్నడును వచ్చే అదాయము.	
					తప్పిలు.	బస్తాలు.		చాలి వలు.	కొబ్బము.

13. రాష్ట్రస్వకారణ గ్రామం.

1313	94	వర్గం.	రూ.	ఆ.	వై.	ఎ.	సరి.	12	వెరువు.	రూ.	ఆ.	వై.	రూ.	ఆ.
		మొరక.	5	0	0	17.11							2,127	14
			5	14	0	0.96								
			6	0	0	51.27								
			6	1	0	3.17								
			6	2	0	10.98								
			6	3	0	1.00								
			8	0	0	39.75								
			8	2	0	0.72								
			8	6	0	0.12								
			8	12	0	0.10								
			10	0	0	1.88								
			12	0	0*	7.38								
			12	4	0*	0.60								
			12	8	0*	0.56								
			16	8	0*	0.03								
						135.63								
			0	8	0	25.65								
			0	10	0	30.21								
			0	11	0	7.54								
			0	12	0	43.89								
			0	13	0	33.53								
			0	15	0	9.25								
			1	0	0	190.57								
			1	1	0	97.10								
			1	2	0	1.72								
			1	3	0	22.95								
			1	4	0	78.94								
			1	5	0	16.16								
			1	6	0	1.00								
			1	8	0	40.93								
			1	9	0	0.16								
			1	10	0	63.25								
			1	12	0	4.24								
			1	14	0	21.70								
			1	15	0	6.90								
			2	0	0	23.74								
			2	2	0	21.17								
			2	3	0	0.80								
			2	4	0	1.52								
			2	5	0	0.29								
			2	6	0	0.13								
			2	7	0	0.23								
			2	8	0	1.81								
			2	11	0	7.97								

* పొగడోటలు వల్లంగా సాగు ప్రస్తుతములైన ఈ రేటు యర్పడినది.

దిశలు తము.	చెరక లేక తలం.	ప్రస్తుతము-పుస్తక రేఖ.	సంఖ్య.	ఎలక కాలమునుండి యూ గేటు అడుగులలో పుస్తకం.	య 1 క పంటయొక్క వివరం		కె. సె.టి కె. సె.టి.	అదే రక బట్టి ఆహారము.	
					తప్పిలు.	బస్తాయి.		కాచి వీలు.	కొప్పుము.

13. కాకున్నప్పుడు ప్రాచుం—వేదము.

రే.	అ.	ప.	వ.
2	12	0	0.09
3	0	0	0.04
3	12	0	0.28
4	0	0	0.79
4	13	0	2.40
6	0	0	2.02
6	4	0	0.06
6	6	0	2.01
6	8	0	0.62
6	0	0	4.93
6	2	0	0.49
6	4	0	0.08
6	10	0	0.87
			767.17

యూ ప్రాచుం పుస్తకం 1345 లో ప్రాచుం పుస్తకం కొన్నాము. ఈ ప్రాచుం పుస్తకం 1322 వ పుస్తకంలో
సర్వే కాబడినది. పుస్తకం 1345 వ పుస్తకం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం నిర్వహణ కాబడియున్నది. పుస్తకం
1345 వ పుస్తకంలో అభివృద్ధి ఎకరాలమీద నిలువరించిన రేటు నిర్వహణ చేసియున్నాము.

14. కొంతమందికి చెందిన వాడుక వంటు.

సంఖ్య.	చెరక.	అ.	ప.	వ.
9	5	0	8	7.29
		0	14	81.40
		4	0	3.25
				41.94
		4	0	7.11

పుస్తకం 1807 పుస్తకంలో
అడుగులలో పుస్తకం.

కె. సె.టి.	కె. సె.టి.	కె. సె.టి.
3	కె. సె.టి.	
10	వేరుకావక.	
12	కె. సె.టి.	79
	అ. అ.	8
		8

* మిర్చి, పొగాకు వగైరాలవేయని ఇతర ఖాతులకు యర్హత గల అయివున్నవి.
† లోటుగల అగడ్తలకు సంబంధించినవి.

వ. జి. శ్రీరామయ్య,
అధ్యక్షుడు.

Memorandum by the Zamindar of Elamarru, etc., estates, dated Nuzvid. the 8th April 1938.

A ratewar statement A for money rents—(impartible and partible) is appended herewith. There are a few cases where rent is paid in kind and a separate statement B therefor (partible and impartible) is also enclosed. So far we are able to gather, it would seem that asara or sharing system was in vogue first, and it was followed by joint ijars system which, in turn, was replaced by money rents called visabadi system between the years 1870 and 1880. The money rents seem to have been fixed by the ryots themselves having reference to asara principles, i.e., nature of the crop, nature of the land, and the share to which the zamindar is entitled.

2. Meras at varying rates from half a pie to two annas eight pies per acre are being levied in some of the villages of both partible and impartible estates. There is only one instance where meras are levied at one and a half pies in the rupee. All these are being paid to the artizans for some village service. There are rusums in only one village Amberpeta at one pie per rupee and six pies per each patta for the two deities Siva and Vishnu in the village and they are being paid to the village communities whenever demanded. They are printing charges at three pies per patta in 12 villages. All these exist in the West Godavari villages and were in vogue even during the time of the receiver, prior to 1916, i.e., long before the estate was handed over to me. Orders have been issued to discontinue all these except meras the continuance of which is being demanded by the villagers themselves as they want the services of village artizans during the times of God's festivals recurring every year and for agricultural purposes as well.

3. The water sources in the estate partible and impartible are (1) estate irrigation tanks and their supply channels in the upland villages.

(2) Canal water of Godavari and Kistna under the anicut system in the delta portions. The total number of irrigation tanks in my estate (big and small) is about 90.

A statement C showing the amounts spent for irrigation purposes since fasli 1322 is enclosed. The tanks and other water sources are being repaired whenever occasion arises. No irrigation tank bed lands were assigned for cultivation purposes.

4. Waste lands are being assigned to cultivating tenants as occasion arises. A statement D showing assignment of such lands since 1908 is herewith enclosed. A separate statement E showing assignments of private lands is also herewith appended.

5. The estate revenue and cash accounts are being maintained in accordance with the Village Manual and Court of Wards Manual.

6. Statements F and F-1 showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of each village in my estate for fasli 1344 separately for partible and impartible have been prepared and are enclosed herewith.

7. The information regarding the total number of pattadars who sublet their lands is not available as our estate accounts show only pattadars who pay rent direct to the estate. However enquiries show that pattadars sublet their wet lands for 10 to 15 bags of paddy per acre and zarib or garden lands at Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 per acre. Statement G hereto appended gives particulars of some of the registered leases relating to wet, dry and lanka lands in the estate and show the rent realized per acre in sub-letting.

8. The information regarding rents prevailing in mokhasas, inam villages, etc., is not being maintained in my office as the mokhasadars pay to the estate a lump sum as kattubadi or joḍi.

9. There are forest areas in 9 villages of my estate. Grazing rights are allowed in the forest on permits and subject to payment of fee. A statement H showing the rates of grazing fees levied is herewith enclosed.

10. There is an extent of about 4,300 acres of private land in my estates. These have been private lands from time immemorial.

11. All the villages except four in my estate have been got surveyed either by the Government for water-rate purposes or by the Court of Wards during its management and the same is now in force in my estate. The four excepted villages were got surveyed by a special agency and the said survey has been in force.

True copies of the sannads are herewith enclosed.

ENCLOSURES.

Statement A of rates of money (visabadi) rent prevailing in the villages of Elamarru, Penjendra, Amberpeta and Viravalli, etc., estates.

KOVVUR TALUK.

Serial number and name of the village.	Dry.										Rates prevailing in the adjoining Government villages.		Remarks.			
	Above Rs. 8 to Rs. 1.	Ra. 1 to Ra. 1-8-0.	Ra. 1-8-0 to Ra. 2.	Ra. 2 to Ra. 2-8-0.	Ra. 2-8-0 to Ra. 3.	Ra. 3 to Ra. 3-8-0.	Ra. 3-8-0 to Ra. 4.	Ra. 4 to Ra. 5.	Ra. 5 to Ra. 6.	Ra. 6 to Ra. 7.	Ra. 7 to Ra. 8.	Total.		Grand total.	Particulars of land.	Rate per acre.
1. Settipeta	896	896	Dry.	4 12 0	Kaldhari.
2. Atlapadu	246	246				
3. Munupalli	456	456				
4. Korupalli	266	266				
Total ..	11	13	16	6	20	25	64	115	269	1,138	167	1,864	1,864			

TANUKU TALUK.

Serial number and name of the villages.	Dry.										Babat wet.		Rates prevailing in the adjoining Government villages.		Particulars of land.	Rate per acre.																			
	Above Rs. 8 to Rs. 1.	Ra. 1 to Ra. 1-8-0.	Ra. 1-8-0 to Ra. 2.	Ra. 2 to Ra. 2-8-0.	Ra. 2-8-0 to Ra. 3.	Ra. 3 to Ra. 3-8-0.	Ra. 3-8-0 to Ra. 4.	Ra. 4 to Ra. 5.	Ra. 5 to Ra. 6.	Ra. 6 to Ra. 7.	Ra. 7 to Ra. 8.	Ra. 8 to Ra. 9.	Ra. 9 to Ra. 10.	Ra. 10 to Ra. 11.			Ra. 11 to Ra. 12.	Ra. 12 to Ra. 13.	Ra. 13 to Ra. 14.	Ra. 14 to Ra. 15.	Ra. 15 to Ra. 16.	Ra. 16 to Ra. 17.	Ra. 17 to Ra. 18.	Ra. 18 to Ra. 19.	Ra. 20 to Ra. 21.	Total.	Up to Ra. 2.	Above Ra. 2 to Ra. 3.	Ra. 3 to Ra. 4.	Ra. 4 to Ra. 5.	Ra. 5 to Ra. 6.	Above Ra. 6.	Total.	Grand total.	
1 Kanur ..	1	18	11	23	23	54	166	332	95	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	809	809	
2 Nadupalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	543	543
3 Theeparru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	543	543
4 Tadiparru	572	572
5 Ajjaram	24	24
Total ..	7	28	29	52	71	75	151	909	806	185	31	4	33	23	33	57	33	3	13	3	11	23	3	2,596	3	41	118	36	11	3	253	2,849			

* Vusulumarru, Tanuku and Kakraparru.

Statement A of rates of money (visabadi) rent prevailing in the villages of Elamaru, Penjendra, Amberpeta and Viravalli, etc., estates—cont.

TADSPALLIGUDDEM TALUK.

Serial number and name of the village.	Dry.									Wet under tanks.			Mamul wet (delta).					Bapat (wet).			Rates prevailing in the adjoining Government villages.		Remarks.					
	Up to Rs. 8.	Above Rs. 8 to Rs. 1.	Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0.	Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0.	Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3.	Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8-0.	Rs. 4-4-0.	Rs. 4-8-0.	Total.	Up to Rs. 4.	Above Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8-0.	Total.	Up to Rs. 3.	Above Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.	Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.	Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.	Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.	Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.	Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.	Total.	Up to Rs. 2.		Above Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.	Total.	Grand total.	Particulars of land	Rate per acre.
1 Anumullanka	1,161	891	491	172	108	12	8	2	2	2,840	16	11	27	2,867		Rs. A. P.
2 Vallur .. .. .	..	4	2	4	..	1	..	..	2	13	..	..	..	..	88	10	345	144	5	4	547	..	114	114	674	Dry	2 13 0
3 Kommaru .. .. .	..	..	9	..	160	..	..	..	..	189	..	..	21	70	..	87	639	10	..	..	777	..	221	221	1,167	Wet	8 0 0
4 Jagannadhapuram .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	211	79	42	2	..	..	377	19	257	276	653	Dry	4 12 0
Total	1,161	895	502	176	293	13	8	2	2	3,022	16	11	27	21	161	221	463	825	17	4	1,701	19	592	611	5,361	Wet	10 10 0	

ELLORE TALUK.

Serial number and name of the village.	Dry, scrib.									Wet (under tanks).					Mamul wet (delta).				Bapat (wet).			Rates prevailing in the adjoining Government villages.		Particulars of land.	Rate per acre.						
	Up to Rs. 8.	Above Rs. 8 to Rs. 1.	Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0.	Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0.	Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3.	Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4.	Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.	Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8-0.	Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 6.	Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8-0.	Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 7.	Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8-0.	Total.	Up to Rs. 6.	Above Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.	Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.	Total.	Up to Rs. 2.	Above Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.	Rs. 3 to 4.	Total.	Grand total.								
1 Kondalarpalem	557	163	65	16	..	..	6	10	1	5	828	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	Dry
2 Vegivada	594	516	296	50	..	..	..	..	..	1,456	21	35	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,639	Wet
3 Amberpeta	19	590	194	785	18	2	..	..	..	1,808	47	61	108	78	6	38	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,227*	
4 Vaddigudem .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	
Total	1,170	1,260	555	856	18	2	6	10	1	3,892	101	96	114	73	6	82	12	121	605	37	335	492	355	25	1,244	7	20	3	90	5,771	

* Ramasingavaram, Pulla and Vallur.

Serial number and name of the village.	Dry.										Wet (under tanks).			Rates prevailing in the adjoining Government villages.		Remarks.	
	Up to Rs. 8.	Above Rs. 8 to Rs. 1.	Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0.	Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0.	Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3.	Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8-0.	Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4.	Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.	Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.	Total.	Up to Rs. 4.	Above Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.	Total.	Grand total.		Particulars of land.	Rate per acre.
1 Kamavarapukota ..	43	186	193	97	273	5	9	1	1	2	810	26	9	9	819	Dry	Rs. 0 12 0
2 Tadicherla ..	128	829	273	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1,236	..	..	26	1,262	Wet	9 0 0
3 Maddukur ..	94	322	4	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	423	..	..	..	423	..	..
Total ..	265	1,337	470	97	280	7	9	1	1	2	2,469	26	9	35	2,504		

NUZVID TALUK.

Serial number and name of the village.	Dry.										Wet (under tanks).						Zerib.		Rates prevailing in the adjoining Government villages.				
	Up to Rs. 8.	Above Rs. 8 to Rs. 1.	Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0.	Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0.	Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3.	Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4.	Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.	Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 6.	Total.	Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8-0.	Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 5.	Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8-0.	Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 6.	Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8-0.	Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 7.	Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8-0.	Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 8.		Rs. 8 to 9.	Total.	Grand total.	Particulars of land.	Rate per acre.
1 Nuzvid 1/18 ..	7	16	13	11	6	6	..	..	..	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	Dry	Rs. 2 12 0
Do. 1/12 ..	..	10	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214	Wet	3 12 0
2 Sunkollu ..	88	486	232	50	..	..	..	..	..	659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	760	..	..
3 Maliboyinapalli ..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..
4 Telagalakhandrika ..	56	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..
5 China Tallavalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..
6 Nuzvid 1/12 ..	..	191	129	98	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	..
7 Nuzvid 1/12 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	..	..
8 Nuzvid 1/12 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	157	709	402	159	6	52	..	19	8	1,507	..	20	2	68	2	..	16	94	208	..	1,720		

REMARKS.—Velavadam.

TIRUVUR TALUK.

Serial number and name of the village.	Dry.								Wet (under tanks).					Zerib.				Rates prevailing in the adjoining Government villages.									
	Up to Rs. 8.	Above Rs. 8 to Rs. 1.	Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0.	Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0.	Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3.	Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8-0.	Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.	Total.	Up to Rs. 4.	Above Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.	Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8-0.	Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 6.	Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8-0.	Above Rs. 10.	Total.	Up to Rs. 8.		Above Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.	Rs. 10 to Rs. 12.	Rs. 12 to Rs. 12-8-0.	Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 14.	Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 16.	Total.	Grand total.	Particulars of land.	Rate per acre.
1 Somavaram ..	69	227	234	101	5	17	5	4	662	..	..	11	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	694	Dry	Rs. 1 12 0
2 Kottagudem ..	..	45	566	58	..	..	..	..	672	..	..	..	139	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	885	Wet	8 12 0
3 Arugolanupeta ..	225	149	27	21	..	..	..	..	422	..	..	80	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	478	..	..
Total ..	294	421	827	180	5	17	5	4	1,756	..	19	11	189	2	210	4	13	6	4	4	4	4	8	89	2,005		

REMARKS.—Ramaswagavaram.

Statement A of rates of money (visabadi) rent prevailing in the villages of Elamarru, Penjendra, Amberpeta and Viravalli, etc., estates—cont.

GANNAYARAM TALUK.

		Dry.															Wet (under tanks.)								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
Serial number and name of the village.		Rs. 8 to Rs. 1.	Above Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0.	Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0.	Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3.	Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8-0.	Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4.	Rs. 4-2-0	Rs. 4-8-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 6-5-11.	Rs. 8.	Rs. 12.	Rs. 18-4-0.	Rs. 14-8-0.	Total.	Up to Rs. 4.	Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8-0.	Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 5.	Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8-0.	Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 6.	Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8-0.	Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 8.	
1	Mullapudi .. .. .	..	20	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Yakamuru .. .. .	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jabarlapudi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Tadanki .. .. .	..	..	..	64	75	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Jakkulanekkalam	3	..	31	337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Phiryadinainavaram .. .. .	..	356	136	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
7	Payakapuram .. .. .	..	..	426	41	17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Lankapalli lanka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	25	} Lanka land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Ilur lanka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	58		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Veeravalli	291	314	900	28	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,538	34	9	34	6	15	22	..	
11	Pathelanka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Agniparru .. .. .	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Lankapalli lanka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	5	..	..	31	} Lanka land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Ilur lanka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	26	..	47		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		294	690	1,493	523	336	12	10	1	4	4	26	11	63	57	4	3,528	34	9	34	6	21	22	2	

		Wet (under tanks—cont.)							Mamul wet (delta.)				Babat wet.					Zerib.				Rates prevailing in the adjoining Government villages.					
(1)	(2)	Rs. 8 to Rs. 6-8-0.	Rs. 9 to Rs. 10.	Total.	Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.	Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.	Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.	Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.	Rs. 9 to Rs. 10.	Total.	Up to Rs. 2.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.	Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.	Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.	Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.	Rs. 6-4-0.	Rs. 6-10-0.	Total.	Up to Rs. 8.	Rs. 10 to Rs. 12.	Rs. 12-4-0 to Rs. 15-7.	Total.	Grand total.	Rate per acre.			
Serial number and name of the village.		(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)		
1	Mullapudi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	458	Dry	5 15 0
2	Yakamuru .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	..	..	..	..	..	347	..	..	..	..	..	..	460	..	3 12 0
3	Jabarlapudi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	440	2	..	..	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	502	..	3 8 0
4	Tadanki .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14	127	57	..	198	..	76	31	2	..	..	28	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	487	Wet	7 8 0
5	Jakkulanekkalam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	42	91	..	..	..	..	253	3	2	1	6	..	..	630	..	9 8 0
6	Phiryadinainavaram .. .. .	..	12	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	521	..	10 10 0
7	Payakapuram .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	..	11 14 0
9	Lankapalli lanka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..
9	Ilur lanka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..
10	Veeravalli	9	..	131	13	501	36	3	3	556	672	475	78	348	2	..	..	1,575	9	..	2	11	..	..	3,811	..	..
11	Pathelanka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	..	..	..	..	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	..	..
12	Agniparru .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	..	..	..	..	374	..	..	15	14	..	..	428	..	..
13	Lankapalli lanka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..
14	Ilur lanka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..
Total		9	12	149	13	515	163	60	199	950	791	603	1,123	790	4	234	28	3,573	13	2	17	21	..	..	8,231	..	..

Rates prevailing in the adjoining Government villages.

Rate per acre.

Dry	5 15 0
..	4 12 0
..	3 12 0
..	3 8 0
Wet	7 8 0
..	9 8 0
..	10 10 0
..	11 14 0

Velvadam ..
Pamarru ..
Nidamanur and Gudivada.

Statement ' A ' of rates of money (visabadi) rent prevailing in the villages of Gudivada taluk of Elamarru and Penjendra and Amberpeta and Veeravalli estates—cont.

GUDIVADA TALUK.

6-11 1922-3 II

Serial number and name of the village.	Dry.							Mamul wet.					Bapat wet.				Jarib.			Rates prevailing in the adjoining Government villages.									
	Rs. 1-0-0 to Rs. 2-0-0.	Above Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 2-3-0.	Rs. 2-3-0 to Rs. 3-0-0.	Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 3-8-0.	Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0.	Rs. 4-0-0.	Rs. 4-0-0.	Above Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs. 5-0-0.	Rs. 5-0-0 to Rs. 6-0-0.	Rs. 6-0-0 to Rs. 7-0-0.	Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs. 8-0-0.	Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 9-0-0.	Rs. 9-0-0 to Rs. 11-0-0.	Total.	Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 3-0-0.	Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 4-0-0.	Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs. 5-0-0.	Rs. 5-0-0 to Rs. 6-0-0.	Rs. 6-0-0.	Total.	Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 6-4-0.	Above Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 10-4-0.	Rs. 10-4-0 to Rs. 10-15-0.	Total.	Grand total.	Particulars of land.	Rate per acre.		
1 Elamarru	555	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,904	232	30	..	..	3,166	..	..	..	..	3,752	..	..	..
2 Pedamaddall	407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,813	..	15	..	..	..	1,828	..	..	..	..	2,286	Dry	..	..
3 Nibhanpad ..	45	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	18	45	..	395	..	..	..	..	444	Wet	..	..
4 Kannwar	402	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	387	..	..	..	..	1,156	..	..	..
5 Vutur	116	..	..	..	..	118	..	..	..
6 Penjendra	655	..	..	..	..	1,375	..	..	..
7 Golivepalli	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	766	..	..	..	..	803	..	..	..
8 Kurumaddall	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,486	..	..	..	..	1,494	..	18	..	..	1,554	..	..	..
9 Jughavaram	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422	..	..	..	..	532	..	..	..	..	731	..	..	..
10 Polavaram	177	..	..	..	..	177	..	..	..	..	179	..	..	..
11 Vendrapud	845	..	..	..	..	846	..	..	..	..	852	..	..	..
Total ..	45	416	1,057	195	31	2	1	1,746	75	341	192	101	350	18	1,072	2,466	6,102	1,069	170	45	9,852	6	18	5	20	12,690			

* Dokiparru, Komaravole, Pamarru and Gudlavalleru.

Rate per acre.
 11 10 10 10
 11 10 10 10
 11 10 10 10
 11 10 10 10

Elamarru

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART IV.

Statement 'A' of rates of money (visabadi) rent prevailing in the villages of Elamarru and Penjendra estates.

KAIKALUR TALUK.

Serial number and name of the village.	Dry.			Mamul wet (delta.)			Bapat wet.			Rates prevailing in the adjoining Government villages.		Remarks.
	Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0.		Total.	Rs. 7-4-0.		Total.	Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 3-0-0.		Grand total.	Particulars of land.	Rate per acre.	
	Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0.	Total.		Rs. 7-4-0.	Total.		Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 3-0-0.	Total.					Grand total.
1 Gannavaram	45	45	675	77	752	25	25	822	Dry	..	} Mandavalli.	
Total	45	45	675	77	752	25	25	822	Wet	..		

Statement 'B' showing the villages where asara or sharing system is in force in (1) Elamarru and Penjendra estates and (2) Amberpeta and Veeravalli estates.

Serial number and name of the village. (1)	Extent. (2)	How the shares are fixed.		Remarks. (6)
		Zamindar's (3)	Ryot's (4)	
1. Impartible.				
1 Tadicherla	69-19	9/20	11/20	} All the lands are wet lands.
2 Kamavarapukota	82-11	9/20	11/20	
3 Maddukur	10-99	9/20	11/20	
4 Somavaram	59-42	1/2	1/2	
5 Malliboinapalli	11-00	1/2	1/2	
Total	232-71			
2. Partible.				
1 Nugondapalli	68-34	11/20	9/20	All the lands are wet lands.

Statement 'C' showing the amount spent on repairs for the irrigation tanks and channels in (1) Elamarru and Penjendra estates and (2) Amberpeta and Veeravalli estates.

Fasli. (1)	Amount spent on the works in		
	Impartible estate. (2)	Partible estate. (3)	Total. (4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1322	2,416	121	2,537
1323	6,639	276	6,915
1324	11,996	190	12,186
1325	13,625	562	14,187
1326	3,842	..	3,842
1327	3,160	747	3,907
1328	1,775	79	1,854
1329	7,073	..	7,073
1330	2,163	95	2,258
1331	3,650	..	3,650
1332	991	46	1,037
1333	1,535	..	1,535
1334	2,293	378	2,671
1335	1,968	300	2,268
1336	2,163	1,950	4,113
1337	1,876	662	2,538
1338	3,042	..	3,042
1339	3,153	396	3,549
1340	3,181	1,793	4,974
1341	4,025	257	4,282
1342	3,501	372	3,873
1343	3,534	120	3,654
1344	2,760	1,106	3,866
1345	3,251	1,766	5,017
1346	5,693	1,195	6,888
Total	99,305	12,411	1,11,716

Statement 'D' showing the waste lands assigned on patta since 1908 in (1) Elamarru and Penjendra estates and (2) Amberpeta and Veeravalli estates.

Name of the village. (1)	Wet. (2)	Dry. (3)	Total. (4)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
<i>Elamarru and Penjendra Estates.</i>			
Maddukur		9.75	9.75
Tadicherla		48.39	48.39
Kamavarapukota	3.00	17.14	20.14
Vegivada	17.36	122.00	139.45
Sunkollu	58.73	83.17	141.90
Kottagudem	6.13	33.26	39.39
Kondalarpalem		26.86	26.86
Phiryadinarayavaram		21.63	21.63
Yakamur	0.06	31.08	31.14
Elamarru		1.80	1.80
Gannavaram	129.13	7.70	136.83
Vurutur	11.14	2.21	13.35
Somavaram	1.44	135.90	137.34
Jakkulanekkalam	0.73		0.73
Total	227.72	540.98	768.70
<i>Amberpeta and Veeravalli Estates.</i>			
Amberpeta	89.52	571.76	661.28
Munupalli		0.52	0.52
Arugolanupeta	6.31	21.73	28.04
Nuzvid		8.59	8.59
Nugondapalli		27.96	27.96
Kommara	10.00		10.00
Jagannadhapuram		0.32	0.32
Vundrapudi		0.10	0.10
Veeravalli	36.47	111.98	148.45
Settipeta		13.65	13.65
Anumullanka		16.75	16.75
Atlapadu		0.69	0.69
Vallur	0.64		0.64
Kanur		5.34	5.34
Nadupalli		1.46	1.46
Total	142.94	780.85	923.79
Grand total	370.66	1,321.83	1,692.49

Statement 'E' showing the private lands assigned on patta since 1908 in (1) Elamarru and Penjendra estates and (2) Amberpeta and Veeravalli estates.

Name of the village. (1)	Wet. (2)	Dry. (3)	Total. (4)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
<i>Elamarru and Penjendra Estates.</i>			
Payakapuram		4.19	4.19
Pedamaddali	17.57	1.38	18.95
Kanumur	17.07	1.04	18.11
Phiryadi Narayanavaram		16.49	16.49
Sunkollu	2.46	15.00	17.46
Vegvada	13.93	119.26	259.19
Jakkulanekkalam	0.73	263.53	264.26
Somavaram	0.97		0.97
Mullapudi	96.56	10.06	106.62
Lankapalli Lanka		71.01	71.01
Total	275.29	501.96	777.25
<i>Amberpeta and Veeravalli Estates.</i>			
Amberpeta	68.54	16.33	84.87
Kurumaddali	1.15		1.15
Lankapalli Lanka		39.86	39.86
Total	69.69	56.19	125.88
Grand total	344.98	558.15	903.13

Statement 'F' showing the Demand, Collection and Balance for fasli 1344 of Elamarru and Penjendra estates.

Serial number and name of village.	Demand.		Collection.		Amount covered by suits.		Not covered by suits.		Total dues.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
<i>Impartible.</i>										
1 Elamarru	15,574	15 0	13,478	2 4	699	8 0	1,397	4 8	2,096	12 8
2 Pedamaddali	6,511	8 3	5,938	12 1	474	4 4	98	7 10	572	12 2
3 Kanumuru	7,135	12 9	6,817	4 0	..	..	318	8 9	318	8 9
4 Penjendra	5,460	2 8	4,399	11 4	108	4 9	952	2 7	1,060	7 4
5 Nibhanpudi	2,155	12 8	1,360	1 11	42	8 6	253	2 8	295	10 9
6 Mullapudi	3,823	2 11	3,589	0 2	13	0 2	221	8 7	234	2 9
7 Vuratur	2,909	12 0	2,539	4 8	223	14 1	140	9 3	370	7 4
8 Yakamur	1,903	5 0	1,684	15 0	57	0 5	161	5 7	218	6 0
9 Jabailapudi	2,479	9 0	2,248	13 2	174	2 8	50	9 2	230	11 10
10 Tadanki	2,910	0 0	1,975	5 1	38	13 1	895	13 10	934	10 11
11 Jakkula Nekkalam	1,701	5 9	1,510	6 8	..	..	100	15 1	100	15 1
12 Gannavaram	6,151	4 7	5,892	7 8	113	2 5	145	10 6	258	12 11
13 Kamavarapukota	2,019	14 9	1,645	5 7	87	10 2	286	15 0	374	9 2
14 Maddukur	434	12 3	395	4 10	..	..	39	7 5	39	7 5
15 Tadicherla	2,668	2 4	2,538	13 6	61	13 6	67	7 4	129	4 10
16 Sunkollu	2,645	8 1	1,920	2 4	61	10 8	673	11 1	725	5 9
17 Somavaram	1,630	4 0	919	13 5	81	6 1	629	0 6	710	6 7
18 Kottagudem	1,670	10 10	1,267	15 0	152	13 7	249	14 3	402	11 10
19 Vegivada	3,859	11 8	3,340	15 9	218	1 0	300	10 5	518	11 11
20 Nuzvid 1/12	978	15 0	913	7 4	18	1 4	47	6 4	65	7 8
21 Nuzvid, 1/18	860	3 7	670	11 7	..	..	189	7 10	189	7 10
22 Phiryadi Narayanavaram	1,989	5 0	1,941	0 7	10	12 6	37	7 11	48	4 5
23 Payakapuram	1,285	12 5	938	10 5	259	15 0	87	3 0	347	2 0
24 Lankapalli Lanka	355	13 0	355	13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Ilur Lanka	758	1 9	461	1 9	..	..	297	0 0	297	0 0
26 Malliboyinapalli	155	12 4	104	1 6	12	12 6	38	14 4	51	10 10
27 Tolagalakhandrika	10	9 3	..	..	..	..	10	9 3	10	9 3
28 China Tallavalli	127	8 7	4	12 3	..	..	22	12 4	22	12 4
29 Kondraioptionsam	806	10 0	806	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	80,874	5 5	70,168	15 1	2,899	11 8	7,615	11 1	10,715	6 4
<i>Mokhasas and Agraharams.</i>										
1 Digavalli	1,020	0 0	1,020	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Kalatur	389	10 8	389	10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chittapur	480	0 0	480	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Potanapalli	96	0 0	96	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bozolu Mutha	268	12 7	268	12 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Katrenipadu	283	14 1	283	14 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Thotapalli	231	1 0	231	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Marivada	1,332	12 0	994	6 11	58	4 6	280	0 7	338	5 1
9 Kansavalli	200	0 0	14	7 9	..	..	185	8 8	185	8 8
10 Daggumilli	302	0 0	..	..	..	..	302	0 0	302	0 0
Total	4,604	2 4	3,778	5 0	58	4 6	767	8 10	825	13 4
<i>Other properties</i>										
1 Agripalli	29	6 6	23	11 3	..	..	5	11 3	5	11 3
2 Malleswaram	85	7 6	85	7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Pinnamareddipalli	122	0 6	122	0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Chirivellakunta .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	286	14 6	231	8 8	..	..	5	11 3	5	11 3
Grand total	1,85,715	6 8	74,168	7 4	2,957	15 9	8,588	15 2	11,548	14 11
<i>Partible.</i>										
1 Amberpeta	13,303	6 11	12,962	11 9	310	8 1	30	3 1	340	11 2
2 Settupeta	5,414	11 0	5,126	1 0	279	1 5	9	8 7	288	10 0
3 Atlapadu	1,311	6 10	1,273	11 5	34	14 8	2	12 9	37	11 5
4 Nadupalli	3,408	3 2	3,343	10 1	26	8 3	38	5 10	64	9 1
5 Munupalli	2,298	12 0	2,231	2 2	18	6 9	49	3 1	67	9 10
6 Korupalli	1,611	15 10	1,589	15 7	9	3 6	12	12 9	22	0 8
7 Kanur	6,611	11 2	6,572	1 5	14	6 10	25	2 11	39	9 9
8 Thepparru	5,287	7 0	4,990	0 3	277	6 9	..	..	277	6 9
9 Tadiparru	2,763	1 11	2,623	4 8	..	..	139	13 3	139	13 3
10 Ajjaram	1,169	15 1	1,169	15 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Vallur	4,220	5 9	4,164	3 8	56	2 1	..	..	56	2 1
12 Kommara	8,292	2 9	8,115	10 4	65	10 0	110	14 5	176	6 5
13 Jagannadhapuram	3,740	2 9	3,630	2 0	17	10 2	92	6 7	110	0 9
14 Anumullanka	2,981	4 2	2,979	9 0	..	..	1	11 2	1	11 2
15 Jeedigunta Lanka	407	12 6	407	12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Golvipalli	2,786	15 9	2,381	9 4	..	..	405	6 5	405	6 5
17 Kurumaddali	6,277	0 8	5,430	5 2	28	2 1	818	9 5	846	11 6
18 Polavaram	685	0 0	583	5 7	24	14 6	56	11 11	81	10 5
19 Vundrapudi	1,272	4 2	894	15 8	195	15 7	181	4 11	377	4 6
20 Pattelanka	1,087	9 3	831	8 1	168	1 3	87	15 11	256	1 2
21 Agriparru	2,207	12 10	1,991	8 5	..	..	216	4 5	216	4 5
22 Juffhavaram	2,948	6 1	2,231	1 11	173	13 1	543	7 1	717	4 2
23 Nugondapalli	624	1 6	600	12 2	..	..	23	5 4	23	5 4
24 Arugolanupeta	2,073	14 10	2,069	15 5	..	..	3	15 5	3	15 5
25 Vaddigudem	321	0 10	309	13 6	..	..	11	3 4	11	3 4
26 Viravalli	13,762	3 6	12,821	11 6	221	3 9	719	4 3	940	8 0
27 Nuzvid	816	9 9	813	0 5	3	8 8	0	0 8	3	9 4
28 Lankapalli Lanka	210	1 3	..	..	..	..	210	1 3	210	1 3
29 Ilur Lanka	541	13 1	345	8 2	..	..	196	4 11	196	4 11
Total	98,897	4 4	92,485	2 3	1,925	4 5	3,986	13 8	5,912	2 1
<i>Mokhasas and Agraharams.</i>										
1 Daggumilli	301	5 4	..	..	..	..	301	5 4	301	5 4
2 Janardhanavaram	336	0 0	336	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Katranipadu	283	14 1	283	14 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Sarabhapuram	8	0 0	8	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Gopigunta	20	4 0	19	11 0	..	..	0	9 0	0	9 0
6 Kanur Agraharam	1,240	10 0	1,216	13 1	..	..	23	12 11	23	12 11
7 Cherukuganama	613	0 0	587	9 10	..	..	45	6 2	45	6 2
8 Veereswarapuram	355	0 0	308	7 0	..	..	46	9 0	46	9 0
9 Kalvacharla	657	7 4	652	1 6	..	..	5	5 10	5	5 10

Statement F-1 showing the Demand, Collection and Balance statements for fasli 1344 of Amberpeta and Veeravalli estates—cont.

Serial number and name of partible village.	Demand.	Collection.	Due.		
			Amount covered by suits.	Not covered by suits.	Total dues.
<i>Mokhasas and Agraharams—cont.</i>					
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
10 Jentigunta	506 6 0	501 0 6	.. .. .	5 5 6	5 5 6
11 Baghavapuram	415 4 2	415 4 3	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
12 Vuppalapadu Jagannadhapuram.	839 5 11	839 5 11	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
13 Ohelkanivani Potepalli	440 12 5	440 12 5	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
14 Kodigudem	800 0 0	800 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
15 Vakapalli	327 0 0	299 14 4	15 13 11	11 3 9	27 1 8
16 Velagupalli	280 0 0	225 15 1	23 12 4	10 4 7	34 0 11
17 Mylavapuruvanigudem	158 15 9	136 5 9	.. .. .	22 10 0	22 10 0
18 Velagalapalli Appanaveedu	68 6 6	68 6 6	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
19 Aukampalem	138 10 9	138 10 9	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Total	7,765 8 4	7,258 4 0	39 10 3	472 8 1	512 2 4
Grand total	1,06,162 10 8	99,738 6 3	1,364 14 8	4,459 5 9	6,424 4 6

Statement G showing the specimen instances of some villages of which the pattadars realize profit by sub-letting based on the information collected from the registered leases.

Serial number, document number and date.	Name of the village.	Survey number.	Area.	Amount of lease per year.		Rate per acre according to lease.		Rent per acre payable to the Zamindar.
				In kind.	In cash.	In kind.	In cash.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				BAGS.	RS. A. P.	BAGS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 1108/35.	Podamaddali ..	84-1 78-2	1-04 1-27½	34-2½ .. ..	.. ..	14-79 .. ..	.. ..	2 10 9
2 1105/35.	Do. ..	361-2 450-2	1-92 1-13	39-8 .. ..	.. ..	13 .. ..	.. ..	2 10 9
3 2038/36.	Elamarru ..	899-2 899-1	6-08 0-18	91 paddy, 8 carts of hay and transit charges.	.. ..	12-78 .. ..	.. ..	4 0 0
4 1451/37.	Gollivopalli ..	67-1	1-03	14-105 lb. ..	.. ..	14 .. ..	.. ..	3 8 0
5 3049/37.	Fujhavaram ..	211-3	0-99	13 paddy, 10 bundles of Patti earth for manuring.	.. ..	13 .. ..	.. ..	3 12 0
6 1091/37.	Do. ..	220 .. 159 ..	1-00 0-60	20-134 and 2 carts of hay.	.. ..	13 .. ..	.. ..	3 12 0
7 1630/36.	Do. ..	70-1 ..	3-07	41 paddy and hay Rs. 1-8-0 and manuring Rs. 5-0-0.	.. ..	13-37 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
8 1215/37.	Podamaddali ..	516-1 ..	2-81	B. 32-112 lb.	.. ..	14-24 .. ..	.. ..	2 10 9
9 1132/37.	Elamarru ..	748-1 749-1 748-4 829-3	0-24 1-00 0-38 1-46	42½ .. ..	.. ..	13-88 .. ..	.. ..	4 0 0
10 1569/35.	Veeravalli ..	701-1 & 2.	3-76	40 paddy and 4 carts of hay.	.. ..	10-66 .. ..	.. ..	2 0 0
11 1511/36.	Do. ..	726-2 726-4 724-1 724-3 724-4	2-48 0-06 4-66 0-20 0-08	82 .. ..	.. ..	10-101 .. ..	.. ..	{ 2 0 0 1 9 0
12 2861/37.	Do. ..	286-1	4-71	47 .. ..	.. ..	10 .. ..	.. ..	1 0 0 and 1 2 0
13 2922/35.	Jabarlapudi ..	61 & 62	12-50 0-50	195 .. ..	.. ..	15 .. ..	.. ..	5 0 0
14 1815/37.	Tadanki ..	159 Kattubadi Inam.	5-43	60 .. ..	.. ..	11 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
15 1541/37.	Do. ..	122-3 Inam.	0-73	10 .. ..	.. ..	13-73 sears .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
16 2763/36.	Jagannadhapuram.	103 117-2 119-3 120-5 98-2 38-4	3-31 0-57 0-47 1-30 0-39 0-23½	62 .. ..	.. ..	9 and odd. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
17 2861/37.	Vallur ..	170 171-2 166-3	2-00 1-22 0-03	Half of the crop and 10 bags of paddy and Rs. 2 carting charges and second crop half of the crop.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
18 2803/37.	Do. ..	53-2 52-1 52-3 105-4 108-5 110-4	3-67 0-62 1-40 1-26 2-6 3-194	114 bags worth Rs. 484-8-0.	.. ..	9 worth Rs. 38-4-0.	.. ..	{ 7 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 6 5 0 6 5 0 6 4 0

Statement G showing the specimen instances of some villages of which the pattadars realize profit by sub-letting, based on the information collected from the registered leases—*cont.*

Serial number document number and date.	Name of the village.	Survey number.	Area.	Amount of lease per year.		Rate per acre according to lease.		Rent per acre payable to the Zamindar. (9)
				In kind.	In cash.	In kind.	In cash.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) RS. A. P.	(7)	(8) RS. A. P.	(9)
19 2119/36.	Korupalli	146	1-17	..	55 0 0	About ..	30 0 0	
20 629/36.	Kanur	172	0-77½	..	..	..	..
		702	1-49	..	110 0 0	Do. ..	50 0 0	
		718	0-40	..	..	..	..
		706	0-35	..	..	..	..
21 1189/36.	Do.	60	0-71	..	60 0 0	Do. ..	38 0 0	
		58	0-39	..	..	..	..
		59	0-70	..	..	..	..
22 1963/37.	Settipeta	44-3	0-52	Half produce worth.	15 0 0	Do. ..	31 0 0	
23 1135/36.	Do.	70-1	2-47	Half produce worth.	80 0 0	Do. ..	32 0 0	
24 1537/36.	Manupalli Nadupalli.	19	1-61	..	180 0 0	..	25 0 0	
		15	1-40	..	..	..	..
		117-4	1-05	..	..	..	..
		118-9	1-22	..	..	..	..
25 1638/36.	Munupalli	52-3	2-14	..	200 0 0	..	32 0 0	
		76-6	4-09	..	..	..	..
26 924/36.	Atlapadu	18-3	0-92	..	23 0 0	..	25 0 0	
27 1301/37.	Munupalli	20-5	2-66	..	99 0 0	..	24 12 0	
		14-3	1-34	..	..	..	..
28 1502/36.	Nadupalli	31-8	0-95	..	35 0 0	..	38 0 0	
29 621/36.	Korupalli	170	2-90	..	75 0 0	..	26 0 0	
30 1004/27.	Theeparru	119	2-00	..	300 0 0	..	75 0 0	
		114	1-00	..	..	..	..
		115	1-00	..	..	..	..
31 934/37.	Do.	120	1-45	..	40 0 0	..	30 0 0	
		121	..	..	..	..	..
32 186/36.	Do.	59	20-9	..	120 0 0	About ..	60 0 0	
33 1144/36.	Tadiparru	72-3	1-30	16 bags and dry assessment.	..	9 bags and odd.	..	
34 2422/37.	Kommara	285-2	3-28	29½ bags ..	..	9 bags.	..	

(9)

Statement H showing the forest areas and rates of grazing fees levied in (1) Elamarru and Penjendra Estates and (2) Amberpeta and Veeravalli Estates.

Serial number and name of village.	Extent.	Remarks.
	ACS.	
1. <i>Impartible.</i>		
		<i>Rates of grazing—</i>
1 Kothagudem	385-57	8 annas per buffalo.
2 Somavaram	535-69	4 annas per goat.
3 China Tallavalli	340-00	Rs 10 for 100 sheep or
4 Sunkollu	2,045-00	As. 1-6 for each sheep when they are few.
5 Kamavarapukota group	1,106-00	4 annas per bull or cow (outsiders).
6 Kondal-Raopalem	448-00	2 annas per bull or cow (villagers).
7 Phiryadinainavaram	433-00	
	Total ..	5,293-26
2. <i>Partible.</i>		
1 Arugolanupeta	3,567-71	8 annas per buffalo.
2 Amberpeta	684-70	4 annas per calf buffalo.
	Total ..	4,252-41
	Grand total ..	9,545-67

Sannad, dated 8th December 1802.

Sannad-I-Milkent Istimrar (torn) permanent property granted by the Right Hon'ble Edward Lord Clive Baron Clive of Walcot, in the County of Salop Baron Plassy of the Kingdom of Ireland, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the part of the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to Narasimma Apparao, Zamindar of that portion of Nuzvid, situated in the Circar of Ellore.

It is known to the zamindars (torn), talukdars merrapyadars, ryots (torn), all cultivators of land in the territory subject to the Government of Fort St. George, that from the earliest until the present period of time the public assessment of the land revenue has never been fixed but that according to the established practice of Asiatic Governments the assessment of the land revenue has fluctuated without any fixed principles for the determination of the amount and without any security to the zamindars or other persons for the continuance of a moderate land tax on the contrary frequent enquiries have been instituted by the ruling power whether Hindu or Muhammdan, for

the purpose of augmenting the assessment of the land revenue, and it has been customary to regulate such augmentations by the enquiries and opinion of local affairs appointed by the ruling power for the time being. In the attainment of an increased revenue on such foundations it has been usual for the Government to deprive the zamindars and to appoint persons on its own account to the management of the zamindaris, thereby reserving to the ruling power the implied right, and the actual exercise of the proprietary possessions of all lands whatever. It is obvious that such a mode of administration must be injurious to the permanent prosperity of the country, by obstructing the progress of agriculture, population and wealth, and destructive to the comfort of individual persons, by diminishing the security of personal freedom and of private property.

2. The British Government, impressed with a deep sense of injuries arising to the State and to its subjects from the operation of such principles, has resolved to remove from its administration so fruitful a source of uncertainty and disquietude, to grant to zamindars and other landholders, their heirs, and successors, a permanent property in their land in all time to come, to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands, which shall never be liable to change under any circumstances, to institute courts of judicature for the protection of these valuable rights, and to secure to every description of its native subjects, under the operation of fixed and defined laws, the free exercise of the religious institutions and domestic usages of their ancestors.

3. In conformity to these principles, the assessment of your zamindari has been fixed, for the first three years, or from the commencement of faslis 1212 to 1214 inclusively, at the annual sum of Star Pagodas (56,000) fifty-six thousand, and from the commencement of fasli 1215 at the annual sum of Star Pagodas (60,000) sixty thousand, which said sum of Star Pagodas (60,000) sixty thousand, shall be fixed, and is hereby accordingly declared by this sannad, to be the permanent annual Jamma of your zamindari, payable in the current coin of the province, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by you.

4. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your zamindari is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre, exclusive of the sayer, or duties of every description, whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself exclusive of the abkari or the tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, exclusive of the excise, which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption exclusive of all taxes personal and professional as well as of that from markets, fairs and bazaars exclusive of lakhiraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your zamindari) and exclusive of all lands and russions heretofore appropriated to the support of police establishment. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

5. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed. The remissions, which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of draught inundation, or other calamity of the season, shall now cease, and never be revised and if (which God forbid) you shall fail to discharge your engagements, your zamindari and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

6. In this event, your personal property will be liable to attachment in the first instance and your lands will ultimately be liable to be sold and transferred from you for ever for the payment of the public revenue. But under the moderate terms of the assessment on your zamindari, this event can never happen except in consequence of your own default for the Court of Judicature will protect you against such an injury unless warranted by your failure.

7. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority to whomever you may think proper, either by sale, gift or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your zamindari; such transfers of your land shall be valid, and recognized by the courts and officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws or to the regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale, gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect nor shall such transaction exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on your entire zamindari previously to such transfer, but your whole zamindari shall continue to be answerable for the total land-tax in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

8. In the event of the sale of any part of your zamindari for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature or in the event of the transfer of any part of your zamindari by gift, sale or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire zamindari and of the portion of your zamindari to be separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent jamma on your zamindari bears to the actual produce of the whole zamindari, so that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed jamma be ever made, under whatever changes or improvements your interest or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the zamindari.

9. Although you shall have free right and liberty to transfer by sale, gift or otherwise, any part of your zamindari not repugnant to the regulations of Government, yet it shall not be competent for you nor for any zamindar, to form any part of your lands into a separate estate paying it jamma directly to Government unless the public assessment on such separate estate shall amount to the annual sum of five hundred Star Pagodas (500) and upwards.

10. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 8th article of the sannad, by which you are bound to furnish true correct accounts of your zamindari, when required by the Collector you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your zamindari. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from the offices, except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature. In the event of your having or of your underfarmers, tenants or ryots having, cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute, at your own a peril, a suit in the adalat of the zila for the purpose of bringing such karnams to trial and punishment, but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office, without such previous regular process, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the adalat of the zila may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, you shall in first instance select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam, but, if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of the proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

11. The Government, having charged itself with the maintenance of the Police of the country, will defray the entire expense of that establishment you shall nevertheless aid and assist its officers in apprehending and securing offenders of all description and you shall enquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers and disturbers of the public peace, who may be found or who may seek refuge in your zamindari.

12. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots either for a rent in money, or in kind and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a patta or cowle, clearly defining the amounts to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement and you shall grant or cause to be granted, regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your kabuliyat you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with, the demand of your under farmers or ryots, for the patta and receipt at above mentioned, you shall be liable to be sued in the adalat of the zila and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by the adalat to the complainant.

13. The foregoing conditions contain an abstract of the obligations and duties, which you shall incur, and of the ryots which you have acquired under the new constitution erected for the security, protection and prosperity of the subjects of the British Government. But, for the enlargement of that constitution and gift, as the progress of human affair renders necessary, such regulations will be administered by independent judges in constituted Courts of Judicature, governing their decisions by the laws only. The decree of these courts will be founded on the regulations of Government, printed, published and translated for the information and security of its subjects, and on the institute of the Hindu or Muhammadan laws, which are also open to the enquiry of all persons. The proceedings of the adalat will be held in open courts accessible to persons of every description, all parties will be at liberty to attend to their own interest by their presence in the courts during such proceedings, or to employ their vakils with such instructions regarding the mode of prosecution or defence, as may appear to be most eligible to themselves, the sentences of the courts will be pronounced in the same public manner and executed by

civil authority without the interposition of military force, the Collector and other public servants of the Government will be compelled to appeal to the Courts of Judicature for the adjudication of all cases, in which by virtue of their offices they may be parties and finally the greatest practicable degree of security has been extended to the native subjects of the British Government by the establishment of a gradation of appeals from the zilla court to the Provincial court, and from the Provincial court to the court of Sadar adalat at the Presidency and in the last resort from the Court of Sadar adalat to the Governor in Council of Bengal.

14. Being therefore sensible of the benefits conferred on you by these institutions, and confident of enjoying the fruits of your industry you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government. You shall conduct yourself with good faith towards your ryots, whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own; you shall treat them with tenderness, encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land, and lay the foundations of your own happiness in the permanent prosperity of your zamindari,

15. Continuing to perform the above stipulations, and to perform the duties of allegiance to the British Government, its laws and regulations, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold, in perpetuity, to your heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named, the zamindari of.

Given in Fort Saint George, this eighth day of December 1802 by and in the name of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

Entered in the Secretary's office.

(By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council)

(Signed) CLIVE.
(„) N. STUART.
(„) W. PETRIE.
(„) MONK.

List of the villages in the zamindari of that portion of Nuzvid situated in Sircar of Ellore.

Seri villages.					Mokhasu villages.				
Nidadavole casba	...	...	...	1	Goparreo	...	...	...	1
Cannooroo	...	...	...	1	Soorampoody	...	...	...	1
Muddooroo	...	...	...	1	Comaravaram	...	...	...	1
Singavaram	...	...	...	1	Zoottegh	...	...	...	1
Markondapandoo	...	...	...	1	Poorshothapullu	...	...	...	1
Darrevaram	...	...	...	1	Panlungy	...	...	...	1
Nalatooroo	...	...	...	1	Coyatypandoo	...	...	...	1
Satepettah	...	...	...	1	Chelampandoo	...	...	...	1
Attapandoo	...	...	...	1	Mooppavaram	...	...	...	1
Iyepurroo	...	...	...	1	Calvacherlah	...	...	...	1
Pundoolapurroo	...	...	...	1	Julycontah	...	...	...	1
Corroopally	...	...	...	1	Nindamooroo	...	...	...	1
Mundapanish	...	...	...	1	Bramahanagoodem	...	...	...	1
Vurreyandoo	...	...	...	1	Singavaram	...	...	...	1
Ajaram	...	...	...	1	Hiendapurroo	...	...	...	1
Canpanaram	...	...	...	1					—
Vogedy	...	...	...	1					15
Monta	...	...	...	1					—
Tandeparroo	...	...	...	1					
Pendalah	...	...	...	1					
Eragavaram	...	...	...	1					
Rolupamah	...	...	...	1					
Vamavaram	...	...	...	1					
Condeeah	...	...	...	1					
Moonepullah	...	...	...	1					
Nadupallah	...	...	...	1					
Voondranavaram	...	...	...	1					
Valenennoo	...	...	...	1					
Chimatam	...	...	...	1					
Tupurroo	...	...	...	1					
Pydeparroo	...	...	...	1					
Suttavandah	...	...	...	1					
Ralugy	...	...	...	1					
Goompurroo	...	...	...	1					
Gomampandoo	...	...	...	1					
				—					
				20					
				—					

List of the villages in the Zamindari of that portion of Nuzvid situated in Sircar of Ellore—cont.

<i>Pentapadu Parganaseeri villages—cont.</i>					<i>Baharsalli Parganaseeri villages—cont.</i>				
nalapully	...	...	...	1	Padacarpavaram	...	...	...	1
Anroogopandoo	...	...	...	1	Cronedy	...	...	...	1
Cangoopanoo	...	...	...	1	Bunpiahpolem	...	...	...	1
Vannelavaram	...	...	...	1	Channmilly	...	...	...	1
Manrallamoody	...	...	...	1	Yanukapally	...	...	...	1
Annapandoo	...	...	...	1	Andyelanoor	...	...	...	1
Singarazepalem	...	...	...	1	Venkatapuram	...	...	...	1
Madananooroo	...	...	...	1	Nidamarroo	...	...	...	1
Rancherlah	...	...	...	1	Padanindra Colanoo	...	...	...	1
Bandampoody	...	...	...	1	Davarayepavaram	...	...	...	1
Voongotreroo	...	...	...	1	Aumoodalapully	...	...	...	1
Jugganataparam	...	...	...	1	Toculapullu	...	...	...	1
Conanlah	...	...	...	1	Mundalapurroo	...	...	...	1
Manrumpally	...	...	...	1	Jugganadapooram	...	...	...	1
Cadyadah	...	...	...	1	Ganapavaram	...	...	...	1
Tandepallah	...	...	...	1	Comara	...	...	...	1
Cansapandoo	...	...	...	1	Vullooroo	...	...	...	1
Rancoolparroo	...	...	...	1	Casavaram	...	...	...	1
Chabaloo	...	...	...	1	Anrdavaram	...	...	...	1
Veerampalem	...	...	...	1	Cottapully	...	...	...	1
Puttempalem	...	...	...	1	Petadoorah	...	...	...	1
Commoogudem	...	...	...	1	Kooppoolooroo	...	...	...	1
Parsamettah	...	...	...	1	Calamooroo	...	...	...	1
Rannupandoo	...	...	...	1	Pamulapooroo	...	...	...	1
Ranchooroo	...	...	...	(torn)	Anradu condica	...	...	...	1
Goonaparroo	...	...	...	(torn)	Calegattah	...	...	...	1
Anevadugapadoo	...	...	...	(torn)					—
Esugapettah	...	...	...	1					39
Mocapolu	...	...	...	1					—
Tullapooram	...	...	...	1					
Ittapalem	...	...	...	1					
Cadamtla	...	...	...	1	<i>Mokhasa villages.</i>				
Yangarlappally	...	...	...	1	Ajumooroo	...	...	...	1
Bommedy	...	...	...	1	Tertanah	...	...	...	1
Padanlah	...	...	...	1	Timmaramgoodem	...	...	...	1
Gopanalapalem	...	...	...	1	Beyanapallee	...	...	...	1
Prattypavobo	...	...	...	1	Chenanendracolanoo	...	...	...	1
Bundagarah	...	...	...	1	Joovanapullee	...	...	...	1
Vellamilly	...	...	...	1	Saurpallee	...	...	...	1
Swanroo Venkata Ramoonegoodem	...	...	...	1	Kalagapallee	...	...	...	1
Juggampetah	...	...	...	1	Kacupallee	...	...	...	1
Chabaloocondica	...	...	...	1	Potadoora condica	...	...	...	1
Edoopapattah	...	...	...	1					—
Coonchenapally	...	...	...	1	<i>Agraharams.</i>				
Condrapoloo	...	...	...	1	Doompagadapah	...	...	...	1
Condapandoo	...	...	...	1	Durmapooram	...	...	...	1
Tandupullygodem	...	...	...	1	Sidapooram	...	...	...	1
					Kuruapooram	...	...	...	1
<i>Calloobudy Agraharam</i>					Nanganamilly	...	...	...	1
Chintalapully	...	...	...	1	Naursimmapooram	...	...	...	1
Corremilly	...	...	...	1	Chenaramachandrapooram	...	...	...	1
Kalooropettah	...	...	...	1	Vurdaraujapuram	...	...	...	1
Kudapundoo	...	...	...	1	Veeraswarapuram	...	...	...	1
Davarachervoo condrika	...	...	...	1	Chermooconamah	...	...	...	1
Senaur Voomamahaswaram	...	...	...	1	Agraharagopavaram	...	...	...	1
Senaur Venkatadri Apparaopooram	...	...	...	1	Moogoolah	...	...	...	1
Dontanuram	...	...	...	1	Padaramachendrapooram	...	...	...	1
Narasimha Apparaopooram	...	...	...	1	Dorobust	...	...	...	1
Aurollah	...	...	...	1	Cancooramilly	...	...	...	1
Veperta Condica	...	...	...	1					14
Darabust Condica	...	...	...	(torn)					
Commavaram	...	...	...	1					
					<i>Goondoogalanooipurgh Sari villages.</i>				
<i>Baharsalli Parganaseeri villages.</i>					Goondooyolanocusbah	...	...	...	1
Ankoovadoo	...	...	...	1	Poonlah	...	...	...	1
Mandanandah	...	...	...	1	Soorapagoodem	...	...	...	1
Cooppanapoody	...	...	...	1	Crottagoodem	...	...	...	1
Callupurroo	...	...	...	1	(torn)	...	...	...	1
Enoomoolooroo	...	...	...	1	Gacavaram	...	...	...	1
Chenacarpavaram	...	...	...	1	Ankapully	...	...	...	1
					Comurapullee	...	...	...	1
					Beemadole	...	...	...	1

List of the villages in the Zamindari of that portion of Nuzvid situated in Sircar of Ellore—cont.

Goondoogalanoo purgh Sari villages—cont.			Amerpettahmootah Seri villages—cont.		
Mooppuvaram	...	1	Cockarapundoo	...	1
Singavaram	...	1	Calapurroo	...	1
Nullamurroo	...	1	Poonoccalloo	...	1
Tirroomalempalem	...	1	Malcapooram	...	1
Anuntapalee	...	1	Sanevarapetah	...	1
Cowlooroo	...	1	Goontoopullee	...	1
Collapallu	...	1	Allumcherla	...	1
Collapallu	...	1	Nangoolapully	...	1
Doobacherlah	...	1	Potupally	...	1
Goonumpully	...	1	Yapagoontah	...	1
Nullacherlah	...	1	Goodlapully	...	1
Cheepooroogoodem	...	1	Yencogaulle	...	1
Nullamandoo	...	1	Wooppalapandoo	...	1
Coochempoody	...	1	Part of Inosyaly	...	1
Codooropandoo	...	1	Cundesu Sutaram	...	1
Jugganadapoodram	...	1	<i>Mocassas.</i>		
Tadualapoody	...	1	Potapally	...	1
Ramuoumpandoo	...	1	Nangooladanepandoo	...	1
Chrutapallee	...	1	Senaur Madineraopalem	...	1
		27	Ankalampudoo	...	1
			Cndlacheruvoo	...	1
			Sivaur Gauliah Goodem	...	1
			Sivaur Gopanapolem	...	1
			Sivaur Churayagoodem	...	1
			(torn)	...	1
			(torn)	...	1
			<i>Bilmucta Agraharams.</i>		
			Vagavaram	...	1
			Sivanur Vooppoogoodem	...	1
			Sivanur Curnapooram	...	1
			Sarabhapooram	...	1
			Cannoogemettah	...	1
			Three Gift Mocassas	...	1
			<i>Three Gift Mocassas.</i>		
			Padavaghy	...	1
			Tailamoody	...	1
			Vuddagoodem	...	1
			Gopoolapandoo	...	1
			Chavendra, etc.	...	1
			Chavendra	...	1
			Penjendra	...	1
			Gonnoor	...	1
			Gunnavaram	...	1
			Tandecadapah	...	1
			Pune, acoor	...	1
			Vongoor	...	1
				Total	274

Sannadi Milkeat Istimrar or Deed of permanent property granted by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive Baron Clive of Walcot, in the country of Salopan, Baron Plassey, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Governor in Council of Fort George, on the part of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to Ramachandra Rao, zamindar of the six Paragannas of Nuzvid, in the Kondapalli Circar.

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2. The British Government, impressed with a deep sense of injuries arising to the State and to its subjects from the operation of such principles, has resolved to remove from its administration so fruitful a source of uncertainty and disquietude, to grant to zamindars and other landholders, their heirs, and successors, a permanent property in their land in all time to come, to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands, which shall never be liable to change under any circumstances, to institute Courts of Judicature for the protection of these valuable rights, and to secure to every description of its native subjects, under the operation of fixed and defined laws, the free exercise of the religious institutions and domestic usages of their ancestors.

3. In conformity to these principles, the assessment of your zamindari has been fixed, for the first three years, or from the commencement of faslis 1212 to 1214 inclusively, at the annual sum of Star Pagodas (25,000) twenty-five thousand, and from the commencement of fasli 1215 at the annual sum of Star Pagodas (28,000) twenty-eight thousand, which said sum of Star Pagodas (28,000) twenty-eight thousand, shall be fixed, and is hereby accordingly declared by this sannad, to be the permanent annual jamma of your zamindari, payable in the current coin of the province, in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kist bandi signed by you.

4. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your zamindari is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt and saltpetre, exclusive of the sayer, or duties of every description whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself exclusive of the abkari or the tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, exclusive of the excise, which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption exclusive of all taxes personal and professional as well as of that from markets, fairs and bazaars exclusive of lakhiraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your zamindari) and exclusive of all lands and russions heretofore appropriated to the support of Police establishment. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

5. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed. The remissions, which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of draught inundation, or other calamity of the season, shall now cease, and never be revised and if (which God forbid) you shall fail to discharge your engagements, your zamindari and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

6. In this event, your personal property will be liable to attachment in the first instance and your lands will ultimately be liable to be sold and transferred from you for ever for the payment of the public revenue. But, under the moderate terms of the assessment on your zamindari, this event can never happen except in consequence of your own default for the Court of Judicature will protect you against such an injury unless warranted by your failure.

7. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority to whomever you may think proper, either by sale, gift or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your zamindari; such transfers of your land shall be valid, and recognized by the courts and officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws or to the regulations of the British Government; but unless such sale, gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector, such sale gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect nor shall such transaction exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on your entire zamindari previously to such transfer, but your whole zamindari shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

8. In the event of the sale of any part of your zamindari for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature or in the event of transfer of any part of your zamindari by gift, sale or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire zamindari and of the portion of your zamindari to be separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion as the total permanent jamma on your zamindari bears to the actual produce of the whole zamindari, so that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen, nor any increase of the fixed jamma be ever made, under whatever changes or improvements your interest or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the zamindari.

9. Although you shall have free right and liberty to transfer by sale gift or otherwise, any part of your zamindari not repugnant to the regulations of Government, yet it shall not be competent for you nor for any zamindar, to form any part of your lands into a separate estate paying it jamma directly to Government unless the public assessment on such separate estate shall amount to the annual sum of five hundred Star Pagodas (500) and upwards.

10. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the eighth article of the sannad, by which you are bound to furnish true correct accounts of your zamindari when required by the Collector you shall support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of your zamindari. The karnams shall be appointed from time to time by you and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority, but they shall not be liable to be removed from the offices, except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature. In the event of your having or of your underfarmers, tenants or ryots having, cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute, at your own peril, a suit in the adalat of the zilla for the purpose of bringing such karnams to trial and punishment, but in the event of your dispossessing a karnam of his office, without such previous regular process, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the adalat of the zilla may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, you shall in first instance select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of karnam, but, if no member of its shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of the proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

11. The Government, having charged itself with the maintenance of the police of the country, will defray the entire expense of that establishment you shall nevertheless aid and assist its officers in apprehending and securing offenders of all description and you shall enquire and give notice to the magistrates of all robbers and disturbers of the public peace, who may be found or who may seek refuge in your zamindari.

12. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots either for a rent in money, or in kind and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a patta or cowle, clearly defining the amounts to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement and you shall grant or cause to be granted, regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If, after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your kabuliyat you shall neglect or shall refuse to comply with, the demand of your underfarmers or ryots, for the patta and receipt as above mentioned, you shall be liable to be sued in the adalat of the zilla and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by the adalat to the complainant.

13. The foregoing conditions contain an abstract of the obligations and duties, which you shall incur, and of the rights which you have acquired under the new constitution erected for the security, protection and prosperity of the subjects of the British Government. But, for the enlargement of that constitution and gift, as the progress of human affair renders necessary, such regulations will be administered by independent judges in constituted courts of judicature, governing their decisions by the laws only. The decree of these courts will be founded on the regulations of Government, printed, published and translated for the information and security of its subjects, and on the institute of the Hindu or Muhammadan laws, which are also open to the enquiry of all persons. The proceedings of the adalat will be held in open courts accessible to persons of every description, all parties will be at liberty to attend to their own interest by their presence in the courts during such proceedings, or to employ their vakils with such instructions regarding the mode of prosecution or defence, as may appear to be most eligible to themselves, the

sentences of the courts will be pronounced in the same public manner and executed by civil authority without the interposition of military force, the Collector and other public servants of the Government will be compelled to appeal to the Courts of Judicature for the adjudication of all cases, in which by virtue of their offices they may be parties and finally the greatest practicable degree of security has been extended to the native subjects of the British Government by the establishment of a gradation of appeals from the zilla court to the Provincial Court and from the Provincial Court to the Court of Sadr Adalat at the Presidency and in the last resort from the Court of Sadr Adalat to the Governor in Council of Bengal.

14. Being therefore sensible of the benefits conferred on you by these institutions, and confident of enjoying the fruits of your industry you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government. You shall conduct yourself with good faith towards your ryots, whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own; you shall treat them with tenderness, encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land, and lay the foundations of your own happiness in the permanent prosperity of your zamindari.

15. Continuing to perform the above stipulations, and to perform the duties of allegiance to the British Government, its laws and regulations, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold, in perpetuity, to your heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named, the zamindari of

Given in Fort Saint George, this eighth day of December 1802, by and in the name of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Entered in the Secretary's office.

(By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.)

(Signed) CLIVE.
(„) N. STUART.
(„) W. PETRIE.
(„) MONK.

List of villages in the zamindari of the six Pargannas of Nuzvid in the Kondapalli Sircar.

<i>Vuyyur Parganna—Seri villages.</i>		<i>Darobastu Agraharams.</i>	
Kasba Vuyyur	1	Mamillapalli	1
Elamarru	1		
Pedamaddalli	1	<i>Numnasthalam Parangana Seri villages.</i>	
Katur	1	Kasaba Nunna	1
Mudunur	1	Vedurupavuluru	1
Ventrappagada	1	Kesarapalli	1
Manikonda	1	Kondanayanavaram	1
Pamulapadu	1	Buttavaram	1
Indupalli	1	Manturu	1
Kalavapamula	1	Tarigoppula	1
Golivepalli	1	Allapuram	1
Vanapamala	1	Vungutur	1
Edulamaddali	1		
Gurazada	1	<i>Billamaktha agraharams.</i>	
Dintakarru	1	Puttagunta	1
Pedaparupudu	1	Tatapalli	1
Akunuru	1	Sivar Bahubalendragudem	1
Davulur	1	Sivar Singanagudem	1
Chalivendrapalem	1	Sivar Venkatarajugudem	1
Balliparru	1	Lankapalli	1
Jalerlapudi	1	Kaigurapadu	1
Addada	1	Zakkulnekkalam	1
Nandamur	1	Chinaavitipalli	1
Madirapadu	1	Chirivada	1
		Vandrampadu	1
<i>Kattubadi Agraharams.</i>		Lingola	1
Vurutur	1	Dibanapudi	1
Valapura	1	Dantagunta	1
Srirangapuram	1	Olipadu	1
Hanumanthapuram	1		
Gopuvanipalem	1	<i>Chaturbhagams.</i>	
		Validipadu kendrika	1
<i>Billamaktha Agraharams.</i>		Sivara Venkatapuram	1
Paidamukkala	1	Nagarampadu	1
Kanakavalli	1	Vinnuthala	1
Daggunalli	1		
Chinnurivanipalem	1		
Mulakalapalli	1		

List of villages in the zamindari of the six Pargannas of Nuzvid in the
Kondapalli Sircar—cont.

<i>Agraharams.</i>					<i>Medur Paragana—Seri villages—cont.</i>				
Agiripalli	...	...	...	1	Kanumole	...	...	...	1
Buttapallipadusivar	...	...	...	1	Kankolapadu	...	...	...	1
Goparupugudem	...	...	...	1	Veeravalli	...	...	...	1
Venkatanarasimhapuram	...	...	...	1	Ogirala	...	...	...	1
<i>Agrahama.</i>					Kandupuviluru	...	...	...	1
Nuvakondapalli	...	...	...	1	Elnapadu	...	...	...	1
Pennamanudipalli	...	...	...	1	Ponukupadu	...	...	...	1
Malleswaram	...	...	...	1	Garapadu	...	...	...	1
Vadlamanu	...	...	...	1	Amidalapalli	...	...	...	1
Marusupalli	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Akkireddigudem	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ananthasingaram	...	...	...	1	Mattapalli	...	...	...	1
Melleswaram	...	...	...	1	Boddanupalli	...	...	...	1
<i>Sarva agraharams.</i>					Purushothapatam	...	...	...	1
Nilaru	...	...	...	1	Gannavaram	...	...	...	1
Sutrampuram	...	...	...	1	Sagguri Amani tank	...	...	...	1
Temoligudem	...	...	...	1	Tarigoppalakandrika	...	...	...	1
Vampadu	...	...	...	1	Antakur	...	...	...	1
Kondapalli	...	...	...	1	Bandarvanigudem	...	...	...	1
Mullaboyinapalli	...	...	...	1	Chaguntypad	...	...	...	1
Tallapalli	...	...	...	1	Veerapanenigudem	...	...	...	1
<i>Bilmaktha agraharams.</i>					Korrotugudem	...	...	...	1
Akireddigudem	...	...	...	1	Bulliparru	...	...	...	1
Bellanapalli	...	...	...	1	Parnayanavaram	...	...	...	1
Marasupudi Pelindrika	...	...	...	1	Vampadu	...	...	...	1
<i>Vizayarayi Paragana—Seri villages.</i>					Pedavarapadu	...	...	...	1
Kasab Vizayarayi	...	...	...	1	Poyakapuram	...	...	...	1
Konigirla	...	...	...	1	Part of Adivinekkalam	...	...	...	1
Bapiragudem	...	...	...	1	Bannapalli kandrika	...	...	...	1
Bandarala	...	...	...	1	Vudalamar	...	...	...	1
Kottapalli	...	...	...	1	Sagoru	...	...	...	1
Kondrubrampallem	...	...	...	1	Kuriparala	...	...	...	1
Vegivada	...	...	...	1	Jagannadhapuram	...	...	...	1
Kalayanigudem	...	...	...	1	Gopulapuram sivaru	...	...	...	1
Moparru	...	...	...	1	<i>Gollapalli Paragana—Seri villages.</i>				
Mukapadu	...	...	...	1	Kasaba Gollapalli	...	...	...	1
Venjarampadu	...	...	...	1	Tukkukur	...	...	...	1
Chikinala	...	...	...	1	Pallerlamudi	...	...	...	1
Akunuri	...	...	...	1	Koyuru	...	...	...	1
Kasisipudi	...	...	...	1	Madicherla	...	...	...	1
Vamenda	...	...	...	1	Chintalavalli	...	...	...	1
Appikutta	...	...	...	1	Musunur	...	...	...	1
<i>Kattubadi Mokhasa.</i>					Reddipalli	...	...	...	1
Murrivada	...	...	...	1	Annaram	...	...	...	1
Venapudi	...	...	...	1	Mukkallapadu	...	...	...	1
Veeravalli	...	...	...	1	Ramanakkapalli	...	...	...	1
Kadavakollu	...	...	...	1	Yanamadala	...	...	...	1
Bollapadu	...	...	...	1	Sankollu	...	...	...	1
<i>Kattubadi agraharams.</i>					Bolwa	...	...	...	1
Sayapuram	...	...	...	1	Dharmavaram	...	...	...	1
Orupadu	...	...	...	1	Mirzapuram	...	...	...	1
Gurivendagunta	...	...	...	1	Buttalavarigudem	...	...	...	1
Ranoulapadu	...	...	...	1	Chopuramalli	...	...	...	1
<i>Darobast Agraharam.</i>					Polusanipalli	...	...	...	1
Somavarappadu	...	...	...	1	<i>Mokhasa villages.</i>				
Bokkinala	...	...	...	1	Jangangudem sivaru	...	...	...	1
<i>Medur Paragana—Seri villages.</i>					Edaru	...	...	...	1
Kasapa Medur	...	...	...	1	Valupucherla	...	...	...	1
Kapileswarapuram	...	...	...	1	Digavalli	...	...	...	1
Godavarru	...	...	...	1	Bogolu	...	...	...	1
Vanakorru	...	...	...	1	Mudicherla	...	...	...	1
Panumaluru	...	...	...	1	<i>Mokhasas.</i>				
Pedavogirala	...	...	...	1	Timmarreddipa	...	...	...	1
Suravaram	...	...	...	1	Nayanampalli	...	...	...	1
Talaprole	...	...	...	1	Boyidipalem	...	...	...	1
					Lingagudem	...	...	...	1
					Nadipulla	...	...	...	1
					Ayaparamgudem	...	...	...	1

List of villages in the Zamindari of the six Pargannas of Nuzvid in the Kondapalli Sircar—cont.

<i>Agraharams.</i>			<i>Bilmakta Mokhasas.</i>			
...	...	...	1	Sunnarapugudem	...	1
...	...	...	1	Sivar Ambapuram	...	1
...	...	...	1	Adurupadu	...	1
...	...	...	1	Surmupalli	...	1
Bedlavarru	...	...	1	Ramachendrapuram	...	1
Allivadu	...	...	1	Suggurru	...	1
Mallavaripuvarigudem	...	...	1	Sivar Kristnavaram	...	1
Rayampalem	...	...	1	Part of Adivinekkalam	...	1
Akkireddigudem	...	...	1	Bommalur	...	1
<i>Chatraji Paragana.</i>				Narasingapalem	...	1
Komakuru	...	...	1	Kanasampalli	...	1
Borrogudem	...	...	1	Sivar Rayinipuram	...	1
Kotapadu	...	...	1	...	...	1
Arugolanupeta	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tummagudem	...	...	1	Ramalla	...	1
Achammapalem	...	...	1	Sivar Ramsannagudem	...	1
<i>Mokhasas.</i>				Sivar Dantaguntala	...	1
Chatarai	...	...	1	Avirasapudi	...	1
Janardanapuram	...	...	1	Aroyitami	...	1
Purugutapuram	...	...	1	Pentapadu	...	1
Potamapalli	...	...	1	Pempalli	...	1
Polavaram	...	...	1	Gollanapalli	...	1
Konduparava	...	...	1	Pedaavitipalli	...	1
Chettipura	...	...	1	Murasapudi	...	1
Krottagudem	...	...	1	Chakkupalli	...	1
Chinaogirala	...	...	1	Kalatur	...	1
Kummamur	...	...	1	Hanumanthunigudem	...	1
Tadiyenkeri	...	...	1	Idulagudem	...	1
Kanumoru	...	...	1	Cantramepadu	...	1
Kurumaddali	...	...	1	Devaragunta	...	1
Jujavaram	...	...	1	Yallapuram	...	1
Lankapulli	...	...	1	Kottapalli	...	1
Kuderu	...	...	1	Korlagunta	...	1
Iyanapur	...	...	1	...	...	1
Krishnapuram	...	...	1	...	...	1
Churagudi	...	...	1	Bapulapadu	...	1
Miliyanampudi	...	...	1	Surapalli	...	1
Mintapudi	...	...	1	Nuzvid	...	1
...	...	...	1	Chillaboyinapalli	...	1
...	...	...	1	<i>Sarva Mokhasas.</i>		
...	...	...	1	Gopavaram	...	1
...	...	...	1	Pamaberla	...	1
...	...	...	1	Vattikuttiyapadu	...	1
Polavaram	...	...	1	Sivar Ramanagudem	...	1
Kattubadi mokhasas	...	...	1	Venkatayapalem	...	1
Ilur	...	...	1	Buragavantha	...	1
Enamalakudru	...	...	1	Sivaru Cherivelakunta	...	1
Ekamuru	...	...	1	Niribandam	...	1
Gulivendapalli	...	...	1	Narasimhapalem	...	1
Gurrallanka	...	...	1	Munukollu	...	1
Undrapudi	...	...	1	Somavaram	...	1
Aminpuram	...	...	1			
Pamidikondalapalem	...	...	1			
Mantada	...	...	1			
						Total ... 283

Memorandum by the Manager and Agent, Kasimkota Estate, dated 4th March 1938,
R.C. No. 20/47.

Rates of assessment in Kasimkota estate.

Serial number and name of the village.	Source of irrigation.	Average rate.	Quality of the soil.	Faali from which the existing rates are generally prevailing.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
RS. A. P.					
1 Kasimkota ..	River channel ..	13 10 5	Dry.—Sandy loam in general. Wet.—Clayey loam in general.	The existing rates are generally those that were existing in faali 1293 (1883) with some changes here and there. The estate is not settled.	
	Do. ..	14 11 4			
	Tank ..	3 12 2			
	Do. ..	6 1 7			
2 Aravapalem ..	River channel ..	18 5 10			
3 Bayyavaram ..	Do. ..	10 8 4			
	Tank ..	5 1 1			
	Gedda ..	4 10 2			
4 Kottapalli ..	River channel ..	12 6 4	Crops raised.		
5 Venkupalem ..	..	..	
6 Pishinikadu ..	Tank ..	6 1 11	Dry lands—		
7 Ghantavanipalem.	River channel ..	13 6 1	(1) Gardens such as graft mango, Battavia orange, plantain and guava, (2) tobacco, (3) onion, (4) gingly, (5) dry sugarcane, (6) chillies, (7) cumboo and (8) other pulses.		
	Do. ..	9 1 7			
8 Perantala palem ..	Do. ..	6 12 9			
9 Sampathipuram ..	Tank ..	7 11 0			
10 Veduruparthi ..	River channel ..	13 4 8			
	Do. ..	13 3 7			
11 Purushottapuram.	Do. ..	7 13 4			
	Do. ..	12 9 9			
12 Melupaka ..	Gedda channel ..	10 8 1	Wet lands—		
	Do. ..	10 3 7	(1) Paddy, (2) sugarcane and (3) gingly.		
	Tank ..	10 14 0			
Irrigation facilities.					
13 Challamalla ..	Gedda channel ..	5 9 11	Wet area has got good facilities		
14 Ganaparthi ..	Do. ..	12 0 8	the irrigation source to most		
15 Jagannadhapuram ..	Do. ..	11 3 0	of the wet lands being river		
16 Kumarapuram ..	Do. ..	11 11 9	Sarada. Some of the dams		
17 Narendrapuram ..	Do. ..	11 0 8	in the said river and some		
18 Cherlopalem ..	..	..	channels which take their
19 Madakapalem ..	Tank ..	6 10 9	head from the same are being		
20 Chuchikonda ..	Gedda channel ..	10 12 2	maintained by Government.		
	Do. ..	8 6 8			
21 Somalingapuram ..	River channel ..	9 9 11			
22 Gollagunta ..	Do. ..	6 11 1			
23 Jampapalem ..	Do. ..	10 1 0			
24 Mulajampa ..	Gedda channel ..	7 15 5			
	Tank ..	3 4 5			
25 Narasingabilli ..	River channel ..	9 14 6			
	Gedda channel ..	5 0 9			
	Tank ..	6 3 5			
26 Chintalapalem ..	Gedda channel ..	13 13 4			
	Tank ..	5 10 1			
	Do. ..	7 5 0			
	Do. ..	7 10 8			
	Do. ..	5 2 3			
27 Yenuguthuni ..	River channel ..	10 3 2			
28 Nuthulagunta-palem.	Do. ..	9 14 8			
29 Gobburupalem ..	Gedda channel ..	2 15 11			
	Tank ..	5 9 1			
30 Gobburu ..	Gedda channel ..	7 5 8			
31 Atcherla ..	Tank ..	7 15 7			
	Gedda ..	5 14 10			
32 Amsensahebpetta ..	River channel ..	8 2 8			
33 Somavaram ..	Do. ..	9 1 8			
34 Jattapureddituni ..	Do. ..	3 12 5			
	Gedda channel ..	7 10 7			
	Tank ..	3 14 5			
	Do. ..	7 2 8			
	Do. ..	1 12 9			

Information regarding expenditure incurred on irrigation works in Kasimkota estate.

Serial number.	Irrigation source.	Number.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Sarada river ..	1	The irrigation works are in good condition—
2	Geddas ..	6	The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of
3	Tanks ..	11	irrigation sources such as dams, channels, tanks, etc., is Rs. 4,735-2-6.
The assessment in all wet land is Rs. 54,227.			
The extent of tank bed assigned is 64-62 acres.			

4. The extent of waste land assigned since 1908 in Kasimkota estate.

	ACS.
(1) Dry ..	994-12
(2) Wet ..	38-21
Total ..	1,032-3

5. The accounts maintained in the estate for revenue administration are generally those adopted in the Government villages.

The karnams prepare accounts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3-A, 6, 7, 9 and 10 and cowles and kadapas. No. 10 account is the most important account as it shows the names of the registered holders, the details of holding and the cist thereon. The revenue inspectors maintain No. 14 account for every village which shows the demand, collection and balance on each patta. They issue printed receipts (account No. 18) retaining counterfoils for every payment of land revenue made by the ryots and remit the amounts to Huzur treasury with remittance challans. After the close of the fasli jamabandi will be held and 14-A statements will be prepared which show the balance of arrear outstanding on each patta. All excess collections will be adjusted in the dues on the pattas in subsequent faslis.

QUESTION No. 6.

Name of the village.	Fasli.	Demand (arrear and current.)			Collection (arrear and current.)			Remission granted.			Balance.		
		(3)			(4)			(5)			(6)		
(1)	(2)	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kasimkota village	1337	13,925	15	7	12,244	2	1				1,681	13	6
	1338	13,630	9	3	11,484	12	8	141	1	4	2,004	11	3
	1339	14,071	2	5	12,147	10	8	75	5	0	1,848	2	9
	1340	13,487	13	8	10,691	10	5	3	3	6	2,792	15	9
	1341	13,105	5	9	10,482	6	10	25	13	11	2,597	1	0
	1342	15,767	13	8	11,947	4	8				3,820	9	0
	1343	15,191	7	0	11,352	11	7	1	3	3	3,837	8	2
	1344	15,145	14	7	13,134	7	11				2,011	6	8
	1345	13,255	9	4	10,682	2	10				2,573	6	6
	1346	13,944	9	11	10,212	1	9				3,732	8	2
Bayavaram village	1337	7,758	15	2	5,921	0	9				1,837	14	5
	1338	8,179	15	9	5,570	8	5				2,609	7	4
	1339	8,994	10	5	6,315	10	0	413	11	1	2,265	5	4
	1340	8,932	6	1	5,842	15	11	39	1	3	3,050	4	11
	1341	9,792	3	4	6,258	12	5	52	10	9	3,480	12	2
	1342	10,097	6	6	6,816	2	5	105	13	9	3,175	6	4
	1343	9,825	13	3	6,708	3	11				3,117	9	4
	1344	9,826	5	10	6,638	3	7				3,188	2	3
	1345	9,474	4	11	3,775	3	4				5,699	1	7
	1346	11,992	9	6	5,886	9	3				6,106	0	3
Pishinikada village	1337	2,909	7	6	2,605	15	0	1	9	0	301	15	6
	1338	2,948	9	0	2,421	12	2	1	9	0	525	3	10
	1339	3,168	4	8	2,743	13	9	1	9	0	422	13	11
	1340	2,929	1	10	2,249	9	11				679	7	11
	1341	3,343	13	8	2,561	10	3				782	3	5
	1342	3,344	2	3	2,661	11	6				682	6	9
	1343	3,367	4	3	2,785	8	10				581	11	5
	1344	3,247	5	5	2,349	4	1				898	1	4
	1345	3,378	5	8	2,346	1	4				1,032	4	4
	1346	3,619	4	11	2,250	6	10				1,368	14	1
Vencupalem village	1337	1,151	9	5	1,019	13	8				131	11	9
	1338	1,175	0	0	991	9	6	1	13	0	181	9	6
	1339	1,224	13	8	1,043	12	7	79	1	5	101	15	8
	1340	1,163	3	8	1,013	0	10	6	10	1	143	8	9
	1341	1,225	12	4	1,082	8	10				143	3	6
	1342	1,216	13	2	1,023	12	1				193	1	1
	1343	1,266	10	9	1,066	6	5	0	8	5	199	12	0
	1344	1,266	11	5	1,126	3	1				140	8	4
	1345	1,208	3	3	1,037	6	1				170	13	2
	1346	1,238	10	9	1,021	13	0				216	13	9
Kothapalle village	1337	2,524	12	3	2,253	3	1	15	14	2	255	11	0
	1338	2,476	12	3	2,151	11	4	24	8	1	300	8	10
	1339	2,508	14	7	2,192	9	1	26	3	6	290	2	0
	1340	2,499	0	4	2,135	9	8	48	12	3	314	10	5
	1341	2,562	14	8	2,203	0	6	63	11	0	296	3	2
	1342	2,548	13	4	2,112	0	3	14	2	6	422	10	7
	1343	2,668	3	9	2,219	9	9				448	10	0
	1344	2,680	1	4	2,317	4	11				362	12	5
	1345	2,594	10	9	2,123	10	2				471	0	7
	1346	2,705	5	1	2,226	0	10				479	4	3
Arabhpalem village	1337	2,721	11	2	1,993	0	0				728	11	2
	1338	2,574	1	7	1,614	8	5				959	9	2
	1339	2,809	3	2	2,372	1	6	53	15	3	383	2	5
	1340	2,229	15	9	1,508	11	10				721	3	11
	1341	2,584	5	10	1,683	2	3				901	3	7
	1342	2,757	15	5	1,875	9	4				882	6	1
	1343	2,739	1	11	1,851	8	9	0	10	0	886	15	2
	1344	2,738	13	8	1,800	11	6				938	2	2
	1345	2,790	0	10	1,832	7	6				957	9	4
	1346	2,809	0	9	1,790	8	1				1,018	8	8
Gantavanipalem village	1337	4,954	13	7	4,621	9	6				333	4	1
	1338	4,554	10	10	4,243	14	8	20	9	0	290	3	2
	1339	4,529	7	10	4,230	7	9	2	5	6	296	10	2
	1340	4,514	8	10	3,547	2	0				967	6	10
	1341	5,276	14	11	4,254	5	1	82	10	0	939	15	10
	1342	5,241	10	3	4,644	3	11				597	6	4
	1343	4,864	1	8	4,178	15	1	15	9	8	669	8	11
	1344	4,925	6	7	4,364	1	2				561	5	5
	1345	4,786	7	5	4,200	4	0				586	3	5
	1346	4,815	8	10	4,171	2	11				644	5	11
Parentalapalem village	1337	1,100	10	8	843	8	9				257	1	11
	1338	1,180	2	8	859	0	4	51	7	10	269	10	6
	1339	1,206	12	8	1,082	3	11	5	14	11	118	9	10
	1340	1,053	1	7	729	4	0				323	13	7
	1341	1,255	10	11	798	10	5	78	8	10	378	7	8
	1342	1,295	14	10	911	13	10				384	1	0
	1343	1,301	6	2	898	15	9				402	6	5
	1344	1,313	11	7	1,050	3	1				263	8	6
	1345	1,176	0	10	769	1	11				406	14	11
	1346	1,319	7	3	735	7	0	121	13	7	462	2	8

Name of the village. (1)	Fasli. (2)	QUESTION No. 6—cont.											
		Demand (arrear and current). (3)			Collection (arrear and current). (4)			Remission granted. (5)			Balance. (6)		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Purusothapuram	1337	1,278	1	6	1,147	4	3	..	..	..	120	13	3
	1338	1,117	3	9	960	12	6	..	..	..	156	7	3
	1339	1,143	10	10	1,033	13	11	..	..	..	109	12	11
	1340	1,096	3	5	927	13	4	..	..	..	168	6	1
	1341	1,174	11	4	981	1	10	..	..	..	193	9	6
	1342	1,197	2	8	1,061	13	11	..	..	..	145	4	9
	1343	1,148	13	11	970	12	10	..	..	..	178	1	1
	1344	1,176	2	2	1,044	8	5	..	..	..	131	9	9
	1345	1,100	15	9	825	5	1	..	..	..	305	10	8
	1346	1,310	10	0	1,083	9	3	..	..	..	227	0	9
Sampathipuram	1337	1,493	2	9	1,431	4	2	5	7	9	56	6	10
	1338	1,383	1	4	1,329	1	9	..	..	..	53	15	7
	1339	1,381	3	7	1,324	1	7	22	2	10	34	15	2
	1340	1,375	1	5	1,195	9	8	..	..	..	179	7	9
	1341	1,592	3	11	1,243	7	6	..	..	..	348	12	5
	1342	1,754	13	11	1,468	3	4	..	..	..	286	10	7
	1343	1,691	15	4	1,343	9	10	1	6	9	346	14	9
	1344	1,744	9	3	1,328	3	2	..	..	..	416	6	1
	1345	1,815	0	4	1,417	6	2	..	..	..	397	10	2
	1346	1,794	6	9	1,331	3	10	..	..	..	463	2	11
Veduruparty	1337	4,323	0	7	3,925	13	7	..	..	..	357	3	0
	1338	4,161	9	4	3,595	8	2	..	..	..	566	1	2
	1339	4,370	7	6	3,980	14	2	6	2	0	383	7	4
	1340	4,187	13	8	3,539	4	11	..	..	..	648	8	9
	1341	4,532	14	11	3,824	1	6	1	0	0	707	13	5
	1342	4,577	6	10	3,609	0	10	..	..	..	968	6	0
	1343	4,840	15	5	3,855	3	3	..	..	..	985	12	2
	1344	4,830	5	2	3,935	4	6	..	..	..	895	0	8
	1345	4,743	12	7	3,809	2	11	..	..	..	934	9	8
	1346	4,780	5	7	3,877	12	11	..	..	..	902	8	8
Melupaka	1337	8,718	10	8	6,556	6	3	1,209	5	5	952	15	0
	1338	8,635	6	2	5,643	5	8	1,069	13	3	1,922	3	3
	1339	9,638	11	10	6,914	15	1	998	15	11	1,724	12	10
	1340	9,489	8	10	5,644	6	8	1,009	2	3	2,835	15	11
	1341	10,666	11	7	5,829	8	11	992	10	2	4,044	8	6
	1342	11,880	12	9	7,322	15	6	836	10	2	3,721	3	1
	1343	11,571	8	5	6,880	13	8	694	12	4	3,995	14	5
	1344	11,825	0	7	8,762	15	0	681	12	3	2,380	5	4
	1345	10,178	3	6	6,510	0	8	767	7	8	2,900	11	2
	1346	10,740	13	0	6,148	8	2	653	5	11	3,938	14	11
Mulajarupa	1337	2,139	13	0	1,768	9	3	141	3	8	240	0	1
	1338	2,193	5	7	1,598	15	3	102	1	10	492	4	6
	1339	2,451	3	11	1,693	8	4	112	1	10	645	9	9
	1340	2,606	7	6	1,423	1	6	122	1	10	1,061	4	2
	1341	3,035	7	9	1,335	12	4	314	14	8	1,384	12	9
	1342	3,358	15	6	2,241	0	7	215	10	2	902	4	9
	1343	2,877	12	7	1,612	11	2	351	0	2	914	1	3
	1344	2,889	12	9	1,865	12	5	222	4	4	801	12	0
	1345	2,779	15	6	1,845	11	7	222	3	6	712	0	5
	1346	2,691	13	1	1,614	11	2	229	3	6	847	14	5
Chuchikonda	1337	1,437	4	10	1,334	0	4	5	11	8	97	8	10
	1338	1,270	15	6	1,122	15	10	1	8	3	146	7	5
	1339	1,326	2	3	1,247	9	2	1	8	3	77	0	10
	1340	1,238	14	11	1,045	10	10	1	8	3	191	11	10
	1341	1,381	3	8	1,184	9	5	6	12	3	189	14	0
	1342	1,391	0	0	1,187	12	1	1	8	3	201	11	8
	1343	1,383	12	10	1,153	11	7	1	8	3	230	8	5
	1344	1,403	4	0	1,279	12	10	1	8	3	132	3	11
	1345	1,306	8	11	1,187	4	3	8	10	9	115	5	1
	1346	1,307	12	5	1,194	13	3	10	14	3	105	0	6
Madakapalem	1337	979	12	8	856	4	1	..	..	..	123	8	7
	1338	933	5	0	778	14	9	..	..	..	154	6	3
	1339	963	5	2	811	10	1	..	..	..	151	11	1
	1340	967	14	5	666	7	11	..	..	..	301	6	6
	1341	1,118	13	2	693	9	7	..	..	..	425	3	7
	1342	1,243	11	3	946	4	1	..	..	..	297	7	2
	1343	1,115	14	11	722	6	2	..	..	..	393	9	6
	1344	1,242	6	0	1,012	2	1	..	13	1	234	1	4
	1345	1,066	4	3	621	5	0	24	0	0	421	8	1
	1346	1,262	12	1	764	14	3	..	..	..	499	6	11
Somalingapalem	1337	3,452	9	3	3,033	1	0	34	0	0	385	8	3
	1338	3,401	14	5	1,364	4	11	34	0	0	2,003	9	6
	1339	5,017	11	11	2,960	3	4	78	0	0	1,979	8	7
	1340	5,011	6	0	2,141	6	7	56	0	0	2,813	15	5
	1341	5,861	7	3	2,449	13	3	104	8	0	3,297	2	0
	1342	6,335	3	4	4,259	8	5	127	1	8	1,948	9	3
	1343	5,003	1	7	3,460	8	4	82	0	0	1,469	2	5
	1344	4,515	1	3	3,124	8	6	83	0	8	1,312	7	11
	1345	4,358	14	4	3,273	8	8	82	0	0	1,015	4	11
	1346	4,075	0	8	2,793	8	2	82	0	0	1,200	10	6
Jampapalem	1337	5,737	4	4	4,470	11	1	41	8	8	1,225	0	7
	1338	5,953	4	8	2,624	9	9	587	5	3	2,741	5	8
	1339	7,476	15	0	3,725	2	5	631	11	4	3,120	1	3
	1340	7,855	10	7	3,111	13	1	584	0	1	3,695	12	2
	1341	8,470	0	10	4,169	11	11	703	10	1	3,596	10	10
	1342	8,367	13	0	5,247	14	6	727	0	0	2,292	14	6
	1343	7,079	1	6	4,288	0	7	532	3	3	2,258	13	8
	1344	7,049	9	10	5,145	15	2	319	1	6	1,584	9	2
	1345	6,369	8	4	4,355	8	1	305	15	8	1,708	0	7
	1346	6,499	2	1	3,827	11	0	309	15	8	2,301	7	5

QUESTION No. 6—cont.

Name of the village. (1)	Fasil. (2)	Demand (arrear and current). (3)		Collection (arrear and current). (4)		Remission granted. (5)		Balance. (6)	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Gollagunta	1337	1,651	5 0	1,385	7 5	123	10 0	142	3 7
	1338	1,621	12 6	1,133	4 0	100	1 0	388	7 6
	1339	1,900	4 3	1,225	5 10	126	1 0	548	13 5
	1340	2,087	6 5	1,032	11 3	126	1 0	928	10 2
	1341	2,463	13 2	1,090	3 10	198	5 5	1,175	3 11
	1342	2,717	9 1	1,653	0 1	198	5 5	866	3 7
	1343	2,399	14 1	1,274	3 4	229	1 4	908	15 5
	1344	2,430	0 6	1,244	12 10	218	6 4	982	10 10
	1345	2,466	9 4	1,221	1 10	215	14 11	1,033	0 6
	1346	2,531	10 4	1,262	4 7	220	6 9	1,053	14 4
Challamalla	1337	765	8 2	568	1 4	86	7 0	110	15 10
	1338	830	8 11	562	11 6	71	7 0	196	6 5
	1339	921	2 10	662	13 9	71	7 0	186	14 1
	1340	899	5 5	615	5 2	71	7 0	212	0 3
	1341	943	14 3	720	10 2	68	15 2	154	4 11
	1342	899	5 7	632	9 11	58	4 0	208	7 8
	1343	948	13 4	682	4 9	58	4 0	209	14 7
	1344	943	15 0	726	5 3	58	4 0	168	13 3
	1345	891	5 10	664	7 10	58	4 0	168	10 0
	1346	922	6 3	651	9 5	58	4 0	212	8 10
Cherlopalem	1337	780	13 10	541	7 4	..	..	239	6 6
	1338	892	1 6	823	6 10	..	..	68	10 8
	1339	733	12 11	676	4 6	..	..	57	8 5
	1340	741	5 7	609	5 1	..	..	182	0 6
	1341	696	15 4	551	4 3	..	..	145	11 1
	1342	980	7 1	684	5 1	..	..	296	2 0
	1343	988	0 0	588	12 0	..	..	400	5 3
	1344	1,097	5 9	699	7 8	..	..	405	4 1
	1345	1,074	11 1	647	4 0	..	..	435	14 7
	1346	1,092	9 6	497	7 9	..	..	595	1 9
Ganaparty	1337	4,034	5 11	3,658	14 9	79	5 0	296	2 2
	1338	3,702	0 11	3,306	5 10	100	5 0	295	6 1
	1339	3,718	6 11	3,273	11 4	107	5 0	337	6 7
	1340	3,741	15 9	3,030	8 2	107	5 0	604	2 7
	1341	4,075	11 6	3,370	6 4	124	5 0	581	0 2
	1342	4,043	9 2	3,396	9 10	118	15 0	528	0 4
	1343	3,979	6 7	3,302	14 0	106	15 0	593	5 7
	1344	4,012	2 6	3,532	5 11	175	2 0	347	14 10
	1345	3,735	9 11	3,193	12 0	120	4 6	457	5 6
	1346	3,876	11 6	3,375	4 5	120	0 4	439	7 5
Jagannadhapuram ..	1337	4,528	7 10	4,253	3 10	..	..	275	4 0
	1338	4,244	9 5	3,873	10 6	..	..	370	14 11
	1339	4,362	12 2	3,741	2 1	..	..	621	10 1
	1340	4,637	10 10	3,514	9 6	15	0 0	1,108	1 4
	1341	5,131	12 7	3,786	3 6	..	..	1,354	14 9
	1342	5,438	2 4	4,034	12 4	..	..	1,403	6 0
	1343	5,435	10 2	3,717	8 2	..	..	1,739	3 9
	1344	5,771	3 7	3,711	7 7	..	..	2,063	14 10
	1345	6,105	13 5	3,726	15 11	..	..	2,396	9 1
	1346	6,453	15 9	3,448	13 0	..	..	3,005	2 9
Kumarapuram	1337	2,125	5 1	2,030	12 6	..	..	94	8 7
	1338	2,102	4 2	1,877	5 5	..	..	224	14 9
	1339	2,233	7 3	1,985	13 2	..	..	247	10 1
	1340	2,198	9 4	1,871	6 10	..	..	327	2 6
	1341	2,362	3 1	1,931	11 7	..	..	430	5 6
	1342	2,479	4 9	2,158	14 2	..	..	320	6 7
	1343	2,331	12 0	1,932	13 8	..	..	399	15 6
	1344	2,412	12 4	2,235	13 10	..	..	176	14 8
	1345	2,113	8 4	1,884	1 10	..	..	242	15 7
	1346	2,225	11 5	1,864	9 5	..	..	361	2 0
Narendrapuram	1337	1,370	3 5	1,184	3 7	..	..	185	15 10
	1338	1,428	0 3	1,051	0 6	..	..	376	15 9
	1339	1,583	12 2	1,406	12 0	..	..	177	0 2
	1340	1,422	11 4	1,065	3 5	..	..	357	7 11
	1341	1,545	4 7	1,173	11 3	..	..	365	10 7
	1342	1,670	2 11	1,132	4 2	..	..	537	14 9
	1343	1,786	14 2	1,224	5 8	..	..	567	15 10
	1344	1,817	4 0	1,249	5 0	..	..	567	15 0
	1345	1,807	5 8	1,288	13 6	..	..	525	4 9
	1346	1,767	14 2	1,220	7 8	..	..	547	6 6
Aminsahbepeta	1337	1,736	15 0	1,632	7 11	103	9 4	0	13 9
	1338	1,735	1 0	1,631	7 8	103	9 4	..	..
	1339	1,736	11 4	1,577	9 3	103	9 4	55	8 9
	1340	1,801	14 7	1,476	4 8	103	9 4	222	0 7
	1341	2,005	1 3	952	11 10	63	8 0	988	13 5
	1342	2,766	1 10	2,243	0 9	267	0 6	256	0 7
	1343	2,033	5 5	1,673	10 11	178	11 10	180	14 8
	1344	9,535	12 4	1,659	4 9	165	4 3	111	3 4
	1345	1,857	12 6	1,527	0 2	165	4 3	165	8 1
	1346	1,912	1 3	1,529	12 3	165	4 3	217	0 9
Atcherla	1337	2,973	15 6	2,603	10 1	6	3 10	364	1 7
	1338	3,098	12 0	2,533	12 2	6	3 10	558	12 0
	1339	3,278	10 3	2,593	15 5	6	3 10	676	7 0
	1340	3,278	10 6	2,131	2 2	6	3 10	1,141	4 6
	1341	4,273	0 6	2,713	5 1	282	10 2	1,277	1 3
	1342	4,427	4 4	2,772	15 2	64	9 5	1,589	11 9
	1343	4,737	6 8	2,845	1 3	..	..	1,892	5 5
	1344	5,016	5 8	3,521	9 5	..	..	1,494	12 3
	1345	4,421	2 4	2,791	8 5	..	..	1,629	9 11
	1346	4,438	5 1	3,124	2 7	44	6 1	1,269	12 5

QUESTION No. 6—cont.													
Name of the village.	Fasil.	Demand (arrear and current).			Collection (arrear and current).			Remissions granted.			Balance.		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Chintalapalem	1337	1,550	14	8	1,491	10	5	..	..	..	59	4	3
	1338	1,446	8	8	1,422	0	2	..	..	..	24	8	4
	1339	1,393	7	3	1,376	8	9	1	10	10	15	3	8
	1340	1,367	12	8	1,145	15	1	..	..	..	221	13	7
	1341	1,604	0	8	1,401	11	0	..	..	..	202	5	8
	1342	1,586	8	8	1,470	2	4	..	..	..	116	8	4
	1343	1,536	11	0	1,484	8	2	..	..	..	52	2	10
	1344	1,438	18	9	1,331	14	8	..	..	..	107	1	4
	1345	1,493	0	2	1,159	3	10	..	..	..	833	12	4
	1346	1,719	11	2	1,281	12	11	..	..	..	437	14	8
Gobburu	1337	1,632	12	1	1,612	14	10	..	..	..	19	13	8
	1338	1,634	9	4	1,599	11	3	..	..	..	34	14	1
	1339	1,654	13	10	1,623	9	4	..	..	..	31	4	8
	1340	1,665	16	10	1,543	11	7	..	..	..	122	4	8
	1341	1,789	5	7	1,625	15	2	..	..	..	163	6	5
	1342	1,833	0	3	1,699	2	2	..	..	..	133	14	1
	1343	1,827	0	6	1,684	11	5	2	9	5	139	11	8
	1344	1,827	12	1	1,650	13	8	..	..	..	176	14	5
	1345	1,804	9	5	1,580	8	7	..	..	..	224	8	10
	1346	1,875	7	2	1,548	11	8	..	..	..	328	11	11
Gobburupalem	1337	724	5	2	723	11	7	..	..	..	0	9	4
	1338	724	14	9	716	10	8	..	..	..	9	4	5
	1339	732	9	8	708	14	3	..	..	..	23	11	5
	1340	748	0	7	592	5	4	..	..	..	185	11	3
	1341	925	8	7	634	8	0	20	0	0	270	11	7
	1342	1,010	3	11	761	2	5	20	0	0	229	1	0
	1343	968	9	10	582	14	10	37	6	0	348	5	0
	1344	1,082	11	9	607	0	4	37	6	0	438	5	5
	1345	1,173	12	4	624	13	4	37	6	0	511	9	0
	1346	1,246	15	11	626	14	7	83	2	0	536	15	4
Jattapureddituni	1337	1,417	9	3	1,417	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1338	1,371	4	1	1,365	1	7	6	2	6	..	..	..
	1339	1,371	4	1	1,313	13	10	6	2	6	51	3	9
	1340	1,422	7	10	1,112	13	7	..	..	..	309	10	3
	1341	1,711	6	8	1,391	11	2	..	..	..	319	11	6
	1342	1,721	7	11	1,468	2	4	..	..	..	253	5	7
	1343	1,655	2	0	1,538	15	5	3	12	0	112	6	7
	1344	1,500	10	4	1,288	4	4	..	..	..	212	6	0
	1345	1,602	9	3	1,021	12	5	..	..	..	580	12	10
	1346	1,857	3	8	1,182	4	5	..	..	..	674	15	3
Narasingabilly	1337	2,675	12	11	2,560	0	11	5	0	0	110	12	0
	1338	2,728	2	7	2,647	11	9	5	0	0	75	6	10
	1339	2,692	11	2	2,442	0	7	5	0	0	245	10	7
	1340	2,892	14	0	2,185	11	2	5	0	0	702	2	10
	1341	3,110	5	2	2,452	11	1	..	..	..	657	10	1
	1342	3,447	4	6	2,752	1	9	..	..	..	695	2	9
	1343	3,388	11	5	2,666	2	5	5	0	0	717	9	0
	1344	3,345	13	11	2,577	4	8	5	0	0	763	9	3
	1345	3,342	14	8	2,160	1	1	5	0	0	1,177	13	7
	1346	3,763	0	9	2,110	8	11	5	0	0	1,647	7	10
Nootulaguntapalem	1337	2,873	13	5	2,615	11	0	23	10	8	234	7	9
	1338	2,937	11	5	2,661	2	8	23	10	8	252	14	1
	1339	2,937	9	9	2,519	0	7	16	6	0	402	3	2
	1340	3,078	3	8	2,172	7	7	16	6	0	889	6	1
	1341	3,624	9	5	2,552	5	10	29	15	10	942	3	9
	1342	3,662	6	9	2,958	9	6	22	3	0	681	10	3
	1343	3,390	7	11	2,769	5	10	25	10	6	595	7	7
	1344	3,283	11	8	2,753	2	1	24	7	9	506	1	10
	1345	3,164	15	1	2,162	12	4	24	7	9	977	11	0
	1346	3,636	8	3	801	2	0	24	7	9	2,810	14	6
Somavaram	1337	1,974	7	8	1,936	13	3	..	..	..	37	10	5
	1338	1,962	4	1	1,881	11	6	..	..	..	80	8	7
	1339	2,005	2	3	1,865	1	6	..	..	..	140	0	9
	1340	2,064	10	5	1,766	3	5	..	..	..	298	7	0
	1341	2,260	13	10	1,805	0	5	..	..	..	455	13	5
	1342	2,418	4	3	2,149	15	1	..	..	..	268	5	2
	1343	2,230	12	0	1,964	3	0	..	..	..	266	9	0
	1344	2,214	15	1	1,993	10	0	..	..	..	221	5	1
	1345	2,172	2	1	1,829	13	9	..	..	..	342	4	4
	1346	2,292	10	0	1,975	13	7	..	..	..	816	12	5
Yenugutuni	1337	3,080	10	1	3,049	7	4	..	..	..	31	2	6
	1338	3,072	12	8	3,019	9	9	..	..	..	53	2	11
	1339	3,113	6	10	3,001	5	10	..	..	..	112	1	0
	1340	3,185	4	10	2,822	4	11	..	..	..	362	15	11
	1341	3,468	6	2	3,056	6	11	..	..	..	412	0	3
	1342	3,519	8	1	3,250	2	9	..	..	..	269	5	4
	1343	3,364	2	8	3,173	12	11	..	..	..	185	5	9
	1344	3,257	5	2	3,025	8	7	..	..	..	231	12	7
	1345	3,398	7	11	2,949	7	6	..	..	..	349	0	5
	1346	3,416	11	8	3,093	12	7	..	..	..	323	15	4

Kabuliat or instrument of assent and agreement on the part of the Meerjah Rajah Narrain Guzzepetty Rauze Bahader Munna Sultan Zamindar of Cassimcottah, to the Sunnudi-Milkeut Istimrar, or deed of permanent property granted to him by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, bearing date the Twentieth day of May in the year of Christ 1803, or Roatheerauthgauree Vishangah Boulah Ammavashah Soocroovarum.

I Meerjah Rajah Narrain Guzzepetty Rauze Bahadur Munna Sultan Zamindar of Cassimcottah being fully impressed with the beneficent intentions of the Honourable Company, as distinctly enumerated in the Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar, or deed of permanent property conferred upon me by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George; and being duly sensible of the important advantages which, under the blessing of God, may result to myself and the people of my zamindari from the arrangements established for the administration of justice, and of the public revenue on permanent foundations, do by this my *kabuliat* or instrument of assent and agreement covenant and agree as follows, viz. :—

2. Whereas the assessment of my zamindari or estate has been fixed at the annual sum of Arcot Rs. 14,010 (Fourten thousand and ten) or Star Pagodas 4,002 : 36 (Four thousand and two and thirty-six fanams), which said sum of Arcot Rs. 14,010 (Fourteen thousand and ten) or Star Pagodas 4,002 : 36 (Four thousand and two and thirty-six fanams) shall be fixed, and is hereby accordingly acknowledged by me to be the permanent annual land tax of my zamindari or estate, payable in the current coin of the Province in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate *kistbandi* hereunto annexed and signed by me.

Particular list of the villages to the Hoondah.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Casba Cassimcottah. | (5) Sumpattyporum. |
| (2) Pisecaudah. | (6) Auravapollum. |
| (3) Venkoopottom. | (7) Cottapolly. |
| (4) Byavaram. | (8) Vadoroopurty. |

3. This permanent assessment of the land-tax on my zamindari or estate, I consider to be exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt; and saltpetre; exclusive of the sayer or duties of every description whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserve to itself; exclusive of the *abkari* or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors, and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise which is or may be, levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes personal or professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars; exclusive of *lakheraj* lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue), and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by me is included in the assets of my zamindari or estate); and of all lands and *rasooms* or fees heretofore appropriated to the support of Police establishments. I consider also that Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing temporally or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above enumerated.

4. I undertake regularly to pay in all seasons, the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed and acknowledged by me. The remissions which have occasionally been granted, according to the custom of the country, on account of drought, inundation or other calamity of the season, shall now cease and never shall be reviewed by me; and if (which God forbid) I should fail to discharge my engagements, my zamindari or estate, and my personal property, shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

5. In this event I understand that my personal property will be liable to attachment in the first instance, and that my lands will ultimately be liable to be sold and transferred from me for ever, for the payment of the public revenue.

6. I am at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority to whomsoever I may think proper, by sale, gift or otherwise, my proprietary right in the whole, or in any part of my zamindari or estate; and such transfers of my land are to be valid, and recognized by the courts and officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or to the Hindu laws, or to the regulations of the British Government. But unless such sale, gift or transfer, shall have been regularly registered the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined, and fixed on such separated portions of my estate by the Collector; I hereby consent and agree that, such sale, gift, or transfer shall

be of no legal force or effect ; nor is such transaction to exonerate me from the payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on my entire zamindari previously to such transfer ; but that my whole zamindari is to continue answerable for the total land-tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

7. In the event of the sale of any part of my zamindari or estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment, or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature, or in the event of the transfer of any part of my zamindari by gift, sale or otherwise ; I promise and agree to furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of my entire zamindari or estate, and of the portion of it to be so separated, for a period not less than three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon, and that the assessment to be settled on the separated parts of my lands, may always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent jumma on my zamindari or estate bears to the actual produce of the whole zamindari. Thus the accounts to be furnished by me being correct, no partial assessment can happen ; nor can any increase of the fixed jumma be ever made, under whatever changes or improvement my interests, or my pleasure may lead me to introduce into my zamindari or estate.

8. But although I am by the 7th article of my sannad empowered to transfer by sale, gift or otherwise, any part of my zamindari or estate, not repugnant to the regulations of Government ; yet, I do hereby declare that it is not competent for me, and I accordingly bind myself not to form any part of my lands into a separate estate paying its jumma directly to Government, unless the public assessment on such separated estate shall amount to the annual sum of five hundred Star Pagodas (500), and upwards.

9. In order that I may at all times be enabled to comply with the condition of the 7th article of this my kabuliat, by which I am bound to furnish true and correct accounts of my zamindari or estate when required by the Collector, I promise to support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of my zamindari. The karnams are to be appointed from time to time by me, and are to obey all regular orders issued by my authority ; but I engage that they shall not be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature. In the event of my having or any of my underfarmers, tenants, or ryots, having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty ; I am at liberty to institute at my own peril a suit in the adalat of the zila for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment ; but in the event of my dispossessing a karnam of his office, without such previous regular process, I consider myself liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the adalat of the zila may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, I will in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of discharging the duty of karnam ; but if no member of that family should be capable of discharging the duty, I am at liberty to exercise my discretion in the appointment of a proper person taking care to report to the Collector, the name of the person so appointed to succeed.

10. The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of the Police of the country, is to defray the entire expense of that establishment. I nevertheless engage to aid and assist its officers in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions and to enquire and give notice to magistrates of all robbers and disturbers of the public peace, who may be found or who may seek refuge in my zamindari.

11. I promise and agree to enter into engagements with my ryots either for a rent in money or in kind, and will within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a patta or cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement : and I will grant or cause to be granted, regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to me, or for my account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of this my kabuliat, I should neglect, or refuse to comply, with the demand of my underfarmers or ryots, for the pattas and receipts above mentioned ; I shall consider myself liable to be sued in the adalat of the zila, and to be liable also to such damages as may be decreed by the adalat to the complainant.

12. Sensible of the benefits conferred on me by these institutions, and confident of enjoying the fruits of my industry, I engage and bind myself to be punctual in my engagements with Government ; to conduct myself with good faith towards my ryots, whose prosperity is inseparably connected with my own ; I promise to treat them with tenderness ; to encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land ; and thus to lay the foundations of my own happiness, in the prosperity of my zamindari.

13. So long as I continue to perform the above stipulations, and discharge the duties of allegiance to the British Government its laws and regulations which I now solemnly engage to do ; I consider myself authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity for

myself, my heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the zamindari of Cassimcottah—in testimony of all which I have hereunto affixed my seal and signature, in the presence of the undermentioned witnesses, this twenty-eighth day of December in the year 1803, corresponding with the Gentoo year, Rootherouthgauree Pushea Soothau Pouvernamee Boothvaram.

(Signed)

(Sealed by sealing wax in Farshi letters.)

Witnesses—

(True copy)

(Signed) [Illegible],
Acting Deputy Collector.

Kistbundi of the Cassimcottah Hoondah.

	Perpetuity from					
	Faali 1212.	Faali 1213.	Faali 1214.	Faali 1215.	Faali 1216.	Faali 1217.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st kist, 15th October	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010
2nd kist, 15th November	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
3rd kist, 15th December	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
4th kist, 15th January	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
5th kist, 15th February	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
6th kist, 15th March	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
7th kist, 15th April						
8th kist, 15th May						
Total	14,010	14,010	14,010	14,010	14,010	14,010

Kabuliat or instrument of assent and agreement on the part of Meerjah Raja Narrain Guzzepetty Rauze Bahadar Munna Sultan Zamindar of Mellopauk; to the Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimirar, or deed of permanent property granted to him by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, bearing date the twentieth day of May in the year of Christ 1803, or Rootherouthgauree, Vishaugah Boulah Ammahvaushah Soocroovaurum.

I, Meerjah Rajah Narrain Guzzepetty Rauze Bahadar Munna Sultan, Zamindar of Mellopauk, being fully impressed with the beneficent intentions of the Honourable Company, as distinctly enumerated in the Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimirar or deed of permanent property conferred upon me by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George; and being duly sensible of the important advantages which, under the blessing of God, may result to myself and the people of my zamindari from the arrangements established for the Administration of Justice, and of the public revenue on permanent foundations, do by this my kabuliat or instrument of assent and agreement covenant and agree as follows, viz.

Particulars—List of the villages of the Hoondah as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Casba Mellopauk. | (8) Gobboor. |
| (2) Jugganauthpoorum. | (9) Chintalapaulem. |
| (3) Gunnapurtey. | (10) Juttapooreddytoney. |
| (4) Choochey Condah. | (11) Nursingoapilley. |
| (5) Somavarum. | (12) Ancharlah Aggraharam. |
| (6) Jumpahmootah. | (13) Cherlopaulum. |
| (7) Yanogatoney. | |

2. Whereas the assessment of my zamindari or estate has been fixed at the annual sum of Arcot Rs. 19,500 (nineteen thousand and five hundred) or Star Pagodas 5,571 : 18 (five thousand five hundred and seventy-one and eighteen fanams) which said sum of Arcot Rs. 19,500 (nineteen thousand and five hundred) or Star Pagodas 5,571 : 18 (five thousand five hundred and seventy-one and eighteen fanams) shall be fixed; and is hereby accordingly acknowledged by me to be the permanent annual land-tax of my zamindari or estate payable in the current coin of the province in fixed monthly instalments, agreeably to the separate kistbandi hereunto annexed and signed by me.

3 This permanent assessment of the land-tax on my zamindari or estate, I consider to be exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt; and salt-petre; exclusive of the sayer or duties of every description whether by sea or land, the entire administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous liquors, and intoxicating drugs; exclusive of the excise

which is, or may be, levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes personal or professional, as well as of those from markets, fairs and bazaars; exclusive lakheraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue), and of all other alienated lands paying a small quit-rent (which quit-rent unchangeable by me is included in the assets of my zamindari or estate); and of all lands and roosooms or fees heretofore appropriated to the support of Police establishments. I consider also that Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included, according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above enumerated.

4. I undertake regularly to pay in all seasons, the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed and acknowledged by me. The remissions which have occasionally been granted, according to the custom of the country, on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of the season, shall now cease and never shall be revived by me; and if (which God forbid) I should fail to discharge my engagements, my zamindari or estate, and my personal property, shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

5. In this event I understand that, my personal property will be liable to attachment in the first instance, and that my lands will ultimately be liable to be sold and transferred from me for ever, for the payment of the public revenue.

6. I am at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government or of any other authority to whomsoever I may think proper, by sale, gift or otherwise, my proprietary right in the whole, or in any part of my zamindari or estate; and such transfers of my land are to be valid, and recognized by the courts and officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan, or to the Hindu laws, or to the regulations of the British Government. But unless such sale, gift or transfer, shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined, and fixed on such separated portions of my estate by the Collector, I hereby consent and agree that, such sale, gift or transfer, shall be of no legal force or effect; nor is such transaction to exonerate me from the payment of any part of the public land-tax assessed on my entire zamindari previously to such transfer; but that my whole zamindari is to continue answerable for the total land-tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

7. In the event of the sale of any part of my zamindari or estate for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature, or in the event of the transfer of any part of my zamindari by gift, sale or otherwise; I promise and agree to furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of my entire zamindari or estate, and of the portion of it to be so separated, for a period not less than three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon, and that the assessment to be settled on the separated parts of my lands, may always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent jamma on my zamindari or estate bears to the actual produce of the whole zamindari. Thus the accounts to be furnished by me being correct, no partial assessment can happen; nor can any increase of the fixed jamma be ever made under whatever changes or improvement my interests or my pleasure may lead me to introduce into my zamindari or estate.

8. But although I am by the 7th article of my sannad empowered to transfer by sale, gift or otherwise, any part of my zamindari or estate, not repugnant to the regulations of Government; yet, I do hereby declare that it is not competent for me, and I accordingly bind myself not to form any part of my lands into a separate estate paying its jamma directly to Government, unless the public assessment on such separated estate shall amount to the annual sum of five hundred Star Pagodas (500) and upwards.

9. In order that I may at all times be enable to comply with the condition of the 7th article of this my kabuliat, by which I am bound to furnish true and correct accounts of my zamindari or estate when required by the Collector, I promise to support the regular and established number of karnams in the several villages of my zamindari. The karnams are to be appointed from time to time by me, and are to obey all regular orders issued by my authority; but I engage that they shall not be removed from their offices, except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature. In the event of my having or any of my underfarmers, tenants or ryots, having cause of complaint against the karnam of any village for a breach of duty; I am at liberty to institute at my own peril a suit in the adalat of the zila for the purpose of bringing such karnam to trial and punishment; but in the event of my dispossessing a karnam of his office, without such previous regular process, I consider myself liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the adalat of the zila may decree. Where a karnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature, I will, in the first instance, select a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of discharging the duty of karnam; but if no member of that family should be capable of discharging the duty, I am at liberty to exercise my discretion in the appointment of a proper person, taking care to report to the Collector, the name of the person so appointed to succeed.

10. The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of the Police of the country, is to defray the entire expense of that establishment. I nevertheless engage to aid and assist its officers in apprehending and securing offenders of all descriptions, and to enquire and give notice to magistrates of all robbers and disturbers of the public peace, who may be found or who may seek refuge in my zamindari.

11. I promise and agree to enter into engagements with my ryots either for a rent in money or in kind, and will within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a patta or cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement: and I will grant or cause to be granted, regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to me, or for my account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of this my kabuliat, I should neglect or refuse to comply, with the demand of my underfarmers or ryots, for the pattas and receipts, above mentioned; I shall consider myself liable to be sued in the adalat of the zila, and to be liable also to such damages as may be decreed by the adalat to the complainant.

12. Sensible of the benefits conferred on me by these institutions, and confident of enjoying the fruits of my industry, I engage and bind myself to be punctual in my engagements with Government; to conduct myself with good faith towards my ryots, whose prosperity is inseparably connected with my own; I promise to treat them with tenderness; to encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land and thus to lay the foundations of my own happiness, in the prosperity of my zamindari.

13. So long as I continue to perform the above stipulations, and discharge the duties of allegiance to the British Government, its laws, and regulations, which I now solemnly engage to do. I consider myself authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity for myself, my heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein, named the zamindar of Melloopauk—in testimony of all which I have hereunto affixed my seal and signature in the presence of the undermentioned witnesses, this twenty-eighth day of December in the year 1803. Corresponding with the Gentoo year Rootherouthgauree Pushseau Soothau Pauvernomee Boothavarum.

Kistbandi of the Mellopauk Hoondah.

	Propetulty from.					
	Faali 1212.	Faali 1213.	Faali 1214.	Faali 1215.	Faali 1216.	Faali 1217.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st kist, November	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
2nd kist, January	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
3rd kist, February	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
4th kist, March	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
5th kist, April	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
6th kist, May	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500



యాదాస్తు వింశ ముతా తా॥ సౌమ్య సం॥రం బా॥ ఖాం భోగట్ట ---

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 ౧౮౬||౦ మల్వతీ ప్రతులు---
 ౧౧౬౮||౦ బిల్కా తా॥
 ౨౮౦ యేటి పన్ను తా॥
 ౫౮౭||౩ ఖర్చు కంపకం తా॥
 ౧౬||౦ మోత రఫా---
 ౧||౩| ఫాజులు వసూలు---
 ౫౧౧౭ మాన్యాలు ముత తా॥
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కల్లామక్తా తా||౫ ౧౦౭౫౧౪||౧||౩||

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మొక్కరా ప్రతుల కా||

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ఖర్చు—

౧౦౦౭౦||—|| యిరసాలు—

౬౩౦౫||౦|| నగదు—

౩౭౬౩- | కల్లారేవు దాఖలు ౫ ౧౦౭౫౧౪||౧||౩||

౫ 1 కి రు 35 లు చొ||

౧౦౦౭౦||—||

౪౫౦||౭|| గ్రామ సాదరు.

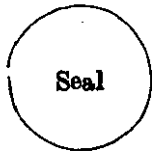
౧౫౫౧||౦||

కాకి

౧౭||౦||౦

విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరుగారి ఆఫీసు 1864 నం|| జూలై 16 వ తేది తనిఖీ అందుకూరి నర్సయ్య
అ|| అమెండరు అని వున్నది.

జయంతి వెంకటనర్సయ్య రిజిస్టరు వాలంటీరు అని వున్నది.



వ్రదిత్తు కృష్ణయ్యకు—

౧౮౬౪ వ నం|| జూలై ౧౬ వ తేది.

కాదంబరి రామస్వామి వెండరు అని వున్నది—

మొదటిక కుండా జంప ముతా తా|| స్నే ౧౧౯౯ వ ఫసలీ సౌమ్య సంవత్సరం తా|| ఖాంభో గట్టాకు
వచ్చి కు నకలుని క్రొక్కోంటి వగయిరా ప్రొక్కయితురుగారి తరపున యీ స్టాంపు దాఖలు కాయడమయినది—
1864 వ నం|| జూలై 16 వ తేది.

ముక్కవిల్లి బుచ్చి రామయ్య,
గుమస్తా అని వున్నది.



భాంభోగట్టా మ|| జంప ముతా క|| అన్కాపిల్లి ఖమాయిజనితెపాని రేఖండవిల్లి నరికంకాపులు కులకరినీవా||

స్వ ౧౧౯౫ వ ఫసలీ విశ్వావను సం||
౨౩౧౨౪౦ నగదు ఆసరా శిస్తు తా||—
౧౬౨౯||౩ మల్కలీ—
౫౩౧||౦ బిలు మక్తా తా||—
౧౨౯౦ మెట్టు భాగం తా||
౧౪||౦ మోతర ఫా—

౮ శోమట్టు యిలకెయి ౧కి దూపాయి చొప్పున—
౨ కేలీలు యిట్లు ౨కి—
౧ మాదేకులయి ౧కి
౩|| సాలీలు యి ౩ కి

౧౪||

౧౨౯౦ మచిలీ సం తా|| యెటి గుత్త—
౦౯౨ ఫాజలు వసూలు—
౬౩౬||౨ మాన్యాల వీస బట్ల—

౫౧౪౯||౩ నగదు—

౨౧౪౫||౩|| ౫ల్లా ౧౨౯౯౩౩౧ కి వా స్వారయాన సంగోదు రెండు పాళ్ల పాలున్నర చొ||
౫౧౯౯౨౦||౦

గాకతతిమ్మా—

౭౭౯౧౨||౦||| ఆయిన—
౨౯౭ ౫ల్లా మక్తాల తా||—
౦౯౦౯౪||౨ ఫాజలు ౫ల్లా—

౭౯౯౨౦౯౦||౨

మినహా అద్దె తరుగులు చిల్లర హినేబులు ధర్మ ఖర్చులు వగైరా

౩౯౬||౨|||౩
గాకి తతిమ్మా ఆయిన—
౭౬౯౧౩౯౨||౩ కి

మొక్కరా ప్రతులవా||

౭౨౯౪||౨||

౧౦౫౩—|| వారకం తా||

౧౯౦౯౦ సాలుగు జస్సా వాకి—

౭౫౯౦౯౦

వసూలు—

౫౨౯౬ నగదు

౨౦౬౮||౨ ౫ల్లాలు—

౭౩౬౪||౨

౨౨౫||౨ దఫా—

౭౫౯౦౯౦

ఖర్చు

౭౩౬౪||౨ యిరసాలు—

౫౨౯౬ నగదు—

౨౦౬౮||౨ ౫ల్లా రేఖ దాఖలు—

౭౩౬౪||౨

౨౨౫||౨ సాదరువారు ఖర్చులు—

౭౫౯౦౯౦

వాకి

విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరువారి ఆఫీసు 1864 వ సం॥ జూలై 16 వ తేదీ తనిఖీ అందుకూరి సర్వేయ్య ఆం అటెండరు అనిభన్నది.

జయంతి వెంకటసర్వేయ్య, రిజిస్టరు వాలంటరు అనిభన్నది.

భద్రత కృష్ణయ్యకు—



1864 వ సం॥ జూలై 16 వ తేదీ.

కాదంబరి రామస్వామి వెండరు అని భన్నది.

సుకువాకకలండా తా॥ జంప మురా స్ను 1185 వ ఫసలీ విశ్వావసు సంవత్సరం తా॥ ఖాం ఘోగట్టాకు పద్మీకు నకలు ని॥ కళింగోట వగయిరా ప్రొఫ్రయిటరుగారి తరపు యీ స్టాంపున చాఖలు చేయడమైనది.

ముక్కవిల్లి బుచ్చి రామయ్య,
గుమాస్తా అని భన్నది.

Jaggampeta estate.

Statement I showing the average prices of rice, cholam and ragi in seers of 80 tolas per rupee in the Peddapur taluk.

Serial number.	Year.	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	Serial number.	Year.	Rice.	Cholam	Ragi.		
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		
1	1874-75	..	19-6	38-4	39-5	1	1898-99	..	13-2	20-2	25-4
2	1875-76	..	21-3	39-8	41-2	2	1899-1900	..	11-2	17-0	18-9
3	1876-77	..	13-4	23-2	21-9	3	1900-01	..	9-7	17-1	19-6
4	1877-78	..	8-2	12-2	13-4	4	1901-02	..	11-2	21-4	23-4
5	1878-79	..	9-7	16-5	17-2	5	1902-03	..	12-4	23-4	29-7
6	1879-80	..	16-9	25-7	30-0	6	1903-04	..	13-2	29-8	35-4
7	1880-81	..	17-9	32-1	37-9	7	1904-05	..	11-8	21-6	24-2
8	1881-82	..	17-5	33-3	35-8	8	1905-06	..	9-9	16-9	17-9
9	1882-83	..	16-9	31-5	31-9	9	1906-07	..	8-3	15-6	17-1
10	1883-84	..	15-4	30-7	33-1	10	1907-08	..	8-1	13-6	14-0
11	1884-85	..	15-6	30-7	35-9	11	1908-09	..	7-6	11-5	13-7
12	1885-86	..	14-5	27-2	31-5	12	1909-10	..	9-9	15-4	17-8
13	1886-87	..	14-4	30-7	33-1	13	1910-11	..	10-4	17-0	21-3
14	1887-88	..	14-8	26-0	29-4	14	1911-12	..	7-3	13-3	15-0
15	1888-89	..	14-7	25-2	26-2	15	1912-13	..	7-0	12-5	14-3
16	1889-90	..	15-6	26-0	30-4	16	1913-14	..	8-7	16-2	16-4
17	1890-91	..	15-9	27-6	30-3	17	1914-15	..	9-3	17-6	15-7
18	1891-92	..	11-3	18-8	21-1	18	1915-16	..	8-8	14-8	15-9
19	1892-93	..	12-1	20-0	25-6	19	1916-17	..	9-9	15-8	17-2
20	1893-94	..	12-7	22-5	30-9	20	1917-18	..	9-10	12-5	15-40
21	1894-95	..	14-4	23-8	32-8	21	1918-19	..	7-50	8-5	10-30
22	1895-96	..	15-2	28-1	36-0	22	1919-20	..	5-80	6-6	7-50
23	1896-97	..	10-8	16-6	18-1	23	1920-21	..	5-70	9-0	8-70
24	1897-98	..	9-6	14-0	16-9						

Statement II showing the comparative rates of assessment in the wet villages of the estates and of similar Government villages adjoining it.

సంఖ్య	గ్రామం పేరు.	ఉజ్జాయింపు పల్లం పరిమితి.	పల్లపు శిస్తు.			య 1 కి బామాసా శిస్తు.			ఉజ్జాయింపు మొరక పరిమితి.			మొరక శిస్తు.			య 1 కి బామాసా శిస్తు.			రిమాన్సులు.
			ప.	రూ.	అ. పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	ప.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.			
																(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	కాట్రాపులపల్లి ...	786.64	12,475	11	10	15	14	0	739.39	1,645	0	1	2	3	6			
2	బూర్గుపూడి ...	559.93	10,146	13	1	18	1	10	280.00	1,525	15	6	5	7	2			
3	శివారుపాలెం ...	116.00	2,093	3	6	18	0	8	70.00	280	13	0	4	0	0			
4	గోనేడ ...	487.00	9,677	5	10	...			340.00	58	4	0	...			యీ గ్రామం తాలూకు మొరక పల్లం ఖాతుల శిస్తు కలెక్షన్స్ ది.		
5	కీట్లవరం ...	193.00	4,715	4	0	24	6	11	396.50	1,960	10	0	4	15	3			

గవర్నమెంటు గ్రామములు, కీట్లవరం, కాండకోట, జగ్గన్న తిమ్మాపురం. పల్లం ఖాతులు య 1 కి రూ 8-4-0 లు మొదలు రూ 13-8-0 లు వరకు. మొరక ఖాతులు య 1 కి అ 8 లు మొదలు రూ 5-8-0 లు వరకు వున్నవి.

ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE

[Jaggampeta

Statement IV showing the comparative rates of assessment in the dry villages of the Estates and of similar Government villages adjoining them.

(1)	(2)	(3)	ఉజ్జాయింపు పల్లం కరిమితి.			య 1 కి రామాషా శిస్తు.			ఉజ్జాయింపు మెరక పరిమితి.			య 1 కి రామాషా శిస్తు.			(9)	
			(4)			(5)			(7)			(8)				
			ప.	రూ.	అ. నె.	రూ.	అ. నె.	ప.	రూ.	అ. నె.	రూ.	అ. నె.	రూ.	అ. నె.		
1	రాజాపూడి ...	292.00	2,460	10	1	8	6	9	1,000.00	5,285	6	4	5	4	7	
2	మల్లెపాల ...	185.00	1,788	10	4	9	10	3	700.00	4,103	14	6	5	10	11	
3	మన్యంపారిపాలెం ...	195.00	1,801	9	4	9	3	10	400.00	2,144	0	2	5	5	9	
4	గోవిందపురం ...	105.00	1,058	0	10	10	1	3	350.00	1,438	5	8	4	1	9	
5	కొండవాళ్లముతా ...	95.24	248	5	5	2	9	10	545.71	754	10	6	1	6	2	
6	* యిర్రీపాక ...	500.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	857.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	* యీ గ్రామముకు మెరక, పల్లం కలసిన శిస్తు రూ 6,188-15-0 లు.
7	సోపావరం ...	40.00	270	2	3	6	12	0	752.00	3,956	2	2	5	4	2	
8	† మామిడాడ ...	260.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	570.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	† యీ గ్రామముకు మెరక, పల్లం కలసిన శిస్తు రూ 4,386-9-5 లు.
9	కాండ్లెగులు ...	217.00	2,785	4	4	12	13	4	581.00	1,326	4	6	2	4	6	
10	నీకంపేట ...	288.00	2,878	1	1	9	15	11	157.77	250	0	0	1	9	4	
11	‡ గొల్లలగుంట ...	175.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	375.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡ యీ గ్రామముకు మెరక, పల్లం కలసిన శిస్తు రూ 1,009-14-4 లు.
12	మర్రిపాక ...	98.00	652	8	5	6	10	6	552.00	1,016	0	3	1	13	6	
13	గురప్పారం ...	75.00	331	7	3	4	6	9	514.00	1,071	0	8	2	1	4	
14	రామవరం ...	396.75	4,629	11	5	11	10	7	1,380.50	3,611	4	11	2	9	10	
15	తాళ్లూరు ...	339.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	293.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	§ వంటర్లముతా ...	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	220.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	§ యీ రెండు గ్రామములు మెరక, పల్లం కలసిన శిస్తు రూ 4,716-18-9 లు.
17	ఉప్పలపాలెం ...	236.56	3,058	8	9	12	15	4	1,950.65	2,406	11	3	1	3	9	
18	బొర్రంపాలెం ...	135.40	1,290	2	3	9	8	11	200.44	639	10	9	3	3	1	
19	తిరుపతిరాజుపేట ...	25.00	177	0	0	8	0	9	405.06	854	8	5	2	1	9	
20	|| జగ్గంపేట ...	315.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	|| యీ గ్రామముకు మెరక, పల్లం కలసిన శిస్తు రూ 3,884-3-11 లు.
21	బలభద్రపురం ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396.00	875	3	0	2	3	4	
22	యర్రంపాలెం ...	172.50	2,008	15	9	11	10	2	1,076.50	1,851	10	11	1	9	0	
23	నీతానగరం ...	260.00	1,043	6	8	4	0	2	491.00	300	0	0	1	0	0	

గవర్నమెంటు గ్రామములు, 1 చిలేశ్వరం, 2 మల్లెపల్లి, 3 నారేంద్ర పట్నం. శిస్తు య 1 కి రూ. 0-8-0 మొదలు రూ 2-8-0 లు వరకు.

పల్లం ఖాముల శిస్తు య 1 కి రూ 2-4-0 లు మొదలు రూ 7-12-0 లు వరకు.

మెరక ఖాముల

స్టేటుసుంటు V.

జగ్గంపేట డివిజన్ లోని మూలాకా గ్రామముల తాలూకు విక్రయచరచిన జిరాయితి భూముల కిస్తు తెలియచేయు స్టేటుసుంటు.

పట్టా నెంబరు.	క్రియభూమి నేరు.	క్రియ దస్తావేజాలలోని పరిశి.		క్రియం మొత్తం.			క్రియ భూమికి పతి సాలునా చెల్లవలసిన కిస్తు.	డిప్యూటీ నెంబరు సంగ్రం.	నిమార్కు.		
		మెరక.	కల్లం.	రూ.	అ. వై.	రూ. అ. వై.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			(6)	(7)	(8)		
			ఎ.	రూ.	అ. వై.	రూ. అ. వై.					
కోనేడ గ్రామం తాలూకు.											
7	పాలెప్ప చేను.	...	3.00	5,500	0	0	277	15	10	121/36	క్రియం.
129	డిటో.	...	11.00								
దర్శిలా యి నాంకిన్ టురెంటు 9663	కోనేలవీసం పంపు.	...	1.50								
	కాపన్న మాన్యం పంపు.	...	4.18								
17/ఎ	సన్నవరి కొడ్డి పంపు వాటా.	..	1.50	225	0	0	33	9	0	169/36	మెరక, కల్లం పూచా.
	డిటో.	...	0.50	100	0	0					
15/ఎ-13	సన్నవరి కొడ్డి పంపు.	...	2.00	500	0	0	50	6	3	20/37	క్రియం.
12	పణగు కొడ్డి.	...	10.00	10,000	0	0	186	7	9	15/38	పట్టా పూచా యం.
				33.68	16,325	0	0	అనగా య. 1 కి రూ 495 లు వరకు అగును.			
కాట్రాపులపల్లి గ్రామం తాలూకు.											
26	వెడ చేను పంపు.	...	6.00	4,900	0	0	188	12	9	10/28	క్రియం.
	బీడు	10.00	...								
8	...	15.00	...	1,500	0	0	12	8	0	11/28	డిటో.
23	లక్ష్మీదేవి కొడ్డి కుం దకం పంపు.	...	9.00	1,000	0	0	116	8	0	9/28	డిటో.
	మెరక చేపన్న స కా.	27.00	...								
12	మద్దుల కొడ్డి వనాలు పంపు.	...	0.50	250	0	0	15	7	2	8/28	డిటో.
24	మేట్ల వనాలు పంపు.	...	1.00	500	0	0	24	12	0	7/28	డిటో.
8	తుమ్మ కొడ్డి పంపు.	...	12.00	4,000	0	0	209	0	0	6/28	డిటో.
20	వోది పంపు	...	5.1	2,460	0	0	48	0	0	5/28	డిటో.
19/ఎ	వెడ చేను పంపు వాటా.	...	0.65	200	0	0	17	5	5	190/36	డిటో.
20	...	...	1.00	600	0	0	12	5	0	110/37	డిటో.
58	...	...	1.23	300	0	0	3	11	0	14/38	డిటో.
15/డి	మద్దుల కొడ్డి	...	2.00	430	0	0	32	15	11	16/32	డిటో.
6/డి	కన్నయ్య పంపు.	...	8.00	9,000	0	0	154	5	3	ఆర్ 22/37	...
	మంగలబండ దేవరి.	12.68	...								
	బంశమొక్క దో నెల వనాలు	12.66	...								
	పొట్టు దేవడి	8.00	...								
*6/బి-1	కన్నయ్య పంపు.	...	8.00	...	...	...	154	5	3	*యీ గ్రామ క్రియకులు ఆక చూడగా మెరక, య 1 కి రూ లున్నూ, కల్లం, య 1 కి రూ లున్నూ క్రియం అయినది.	
	బంశమొక్క పంపు.	...	11.66	...	...	...	119	1	1		

స్టేటుమెంటు V—కేవలము

జగ్గంపేట డివిజన్ యిలాకా గ్రామముల తాలూకు విక్రయపరిచిన జిరాయిలీ భూముల శిస్తు తెలియచేయు స్టేటుమెంటు—కేవలము.

కాట్రాపులపల్లి గ్రామం—కేవలము

క్రా. సం.లు.	క్రియ భూమి పేరు.	క్రియ దస్తావేజులలోని పరిశీ.		క్రియం మొత్తం.	క్రియ భూమికి ప్రతి సాలునా చెల్లవలసిన శిస్తు.	డిస్కోజులు నెంబరు, సంవత్సరం.	రిమాన్సులు.
		మెరక.	పల్లం.				
		(3) ఎ.	(4) ఎ.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) రూ. అ. పై.	(6) రూ. అ. పై.	(7)	(8)
	పొట్టుదేవడి ...	5.00	...	...	5 10 0		
	బంకమొక్క జో నెల వనాల దేవడి.	12.36	...	..	12 9 6		
	వెంకిలి వనాలు దేవడి.	4.00	...	...	4 10 6		
బూర్గుపూడి గ్రామం తాలూకు.							
2	పూలవాడ్య ...	...	2.50	1,000 0 0	62 8 0	డి 6/32 ఆ5	క్రియం.
3/2		6.00	6.00	2,000 0 0	75 15 0	డి 23/37	ఇదిస్థి మరొక కలిపి క్రియం.
5	యిటికమలదీడు.	0.50	...	45 0 0	2 4 0	డి 29/37	...*
3	నేరేడు కొద్ది పంపు.	...	2.00	700 0 0	40 8 10	డి 98/37	క్రియం.*
3	మల్ల ...	...	1.20	400 0 0	17 12 0	డి 150/37	డిటూ.*
బూర్గుపూడి అండు పారెం గ్రామముల తాలూకు.							
5/0	పాణింకపల్లివారి పంపు.	...	3.00	600 0 0	59 12 0	148/36	క్రియం.
7/సి	కురిమిడి పంపు.	...	3.38	600 0 0	58 0 0	149/36	డిటూ.

* పల్లం, య 1 కి రూ 400 ఎన్నూ, మెరక య 1 కి రూ 90 లు.

జగ్గంపేట గ్రామం తాలూకు.

క్రా. సం.లు.	క్రియ భూమి పేరు.	క్రియ దస్తావేజులలోని పరిశీ.		క్రియం మొత్తం.	క్రియ భూమికి ప్రతి సాలునా చెల్లవలసిన శిస్తు.	డిస్కోజులు నెంబరు, సం॥రం.	రిమాన్సులు.
		మెరక.	పల్లం.				
		(3) ఎ.	(4) ఎ.				
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) రూ. అ. పై.	(6) రూ. అ. పై.	(7)	(8)
0	కామాయ వెర్దు పంపు.	...	20.00	2,900 0 0	48 8 0	డి 322/33	పట్టా మొత్తం రూ 101 లు జాయింట్లుగా చేర్చినారు. దీనికి రూ 50 లు దస్తావేజులలో ఉన్నది.
4	మెరక ...	6.00	...	...	...	...	...
4	నేరళ్ల వెలక ...	16.00	...	1,900 0 0	9 6 0	ఆ5 71/33	క్రియం.
4/0	...	17.00	...	2,100 0 0	30 0 0	ఆ5 70/33	...
5-1	...	...	0.50	187 8 0	5 0 0	ఆ5 88/36	క్రియం
5-2	...	...	0.70	262 8 0	7 0 0		
5-3	...	...	0.50	187 8 0	5 0 0		

స్టేటుమెంటు V—శేషము

జగ్గంపేట యస్టేట్స్ యిలాకా గ్రామముల తాలూకు వికయపరచిన జిరాయిలీ భూముల విస్తీర్ణం తెలియజేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.—శేషము

పట్టా నెంబరు.	క్రీయ భూమి వేరు.	క్రీయ వస్తావేజాల లోని పల్లి.		క్రీయం మొత్తం.	క్రీయ భూమికి ప్రతి సాలునా పల్లవలసిన విస్తీర్ణం.	డిప్యూటీ సెంటరు, సంవత్సరం.	నికూర్పు.
		మెరక.	పల్లం.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ఎ.	ఎ.	చూ. అ. వై.	చూ. అ. వై.		

జగ్గంపేట గ్రామం తాలూకు—శేషము.

5-4	..	...	0.50	187	8	0	5	0	0	
5-5	...	...	1.00	375	0	0	10	0	0	
5-7	...	...	0.50	198	0	0	1	6	6	డి 7/87
5-8	వీరన్న వెర్వు ...	5.00	...	300	0	0	9	8	0	అ 5 60/87
17	సామెబడియ్యం.	40.00	50.00	32,000	0	0	88	0	9	డి 17/88

మ.రా.—మెరక య 1 కి రూ 118 లు, పల్లం య 1 కి రూ 400 లు.

4వంపేట గ్రామం తాలూకు.

28/ఎ-2	పోటు పంపు ...	...	0.80	192	0	0	6	11	2	డి 177/86	క్రీయం.
8	డిటో ...	...	1.00	240	0	0	6	7	9	డి 24/37	డిటో.
31	...	157.77	...	14,000	0	0	264	10	3	డి 12/38	డిటో.
10	పోటు పంపు ...	...	1.00	200	0	0	3	5	7	అ 5 28/84	డిటో.
20	డిటో ...	...	1.61	370	0	0	1	1	0	అ 5 22/84	...
8	...	...	0.30	400	0	0	4	8	0	అ 5 68/37	డిటో.
	...	...	0.55	...	...	...	7	8	0		

మ.రా.—మెరక భూములు య. 1 కి రూ 90 లు, పల్లం భూములు య. 1 కి రూ 280 లు చొప్పున అయినవి.

గొల్లలగుంట గ్రామం తాలూకు.

1	శంభుడిచెర్వు జిరాయిలీ వెద్ద గరుపు.	60.00	...	2,300	0	0	126	10	9	143/86	క్రీయం.
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మన్యంవారిపాలెం గ్రామం తాలూకు.

15/0	కర్రగట్టు పంపు అనే యర్ర వెర్వు పంపు.	...	0.50	100	0	0	4	6	0	డి 116/36	క్రీయం.
15	డిటో	2.70	600	0	0	30	0	0	అ 5 132/37	డిటో.
	...	...	0.30								
15/1	డిటో ...	...	1.00	200	0	0	10	0	0		
15/2	డిటో ...	...	0.50	100	0	0	5	10	0		
15/3	డిటో ...	...	0.06	...	...	...	0	9	9		
15/ఎ-1	కర్రగట్టు పంపు యెర్ర వెర్వులో వాటా పల్లం.	...	2.00	400	0	0	18	14	6	అ 5 135/37	డిటో.
2/15	...	...	3.00	500	0	0	25	3	6	డి 146/37	డిటో.
4/ఇ-1	ముషిణివెట్టి వెలక	3.00	...	154	0	0	3	12	0	అ 5 161/37	డిటో.
14/0	మెరక, పల్లం ...	...	1.00	50	0	0	2	14	8	డి 174/37	డిటో.

మ.రా.—మన్యంవారిపాలెం మెరక భూముల య. 1 కి రూ 50 లు, పల్లం భూములు య. 1 కి రూ 200 లు క్రయం అయినవి.

యిరిపాక గ్రామం తాలూకు.

5/0	...	...	4.00	475	0	0	28	2	0	డి 149/37	క్రీయం.
డిటో.	గోపాలకు వెర్వు క్రింద పంపు.	...	3.00	600	0	0	28	2	0	199/37	ఈ భూమిని గొంత భూ కలిపి

స్థానము V—శేషము.

జగ్గంపేట యెస్టేటు యిలాకా గ్రామముల తాలూకు విక్రయపరచిన జిరాయితి భూముల శిస్తు తెలియజేయు స్థానములు—శేషము.

కట్టా ంబరు.	క్రియ భూమి పేరు.	క్రయ దస్తావేజాల లోని పరిమితి.		క్రియం మొత్తం. .	క్రియ భూమికి ప్రతి సాలునా వెల్లంవలసిన శిస్తు.	డిస్పాజిట్ నెంబరు, సంవత్సరం.	రిచార్జులు.
		మెరక.	కల్లం.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ఎ.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ. అ. పై.		
లోపలవరము గ్రామం తాలూకు.							
5/౧	పాటివీడు ... యరకాయల వె య్య పంపు. యరకాయ వెయ్య మెరక. యరకాయ వెయ్య పంపు.	1 00 ... 1.00 ...	... 0.70 ... 0.70	600 0 0	12 10 6	డి 188/37	ఈ ఆస్తిని మరి కొంత ఆస్తిని కలిపి పారీకర్తు దస్తావేజు.
ఇ/1	... పాటిపంపు ...	2.00 1.00 ...	0.25 ... 0.70	100 0 0 200 0 0	8 15 4 8 15 4	అ5159/37 అ5202/37	క్రియం. ఈ ఆస్తి మరికొంత ఆస్తి కలిపి క్రి యం.
బలభద్రపురం గ్రామం తాలూకు.							
3/౨	మాధపుడు గండి.	150.00 ...	... ...	2,425 0 0 1,950 0 0	75 0 0	డి 186/37	క్రియం మొదట క్రియం రెండవసారి.
తిరుపతి రాజువేసి గ్రామం తాలూకు.							
5	...	7.00	...	700 0 0	9 1 2	డి 69/37	క్రియం.
8	అద్దురావివద్ద పా డు.	2.00	...	150 0 0	7 10 6	అ5 70/37	
5	కంది వెల్కా ...	4 50	...	400 0 0	9 11 8	అ5160/37	ఇదిస్థి మరికొంత భూమి కలిపి క్రి యం.
ఇ/1	నూరుల వెయ్య పంపు.	...	4.87	848 0 0	14 8 4	అ5206/37	క్రియం.
బొర్రంపానెం గ్రామం తాలూకు.							
6-౧	పాలివేర పంపు.	...	1.50 0.50	400 0 0	20 0 0	డి 192/36	క్రియం.
10	...	...	0 80	...	5 10 4	అ5187/37	
11	...	0.60	...	160 0 0	...	...	కల్లం య 1 కి రూ 200 లు.
...	...	2.00	...	...	3 3 4	...	
10	...	...	0.80	...	5 10 4	...	
11	...	1.20	...	275 0 0	...	...
...	...	1.60	...	...	6 0 5	...	

స్టేటుమెంటు V.—శేషము

జగ్గంపేట యస్టేటు యిలాకా గ్రామముల తాలూకు విక్రయపర్చిన జిరాయితి భూముల విస్తీర్ణము తెలియజేయు స్టేటుమెంటు—శేషము.

పట్టా నెంబరు.	క్రియ భూమి పేరు.	క్రియ వస్తావేజాల లోని కచ్చితం.		క్రియం మొత్తం.	క్రియ భూమికి పతి నాలునా వెల్లవలసిన విస్తీర్ణం.	డిస్పోజాలు నెంబరు, సంవత్సరం.	రిమార్కులు.
		మొరక.	పల్లం.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ఎ.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. వై.	రూ. అ. వై.		
గోవిందపురము గ్రామం.							
4 డి	...	...	3.00	675 0 0	45 13 5	అ5 68/33	క్రియం.*
10	రాజు చెరువుక్రింద పల్లం.	...	0.90	300 0 0	4 8 0	డి 28/36	క్రియం. *
9 ఎ	గంగన్న చెరువులో పలనున్న మీద చెర్వు పల్లం.	...	1.50	600 0 0	31 5 6	డి 33/36	క్రియం.*
	వయ్యాలచింత పోడు మీరాశి దిబ్బ.	3.00	0.20				
	బిట్లో ...	0.80	0.20				
1	...	2.00	0.80				

* పరా.—మొరకం య 1 కి రూ 137 లు. పల్లం య 1 కి రూ 270 లు.

226 దర్శి యినినాం	కలిపిక్రియం ...	1.16	...	...	...	...	...
3 ఎ	పూరచెర్వు వెనుక ప్రక్క.	...	1.00	300 0 0	7 0 0	అ5 7/37	క్రియం.
2 ఎ	చింత వెల్ల ...	3 14	...	300 0 0	4 10 0	అ5 139/37	డిటో.
9 ఎ	రాజుచెర్వు వెనుక పల్లం.	...	1.50	475 0 0	7 8 0	అ5 163/37	డిటో.
21	కొండనాళము రాణా.	12.72	...	1,500 0 0	15 14 5	డి 10/38	మీద క్రియం.
23	...	3.50	...	800 0 0	6 6 3	డి 16/38	క్రియం నేటి టులో ఆన్లీ ఆన్లీక్రియం.

* పరా.—మొరకం య 1 కి రూ 137 లు. పల్లం య 1 కి రూ 270 లు.

నాయకంపల్లి గ్రామం—తాలూకు.

18	రాయడుకుంట లోపలపోడు.	2.70	...	300 0 0	5 14 3	అ5 9/27	క్రియం.
22	పాచిగొయ్యపాడు.	11.00	...	1,000 0 0	19 0 0	అ5 10/27	డిటో.
5 బి	...	...	1.00	100 0 0	11 0 0	డి 119/36	డిటో.
21 బి	భోగంవాని కేవడి.	2.10	...	150 0 0	5 5 0	డి 160/36	డిటో.
41 ఇ	...	4.00	}	800 0 0	19 7 6	డి 176/36	డిటో.
42 ఎఫ్	...	9.00					
41 ఎ	...	...	1.00	200 0 0	12 5 6	డి 179/36	డిటో.
42 బి	...	...	0.50	...	7 4 9	...	...
52 ఎ	...	3.10	...	100 0 0	1 2 3	డి 6/37	డిటో.
28 జి-1	మామిడితోటవద్ద గురువు.	2.00	...	400 0 0	7 15 2	అ5 77/37	డిటో.
28 జి-2	వెండిండ్ల చేను ...	2.00	...	600 0 0	4 4 4	అ5 78/37	డిటో.
56	మామిడితోట ...	0.80	...	...	...	...	...
6 బి	కుంటలోపల గురువు.	2.50	...	200 0 0	8 6 0	డి 113/37	డిటో.

స్టేటు మెంటు V—శేషము

జగ్గంపేట యస్టేట్సు యిలాకా గ్రామముల తాలూకు ఏకైక ధర్మచరణ శిరాయితీ ధాముల శిస్తు తెలియజేయు స్టేటు మెంటు.

పట్టా నెంబరు.	క్రయ ధామి పేరు.	క్రయ వస్తావేజాల లోని పర్శితి.		క్రయ మొత్తం.	క్రయ ధామికి కలి సాలునా వెల్లవలసిన శిస్తు.	డిస్కంబాబు నెంబరు, సంవత్సరం.	రిమార్కులు.
		మెరక.	పల్లం.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ఎ.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ. అ. పై.		
రాజాపూడి గ్రామం తాలూకు—శేషము							
7	యర్రవెర్దు వెంకటేశ్వర శంభు.	...	0.40	400 0 0	19 4 0	డి 115/37	క్రయం.
	శింగరాజు చేను అనే రేగడి.	3.50	...				
	డిటో.	0.20	...				
	వేరువుకుంటలోకల గర్బు.	3.40	...				
42	ని జాని శంభు	...	0.50	200 0 0	18 13 0	డి 148/37	డిటో.
	...	...	0.50				
...	విల్లిగుట్టపాడు	4.00	...	800 0 0	30 0 0	అ 155/37	డిటో.
24	ఎ వేళ్ల గర్బు	2.00	...				
	వంక శంభు	3.00	...				
27	యర్రవెర్దు కొమ్మ గర్బులవాటా.	3.80	...	360 0 0	7 8 0	అ 213/37	డిటో.
వరా—పల్లం య. 1 కి రూ 225 లు. మెరక య 1 కి రూ 104 లు.							
ఎ	...	6.19	...	500 0 0	11 4 0	అ 69/33	క్రయం.
	కొండపల్లిపాడు.	...	0.75	1,500 0 0	23 1 0	డి 58/34	డిటో.
	దిబ్బవలకపల్లి	...	3.00				
ని	గట్టువారపాడు.	3.00	...	300 0 0	6 10 6	డి 138/36	డిటో.
	...	2.50	...	200 0 0	8 12 0	డి 139/36	డిటో.
	...	9.00	...	800 0 0	11 9 0	డి 140/36	డిటో.
ఎ	...	...	0.50	160 0 0	10 0 6	డి 141/36	డిటో.
ఇ	కొత్తపాడు	6.00	...	300 0 0	9 0 0	డి 25/37	...
0/3	...	1.25	...	200 0 0	3 5 9	డి 43/37	* క్రయం.
	...	0.50	...				
0/89	మెరక, పల్లం	4.89	...	489 0 0	17 5 0	డి 95/37	* క్రయం.
ఎ	...	...	1.50	400 0 0	17 9 3	డి 147/37	యిదిన్నీ మరీ కొంత కలిపి క్రయం.
	...	8.47	...	800 0 0	9 0 0	డి 172/37	క్రయం.
0	మెరక, పల్లం	1.00	...	50 0 0	...	డి 174/37	క్రయం మన్నంకాఠి వారం.
డి	...	...	2.50	400 0 0	25 0 0	అ 2/37	క్రయం.
ఎ/1	...	...	0.88	800 0 0	6 9 0	అ 3/37	యితర అన్ని ఇది కలిపి కలిపి మెం టు వస్తావేజా.
/1	...	...	2.50	750 0 0	23 8 0	అ 10/37	...
0/10	గంగయ్య చెర్బు వనకపాడు.	...	3.00	800 0 0	10 0 0	అ 17/37	మెరక పల్లం, క్రయం.
0/19	...	...	8.00	1,300 0 0	82 2 0	అ 17/37	క్రయం.
ఎ	రాళ్ల వెంక	6.00	...	855 0 0	7 0 0	అ 80/37	డిటో.
ఎ	బూర్గుచుట్ట	...	5.00	1,400 0 0	31 4 0	అ 142/36	డిటో.
0/10	మెరక, పల్లం	...	3.60	700 0 0	9 10 0	అ 134/37	డిటో.

స్టేటుమెంటు V—కేవలము

అగ్లంపేట యస్టేటు యిలాహా గ్రామముల తాలూకు విక్రయపరిచిన కరాయిలి ఖాముల శిస్తును తెలియజేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

పట్టా నెంబరు.	క్రయ ఖామి కేరు.	క్రయ దస్తావేజ్ లోని పరిమితి.		క్రయ మొత్తం.			క్రయ ఖామికి ప్రతి సాలునా చెల్లవలసిన శిస్తు.	డిస్పోజ్ నెంబరు, సంవత్సరం.	రిమార్కు.
		మెరక.	పల్లం.	రూ.	అ. వై.				
					రూ.	అ.				వై.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
		ఎ.	ఎ.	రూ.	అ.	వై.	రూ.	అ.	వై.

రాజాపూడి గ్రామం తాలూకు—కేవలము

120/10ఎ	...	0.98½	...	180	10	0	2	10	0	ఆ5 134/37	క్రయం.
120/10	మెరక, పల్లం ...	...	5.00	1,000	0	0	13	5	9	డిటా.	డిటా.
120/10	డిటా.	...	0.85½	188	10	0	2	6	8	డిటా.	డిటా.
10 ఏ											
9 ఏ	...	...	1.12	290	0	0	7	0	0	ఆ5 143/36	డిటా.
6 ఏ/1	...	...	3.00	300	0	0	8	0	0	ఆ5 153/37	డిటా.
6 ఏ/2	...	...	4.00	200	0	0	12	0	0	ఆ5 162/37	డిటా.
5/1	...	...	0.80	200	0	0	9	0	0	ఆ5 209/37	డిటా.
24/1	మెరక, పల్లం ...	...	7.75	600	0	0	17	8	1	ఆ5 208/37	డిటా.
51,	...	...	4.00	1,500	0	0	16	14	0	డి 11/38	క్రయం.
51/1,											
52/1											

వరా.—మెరక య. 1 కి రూ 109 లు, పల్లం య. 1 కి రూ 175 లు.

యల్లమిల్లి గ్రామం తాలూకు

9/ఏ	సరస్వ గరువు ...	10.00	...	800	0	0	20	0	0	ఆ5 2/27	క్రయం.
9/ఎ	సేరేడు గరువు ...	2.00	...	375	0	0	8	8	4		
22	గోకులచేను రేవడి.	2.00	}	200	0	0	8	4	0	ఆ5 32/7	క్రయం.
	రాళ్ల గరువు ...	2.00									
	గోకులచేను ...	...	0.40	200	0	0	8	8	0	...	డిటా.
	...	...	0.10	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
23	రాళ్ల వెలక గోకులచేను.	2.50	...	100	0	0	4	0	0	ఆ5 4/27	క్రయం.
	వడ్డివెయ్య వెనక శ్రుత్తరవైపు పంపు.	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	0		
23/ఎ	గోనెలవాడిచేను.	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	0	ఆ5 5/27	డిటా.
33	మద్దిగొయ్య చేను రేవడి.	4.00	...	300	0	0	7	5	0		
45	నూలిచేను, మల్లెపల్లె నె 255 రు, చంద్రయస్టేటు.	5.50	...	500	0	0	13	15	0	ఆ5 6/27	డిటా.
45/ఎ	నూలిచేను ...	5.50	...	500	0	0	13	15	0		
48	మారెడుచేను ...	2.00	...	100	0	0	5	12	9	ఆ5 7/27	డిటా.
62	వెడమాను చేను.	3.00	}	500	0	0	30	9	3	ఆ5 8/27	డిటా.
	...	8.00									
1	పంబూలువాని రేవడి.	3.27	...	170	0	0	3	1	6	ఆ5 27/36	డిటా.
38-1	సేరేడుచేనులో సఖం.	2.00	...	100	0	0	2	13	0	ఆ5 41/36	డిటా.
38	సేరేడుచేను రేవడి.	1.00	...	50	0	0	1	6	6	ఆ5 45/36	డిటా.
62/ఏ	...	5.00	...	400	0	0	10	15	3	డి 123/36	ఇటర్ మెంటు వేజ్.

స్టేటుమెంటు V—శేషము.

జగ్గంపేట యస్టేటు యిలాకా గ్రామముల తాలూకు వికయపరచిన కారాయిలీ భూముల విషయము. తెలియచేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

క్ర. సం. / ట్రా. సం.	క్రయ భూమి పేరు.	క్రయ వస్తావేజాల లోని ప్లట్ల.		విక్రయ మొత్తం.	క్రయం భూమికి ప్రతి సాలుసా వెల్లవలసిన శిస్తు.			డిస్పోజిట్ నెంబరు, సంవత్సరం.	రిమార్కులు.
		మెరక.	వల్లం.						
		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)			(8)
		ఎ.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ. అ. పై.				
యల్లమిల్లి గ్రామం తాలూకు—శేషము									
18	చేపళ్లవలక రేవడి.	2.00	...	200 0 0	9 0 0	డి 124/36	క్రయం.		
28	వెల్లాయగర్లు ...	2.00	...	200 0 0	1 10 0	అ5 13/37	డిటో.		
9-	వడ్డిచెర్లు వెనుక పల్లం.	2.25	...	1,000 0 0	28 5 1	అ5 129/37	డిటో.		
	గోతిపంపు ...	3.00	...	...	...	
1/2	వడ్డిచెర్లు క్రింద ఆ లంగేడి పంపు.	...	8.00	2,000 0 0	38 0 0	అ5 141/37	డిటో.		
	మాడ్లలచేను రేవ డి.	10.00	...	...	14 12 2		
	గార్లచేను రేవడికి.	7.00	...	...	20 4 0		
	వెంకట్రాయుడు కుంట.	20.00	...	...	23 11 5		
9	కొండపల్లివారి గ	3.00	...	180 0 0	8 7 0	అ5 200/37	డిటో.		
9-8	రుద్ది డిటో.	5.00	...	300 0 0	14 1 0	అ5 201/27	డిటో.		
మ.రా.—మెరక య 1 కి రూ 75 లు.									
పువ్వులపాలెం గ్రామం తాలూకు.									
0	మాదివారి చెర్లు లోపలి మెరక పల్లం	...	2.50	200 0 0	8 0 0	డి 150/36	క్రయం.		
ఎ	వాసా కోనయ్య పోడు.	2.50	...	160 0 0	4 8 0	డి 170/36	డిటో.		
5	లోట ...	2.00	...	150 0 0	4 1 0	డి 168/37	డిటో.		
1	పోళ్లకు ప్రకాశం.	10.00	...	300 0 0	10 1 0	డి 170/37	డిటో.		
ఎ-2	మెరక పల్లపుపోడు.	...	85.00	4,300 0 0	36 0 0	డి 171/37	డిటో.		
ఎ	మెరక ...	16.50	...	...	68 1 0	డిటో.	డిటో.
ఎ	వల్లపు మెరక ...	...	1.00	200 0 0	4 0 0	డి 195/37	డిటో.	
ఎ	వెద్దివాని దిబ్బ పంపు.	...	0.75	140 0 0	6 0 0	డి 197/37	డిటో.		
ఎ	వరిటి పంపు ...	...	5.00	1,500 0 0	36 7 8	అ5 18/37	డిటో.	
	లోట ...	4.00	...	...	8 2 0	డిటో.	
	కాలయ్య చెలక మె రిక పల్లం.	...	0.50	100 0 0	1 9 0	అ5 164/37	భాగవల్లూ క్రయం.		
డి-1	వాణింగపల్లివారి చె లక.	4.00	...	200 0 0	11 1 7	అ5 207/37	క్రయం.		
డి	కుర్తిడి పంపు ...	...	13.00	3,000 0 0	146 4 0	డి 13/38	డిటో.	
మెరక య 1 కి రూ 44 లు, వల్లం య 1 కి రూ 164 లు.									
రామవరం గ్రామం తాలూకు.									
డి-1	లయిను యివకల పంగడి పంపు.	...	3.10.	300 0 0	15 0 3	డి 145/36	క్రయం.		
ఇ	డిటో.	...	3.10	300 0 0	51 0 3	డి 146/36	డిటో.		
సి.ఎఫ్	సాలపుచేను ...	...	4.00	1,000 0 0	112 8 0	డి 42/37	డిటో.	
1	...	4.00	...	100 0 0	4 8 6	డి 61/37	డిటో.		
7	మెరకపీడు ...	2.62	...	854 0 0	14 0 0	అ5 81/37	డిటో.		
మ.రా.—వల్లం భూములు య 1 కి రూ. 160 లు, మెరక భూములు య 1 కి రూ 65 లు క్రయం ఆయిందె.									

Statement VI showing the history of rents of Jaggampeta A, D and B estates, from fasli 1271 to the end of fasli 1341.

Serial number and name of villages.	Rent in fasli 1271.		Rent in fasli 1281.		Rent in fasli 1291.		Rent in fasli 1301.		Rent in fasli 1311.		Rent in fasli 1321.		Rent in fasli 1331.		Rent in fasli 1341 (enhanced rent under the provisions of the Act).		Remarks.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
A and D Estates.																		
Wet villages under Yaleru river.																		
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)	(11)
1 Katravulapalli	9,318	12 0	9,908	2 0	10,790	15 0	11,300	6 9	11,494	14 1	11,816	14 11	12,988	7 9	13,980	11 8	6,282	30 visams.
2 Burugupudi	7,417	0 0	9,897	7 11	9,712	12 0	9,982	1 10	11,639	1 8	10,627	0 0	12,627	0 0	11,928	10 2	6,510	
3 Palem	1,400	0 0	1,911	0 0	1,893	0 0	2,005	8 9	2,448	14 0	2,344	8 0	2,344	8 0	2,025	0 6		
4 Gonada	6,493	6 0	7,747	6 10	7,334	4 7	8,354	3 3	10,017	10 3	8,578	11 11	8,580	8 0	9,719	10 1	4,501	
5 Kristnavaram	2,924	2 6	3,472	15 9	3,805	4 5	3,826	0 0	5,137	2 0	5,918	12 11	5,938	14 2	6,678	12 0	2,635½	
Total ..	27,559	4 6	32,935	0 6	33,476	4 0	35,467	15 7	40,737	10 0	39,285	15 9	42,477	5 11	44,882	12 5		
Upland villages.																		
6 Irippaka	1,246	0 0	2,297	14 0	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	3,845	0 0	5,697	0 0	5,547	0 0	6,038	15 0	2,180	
7 Somavaram	1,594	8 0	1,890	0 0	1,872	0 0	1,848	0 0	3,041	3 2	3,778	4 8	3,778	11 9	4,227	2 4	2,838	
8 Mamidada	819	4 0	1,031	11 0	1,321	8 9	2,040	0 0	2,498	7 0	3,435	14 0	3,594	3 4	4,514	6 11	1,232	6 puttis.
9 Kandrogula	1,260	0 0	1,435	0 0	1,396	0 0	1,745	6 1	2,583	0 0	3,528	6 0	3,528	6 0	4,165	8 10	1,029	15 puttis.
10 Sitampeta	500	0 0	1,370	13 0	1,040	8 0	1,212	13 0	2,115	15 8	2,580	4 0	2,600	2 0	2,878	1 1	376	
11 Gollalagunta	224	0 0	181	0 0	203	0 0	199	0 0	329	0 0	929	0 0	950	0 0	1,009	14 4	353½	17½ puttis.
12 Marripaka	1,025	4 0	1,471	0 0	1,113	13 0	1,319	2 2	1,654	4 0	1,611	0 0	1,590	0 0	1,688	8 8	945	15 visams.
13 Gurappalem	500	0 0	534	9 0	502	7 0	557	10 9	858	4 0	1,235	0 0	1,281	12 2	1,402	7 11	395½	93½ visams.
14 Ramavaram	3,024	0 0	4,261	0 0	3,888	0 0	4,123	10 5	5,282	1 9	7,115	5 6	7,046	4 10	7,737	0 3	2,317	
15 Rajapudi	1,000	0 0	1,200	0 0	1,834	0 0	2,013	8 0	4,818	12 0	6,923	8 7	6,931	3 7	7,752	7 2	843½	38½ puttis.
16 Mallisala	825	0 0	913	0 0	1,892	0 0	2,170	5 0	3,278	10 0	5,404	3 0	5,404	3 0	5,887	8 4	986	24 puttis.
17 Manyamvaripalem	476	0 0	580	0 0	742	0 0	1,147	12 9	2,263	0 0	3,380	6 1	3,353	12 0	3,839	1 11	353½	156½ visams.
18 Govindapuram	427	0 0	450	0 0	525	0 0	650	0 0	1,800	0 0	2,300	0 0	2,300	0 0	3,602	7 6	591½	7½ visams.
19 Uppalapalem	1,200	0 0	1,400	0 0	1,720	0 0	2,010	8 0	3,622	0 0	4,984	13 4	4,984	13 4	5,431	8 6	1,207½	64½ visams.
20 Talluru	1,215	0 0	1,350	15 1	1,422	10 10	1,598	8 0	2,784	8 0	3,550	13 4	3,723	7 2	4,021	4 11	2,471	93½ visams.
21 Balabhadrapuram	58	0 0	215	13 8	190	0 0	120	0 0	120	0 0	270	0 0	270	0 0	875	3 0	287	62½ visams.
22 Tirupatirajupeta	360	0 0	288	12 0	366	13 0	463	13 0	835	2 5	1,001	8 5	1,001	8 5	1,031	8 5		
23 Borrapalem	1,045	0 0	1,095	0 0	900	0 0	980	0 0	1,416	10 0	1,694	10 0	1,694	10 0	1,930	0 7	665	
24 Jaggampeta	2,353	4 0	1,934	4 0	2,108	8 0	2,046	9 10	2,956	8 4	3,559	10 7	3,574	10 7	3,849	7 5	1,977½	30 visams.
25 Yerrampalem	1,329	5 0	1,566	6 0	2,017	0 0	2,327	8 0	2,818	6 0	3,526	0 0	3,507	13 11	3,861	4 8	1,736	
26 Sitangaram	664	0 0	600	0 0	877	12 7	851	6 8	851	6 8	1,043	6 8	1,043	6 8	1,343	6 8		
Total ..	21,035	9 0	26,667	1 7	28,442	1 2	31,223	9 8	49,745	8 0	67,509	1 0	67,686	0 9	77,127	6 4		
B. Estate.																		
27 Nayakampalli	1,800	0 0	2,326	8 0	2,125	4 0	3,053	14 0	4,092	15 0	4,898	7 10	4,901	1 10	5,501	8 2	1,592½	
28 Yellamilli	1,200	0 0	2,320	0 0	2,218	8 0	1,938	4 0	2,614	11 0	3,832	6 7	3,832	6 7	4,192	12 3	1,820	
Total ..	3,000	0 0	4,646	8 0	4,343	12 0	4,992	2 0	6,707	10 0	8,730	14 5	8,733	8 5	9,694	4 6		

Statement VII—Extract from the Register of Transfers of landed property in the zillah of Rajahmundry.

II 9-PART IV-10

Jaggampeta]

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART IV

193

Name of the village.	Original value of each village as ascertained at the time of forming the permanent settlement.	Permanent annual jamma of this whole estate on its first formation.	Name of the zamindar or proprietor holding the original estate.	Name of the person on whose account or subdivision has been made.	Date of subdivision or transfer.	Mode of transfer whether by sale gift or otherwise.	Number of villages transferred.	Names of villages transferred.	Value of the villages transferred.	Total annual jumma to be paid for the subdivision.	Names of the villages remaining to the original proprietor.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.							RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
<i>Jaggampeta Estate.</i>											
Jaggampeta	1,977 8 0							Jaggampeta	1,977 8 0		
Mallasala	966 0 0							Mallasala	966 0 0		
Guravappalem	395 8 0							Guravappalem	395 8 0		
Boorapoodi	6,510 0 0							Boorapoodi	6,510 0 0		
Ramavaram	2,317 0 0							Ramavaram	2,317 0 0		
Mannemvaripalem	353 8 0							Mannemvaripalem	353 8 0		
Gollalagunta	353 8 0							Gollalagunta	353 8 0		
Pydipilli	591 8 0							Pydipilli	591 8 0		
Balabhadrapuram	287 0 0							Balabhadrapuram	287 0 0		
Rajapoodi	843 8 0							Rajapoodi	843 8 0		
Wooppalapadu	1,207 8 0							Wooppalapadu	1,207 8 0		
Ragampeta	2,174 0 0							Ragampeta	2,074 0 0	33,211 8 0	Raja Rao Venkata Neeladry Bahadur.
Maumidada	1,232 0 0	33,211 8 0	Raja Rao Venkata Neeladry Bahadur.	Raja Rao Venkata Rao.	28th April 1826.	By gift	Twenty-six villages.	Maumidada	1,232 0 0		
Irripauka	2,180 8 0							Irripauka	2,180 8 0		
Somavaram	2,838 8 0							Somavaram	2,838 8 0		
Krishnavaram	2,635 8 0							Krishnavaram	2,635 8 0		
Gonadah	4,501 0 0							Gonadah	4,501 0 0		
Vagiraju Yerrampalem	1,736 0 0							Vagiraju Yerrampalem	1,736 0 0		
Naikampalli	1,592 8 0							Naikampalli	1,592 8 0		
Yellamillee	1,820 0 0							Yellamillee	1,820 0 0		
Kandragoolah	1,029 0 0							Kandragoolah	1,029 0 0		
Seetlapeta	352 0 0							Seetlapeta	375 0 0		
Marrapauka	945 0 0							Marrapauka	945 0 0		
Tallooru	2,471 0 0							Tallooru	2,471 0 0		
Katravulapalli	6,282 8 0							Katravulapalli	6,282 8 0		
Seetanagaram	665 0 0							Seetanagaram	665 0 0		
Borrampalem	665 0 0							Borrampalem	665 0 0		
	48,762 0 0								48,762 0 0		
<i>Dontamooru Estate.</i>											
Dontamooru	2,471 0 0	3,248 0 0	Raja Rao Venkata Neeladry Bahadur.	Raja Rao Venkata Rao.	28th April 1826.	By gift	Two (2) villages.	Dontamooru	2,471 0 0	3,248 0 0	
Velooduru	2,296 0 0							Velooduru	2,296 0 0		
	4,767 0 0								4,767 0 0		
<i>Rayavaram Estate.</i>											
Rayavaram	1,911 0 0	1,998 8 0	Raja Rao Venkata Neeladry Bahadur.	Raja Rao Venkata Rao.	28th April 1826.	By gift	Three (3) vil-lages.	Rayavaram	1,911 0 0	1,998 8 0	
Tinnapuram	1,025 8 0							Tinnapuram	1,025 8 0		
Jaggampeta	665 0 0							Jaggampeta	665 0 0		
	2,986 8 0								2,986 8 0		

1 వ ప్రక్క.

క్ర. సంఖ్య A and D హస్తేస్తు కాటాకున్నా, B హస్తేస్తు కాటాకున్నా, తిరయితి మొరక, పల్లం ఖాతుల పరిమితి స్త్రీ య. 1 కి అచ్యుతామాహా శిస్తున్నా తెలియజేయు స్థేతుపంతు.

(1)	గ్రామం పేరు.	ఉజ్జాయింపు పల్లం పరిమితి.	పల్లపు శిస్తు.			యకరం 1 కి దామాషా శిస్తు.			ఉజ్జాయింపు మొరక పరిమితి.			యకరం 1 కి దామాషా శిస్తు.			రిమార్కులు.	
			రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	ప.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.		పై.
1	కాట్రాళపల్లి ...	786.64	12,475	11	10	15	14	0	739.89	1,645	0	1	2	8	6	యీ గ్రామ పల్లపు ఖాతులు చుక్కేటి నీటి పల్ల సాగుబడి అగును. వరి, వెలకు, అరటి, కనుపు, దుంప పండును. మొరక గయ్యలలో నుల్వ, గంటి, ఉం వలు పండును.
2	బూర్గుపూడి ...	559.98	10,146	18	1	18	1	10	280.00	1,525	15	6	5	7	2	పల్లపు ఖాతులలో వైస వ్రాసిన పంటలు, మొరక ఖాతులలో వై గయ్యలలో ఫలింతు పంటలు.
3	శివారుపాలెం ...	116.00	2,093	8	6	18	0	8	70.00	280	13	0	4	0	0	డిటో.
4	గోనేడ ...	487.00	9,677	5	10	...	...	...	840.00	58	4	0	...	...	...	యీ గ్రామ పల్లం, మొరక శిస్తులు కలిసి త్తన్నవి. పంటలు వై ప్రకారం పండును.
5	రాజపూడి ...	292.00	2,640	10	1	8	6	9	1,000.00	5,285	6	4	5	4	7	యీ గ్రామ పల్లపు ఖాతులు చెయ్య నీటి పల్ల వరి పండును, మొరక ఖాతులు వై ప్రకారం పండును.
6	చుక్కేటిపాలెం ...	185.00	1,788	10	4	9	10	8	700.00	4,108	14	6	5	10	11	డిటో.
7	మన్యంవారిపాలెం ...	195.00	1,801	9	4	9	8	10	400.00	2,144	0	2	5	5	9	డిటో.
8	గోవిందపురం ..	105.00	1,058	0	10	10	1	8	850.00	1,488	5	8	4	1	9	డిటో.
9	కొండవార్లకుతూ ..	95.24	248	5	5	2	9	10	545.71	754	10	6	1	6	2	డిటో.
10	యిరిపాక ...	500.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	857.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	యీ గ్రామం మొరక, పల్లం, కలస శిస్తు రూ 6,138-15-0 లు యీ గ్రామంలో మొరక రేడి ఖాతులు కలవు. వాటిలో ప్రతి, కంది, మిర్చి, పండును.
11	సోమవరం ...	40.00	270	2	8	6	12	0	752.00	8,956	2	2	5	4	2	యీ గ్రామం పల్లం ఖాతులు చెయ్య నీటి పల్ల వరి పండును. మొరక రేవల్లలో ప్రతి, కంది, మిర్చి పండును.

13	కేవలము	...	198.00	4,715	4	0	24	6	11	896.50	1,960	10	0	4	15	3	యా గ్రామం పల్లం, ఖాములు చెర్వు నీటివల్ల వరి, చెరువు, అరటి, కందు, సన్నా, మెరక, కళ్లలో ప్రత్తి, కంది, మిర్చిన్నీ పండును. యా గ్రామం పల్లం, ఖాములు చెర్వు నీటివల్ల పండును. మెరక గర్కులలో నువ్వు, గంట, ఉలవ, చోడిపండును.
14	కాండ్రేగుం	...	217.00	2,785	4	4	12	13	4	581.00	1,326	4	6	2	4	6	యా గ్రామం పల్లం ఖాములు చెర్వు నీటివల్ల పండును. మెరక గర్కులలో నువ్వు, గంట, ఉలవ, చోడిపండును.
15	కీలంపేట	...	288.00	2,878	1	1	9	15	11	157.77	250	0	0	1	9	4	యా గ్రామం మెరక, పల్లం, కలసిన కిన్నెరు. 1,009-14-4 లు పంటలు పై ప్రకారం పండును.
16	గొల్లలగుంట	...	175.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	375.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	యా గ్రామం మెరక, పల్లం, కలసిన కిన్నెరు. 1,009-14-4 లు పంటలు పై ప్రకారం పండును.
17	మర్రిపాక	...	98.00	652	8	5	6	10	6	552.00	1,016	0	8	1	13	6	యా గ్రామం పల్లం, ఖాములు చెర్వు నీటివల్ల వరి పండును. మెరక గర్కులలో నువ్వు, గంట, ఉలవ, మెరక రేవళ్లలో ప్రత్తి, కంది, మిర్చిన్నీ పండును.
18	గురప్పాలెం	...	75.00	331	7	8	4	5	9	514.00	1,071	9	8	2	1	4	పల్లం, ఖాములు పై ప్రకారం పండును. మెరక గర్కులు పై ప్రకారం పండును.
19	రామవరం	...	396.75	4,629	11	5	11	10	7	1,380.50	8,611	4	11	2	9	10	పల్లం ఖాముల కొన్ని విటిసీరు, కొన్ని చెర్వు నీటివల్ల పండును చెర్వునీటివల్ల వరిపండును. విటి నీటివల్ల, వరి, చెరువు, అరటి, మెరక గర్కులు, రేవళ్లకూడా వున్నది.
20	కాళ్లూరు	...	339.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	293.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	మెరక పల్లం, కలసిన కిన్నెరు నెమ్మ సహాయం. 4,231-12-2 లు
21	పంటల్ల మూల	...	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	220.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	మెరక పల్లం, కలసిన కిన్నెరు నెమ్మ సహాయం. 851-5-6 లు. యా రెండు గ్రామములు పల్లం, చెర్వు నీటివల్ల వరి పండును. మెరక గర్కులు, రేవళ్లకూడా వున్నది.
22	ఉప్పలపాలెం	...	236.56	3,058	8	9	12	15	4	1,950.65	2,406	11	3	1	3	9	యా గ్రామం పల్లం ఖాములు, చెర్వు నీటివల్ల వరి పండును. మెరక ఖాములు గర్కులు, వాటిలో నువ్వు, గంట, చోడి, ఉలవలు పండును.

సంఖ్య	గ్రామం పేరు.	ఉజ్జాయింపు కల్లం పరిమితి.	పల్లపు శిస్తు.			యకరం 1 కి దామాషా శిస్తు.			ఉజ్జాయింపు మొరక పరిమితి.	మొరక శిస్తు.			యకరం 1 కి దామాషా శిస్తు.			రిమార్కులు.
			రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.		రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)			(6)	(7)			(8)			(9)
		ఎ.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	ఎ.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	
23	బొగ్రంపాలెం ...	135.40	1,290	2	3	9	8	11	200.44	639	10	9	8	3	1	యీ గ్రామం కల్లం భూములు చెరువు నీటి వల్ల పరి పండును. మొరక రేవల్ల లో కత్తి, కంది పండును.
24	తిరపతిరాజుపేట ...	25.00	177		0	8	0	9	405.06	854	8	5	2	1	9	యీ గ్రామం కల్లం భూములు చెరువునీటి వల్ల పరి పండును. మొరక, గర్వులు, భూములు నువ్వులు, గంటె, చోడి, తిల వ పండును.
25	జగ్గంపేట ...	815.00	...			...			1,540.52	...			...			యీ గ్రామం మొరక, కల్లం, కలసిప శిస్తు రూ 3,884-3-11 లు కల్లం భూ ములు కొన్ని విటి నీటివల్లనూ, కొన్ని చెరువు నీటి వల్లనూ పరి పండును. మొరక, గర్వులు, కొద్దిగా రేవల్లవున్నది.
26	యగ్రంపాలెం ...	172.50	2,008	15	9	11	10	2	1,076.50	1,951	10	11	1	9	0	యీ గ్రామం కల్లం భూములు చెరువు నీటివల్ల పరి పండును. మొరక గర్వులు, రేవల్లవున్నది. కొన్నమాదా పండును.
27	సీతానగరం ...	260.00	1,043	6	8	4	0	2	491.00	300	0	0	1	0	0	డిల్లో.
B డివిజన్ లోని గ్రామాలు.																
1	నాయకంపల్లి ...	268.00	3,023	14	8	11	4	6	1,102.50	2,469	3	1	2	3	10	యీ గ్రామం కల్లం భూములు చెరువు నీటివల్ల పరి పండును. మొరక గర్వు లలో గంటెల, నువ్వులు, తిలవలు పండును.
2	మొల్లమిల్లి ...	114.00	1,092	10	6	9	1	8	1,425.50	3,089	15	5	2	2	8	యీ గ్రామం కల్లం భూములు చెరువునీటి వల్ల పరి పండును. మొరక రేవల్లలో, కత్తి, కంది పండును.

మ.రా.—యీ డివిజన్ లోని గ్రామాలకు భక్తము పనుసరించి కరిమితులు వేయవలసివచ్చింది.

2 వ ప్రశ్న.

(A and D డివిజన్లులో “పహస్సుందారి” అనే మొత్తములు గల గ్రామములున్నూ, ఆ మొత్తములయొక్క వివరములు.

రూ.	అ.	పై.			
50	9	4	...	...	కాటాళులపల్లి.
46	13	3	...	...	బూర్గుపూడి.
10	4	0	...	...	శివారుపాలెం.
87	15	5	...	...	గోనేడి.
12	11	9	...	...	మామిడాడ.
12	7	9	...	...	సోమవరం.
14	5	7	...	...	మల్లెపాల.
26	1	5	...	...	క్రీష్ణవరం.
11	8	10	...	...	సీతంపేట.
6	8	10	...	...	మర్రిపాక.
27	10	6	...	...	రామవరం.
4	0	6	...	...	తిరుపతిరాజుపేట.
18	3	8	...	...	జగ్గంపేట.
వరక: ...			278	15	10

N.B.—యీ పయిన కనుపరచిన మొత్తం అయా గ్రామములయొక్క విస్తీర్ణమున వరక 1 కి అనగా రూ 4 లకు 3 పైలు చొప్పున వసూలు.

3 వ ప్రశ్న.

(A, D and B డివిజన్లు తాలూకు చెరువులు వగైరా జలాధారముల పట్టి.

వరుస నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	చెరువులు.	విటి కాలువలు.	కరిమిళ్లు.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	కాటాళులపల్లి	...	12	8
2	బూర్గుపూడి, పాలెం	...	17	1
3	గోనేడి	...	5	...
4	రాజుపూడి	...	6	...
5	మల్లెపాల	...	4	...
6	మన్యంవారిపాలెం	...	6	...
7	గోవిందపురం	...	3	...
8	య్యిరిపాక	...	2	...
9	మామిడాడ	...	5	1
10	క్రీష్ణవరం	...	7	...
11	కాండేగుల	...	6	1
12	సీతంపేట	...	1	...
13	గొల్లలగుంట	...	2	...
14	మర్రిపాక	...	2	1
15	గురప్పాలెం	...	2	2
16	రామవరం	...	2	4
17	ఉప్పులపాలెం	...	5	...
18	జాబ్బూరు	...	3	...
19	బొర్రంపాలెం	...	4	...
20	జగ్గంపేట	...	3	1
21	య్యిరిపాలెం	...	3	...
22	సీతానగరం	...	1	...
23	తిరుపతిరాజుపేట	...	1	...
A and D డివిజన్లు మొత్తం ...		64	51	12
B డివిజన్లు తాలూకు				
1	నాయకంపల్లి	...	3	...
2	య్యిరిపల్లి	...	3	...
B డివిజన్లు మొత్తం ...		6	...	...

8 వ ప్రశ్న.

4 బిల్డింగ్ వేటు A and D యొక్క తాలూకునూ, B యొక్క తాలూకునూ, జలాభారముల మరమ్మత్తు స్టేటుమెంటు.

జరుగ శోధించు.	ఫస్టి తప్పిళ్లు.	చెరువులకు మరమ్మత్తు.			కుడిమిళ్లు, కాలవ మరమ్మత్తులు, వాలంక మరమ్మత్తు సహా.			యేలేటి నీటివంతులు, అప్పారాయ సాగరం నీరుకట్టు సహా.			కాలవ ముఠరాలు.			అన్ని వాసతుల మరమ్మత్తు మొత్తం.			రిమార్కులు.
		రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)			(6)			(7)			(8)
		రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	
A and D యొక్క తాలూకు.																	
1	1842	1,811	12	0	1,465	15	6	454	12	0	424	12	8	8,657	4	2	సాలు 1 కి Average ప్రకారం మరమ్మత్తులకు రూ 9,478-5-4 లు అయినది. చెరువుగర్భములు సాగుబడికి యిచ్చినది విమిస్సీ లేదు.
2	1843	791	9	0	2,323	10	8	598	9	4	424	12	8	4,138	9	3	
3	1844	6,976	14	7	2,206	5	6	458	9	6	424	12	8	9,061	10	8	
4	1845	18,049	7	4	4,709	3	8	684	0	0	424	12	8	18,817	7	8	
5	1846	6,994	5	3	8,673	0	7	599	9	0	424	12	8	11,691	11	6	
		28,124	0	2	14,378	8	6	2,740	7	10	2,123	15	4	47,866	10	10	
B యొక్క తాలూకు.																	
1	1842	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	సాలు 1 కి Average ప్రకారం మరమ్మత్తులకు రూ 512-6-2 లు అయినది. చెరువుగర్భములు సాగుబడికి యిచ్చినది విమిస్సీ లేదు.
2	1843	34	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	0	0	
3	1844	726	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	726	15	2	
4	1845	1,144	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,144	12	8	
5	1846	650	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	8	6	
		2,561	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,561	14	11	

4 వ ప్రశ్న.

ప్రతి జగ్గంపేట A and D యెస్టేటు తాలూకానూ, B యెస్టేటు తాలూకానూ, 1818 వ ఫసలీ ఆనగా 1908 వ సంవత్సరం తరువాత రైతి ల్యాండుగా పట్టాలు యిచ్చిన పోల్ల వగైరా భూముల తప్పిలు యెట్లు మెంతు.

పరిమితి.

గ్రామం పేరు.	పట్టా నెంబర్ల వివరం.	భూముల వివరం.	పరిమితి.			శస్త్రులు సహా శస్త్ర మొత్తం.	రికార్డులు.
			మొరక.	వల్లం.	మొత్తం.		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			ఎ.		ఎ.	డు. అ. వై.	
బార్డుపూడి.	50, 52, 53.	అడవిపోడు, పోల్ల.	261.72	...	261.72	95 2 4	
రాజపూడి.	36—108	క్రాంతి పోల్ల.	21.46	...	21.46	80 15 1	
మల్లెసాం	109—115	పోల్ల	26.49	...	26.49	99 8 2	
మామిడాక.	54—121	కొండ పోల్ల.	208.85	...	208.85	400 3 8	
మర్రిచాక	24—30	పోల్ల	5.60	...	5.60	16 7 1	
రామవరం	117—120	పోల్ల, గయ్యా రీలు.	224.36	...	224.36	314 9 9	
కాండ్లగుల.	33, 38—40.	పోల్ల	5.59	...	5.59	13 13 11	
యర్రంపాలెం.	35	గయ్యా	15.00	...	15.00	12 10 6	
A and D యెస్టేటు మొత్తం			771.07	...	771.07	1,033 6 6	
B యెస్టేటు.							
నాయకంపల్లి.	70, 71	పోల్ల	6.59	...	6.59	7 6 5	

5 వ ప్రశ్నకు.

రెవిన్యూ అక్కౌంట్లను గురించి.

ఎస్టేటు తాలూకా అన్ని గ్రామములకునూ, ఊరియి, మెరక, వల్లం భూములకు అసాంవారిగా ఆమర్కపు రెఖ్యుల ఆనగా శస్త్రు జాపిలాల, ప్రతి పాలినా తయారుచేయవలెదగున్నవి. మా యెస్టేటు తాలూకా రెవిన్యూ వగైరా శస్త్రులు వసూలుచేయు ఉద్యోగస్తులకు సముద్ధార్లు అనే పేరు వాడబడుచున్నది. ఆ సముద్ధార్లకు వాక్యొక్కరికి 4, 5 లేక 5, 6 గ్రామములు యర్పించి ప్రతి గ్రామముకునూ, శస్త్రు జాపిలాల ననుసరించి డిమెండు ప్రకారం ఆయా సముద్ధారి సముద్ధారి రెవిన్యూ అవర్జాలను వారివల్ల వ్రాయబడుచుండును.

వస్తు వసూలు అయినప్పుడు ప్రతి రైతుకునూ, సముద్ధార్ల వల్ల అచ్చు రకీదులు యివ్వబడును. ఆ రకీదులు Counterfoils ను బట్టి సముద్ధార్లు వారివద్ద వ్రుడే చిథాలలో జమకట్టుకొని వారమునకుగాని 10 రోజులకుగాని వస్తు ఆఫీసుకు యిచ్చాలనామా ఫారములతోను, వారి చిథాలతోను పంపించుచుండురు.

ఆ యిచ్చాలనామాల ననుసరించి ఆఫీసులో అన్ని గ్రామములకు రెవిన్యూ అవర్జాలలో పోస్టు చేస్తూ వ్రుండురు. ఆఫీసులోని రెవిన్యూ అవర్జాలనూ, సముద్ధారి అవర్జాలనూ, ప్రతి సాలాఖరున సముద్ధార్లునూ, రెవిన్యూ గుమాస్తాలునూ, యజ్ఞాచారి వాకీలు రేల్పించుండురు.

ఆఫీసులో ప్రతినిత్యము జరిగే ఖర్చులకునూ, జమలకునూ, జమ వచ్చవర్లు, ఖర్చు వచ్చవర్లు గలవు. వాటిని బట్టి చిథా అవర్జాల ప్రతి రోజున తయారుచేయబడును. రెవిన్యూ అవర్జాలునూ, మిసలేనియస్ జమలకు అవర్జాలునూ వాపకువారిగా పోస్టు చేయబడును.

పట్టా ట్రాన్సుఫరు రిజిస్టర్లు, వడంబడిక దరఖాస్తుల రిజిస్టరు, నీటి తీర్మా అవర్జాలు, ఫారెస్టు వగైరా మిసలేనియస్ రెవిన్యూ వాపకు అవర్జాలు, రెండు సూటు రిజిస్టర్లు, శె 112 ను వర్సల రిజిస్టర్లు, శిబిలు సూటు రిజిస్టర్లు, శిబిలు చిథా అవర్జాలు వగైరాలుకూడా యెప్పటికప్పుడు పోస్టు చేయబడును.

అన్ని వాపకుల జీతములకునూ, అక్విటెన్సు రోల్సు జీతముల బిల్లులుకూడా తయారుచేయబడును.

మరచ్చుత్తులు వగైరాలకు యిచ్చించే అడ్వాన్సు సొమ్ములకు అడ్వాన్సు చిథా అవర్జాలకూడా తయారుకాబడు చుండును.

6 వ ప్రశ్న.

శ్రీ జగ్గంపేట A, B and D డివిజన్లు కాలూకు రెవిన్యూ డివీజను వసూలు చేయుమంటు.

1346 వ ఫసలీ.

వరుస నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	డివీజను.			ఎసూలు.			రిమార్కులు.
		రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	
A and D డివిజన్లు.								
1	కాట్రావలపల్లి	15,030	14	11	14,559	8	7	
2	బూర్గుపూడి	12,920	8	0	11,000	8	4	
3	బూ|| శి|| పాలెం	2,789	7	8	2,573	5	5	
4	గోనీడ	10,319	5	7	9,004	15	2	
5	రాజాపూడి	8,189	15	2	7,821	3	7	
6	మల్లెపాల	6,307	6	7	5,229	1	11	
7	మన్యంపాలెం	4,177	2	10	3,536	8	8	
8	గోవిందపురం	2,712	7	5	1,973	15	2	
9	కొండపాళ్ల ముతా	1,054	11	3	948	8	4	
10	యిరిపాక	6,474	10	11	1,998	18	5	
11	సోమవరం	4,473	13	11	3,302	14	11	
12	క్రీష్ణవరం	7,070	7	7	5,479	5	10	
13	మామిడాడ	4,621	6	1	3,741	1	4	
14	ఉప్పలపాలెం	5,726	3	1	4,711	12	4	
15	కాట్లూరు	4,231	12	2	3,241	10	7	
16	వంటర్ల ముతా	851	5	6	592	1	6	
17	బీరంపాలెం	2,035	6	2	1,829	11	8	
18	తిరుపతిరాజుపేట	1,190	4	2	988	2	8	
19	జగ్గంపేట	4,274	5	0	3,687	5	9	
20	బలభద్రపురం	923	0	10	397	8	11	
21	సీతంపేట	3,322	5	6	2,646	3	9	
22	కాండేగుల	4,295	0	4	3,486	4	4	
23	నొల్లలగుంట	1,114	0	4	993	0	5	
24	మరిపాక	1,787	13	1	1,468	0	4	
25	గురప్పాలెం	1,484	9	10	1,179	5	5	
26	రామవరం	8,215	12	8	6,050	2	6	
27	యర్రంపాలెం	4,112	9	3	3,835	4	11	
28	సీతానగరం	1,516	15	11	1,249	2	7	
	మొత్తం	1,31,223	13	9	1,07,553	12	4	
B డివిజన్లు.								
1	నాయకంపల్లి	5,801	2	4	4,899	12	1	
2	యెల్లమిల్లి	4,424	1	9	4,029	8	9	
	మొత్తం	10,225	4	1	8,929	4	10	

7 వ ప్రశ్న.

4 జగ్గంపేట A and D ఎస్టేటు, B ఎస్టేటు గ్రామముల తాలూకు జిగాయితి రహితములలో అమర్కములు చేసినవారి సంఖ్యయన్నూ, మెరక, పల్లం ఘాముల పరిమితిని తెలుపు స్టేటు మెంటు.

వరుస నెంబరు.	గ్రామముల పేర్లు.	అమరకంచేసిన పట్టాదార్ల సంఖ్య.	పల్లం పరిమితి.	మెరక పరిమితి.	రిమార్కులు.
			ఎ.	ఎ.	

A and D ఎస్టేటు.

1	కాట్రాపులపల్లి	...	10	80.00	40.00
2	బూర్గుపూడి	...	24	123.00	71.50
3	శివారుపాలెం	...	2	19.00	...
4	గోనీడ	...	14	156.00	108.00
5	రాజుపూడి	...	28	121.00	175.00
6	మల్లెనాల	...	23	48.00	270.00
7	మనవంపాలెం	...	9	47.00	121.00
8	గోవిందపురం	...	7	11.86	28.75
9	యిర్రిపాక	...	11	79.00	51.00
10	సోమవరం	...	9	...	182.40
11	మామిడాడ	...	11	22.78	98.44
12	క్రీష్ణవరం	...	10	50.00	64.50
13	రామవరం	...	10	43.75	...
14	గొల్లలగుంట	...	4	...	148.00
15	సీతంపేట	...	1	...	170.00
16	ఉప్పలపాలెం	...	5	...	120.00
17	తాళ్లూరు	...	4	...	27.60
18	బొరంపాలెం	...	3	1.20	6.60
19	యర్రంపాలెం	...	20	115.90	132.00
20	సీతానగరం	...	8	181.00	469.00
	మొత్తం	...	213	1,048.99	2,283.19

B ఎస్టేటు.

1	నాయకంపల్లి	...	15	21.65	45.50
2	చెల్లమిల్లి	...	9	17.87	130.50
	మొత్తం	...	24	89.52	176.00

9 వ ప్రశ్న.

శ్రీ జగ్గంపేట A and D యాస్టేటుస్ లాల్సాకు ఫారెస్టు
రెవెన్యూ తెలియజేయు స్టేట్మెంటు,

వరుస నెంబరు, వాపతులు.	రేట్లు.	రిమా య్యులు.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 వంటచెరుకు (వారు, ఫ్యాక్టరీ) బండి 1 కి.	0 12 0	
2 వంటచెరుకు మూతాలు బండి 1 కి.	1 0 0	
3 చింత కలవ బండి 1 కి.	0 14 0	
4 వెదురు బండి 1 కి.	4 0 0	
5 వెదురు కంప బండి 1 కి.	1 19 0	
6 ముల్లకంప బండి 1 కి.	0 6 0	
7 కాశిన కంప బండి 1 కి.	2 0 0	
8 బడితెలు బండి 1 కి.	1 8 0	
9 కుంకుడు కాయలు బండి 1 కి కుం. 24, 25 లు.	0 4 0	
10 చింతపండు మజుగు 1 కి.	0 1 0	
11 తేనె మజుగు 1 కి.	0 6 0	
12 మయినం మజుగు 1 కి.	0 8 0	
13 పుల్లలు కావడి 1 కి.	0 0 6	
14 పుల్లలు మోపు 1 కి.	0 0 8	
15 వెదురు తడిక 1 కి.	0 0 6	
16 బొగ్గులు కావడి తేనె బండి 1 కి.	0 4 0	
17 కొండ తంగెడు కర్ర లు బండి 1 కి.	2 0 0	
18 చెరుకు గానుగ కంప బండి 1 కి.	0 8 0	
19 రాతి గోలములు బం డి 1 కి.	2 0 0	
20 రాతి స్తంభములు బం డి 1 కి.	1 0 0	
21 వీడిరార్లు బండి 1 కి.	0 12 0	
22 మలుపురాయి బండి 1 కి.	0 12 0	
23 కారురాయి బండి 1 కి.	0 4 0	
24 దుసలాంచెరుకు కా గోలం 1 కి.	0 1 0	
25 కొత్తూరు మెట్ట కంక ర బండి 1 కి.	0 2 0	

వరుస నెంబరు, వాపతులు.	రేటు.	రిమా య్యులు.
(1)	(2)	(3)
26 మార్గు కర్రలు బండి 1 కి.	1 0 0	
27 తబుకు కర్రలు బండి 1 కి.	1 8 0	
28 కాడి కర్రలు బండి 1 కి.	2 0 0	
29 యటి కోలలు బండి 1 కి.	2 0 0	
30 కణాళి బండి 1 కి.	4 0 0	
31 ముదటిపాటి బొంగు బండి 1 కి.	2 0 0	
32 బల్లలు బండి 1 కి.	2 0 0	
33 కప్పులు బండి 1 కి.	2 0 0	
34 బొగ్గులు బండి 1 కి.	2 8 0	
35 పచ్చి కంప కావడి 1 కి.	0 1 0	
36 పచ్చి కంప మోపు 1 కి.	0 0 6	
37 క్రొత్త మంచం 1 కి.	0 1 0	
38 కరక్కాయలు బస్తా 1 కి.	0 4 0	
39 తిప్పలీగ కావడి 1 కి.	0 2 0	
40 దుప్పికోప్పులు వగైరా మజుగు 1 కి.	0 1 0	
41 అల్లికంప బండి 1 కి.	0 6 0	
42 ముడిచి పిక్కలు బ స్తా 1 కి.	0 4 0	
43 కాశిన బడితెలు బండి 1 కి.	1 8 0	
44 కున్నపు రాయి బం డి 1 కి.	0 6 0	
45 కొబ్బిల కర్రలు బండి 1 కి.	1 8 0	
46 గాడి తట్టు 1 కి.	0 0 6	
47 రాతిముగ్గు కావడి 1 కి.	0 0 6	
48 రాతిముగ్గు గంప 1 కి.	0 0 8	
49 పనసకర్రలు బండి 1 కి.	2 0 0	
50 తాడిచెట్టు 1 కి.	1 0 0	
51 గానుగపప్పు బస్తా 1 కి.	0 4 0	
52 వేప పప్పు బస్తా 1 కి.	0 4 0	

వరా.—ఈ యాస్టేటులో రిజర్వు ఫారెస్టు లేదు.

10 వ త్రోవ.

శ్రీ జగ్గంపేట A and D డివిజన్ లోని హోం-ఫార్మ్ ల్యాండ్స్ యొక్క తేలికల లిస్టు.

రూ 135 0 0 కాటాభలపల్లి .
 15 0 0 నె 27 రు A పట్టా గుర్రాలదుర్బలవంతుపాటా. దీనినే బత్తాయిలోట
 లం అని చెప్పెదరు. సగిమిది య, 2 ల.
 80 0 0 నె 29 రు పట్టా మురివొడ్డివీడు య 59.06 ల.
 40 0 0 నె 20 రు పట్టా వేరమ్మలోట అనే వదివొడ్డి గరువు, కన్నాయ వంతు గర్వ
 అనేది యిదే బంగాళా లోట య 30 ల.

 135 0 0 వెరళి.

59 0 0 మార్లుపూట నె 46 రు పట్టా తాటివొడ్డిగరువు, యర్రప్పచేను, శ్రీద్రామవంతు,
 తాటివొడ్డి వంతు వస్త్రాణ గరువులు, య 25 ల.
 59 0 0 శిస్తు.
 141 0 0 అజరాజి.
 ----- రేటు శిస్తు.

2 4 2 రాజుపూడి. నె 36 రు పట్టా దాఖలా పాటివెరడు. యీ భూమి చిలుకూరి సర్పన్నకు
 పట్టాయిచ్చి వేయడమైనది.

70 0 0 యర్రంపాలెం.
 20 0 0 నె 32 రు పట్టా.
 20 0 0 నె 33 రు పట్టా.
 80 0 0 నె 34 రు పట్టా.

 70 0 0 వెరళి.
 గర్వ బోర్డురాముడు చెర్వులోవల వంతు అని సయ్య
 జా వున్నది. యిదే వేడరాజువారు, జలి రాజు
 గారి లోటలు. రోడ్డు యివతల, అవతల వున్నది.
 య. 55 ల.

528 0 0 సీతానగరం నె 1 రు పట్టా సీదేలువంతు య. 100 ల మెరక వల్లములు. యీ వంతు
 కైరాలి సత్రముకు యిచ్చివేసారు.

794 4 2 మొత్తం శిస్తు.

Madgole estate.

Demand posting statement of Rajalanchanams payable by several muttadars and group pattadars of Hill Madgole muttas lying in Paderu firka for fasli 1346.

Serial number.	Name of the muttah or group.	Tamarind.	Jack fruits.	Pumpkin.	Mangoes.	Saffron.	Chama rice.	Palagunda.	Chetayi.	Honey (kunchams).	Ghee.	Niger.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		KAVIDIS.	KAVIDIS.	KAVIDIS.		VISS.			VISS.			KUN- CHAMS.
MADGOLE TANA.												
1	Addumanda		6	12		2			2			
1A	Sanyasammapalem .. .		8	8		4						
2	Gaduthuru		4	8								
3	Dokuluru		4	6		3			3			4
4	Gangarajumadgole .. .		10	10								
5	Gemmilli		6	10								
6	Ginnelakota					8						
6A	Nadumivada					4						
7	Gondila		4	5	300	4			4			4
7A	Sampila		4	3								
8	Guttulaputlu		5	10		4			4			4
9	Kilagada		12	12	10	4		5	4	1		4
					kavi.							
10	Kumudupalli					4			4			4
11	Kuchumanda		6	12					2			
12	Kodapalli		5	5		4			4			4
13	Lagsipalli		5	8	400	4			4			4
14	Burja Egasonaba and Diga- sonaba		8	16								
15	Gattum-Korra		6	12								
16	Kilagada		12	12	10	4		6	4	1		
17	Lochila		5	10								
18	Neclamputu											
19	Pattum		5	10								
20	Paderao and Barisingi .. .		5	6	300							
21	Rudhakota		5	10		8				1		8
21A	Koravangi					4						2
22	Solabham		5	10								
23	Sukuru and Barapalli .. .		10	26	1,000							
23A	Mattam		6	12								
24	Siddiputu											
25	Vanjangi		4	8		8			8			4
26	Vanjari		3	3								
27	Vantala		5	10								
28	Uppa		5	12								
29	Yengada		5	10								
30	Yirudupalli		5	5	5	4			4			5
					kavi.							
31	Sujankota	5	10	10	15	4	5	8	4	2	5	
					kavi.		puttis.	kunchams.		kunchams.	kunchams.	
31A	Talabirada			2			5					5
							kunchams.					
31B	Doduputu											
31C	Panasa			1			5					5
31D	Valibiri			1			1					5
							kunchams.					
31E	Godugulaputu			2		4		2	4			10
31a	Sunnapakota of Kilagada .. .		2	4		2		5	2			5
31b	Karrikukhiput of Kilagada .. .			2		1		1				5
32	Aradakota		5	10	500	2			2			10
32A	Mandiba			10		2				1		5
32B	Gamparayi			10	400	3			3			5
32C	Sirasupalli		5	10		1			1			
32D	Seekari		3	6	2 kavis.	2						
32b	Duggam group of Sukuru .. .		5	10					1			
									basket.			
32c	Ukkuruba group of Sukuru .. .		5	10								
32d	Pedagarnvu group of Sukuru .. .			2								
32e	Santhari group of Sukuru .. .		6	12								
32f	Pathakota group of Sukuru .. .		7	14								
32g	Balroda group of Sukuru .. .											
33	Sobhakota											
33A	Kodala											
33B	Konthela		15	30								
33C	Dulgumaldi											
33D	Bhurenu											
34	Minumalur		5	10	400							
34A	Thumpada		3	6		4			3			4
34B	Vanampalli		3	6	500	3			3			4
34C	Thamarapalli		2	4	300	3			3			4
35	Bakuru		5	5	400							4
36	Siviti		2	4								
36A	Paderumuttah Gabbangi .. .		1	2		2			2			4
36B	Panasapalli Gabbangi .. .		1	2		2			2			4
36C	Bhemasingi Gabbangi .. .		2	4		2			2			4
TURUVOLE TANA.												
37	Devapuram	3		4	1,000							
37A	Ayimada	2		2								
37a	Salugu	5		5	1,000							
38	Jarrakonda	1	3	4	500							
39	Pedakota		4	4	600							
40	Pinakota		4	4	600							
Total ..		16	271	493	8,210 and 32 kavdis.	105	5 puttis and 11 kunchams.	21	58 viss. and 16 baskets	6	5	112

Demand posting statement of Rajalanchanams payable by several muttadars and group pattadars of Hill Madgole muttas lying in Paderu firka for fasli 1346—cont.

Serial number.	Name of the muttah or group.	Brooms. (14)	Mustard. (15)	Garlic. (16)	Sweet oranges. (17)	Plantain bunches. (18)	Goats. (19)	కొత్తిమీర. (20)	బోరికాస. (21)	యొనకనుట. (22)	నా ర పిర. (23)	సా ర కండ. (24)
1	Addumanda ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1A	Sanyasammalapalem ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gaduthuru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Dokuluru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Gangarajumadgole ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Gemuli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ginnelakota ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6A	Nadimalvada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Gondila ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7A	Sampila ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Guttilaputlu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Kilagada ..	4	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kumudupalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Kinchumanda ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kodapalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Kodapalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Lagipalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Burja, Egasonaba and Dilgasonaba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Gattum-Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Kilagada ..	4	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Lochila ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Neelamputu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Pattum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Paderu and Baradogi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Rudhakota ..	..	1	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21A	Koravangi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Solabham ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Sukuru and Barapalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23A	Mattam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Sindiputu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Vanjangi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Vanjari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Vantsala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Uppa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Yengada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Yrudupalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Sujankota ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
31A	Talabradra ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
31B	Doduputu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
310	Panna ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
31D	Vajibiri ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
31E	Godugulaputu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31G	Sunnakupkota of Kilagada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31H	Karrimukhiput of Kilagada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Aradakota ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32A	Mandiba ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32B	Gamparayi ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32C	Sirasupalli ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32D	Seekari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32E	Duggam group of Sukuru ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32F	Ukkurubu group of Sukuru ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
32G	Pedagaruvu group of Sukuru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32H	Santhari group of Sukuru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32I	Pathakota group of Sukuru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32J	Balroda group of Sukuru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Sobhakota ..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33A	Kodala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33B	Konthala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33C	Dulgrammudi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33D	Bhureru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Minumalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34A	Thumpada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34B	Vanampalli ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34C	Thamarapalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Bakuru ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	kavadis.	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Siviti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36A	Paderu muttah Gabbangi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36B	Panasapalli Gabbangi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36C	Bhesmasingi Gabbangi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Devapuram ..	..	..	..	400	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	kavidis.	..	..	..	..	..	..
37A	Aymada ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
37B	Salugu ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Jarrakonda ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Pedakota ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Pinakota ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	50	6	4	1,100	24	3	2	3	1	..	..

Statement showing extent " under different village average rates and number of tenants " in jirayati villages.

Rate.	Area.		Number of tenants.		Rate.	Area.		Number of tenants.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.		Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
Rupee and under.	13,291	248	894	8	Rs. 9	42	696	27	138
Rs. 2 ..	3,205	88	655	6	Rs. 10	58	611	23	146
Rs. 3 ..	1,052	320	304	74	Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.	35	1,275	21	375
Rs. 4 ..	788	1,422	202	331	Rs. 15 to Rs. 20.	6	354	2	116
Rs. 5 ..	737	955	205	260	Rs. 20 to Rs. 25.	1	52	6	28
Rs. 6 ..	322	728	75	197	Rs. 25 to Rs. 35.	..	25	..	10
Rs. 7 ..	158	713	45	210	Rs. 35 to Rs. 40.	..	127	..	12
Rs. 8 ..	98	845	57	229	Total ..	19,796	6,459	2,316	2,150

వేటమంతు నె 3 రు.

వరుస నెంబరు.	ముతా పేరు.	1827 లో		1827 లో మొత్తం విస్తీర్ణం.			1845 లో		రిమార్కు.
		చుట్టు సంఖ్య.	కొటికలు.	మొత్తు.	వర్గం.	మొత్తం.	చుట్టు సంఖ్య.	కొటికలు.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				ఎ.	ఎ.	ఎ.			
1	అడ్డుమండ	...	...	51.00	184.00	185.00	115	...	:
2	అరడకోట	...	...	1,093.00	569.00	1,622.00	607	48	:
3	గంపరాయి గ్రూప్	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Included in Aradakota.
4	కాకూరు	...	...	292.00	157.00	449.00	247	88	:
5	బరిశాది	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	:
6	మార్క	...	...	682.76	242.30	870.06	171	...	:
7	దేవపురం	...	...	124.90	180.00	304.00	471	70	:
8	డోకులూరు	...	...	56.00	46.50	102.50	189	...	:
9	గంగరాజు మాడ్డుల	...	...	1,507.99	2,032.13	3,540.12	1460	...	:
10	గణులూరు	...	...	75.00	189.00	264.00	48	...	:
11	గమ్మిలి ...	...	...	229.00	417.00	646.00	274	...	:
12	దిన్నెలకోట	...	...	552.00	241.00	793.00	216	199	:
13	గొందిల ...	...	...	78.50	106.50	185.00	169	...	:
14	గుత్తులపుట్టు...	...	...	102.00	105.00	207.00	188	...	:
15	బుర్రకొండ	...	...	87.00	27.00	64.00	46	...	:
16	శేనకాడు	...	...	330.00	66.00	396.00	406	...	:
17	కొలగాడ ...	...	...	1,792.00	1,100.25	2,892.25	1581	...	:
18	నిముడుపల్లి	...	...	170.00	55.50	225.50	106	22	:
19	కిందుమండ ...	...	...	29.00	81.00	110.00	67	...	:
20	కోదాపల్లి ...	...	...	124.00	75.50	199.50	162	84	:
21	కొర్రాగత్తుం	...	...	378.32	74.94	448.26	140	...	:
22	లలికపల్లి ...	...	...	87.00	279.00	366.00	182	...	:
23	లింక ...	...	...	18.69	21.27	39.87	17	...	:
24	లోకలి ...	...	...	28.00	53.00	81.00	93	...	:
25	వినుములూరు	...	...	216.00	265.00	481.00	470	45	:
26	కామరపల్లి గ్రూప్	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Included in Minumular.
27	కనంపల్లి గ్రూప్	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

28	సలాపుబ్బు	...	...	...	20.00	16.00	36.00	20	...
29	చాడెరు	...	...	...	143.00	388.00	531.00	328	...
30	కట్టం	...	...	...	120.00	9.00	129.00	87	...
31	కెకకోట	...	...	...	105.00	92.00	197.00	200	...
32	కిశకోట	...	...	...	42.00	39.00	81.00	194	...
33	రూడకోట	...	...	...	778.00	494.75	1,272.75	726	24
34	సోలభం	...	...	...	38.00	165.00	203.00	134	...
35	శోభకోట	...	...	...	148.00	272.00	420.00	408	...
36	ఘూకూరు	...	...	...	1,755.50	1,185.00	2,940.50	1,012	61
37	సుజ్జకోట	...	...	...	2,143.50	1,065.00	3,209.00	1,606	...
38	సిందిపుట్ట	...	...	...	95.00	58.00	153.00	80	1
39	శ్రీశ్వు	...	...	...	213.00	118.00	331.00	192	7
40	వంజంగి	...	...	...	15.00	21.00	36.00	41	...
41	వంజరి	...	...	...	36.00	25.00	61.00	19	5
42	వంకాల	...	...	...	108.00	268.00	371.00	85	...
43	యంగడ	...	...	...	112.28	48.75	161.03	114	13
44	యిరుదుకల్లి	...	...	...	32.50	51.50	84.00	112	...
		...	...	...	<u>13,877.95</u>	<u>10,794.89</u>	<u>24,672.84</u>	<u>12,761</u>	<u>607</u>

Statement of items of reduced rates and increased rates in comparison with the Vizianagram and Government rates.

Serial number and kind of produce.	Rate in C.W.		Rate at result.		Rate in Vizianagram.		Rate in Government	
	Export per cart-load.	Local use per cart-load.	Export per cart-load.	Local use per cart-load.	Export per cart-load.	Local use per cart-load.	Export per cart-load.	Local use per cart-load.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Sal—								
Rough	7 8 0	7 8 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Squared	11 4 0	11 4 0	18 0 0	9 0 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	11 4 0
2 Rosewood—								
Rough	7 8 0	7 8 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Squared	11 4 0	11 4 0	18 0 0	9 0 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	11 4 0
3 Teak—								
Rough	7 8 0	7 8 0	20 0 0	—	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Squared	11 4 0	11 4 0	30 0 0	—	11 4 0	7 8 0	11 4 0	11 4 0
4 Yegisa—								
Rough	7 8 0	7 8 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Squared	11 4 0	11 4 0	18 0 0	9 0 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	11 4 0
5 Odisa—								
Rough	7 8 0	7 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	} Not known.	
Squared	11 4 0	11 4 0						
6 Tamarind—								
Squared	0 1 0	0 1 0	with seed 0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
			without seed 0 2 0					
7 Bamboos	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
8 Fuel	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0

Note.—The timber rates of this estate on all other reserved trees is only Rs. 6 per cart-load rough and Rs. 9 per cart-load squared while as it is Rs. 7-8-0 per cart-load rough and Rs. 11-4-0 per cart-load squared in the Vizianagram estate.

శ్రీ జయవూరు సంస్థానం మాడగులూడు||, తురువోలు రాజా తాలూకు, యెజస్సీ మూరాలు తాలూకు రాజలాంబనకుల తెలియజేయు ప్రోటోటుపెంటు.

కరువు నెంబరు.	మూత గ్రామముల పేరు.	చింతపండు కావిళ్లు.	పన్ను పండు.	గుమ్మడి పండు.	నూమిడి పండు.	కమలాశలం పండు.	అరటి పండు గలలు.	రిమార్కు.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	దేవపురం మూత ...	3	...	4	1,000	400	8	ప్రతి సంవత్సరం కచ్చు రాజలాంబనకులు నో టు చేయడమైనది. అరియర్లు వాకీ యేమీ లేదు.
	అయినాడ ...	2	...	2	...	...	2
	సలుగు ...	5	5	...	1,000	...	2	
2	బుర్రకొండ మూత...	1	3	4	500	...	2	
3	పినకోట మూత ...	...	4	4	400	...	4
4	పెడకోట మూత ...	...	4	4	600	...	...
5	జీనపాడు మూత ...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		11	16	18	3,500	400	22	

Village average rates.

	Medivada firka.		Turuvalu firka.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Ajjapuram (Thamaracherla).	3 2 0	7 8 0		
2 Badanapadu	1 1 0	4 10 0	1 Adivi Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
3 Bennavaram	2 3 0	4 15 0	2 Arjanagixi Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
4 Bhatlova	2 12 0	10 0 0	3 Bailipudi	5 0 0 14 0 0
5 Chinapachala	2 12 0	10 12 0	4 Bhupathipalem	5 10 0 8 8 0
6 Diddi	3 10 0	6 6 0	5 Cheedipalli Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
7 Dharmavaram	1 2 0	5 1 0	6 Chettupalli	2 8 0 6 8 0
8 Dondapudi	1 5 0	8 0 0	7 China Gogada	4 10 0 8 4 0
9 Gantikorlam	3 1 0	11 3 0	8 China Gangavaram	0 10 0 6 8 0
10 Garnikam	4 6 0	10 2 0	9 Chinanandipalli Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
11 Gogamchidipalli mokhasa .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 Chukkupalli Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
12 Gummallapadu	3 0 0	8 12 0	11 Dikshitula Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
13 Kanada	1 4 0	5 6 0	12 Dibbapalem	6 12 0 11 6 0
14 Kalayanapulova	0 5 0	3 14 0	13 Garisingi	5 0 0 9 13 0
15 Komira	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 Gogada Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
16 Kontalam	1 4 0	8 2 0	15 Jagannadhabhupalapura Agraharam.	.. ..
17 Kothapatnam	1 1 0	10 12 0	16 Jaittavaram Mokhasa .. ..	.. ..
18 Kotnabilli	1 0 0	3 12 0	17 Kandivaram Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
19 Krishnabhupalapuram Agraharam.	.. ..	.. ..	18 Kattuvani Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
20 Lingabhupalapuram Agraharam.	.. ..	.. ..	19 Kondasompuram Agraharam.	.. ..
21 Lopudi	4 0 0	9 0 0	20 Kothapalli	2 0 0 9 0 0
22 Luluru	2 12 0	5 4 0	21 Lingabhupalapatnam	7 2 0 13 4 0
23 Machapuram	0 4 0	15 0 0	22 Mamidipalli Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
24 Matchavanipalem	2 2 0	4 6 0	23 Manchala Mokhasa .. ..	.. ..
25 Marrivalasa	1 5 0	4 0 0	24 Mangalapuram	4 8 0 9 6 0
26 Medivada Appallampalem.	5 11 0	11 12 0	25 Marepalli	4 6 0 10 2 0
	5 4 0	11 8 0	26 Neelampeta Mokhasa .. ..	.. ..
27 Nimmalova	7 6 0	9 4 0	27 Pedanandipilli Agraharam.	.. ..
28 Pulekondam Ponnavolu	4 8 0	9 5 0	28 Pothanavalasa Agraharam.	.. ..
29 Ravikavatam	4 12 0	8 13 0	29 Ramayogi Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
1 Avuruvida	1 15 0	4 5 0	30 Sirijam Mokhasa .. ..	.. ..
2 Bhagavathula Agraharam.	.. ..	.. ..	31 Singavaram	6 4 0 18 0 0
3 Chintaluru .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	32 Sitaramapuram Agraharam.	.. ..
4 Gadirayi	3 10 0	11 15 0	33 Sivaramachajula Agraharam.	.. ..
5 Sagaram	1 2 0	4 0 0	34 Thangudupilli Mokhasa .. ..	.. ..
6 Jammadevipeta	2 8 0	8 12 0	35 Tharu Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
7 Jampina	4 2 0	10 10 0	36 Thenugupudi	4 0 0 10 0 0
8 Kintali (Seri)	5 0 0	12 4 0	37 Timiram	1 14 0 10 12 0
(Jirayati)	1 1 0	6 4 0	38 Thunivala	3 8 0 6 12 0
Average for seri and jirayati.	4 0 0	9 0 0	39 Turuvolu	3 12 0 6 10 0
9 Kintali Vallapuram	1 8 0	6 14 0	40 Ugginavala Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
10 Kotapadu	1 12 0	7 6 0	41 Vakapalli	4 4 0 10 6 0
11 Kotapadu Vallapuram	1 14 0	6 14 0	42 Varahapuram Agraharam .. ..	.. ..
12 Krishnapuram Mokhasa .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	43 Vellanki .. ..	.. ..
13 Lakshmapuram Agraharam.	.. ..	.. ..	44 Venkatarajapuram .. ..	.. ..
14 Lovagavaravaram	0 10 0	6 0 0	45 Vintipalem .. ..	.. ..
15 Madugula	1 14 0	14 8 0	46 Veerabhadrapeta	2 2 0 7 4 0
16 Mukundapuram Agraharam.	.. ..	.. ..	47 Veerapurajupeta	3 0 0 7 0 0
17 Pongalipaka	2 8 0	9 12 0	48 Jalampalli Group	1 0 0 7 12 0
18 Pothanapudi Agraharam .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	49 Koduru Mokhasa .. ..	.. ..
19 Satyavaram	2 8 0	6 12 0	50 Konam	0 4 0 0 10 0
20 Vammali .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	51 Kurmanadhapuram Agraharam.	.. ..
21 Vammali Jagannadhapuram.	1 12 0	7 2 0	52 Sankaram Group	0 11 0 ..
22 Veeranarayanam Mokhasa.	.. ..	.. ..	53 Tatipatri Mokhasa .. ..	.. ..
23 Veeravilli Agraharam .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	54 Valabu	0 4 0 3 0 0
24 Yerukuvada	4 6 0	12 10 0		

Memorandum by the Zamindar of Gollapalli estate, dated 27th March 1938.

1. I Submit herewith the statement called for in your D.O. No. 74/37 G. Confdl., dated 8th December 1937 as detailed in the annexed schedule.

2. In regard to rents so far as it has been possible to ascertain the asara or sharing system was vogue first, it was followed by joint asara system, which in turn was replaced by money rents or veesabadi rents, between the years 1870 and 1880. The money rents seem to have been fixed by ryots themselves, having reference to asara principles, i.e., nature of the crop, nature of the land and the share to which the Zamindar is entitled.

3. The Government system of maintaining accounts both in the villages and in the huzur is being followed.

4. No accounts are maintained in the estate showing how many of the pattadars sublet their patta lands and the rate and amount the pattadars realized by their subletting.

5. The prevailing rates of rent in mokhasas, agraaharams and inams in the estate is not available in this office. They pay only a fixed kattubadi or shrotriyam to the estate.

6. A statement showing the private lands assigned on pattas since 1920 will be submitted later on. 1908 to 1920 not available with the undersigned as he came in possession of the property only in 1920.

7. A copy of the sanad granted to Nuzvid Estate is furnished by the Zamindar of Vuyyur with his report.

SCHEDULE.

1. Statement showing the extent in—
 - (a) Acres covered by various rates at a graded scale in Gollapalli Estate delta villages in Nuzvid Revenue Division.
 - (b) Statement showing the acres held with different rates as graded in the delta villages of Gollapalli Estate, Nuzvid Revenue Division.
 - (c) Statement showing the extent in acres covered by various rates at a graded scale in Gollapalli Estate's upland villages in Nuzvid Division.
 - (d) Statement showing the acres held with different rates as graded in the upland villages of Gollapalli Estate in Nuzvid Division.
 - (e) Statement showing the acres held with different rates as graded in the village of Lankapalli Lanka of Gollapalli Estate.
2. Statement showing the rate of customary levies in the villages of Gollapalli Estate.
3. Statement showing the amount spent for irrigation in the villages of Gollapalli Estate will be submitted later on.
4. Statement showing the waste lands assigned on pattas since 1920.
5. Statement is not furnished as the system of maintaining accounts is the same as that of the Government.
6. Statement showing demand and collection for faslis 1344, 1345 and 1346 of Gollapalli Estate.
7. Statement showing the specimen instances of the villages which the pattadar realized profits by sub-letting leases on information collected by the village officers.
8. Statement showing the prevailing rates of rent in mokhasas, inams, agraaharams or shrotriyams within the Gollapalli Estate.
9. Statement showing the forest information.
10. Statement showing the private lands assigned on pattas since 1920 will be submitted later on.
11. Statement showing the villages which were surveyed and not surveyed.

వైతముపేట నెం XI

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	వైతము పేరు. గ్రామం.	సర్వే అయిన యె	గవర్నమెంటు సర్వే	సర్వే రేటు సంవత్సరము లో అయినది.	వైతము సర్వే అయిన	రిమాండు
			డిల గవర్నమెంటు సర్వే అయినది, వైతము సర్వే అయినది.	అయిన యెడల బ్లాకు సర్వే అయినది లేక డిటైల్డ్ సర్వే అయినది.		వైతము సర్వే అయినది యెడల యెవరిచేత చేయబడినది, ప్లాను, ఫీల్డ్ బుక్కులు, ల్యాండు రిజిస్టరు తున్నది లేనిది.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	గొల్లపల్లి ...	మెరక గ్రామములు.	గవర్నమెంటు సర్వే అయినది.	బ్లాకు సర్వే.	1890	యెట్టేటలో తున్న ల్యాండు రిజిస్టరు, ఫీల్డ్ బుక్కులు, ప్లాన్లును బట్టి రెక్కలు తయారు చేయబడినవి.	...
2	మొర్సపూడి.	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...		
3	పట్టిపూడి.	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...		
4	కొయ్యూరు.	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...		
5	నరసన్నపాలెం.	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటైల్డ్ సర్వే	1928	మెరక గ్రామములు అత్రుటవల్ల గవర్నమెంటువారికి చెల్లే రోడ్డు శాస్త్రు క్విట్టెంటు కట్టిన యిహాములు ఈ ప్రం సర్వే కాబడినవి యెట్టేట యిహాములు సర్వే కా లేదు.	...
6	దిగవల్లి ...	డిటో.	డిటో.	డిటో.	...		
7	లంకపల్లి లంక.	డిటో.	వైతము సర్వే.	...	...	కృష్ణా నదిలోని లంక అయి ప్రతి సంవత్సరం పెరుగు, విరుగు స్వభావంగల దగుట చేత ప్రతి సంవత్సరం యెట్టేట ఆఫీసర్లవల్ల సర్వే చేయబడినది సర్వే ననుసరించి రెక్కలు తయారు చేయబడుచున్నవి.	...

Statement IX of Gollapalli Estate.

Number and name of the village.	Extent of forest.		Rates of the forest fees.				System of collecting forest fees.	Remarks.
	Reserved.	Unreserved.	Grasing.	Fuel	Manure leaves.	Other materials.		
1 Morsapudi ..	847 98	100 0	Free of charges for the cattle and sheep owners by the tenants and charges being collected from non-tenants only.					
2 Digavalli ..	1,707 05	500 0						

Statement VIII showing the prevailing rates of rent in mokhasas, inams, agra-harams or shrotriyams within the Gollapalli Estate. Not available.

Serial number.	Name of agra-haram inam or mokhasa.	Rates.						If waram of produce.	Remarks.
		Wet.		Dry.		Garden.			
		Extent.	Rate.	Extent.	Rate.	Extent.	Rate.		

విజయపురము ను VII రు—గొల్లపల్లి యింట్ల యిలాకా గొల్లపల్లి వస్త్రా గ్రామాదుల తాలూకు.

పట్టా సంఖ్య.	పట్టా తరగతి.	రయ్యల ఎకరల అనురక పట్టా.	సర్వే సంఖ్య.	ప. వి. సంఖ్య.	ఇం. మి. వివరం.	ఇం. మి. కుటుంబ అంకం.	రెవెన్యూ యిన్వెన్టరీ కుటుంబ అంకం.	రెవెన్యూ సర్వేయిం కుటుంబ అంకం.	ఇం. మి. కుటుంబ అంకం.	ఎకర పట్టా సంఖ్య.
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

Not available as all transfers of sale or alienation is being recorded in the accounts.

Statement VI showing the demand and collection for faslis 1344, 1345 and 1346 of Gollapalli Estate.

Number and name of the village.	1344.					1345.						
	Demand.		Collection.		Remission granted.	Suits filed.	Balance.		Demand.	Collection.		
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS.	A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.		
1 Gollapalli	6,855	12 5	6,157	14 1	..	..	897	14 4	5,892	11 11	4,205	2
2 Morsapudi	3,358	2 1	2,797	12 8	..	..	560	5 5	3,404	5 10	1,994	13
3 Pallerlamudi	5,944	3 2	4,774	4 7	457	2 5	712	12 2	5,559	12 10	3,561	3
4 Koyyur	5,702	14 10	4,183	6 4	106	0 9	1,418	1 9	4,902	5 11	1,740	4
5 Narasannapalem	1,308	8 10	1,177	9 7	..	..	130	15 3	1,222	13 4	1,129	7
6 Digavalli	10,336	11 7	6,811	1 8	..	..	3,525	9 11	8,199	7 1	5,258	0
Total ..	33,506	4 11	25,902	0 11	563	9 2	7,040	10 10	28,981	8 11	17,973	13

Number and name of the village.	1345—cont.			1346.								
	Remission granted.	Suits filed.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Remission granted.	Suits filed.	Balance.				
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A.				
1 Gollapalli	440	1 4	957	8 7	6,447	9 4	5,485	10 6	..	961	14	
2 Morsapudi	521	7 0	883	2 1	2,928	14 2	2,071	15 10	194	10 6	862	3
3 Pallerlamudi	1,540	2 6	468	7 6	5,927	12 2	4,725	11 1	480	8 2	741	8
4 Koyyur	2,906	11 1	245	6 7	6,268	11 10	4,585	10 7	107	0 1	1,575	7
5 Narasannapalem .. .. .	..	..	93	6 4	1,307	6 6	1,101	6 8	..	..	208	0
6 Digavalli	268	7 1	2,092	15 6	9,011	4 11	6,898	11 0	..	..	2,112	9
Total ..	5,671	18 0	5,335	14 7	31,891	0 11	24,869	1 3	762	2 9	6,259	13

Statement IV—Nil.

Statement II—Nil except local and education cesses as per Madras Local Boards Act, Section 80.

Statement I-E. showing the acres held with different rates (as graded) in the upland villages of Lankapalli lanka of the Nuzvid Revenue Division lanka lands (Lankapalli Lanka).

RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
13 10 2	205.14	13 10 2

It is the subject matter of the Privy Council Appeal No. 64 of 1937.

Gollapalli Estate.

Statement I-B showing the acres held with different rates (as graded) in the delta villages of Nuzvid Revenue Division—Nil.

Statement I-A showing the extent in acres covered by various rates at a graded scale in Gollapalli Estate.

Statement showing the acres held with different rates (as graded) in upland villages of Nuzvid Revenue Division.

Rates and extent.				Average rates per acre. RS. A. P.	Rates and extent.				Average rates per acre. RS. A. P.
Above RS. A. P.	To RS. A. P.	Extent. Acs.			Above RS. A. P.	To RS. A. P.	Extent. Acs.		
<i>Dry.</i>					<i>Zari.</i>				
0 8 0	0 8 0	1496 19		1 0 0	5 0 0	59 57	} 12 10 0		
1 0 0	1 0 0	1454 41		5 0 0	10 0 0	99 31			
2 0 0	2 0 0	2906 38		10 0 0	20 0 0	39 85			
3 0 0	3 0 0	120 55	1 1 6	20 0 0	30 0 0	7 51			
5 0 0	4 0 0	53 25			30 6 0	36 9 11		37 42	
10 0 0	25 0 0	172					243 06		
		6015 52							
<i>Mamul wet.</i>									
4 0 0	4 0 0	12 04							
5 0 0	5 0 0	110 01							
6 0 0	6 0 0	9 59							
7 0 0	7 0 0	71 21							
8 0 0	8 0 0	298 82	3 7 6						
9 0 0	9 0 0	2 0 36							
10 0 0	10 0 0	647 38							
		3 51							
		1396 92							

Statement showing the extent (in acres) covered by various rates at a graded scale in Gollapalli Estate upland villages in Nuzvid Revenue Division.

Number and name of the village.	<i>Dry.</i>									<i>Mamul wet.</i>			
	Upto Re. 0-8-0.	Above Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 1.	Re. 1 to Rs. 2.	Re. 2 to Rs. 3.	Re. 3 to Rs. 4.	Re. 4 to Rs. 5.	Re. 5 to Rs. 10.	Re. 10 to Rs. 25.	Total.	Upto Re. 4.	Re. 4 to Rs. 5.	Re. 5 to Rs. 6.	Re. 6 to Rs. 7.
Gollapalli ..	ACS. 11-74	ACS. 15-64	ACS. 310-45	ACS. 5-15	ACS. 12-06	..	ACS. 1-15	ACS. 0-18	ACS. 344-31	ACS. 2-51	ACS. ..	ACS. 2-38	ACS. 7-61
Morsapudi ..	11-98	65-08	349-42	5-73	..	..	..	..	444-22	..	..	..	60-88
Pallerlamudi ..	1,052-78	249-23	914-17	..	0-50	..	..	1-54	2,218-17	..	11-62	..	..
Koyyuru ..	..	..	446-78	17-58	8-72	..	..	..	473-08	..	..	1-98	6-55
Narasanna-palem ..	..	114-79	462-96	1-05	11-97	..	..	..	590-77	..	..	..	..
Digavalli ..	419-68	1,011-72	422-58	91-04	..	..	..	..	1,944-07	9-53	96-01	..	2-08
Total ..	1,490-18	1,450-41	2,906-31	120-55	38-25	..	1-15	1-72	6,015-52	12-04	10-01	959	71-21
Number and name of the village.	<i>Mamul wet.</i>					<i>Zarib</i>						Total.	Grand total.
	Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.	Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.	Rs. 9 to Rs. 10.	Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.	Total.	Re. 1 to Rs. 5.	Re. 5 to Rs. 10.	Re. 10 to Rs. 20.	Re. 20 to Rs. 30.	Re. 30 to Rs. 36-9-11.			
Gollapalli ..	ACS. 10-81	ACS. 184-73	ACS. 58-94	ACS. 2-19	ACS. 210-58	ACS. ..	ACS. 2-52	ACS. 1-29	ACS. 3-71	ACS. 37-42	ACS. 44-94	ACS. 599-83	
Morsapudi ..	28-29	27-32	15-82	..	137-10	..	7-53	15-83	2-21	..	29-14	610-46	
Pallerlamudi ..	49-10	..	188-80	..	249-32	..	4-22	1-59	..	..	5-81	2,473-80	
Koyyuru ..	70-53	87-31	223-36	1-32	391-05	..	0-82	5-12	..	..	5-94	370-07	
Narasanna-palem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10-76	..	..	..	10-76	601-53	
Digavalli ..	140-59	..	160-66	..	408-87	56-00	77-68	13-39	..	..	147-07	2,500-91	
Total ..	298-82	249-36	647-38	3-51	1,396-92	59-57	99-31	39-85	7-51	37-42	243-66	7,656 10	

Statement showing the amounts spent for irrigation works in Gollapalli Estate villages, Nuzvid revenue division, since fasli 1330 (1920).

Serial number and name of the village.	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.
	(2) RS. A. P.	(3) RS. A. P.	(4) RS. A. P.	(5) RS. A. P.	(6) RS. A. P.	(7) RS. A. P.
1 Gollapalli ..	271 9 9	173 7 9	53 1 3	165 12 0	409 5 0	194 13 0
2 Morsapudi ..	5 11 3	19 5 4	..	..	30 4 10	77 15 0
3 Pallerlamudi ..	21 0 0	1,583 11 0	2,532 12 0	1,148 9 0	529 0 0	215 10 10
4 Koyyuru ..	623 0 6	119 6 3	158 13 1	510 15 6	322 0 7	598 0 7
5 Narasannapalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Digavalli ..	..	..	..	351 9 6	726 0 0	700 0 0
Total ..	621 5 6	1,895 14 4	2,744 10 4	2,176 14 0	2,016 10 5	1,786 7 5
Serial number and name of the village.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.
	(8) RS. A. P.	(9) RS. A. P.	(10) RS. A. P.	(11) RS. A. P.	(12) RS. A. P.	(13) RS. A. P.
1 Gollapalli ..	1,059 5 2	127 6 4	..	132 7 9	175 6 3	22 5 1
2 Morsapudi ..	3,413 2 11	100 0 0	9 10 0	..	7 3 1	10 0 0
3 Pallerlamudi ..	6 0 0	333 15 6	7 14 11	288 12 0	50 1 2	79 3 3
4 Koyyuru ..	..	744 12 7	..	82 2 0	793 8 3	764 10 7
5 Narasannapalem ..	..	..	..	..	22 0 0	42 0 0
6 Digavalli ..	516 6 7	58 15 7	1,230 15 4	164 7 0	143 2 8	457 9 7
Total ..	4,993 15 8	1,370 2 0	1,248 8 3	667 12 9	1,191 5 5	1,375 12 6
Serial number and name of the village.	1342.	1343.	1344.	1345.	1346.	Total.
	(14) RS. A. P.	(15) RS. A. P.	(16) RS. A. P.	(17) RS. A. P.	(18) RS. A. P.	(19) RS. A. P.
1 Gollapalli ..	29 4 0	163 15 0	33 14 3	..	10 10 6	3,022 11 1
2 Morsapudi ..	13 7 4	87 6 6	110 12 6	4 7 3	..	3,839 7 0
3 Pallerlamudi ..	33 1 2	455 1 5	446 8 4	10 0 0	..	7746 4 7
4 Koyyuru ..	60 1 0	514 15 3	218 9 0	..	..	5,410 15 2
5 Narasannapalem ..	20 13 8	..	..	..	..	84 13 6
6 Digavalli ..	820 10 5	1,273 9 0	670 9 11	238 10 10	91 6 9	7,443 1 2
Total ..	977 5 5	2,494 15 2	1,480 6 0	253 2 1	102 1 3	27,597 4 6

మహారాజ రాజకీ మద్రాసు యస్టేటు ల్యాండు ఆక్టు పార్లమెంటు గమిటి పెక్రెటరీగారి

దివ్య సముఖమునకు.

కృష్ణా డిస్ట్రిక్టు, బెజవాడ తాలూకా, కూటుముక్కల యస్టేటు జమీందారు శ్రీ రాజా కుందూరు లక్ష్మీకాంత రావు వివాదము జమీందారువారు దాఖలు చేసుకున్న మిషా.

కూటుముక్కల అనే గ్రామము మయవరం యస్టేటులో చేరినదైయున్నది.

యీ గ్రామమును స్వ 1839 వ ఫసలీలో అప్పటి పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి రూ 8,02,000 ల (ఊడు లక్షల రెండు వేల రూపాయల)కు నగదు ముచ్చి క్రయమునుపొంది అప్పుడే యీ గ్రామము ప్రత్యేక యస్టేటుగా కృష్ణా డిస్ట్రిక్టు కలెక్టరుగారి ఆఫీసులో రిజిస్ట్రీ చేయించి తున్నాము.

యీ గ్రామములో మొరక సుమారు విస్తీర్ణం య 1,600 లున్న, కల్లం భూమి విస్తీర్ణం య 475 లున్న, అరణ్యం య 1,300 లున్న కలిగివున్నది. యీ గ్రామం మీదను గవర్నమెంటువారికి వేక్యుయ గా 665 లున్న, ల్యాండు తస్సు రూ 525 లున్న, వెరీ రూ 1,190 లు ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చెల్లించుచున్నాము.

యీ గ్రామముకు ఊడు చెరువులున్నవి. యీ చెరువులకు కొండలమీద వర్షించిన వర్షాధారపు నీరున్న బుడమేటివల్ల నీటి వరకయిన్న కలదుగాని కొండవాగుల నీటిచెబ్బలవల్ల ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చెరువులకు మర మ్మతులున్న బుడమేటి నీటికి అడ్డుకట్ట కట్టినేగాని చెరువులకు నీరు రానేరదు. అడ్డుకట్ట కట్టినవెంటనే వర్షము కురిసినయడల అలాడే ఆ కట్ట ప్రవాహములో కలసిపోవును. అందువల్ల వెంటనే తిరిగి అడ్డుకట్టవలసి వుంటుంది. ఇదే ప్రకారం సాలు 1 క అనేకసారులు కట్టించవలసి వస్తుంది. ఈ కారణములచేత ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మరమ్మతుల క్రింద చాలా డబ్బు ఖర్చు పడుచూవున్నది.

యీ గ్రామములో మొరక భూములకు నగదు వీసబడి శిస్తున్న పల్లం భూమిలో కుండీనపంట మీద వుట్టి 1 కి రైతుకు ధాన్యం 12 తూములు యస్టేటుకు 8 తూములు కొంతయున్న, రైతులకు 11 తూములు యస్టేటుకు 9 తూములు కొంతయున్న, రయితులకు యస్టేటువారికి చెరి సఖముగా కొంతయున్న అనాధినుంచి జరుగుతూ ఆ ప్రకారం 8కార్డు అయివున్నది.

మొరక భూముల నగదు వీసబడి శిస్తుకూడా చాలాకాలము క్రిందట విర్పడినదిగాని యస్టేటు ల్యాండు ఆక్టు దరిమిలా విర్పడిన శిస్తు విమిలేదు.

ఈ యస్టేటుకు సనదు మయవరం జమీందారుగార్లకు వుట్టినది. వారివల్ల మేము క్రయమునుపొందిన కారణ ముచేత సనదు మా వద్దలేదు.

గనుక విశేషపర్చుతున్నాము.

నె (1-7) ప్రశ్నలు. కూటముక్కల యట్టేటు తాలూకు, కృష్ణా జిల్లా, బెజవాడ తాలూకా.

శుభ్ర రేటు.		అంతారం పద్ధతి అయినచో ఎన్నవవంతు అయినది.		యీ రేట్లు యొప్పుడు పుట్టినది, వాటిపూర్వ చరిత్ర.	భూమి తరహా.	జలాధారం.	మామూలుగా పండి పంటలు.	సంపూర్ణం.	సంపూర్ణం.	సంపూర్ణం.	సంపూర్ణం.
య 1 కి రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	పరిమితి.	రేటు.	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.		రూ. అ. పై.								
0 8 0	23.21	పండిన పంటలో	...	మొరక భూములకు 3	మొరక భూములు—మొరక భూము	మొరక—		212	24	69.50	పరి సంఖి
0 9 0	17.03	పుట్టి 1 కి జమీం	0 8 0	మాడవ తాలములో	1 గర్బు.	1 సజ్జ.					పొలి
0 10 0	118.67	వారులకు వచ్చే	...	పుడవారింపిన రేట్లు	2 ఇసుక.	2 తొన్న.					ప్రశ్న.
0 11 0	18.87	పాలు.	...	స్థు.	3 తువ్వ.	3 కంది.					
0 12 0	166.22	డిటో.	0 9 0	పల్ల భూములకు 6 వ	4 గేవడ.	4 వెసర.					
0 18 0	77.43	డిటో.	0 10 0	తాలములో పుడవ	5 పాడు.	5 పులవలు.					
0 14 0	103.50	విర్మాటు అయిత్ర		రించిన రేట్లున్న, ఆ	పల్లం భూములు—	6 వేరుశనక.					
0 15 0	42.94	న్నది.		నగా ధాన్యం పాలు	1 పాటి భూమి.	పల్లం—					
1 0 0	825.62			పద్ధతిన్న, అనాది	2 వాడవ.	వరి.					
1 4 0	233.77			సంచినన్ని ఇదే విధ	3 గరువు.	జనుము.					
1 6 0	30.25			ముగా జరుగుచున్న							
1 8 0	109.81			ది.							
1 10 0	12.00										
1 12 0	80.65										
2 0 0	43.15										
2 4 0	77.56										
2 8 0	30.24										
2 12 0	11.80										
8 0 0	30.23										
8 4 0	27.85										
8 8 0	18.63										
8 12 0	7.37										

* మొరక, పల్లం భూములకు శాశ్వత జీరాయితి చక్కువున్నది.

నె (1-7) ప్రశ్నలు. కూటముక్కల యజ్ఞేటు తాలూకు, కృష్ణా జిల్లా, బెజవాడ తాలూకా - శేషము.

శిస్తు రేటు.		అంబారం పద్ధతి అయినచో ఎన్నవవంతు అయినది.		యా రేట్లు యొప్పుడు పుట్టినది, వాటిపూర్వ వరిత.	భూమి తరహా.	జలాధారం.	మామూలుగా పండే పంటలు.	శిస్తు సంఖ్య.	శిస్తు రేటుల సంఖ్య.	శిస్తు రేటుల సంఖ్య.	శిస్తు రేటుల సంఖ్య.
య 1 కి రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	పరిమితి.	రేటు.	(2)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.										
4 0 0	8.24										
4 4 0	22.25										
4 8 0	1.79										
4 12 0	11.80										
మొత్తం ...	1,594.88										

కూటముక్కల గ్రామం - శేషము.

నె 2 రు ప్రశ్న.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, బెజవాడ తాలూకా, కూటముక్కల.

అధికారులుగా వసూలుచేయుచున్న వాసతులు.

వరుస నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	వివరం.	మొత్తం.	రిమాండు.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			రూ. అ. పై.	
1	కూటముక్కల	ల్యాండు శిస్తు 1 కి రూ. 0-1-9 విస్తీర్ణం అయివున్నది. ఆ మొత్తములో సఖం రూ. 1 కి రూ. 0-0-10½ లు రైతులవల్ల వసూలు.	156 0 5	ఈ శిస్తులు తప్ప ఇతర వాసతులు వివిధ రైతులవల్ల వసూలుచేయడములేదు.

నెరిరు క్రశ్చ.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, బెజవాడ తాలూకా, మాటముక్కల యస్టేటు.

(1)	చెర్వులు లేక ఇతర జలాధారముల వేర్లు.		(4)	చానికి మరమ్మతు నిమిత్తం ఖర్చు.				చెర్వు గర్భములు పొందుతాటు చేసినచో ఆ విస్తీర్ణం.		(11)
	అయకట్టు.	శస్తు.		నగదు.		భాస్యం.		చెర్వుయొక్క వేరు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	
				ఫసలి.	సొమ్ము.	ఫసలి.	భాస్యం.			
1 మాటముక్కల.	బడమేటిసర్ది నీటివరక గా తూర్పు చెరువు.	పాలుపద్ధతి.	నీటివరవలు, చెరువులు మంచెస్థితిలో నున్నవి.	1337	...	...	...	చెర్వు గర్భములు పొందుతాటు చేసినచో ఆ విస్తీర్ణం.	1337,	
	225.00	52 9 28	30 సంవత్సరముల యీ మధ్య చెర్వుల మరమ్మతు లోపమువల్ల నష్టం రా లేదు.	1338	668 4 0	1339	10 8 25	} ... పింఛలేదు.	1338	
	డిటో			1340	162 10 0	1340	26 14 34			ఫసలి కడ
	బుడమేటివరక గల పడమర చెర్వు	70 0 0		1341	611 4 2	1341	7 19 1			
	250.00			1342	...	1342	0 14 41			
				1343	148 6 6	1343	14 19 12			
				1344	...	1344	5 0 2			
				1345	45 7 6	1345	4 11 41			
	475.00			1346	86 10 8	1346	8 1 8			
మొత్తం					1,667 10 5		76 8 44			
					4,700 0 0					
								పుట్టి 1 కి రూ 60 లు చొప్పు అయిన భర ప్రకారం సొమ్ము.		
				వెర...	6,367 10 5					

సె 4 రు ప్రశ్న.

1908 వ సం॥పు వరిమిలాను అమరకవర్షబడిన గయారు భూముల తప్పిలు.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, బెజవాడ తాలూకా, కూటముక్కల.

వరుస నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	గయారు భూముల తప్పిలు.				రిమార్కు.
		మెరక.	జరిబు.	పల్లం.	మొత్తం.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	కూటముక్కల రుస్తేటు.	..	..	...	...	గయారు భూములు యెవరికిన్ని యెట్టి పొందుకా తున్ను చేసియుండ లేదు.

సె 5 రు ప్రశ్న.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, బెజవాడ తాలూకా, కూటముక్కల యెస్తేటు తాలూకా.

వరుస నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	ఎస్తేటు రెక్కలు యె స్థితలావున్నది.	రిమార్కు.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	కూటముక్కల	<p>మ్యూన్సిపాలిటీ ప్రకారం అభిసరంగలతై వున్నది—</p> <p>సె 2 రు అజంగల్</p> <p>సె 3 రు మార్పులు</p> <p>సె 6 రు తిరువ చార్జీలు</p> <p>సె 7 రు మిసలేనియస్</p> <p>సె 9 రు కాన్సులు</p> <p>సె 10 రు అమరకం</p> <p>సె 12 రు కిమెండు</p> <p>సె 13 రు వసూలు చిరా</p> <p>సె 14 రు ఖాతా</p> <p>సె 15 రు ఇచ్చాలు</p> <p>సె 18 రు రకీడులు</p>	ఈ ప్రకారం, మ్యూన్సిపాలిటీ ప్రకారం, అభిసరంగల రెక్కలు మాత్రం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం త్రం టూవున్నది.

నె 8 రు ప్రశ్న.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, బెజవాడ తాలూకా, కూటముక్కల యస్టేటు తాలూక.

వరుస నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	యస్టేటులోవున్న మూల్యాంక ఆగ్రహారం శ్రోత్రీయముల తప్పిళ్లు.	రికార్డు.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	కూటముక్కల	...	లేవు

నె 9 రు ప్రశ్న.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, బెజవాడ తాలూకా, కూటముక్కల యస్టేటు.

వరుస నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	ఫారెస్టు విస్తీర్ణం.		ఫారెస్టు ఫీజు తప్పిళ్లు.				ఫారెస్టు రుమము వసూలు చేయవలసిన ఫర్ములు.
	రిజర్వు	అక్షరము	ఫి.వి.	ఫి.వి.	అక్షరము	ఇతరము	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 కూటముక్కల	1,299.30	...	రైతులకు అరక 1 కి 1 4 0 ఆవు 1 కి 0 4 3	రయితులకు మాఫీ 1 4 0 ఇతరులకు బండి 1 కి 1 4 0	...	రయితులకు మాఫీ ఇతరులు బండి 1 కి 2 0 0	రైతులకు ఆరణ్యము నుంచి విమి తె చ్చుకొన్నను సరి చే, అరక 1 కి రూ 1-4-0 లు న్నూ, ఆవు పశువులకు పశువు 1 కి రూ. 0-4-8 వసూలు చేయబడుచున్నది.

నె 10 రు ప్రశ్న.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, బెజవాడ తాలూకా, కూటముక్కల యస్టేటు.

వరుస నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	కమతం భూముల తప్పిళ్లు.			మొత్తం.	రికార్డు.
	మెరక.	జరిబు.	కల్లం.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 కూటముక్కల	181.36	...	74.20	255 5 6	ఈ భూములు యస్టేటువారి స్వాధీనమందున్నవి. ఆనాదినుండి స్వంతకమతం, అనగా స్వంత శ్రేణ్యము చేయించుకుంటూవున్నారు.

నె 11 రు ప్రశ్న.

కృష్ణా జిల్లా, బెజవాడ తాలూకా, కూటముక్కల యస్టేటు.

వరుస నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	యస్టేటు సర్వే అయినదా, అయినట్లయితే గవర్నమెంటు సర్వేయా లేక ప్రైవేటు సర్వేయా.	రికార్డు.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	కూటముక్కల	...	యావత్తు భూములకు సర్వే నెంబర్లు ఉన్నవి.

Memorandum by Sri Raja Janardhana Krishna Rangarao Bahadur, Zamindar of Chikkavaram, etc., Estates Kistna district.

While generally adopting the memorandum submitted on behalf of the Madras Landholders' Association it is proposed to make a few observations on some of the questions formulated by the Committee by way of a supplement.

1. (a) There does not seem to be any unanimity of opinion in the Hindu Sastras on this point, but the term Bhagadeya which is the Sanskrit word for the King's share of the produce of land suggests that the king and the ryot are co-owners of the land. That this view is in accord with the opinion of certain eminent modern scholars will be shown later on.

Coming now to the Muhammadan theory of land revenue a quotation extracted from the Calloway's "Law and Constitution of India" will be found to be illuminating "when the inam, the leader of the faithful conquers the country by force of arms, if he permits the inhabitants to remain he imposes the Khiraj on their lands and Jazia on their heads. The land then remains the property of the conquered." It will be seen from the above quotation that the writer assumes the right of the conqueror to take the land itself. The conqueror as an act of prudence or generosity permits the conquered race to continue in the land. The Moghul theory of land revenue was thus based upon the assumption that the king was the owner of the soil, though he chooses to recognize private property. In Kistna district there are what are called Haveli lands which were divided into muttahi in December 1802 and brought under the permanent settlement. The present Challapalli and Vallur Estates organized in this manner. Haveli lands were those intended for the maintenance of troops or Muhammadan officers which were under the direct management of the fouzdar or the khilladar. These Haveli lands were not under the Deshmukhs and Deshpandiyas who were responsible for the collections of the rest of the country.

The term zamindar literally means zamin land, darholder. The term talukdar, however is different. The term talukdar means a dependency. The literal meaning of the term zamindar seems to suggest that he is entitled to the land itself. Baden Powell in his "Land revenue in British India" makes the following observations: "The later rules of the countries that once were provinces of the Moghul Empire had come to claim to be owners by conquest of all land, at any rate they reckoned among state rights, not only the administration of justice, the command of the military force, etc., but most chiefly the right to the land including its revenue and other perquisites which they spoke of as the zamindari right. When the management of this was made over to the Raja or capitalist farmer, they called him the zamindar. In Oudh the Government was too tenacious of its own zamindari right to allow the trubulent local rajas to call themselves zamindar, lest they should assume that they had really recovered their old territorial claims. They therefore called them talukdars. These Oudh landholders never were pleased with this distinction. Nor to this day is the appellation regarded by them with much favour."

Baden Powell further points out that "Even in Akbar's time and in the Aini Adbien there are allusions to the term zamindar and it mean not the revenue farmer of the later time but the term zamin was used as synonymous with Bhumi". Baden Powell, Volume 1, page 505. (Evidently the Hindu term for the natural proprietor or lord of the soil.) He further points out that many zamindaris were created for restoring cultivation or on condition of clearing the waste (jangalbari). This circumstance necessitated and facilitated the recognition of a hereditary right in the zamindaris. However, for a long time these zamindars were not permitted the right to alienate their lands, but about the year 1793, the East India Company, not only recognized the right of alienation but even called the zamindars right a proprietary one.

We now come to the British period. Various were the causes that led to the permanent settlement. When Warren Hastings ignored the rights of the zamindars and ousted many of them they complained to the House of Commons and as a result of their outcry Statute 24, George III, Chapter XXV, was passed in 1784, by which the East India Company, was commanded to institute an enquiry into the complaints that had prevailed that various rajas, zamindars and other landholders within the British territories had been unjustly deprived of or compelled to relinquish or abandon their respective lands to give orders for settling or establishing upon principles of moderation and justice according to the laws and constitutions of India and to establish permanent rules by which the tributes, rents and services of the rajas, zamindars and other native

holders should be in future rendered and paid to the company. It was thus deemed necessary to conciliate the various zamindars and persons occupying a similar position and so the system of permanent settlement was introduced and as above submitted the British Government itself created some new zamindaris.

That the East India Company deliberately recognized the right of these zamindars to the soil itself is clear from the provisions contained in some of the revenue realization laws of Bengal. When a permanently settled estate was sold for arrears of revenue, it involved the consequence not only of avoiding encumbrances, such as mortgages except leases in favour of Europeans, but also existing contracts about rentals. Soon after the permanent settlement regulations had been passed and were in force in Bengal, the Governor-General and the subordinates at Home began to call for a zamindari settlement in Madras also. But the district officers reported very unfavourably. But in 1799 positive orders were issued and threats conveyed that officers found slack in introducing the system will be removed. It was then that Regulation XXV of 1802 was passed in Madras. Section (1) of that regulation purports to grant to the zamindars and other landholders, their heirs and successors a permanent property in the land for all time to come. Section 2 of the same regulation declared that the proprietary right of the soil shall become vested in the zamindar or other proprietors of land and in their heirs and lawful successors for ever.

At the time the above regulation was passed the Government evidently thought that they had the proprietary right in the soil that they were conferring that right upon the zamindars and therefore they did not think it necessary to regulate the rights as between the zamindar and his ryots and left the same to be determined by contract between the ryot and zamindar (section 14 Regulation 25 of 1802). In the discussions which preceded the permanent settlement in Bengal, however Lord Cornwallis in his minute, dated 3rd February 1790 (fifth report Volume 1, page 615) expressed the opinion that the proprietary right of the soil conferred on the zamindars was not inconsistent with the right of the ryots to hold possession of the lands they cultivated so long as they paid the rent thereon, though the zamindars could not demand from them anything more than the accustomed rent nor dispossess them. The only inference that can reasonably be drawn from the absence of specific reference to the occupancy right of the ryot in the permanent settlement regulation is that while the Government is aware of the rights of the ryots arising by custom or otherwise they recognized that the zamindar is the owner of the soil. However 20 years after the passing of the permanent settlement regulation the Government thought it necessary to give some kind of legislative recognition to the rights of the ryots whatever they are and whatever their basis is. So, Regulation IV of 1822 was passed interpreting the Regulation of 1802. The later regulation declared that the earlier one was not intended to define, limit, infringe, or destroy the actual rights of any description of tenants.

The Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865 did not deal with the subject of the nature of the rights to the soil. The Madras Estates Land Act was therefore the first enactment on the statute book of this Presidency defining the substantive rights of ryots and landholders. It is modelled generally on the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 but goes further than that Act in extending occupancy right to every ryot now in possession or who shall hereafter be admitted by a landlord to possession of ryoti land. By the term "ryoti land" is meant the public land of an estate as opposed to the private or home-farm lands in the special possession of the proprietor. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes in introducing the original Estates Land Act Bill said in the course of his speech: "The Government have to hold the scales evenly distributing the benefits of the Act both to the landlord and the tenant"—and after summarizing the provisions of the Bill observes: "Looking at both sides, it must be admitted that the Government has as far as it lay in its power discharged with equal justice its obligations to safeguard the established rights of both zamindars and ryots in the sense of the old Regulation IV of 1822."

Thus though gradually the tenant is given the right of occupancy and protection against rack-rents it is not laid down anywhere that the zamindar has no right to the soil. On the other hand the Madras Estates Land Act confirms the view that the zamindar is the owner of the soil subject though to the occupancy rights of the ryots in ryoti lands. It is unnecessary to refer to the various decisions which laid down both before and after the passing of the Madras Estates Land Act that the State and zamindars are entitled to the soil. Whatever might be the conflicting theories of the Hindu Sastras, it is held at any rate since the Muhammadan conquest that the State is entitled

to the soil and the zamindar is a representative of the State, and as such has a right to the soil. It cannot be said that all the zamindars or even most of them were mere farmers of rent, and as submitted above, certain zamindaris were granted for improving agriculture by clearing forests and some were purchased from the British Government. It will be found that the zamindars did a lot to clear forests, form new villages, construct works of irrigation and generally contributed in various ways to the improvement of agriculture. In this connexion the opinion of Mr. Marshall will be found highly illuminating. He says: "In early times and in backward countries, even in our own age all rights to the property depended on general understandings rather than on precise laws or documents. The ownership of land is vested not in an individual but in a firm of which one member or group of members (it may be a whole family) is the working partner. The sleeping partner is sometimes the ruler of the State, sometimes he is an individual who inherits what was once the duty of collecting payments due to the ruler from the cultivators of a certain part of the soil but what in the course of silent time has become a right of ownership. If as is generally the case he retains the duty of making certain payments to the ruler of the State, the partnership may be regarded as containing three members of whom two are sleeping partners. The sleeping partner or one of them is generally called the proprietor or landholder or even the landowner." The relationship between the zamindar and ryot may therefore be described as one of partnership.

It is therefore submitted that the zamindar may also be called the owner of the soil subject to the right of occupancy of the ryot in ryoti lands.

(b) The interest which the ryot has in the land is to cultivate it, to make improvements thereto, to increase its fertility, and to have a permanent heritable right of occupancy for purposes of cultivation at a fair rate of rent. The zamindar is the owner of the soil so that when it becomes unfit for agriculture whether by the discovery of mines or for other reasons the landlord becomes entitled to the land to the exclusion of the ryot to enjoy it in such manner as its altered character admits of.

(c) As there is no provision for remission of peshkash due by the zamindar, it is not just to give the benefit of remission to the ryot.

2. (e) Revision of rents in zamindari areas by executive action is not proper.

4. (a) Right to water-supply is not inherent as being appurtenant to the land. A source of irrigation can serve only a limited extent of land. If right to water is appurtenant to the land, every ryot will be entitled to claim irrigation facilities irrespective of the capacity of the source of irrigation. The landholder must have power to fix the ayacut of a particular source of irrigation and to regulate the supply as between the various lands included in the ayacut. Appropriate provisions may be made to protect ryots against arbitrary refusal of the landlord to afford irrigational facilities within the limits of the ayacut.

(b) If the landholder is the owner of the soil, he has a superior right to the water-sources. The extent of the right however may thus be limited. He has a right to irrigate his home-farm land and distribute the surplus among the ryoti land fixing the ayacut. He can charge a fair water-rate and will be under an obligation to effect all necessary repairs.

5. (a) Survey and record of rights is absolutely necessary.

(b) The ryot should bear two-thirds of the expense of the survey and the landholder one-third in respect of ryoti land.

6. Customary dues called "Miras" are being levied in several estates. These miras are usually paid to village servants and artisans such as washerman, potter, carpenter, etc. They are intended to encourage those people to settle in the village and be of use to the villagers. They are still necessary. They may be continued and appropriate provisions may be made to ensure their payment to the persons for whom they are extended.

7. (a) to (c) It is customary in certain zamindaris to allow the tenants free grazing rights in the waste land and also to permit them to take wood for agricultural purposes and also for purpose of fuel. They cannot however sell the wood. The existence of this right does not take away the right of the zamindar to assign portion of the waste land so long as there is a reasonably sufficient quantity of land available for the exercise of

the rights of the ryots. But the question arises whether the exercise of this right is limited to ryots holding ryoti lands or to all residents of the village concerned. An indiscriminate and unfettered exercise of the right would be disastrous. There is a necessity to preserve forests. In a few zamindaris where quarries exist ryots are allowed according to custom to quarry stone for their personal use. The rights may be exercised freely subject to the control and regulation of the landholder apart from established custom the ryots have no rights. The unreserved portion of the forest is more than sufficient to satisfy the needs of the villagers for fuel, grazing of cattle and agricultural implements. It is particularly necessary to reserve forests in order to preserve hill slopes from erosion, to preserve the neighbouring villagers from floods, and to conserve water-supply. Reserve forests are also necessary to preserve and encourage animal life which is in a state of total annihilation. In the reserve forest, though zamindars go out for shooting, generally they observe some game-laws and also take adequate precautions against poaching. Consequently the number of animals will not be reduced. On the other hand if the whole forest is unreserved both tranquillity and the food-resources will become very scarce due to the cutting of wood and forest grazing, and the starving animals will be left to the mercy of the people at large. Communal lands and public paths so long as they are necessary must be set apart. But when they become unfit for the purposes for which they are set apart, they will be at the disposal of the landholder who may according to convenience convert them into ryoti lands or retain them as part of his home-farm.

8. (a) The existing provisions with regard to irrigation works are adequate. Where the landholder wilfully neglects the maintenance or repair of a work of irrigation, the Government may undertake the work on the application of the aggrieved parties after giving the landholder reasonable opportunity to undertake the work himself.

9. A yearly jamabandi is necessary both in the interests of the landholder and the ryot.

10. This is very important question and must be very carefully examined. The professed object of the Estates Land Act, viz., that a right of occupancy should be conferred upon the actually tiller of the soil has not been achieved till now. To ameliorate the condition of such tenants holding under a pattadar, legislation on the following lines may be contemplated :—

- (1) Tenant holding under a pattadar acquires occupancy rights as against the pattadar by continuous occupation for 12 years and the pattadar to that extent acquires the status of a tenure-holder as under the Bengal Tenancy Act.
- (2) No pattadar can eject his tenant so long as he pays the stipulated rent regularly.
- (3) No pattadar can eject his tenant except by means of a suit.
- (4) If at any time before a decree in ejectment is passed against him, a tenant of a pattadar pays all arrears of rent and the costs of suit, the claim for ejectment should be disallowed.

The tenant of a pattadar can as of right pay the rent due to the zamindar and claim credit for the same in the rent payable by him to the pattadar.

The tenant of the pattadar must have a right to get his name entered in the village accounts and in all proceedings by the zamindar for recovery of rent by way of suit or distress the pattadar's registered tenant should be a necessary party. Subject to the above condition, the rent due to the zamindar shall be a first charge upon the crop raised by the pattadars as well as the land itself.

11. (a) & (b) The jurisdiction of the Board of Revenue as well as that of revenue courts should be abolished. Jurisdiction to try all cases under the Estates Land Act should be transferred to the ordinary civil courts, the court of first instance being invariably that of the district munsif.

12. (b) The zamindar should be given a charge for the amount of the jodi, kattubadi, etc., upon the inam or mokhasa concerned. The term 'rent' originally included jodi also but the same was excluded from the definition by a later amendment. The amendment was uncalled for. The original definition of rent including claim like jodi, kattubadi, etc., may be restored in the Madras Estates Land Act.

Memorandum by Sri Bhamidipati Satyanarayana, Receiver of Chinchinada, Narasapur taluk, dated 6th January 1938.

పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లా, నర్సాపురం తాలూకా, చించినాడ ఎస్టేటు, చించినాడ గ్రామము తాలూకా సైన్ల రెంటురోలు రిజిస్టరు.

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్ డివిజన్.	(3) పరిశోధనం.	(4) శిస్తు.		(5) కరెక్చరు సారినలన పర్మిట్టు పొందిన శిస్తు.	(6) (4), (5) కలముల భేదం.	(7) శిస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా పాటు అయ్యే సంకఠితో.				
			రికార్డు అఫ్ సెట్టు ప్రకారం శిస్తు.	కరెక్చరు సారినలన పర్మిట్టు పొందిన శిస్తు.			మొదటి సంకఠితో	రెండవ సంకఠితో	మూడవ సంకఠితో	నాలుగవ సంకఠితో	అయిదవ సంకఠితో

1 రుద్రరాజు నారాయణ రాజు.

సంఖ్య	పరిశోధనం	రికార్డు అఫ్ సెట్టు ప్రకారం శిస్తు.	కరెక్చరు సారినలన పర్మిట్టు పొందిన శిస్తు.	భేదం			
15-7	0.35	0	1	10	2	14	0
20-12	0.44	1	5	7	3	10	0
50-8	0.98	4	8	8	8	1	0
67-6	1.58	4	12	3	16	13	0
88-2	0.72	2	11	2	7	10	0
5	0.29	0	14	11	3	1	0
99-1 A	2.83	0	13	8	23	6	0
107-6	0.54	2	0	0	4	7	0
109-1	1.79	6	1	1	14	12	0
110-1	5.37	17	3	7	44	5	0
117-12	2.59	8	7	5	21	6	0
138-2	1.11	0	4	11	7	15	0
174-2	0.47	2	10	1	5	0	0
4	0.17	1	0	0	1	13	0
182-5	0.42	1	1	0	3	0	0
199-3	0.22	0	10	8	2	1	0
208-3 A	0.46	1	5	2	4	6	0
210-1	3.75	12	10	8	39	14	0
211-3	0.38	1	0	2	2	11	0
	24.46	69	10	10	217	1	0

మొరక.

139-2	0.07	0	3	9	0	3	0
182-10	0.04	..	..	..	0	2	0
183-15	0.15	..	..	..	0	14	0
197-14	0.14	0	7	7	0	7	0
232-1 B	1.16	3	5	7	3	8	0
	1.56	4	0	11	5	2	0

26.02	73	11	9	222	3	0	148	7	0
							103	7	0
							133	2	0
							162	13	0
							192	8	0
							222	3	0

మామూలు కల్లం.

2 రుద్రరాజు కలరామకృష్ణం రాజు మైసరు గార్మియన్ తల్లి శ్రద్దాయమ్మ.

19-1	0.47	0	14	4	3	14	0
7	0.82	3	1	1	6	12	0
20-7	0.19	0	9	0	1	9	0
30-5 A	1.15	0	5	6	9	8	0
74-2	4.58	1	6	3	48	11	0
87-3 B	0.42	0	14	2	3	0	0
3 D	1.02	2	2	4	7	4	0
98-1 B	1.63	0	7	11	13	7	0
99-1 B	4.18	1	4	2	34	8	0
122-1 A	3.36	0	14	1	27	12	0
133-1	4.56	1	3	6	32	8	0
179-1	0.27	1	4	3	2	14	0
186-3	0.02	0	0	11	0	3	0
188-3	0.54	1	15	5	4	7	0
189-4	0.24	0	11	1	2	0	0
191-2 B	1.28	3	12	7	12	3	0
198-7 B	0.30	0	13	3	2	14	0
200-1 B	0.35	1	8	0	3	5	0
216-2	0.98	2	9	8	7	0	0
	26.36	25	13	6	223	11	0

పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాదారుని పేరు.

(1)

(2) నర్స నెంబరు, సబ్ డివిజన్

(3) అ. శ. అ. శ.

(4) పట్టా
అకరాల పట్టు
ప్రకారం శిస్తు.

(5) కలెక్టరువారివలన
నిర్ణయించబడిన
శిస్తు.

(6) కలెక్టరు ఖాతాలో

(7) మొదటి సొలరం
(8) రెండవ సొలరం
(9) మూడవ సొలరం
(10) నాలుగవ సొలరం
(11) అయిదవ సొలరం

139-17
232-1 A

0-67
1-19
1-86

1 15 9 2 0 0
3 7 0 3 9 0
5 6 9 5 9 0

28-22

31 4 3 229 4 0

198 0 0 10 13 0
110 6 0 100 0 0
189 10 0 228 4 0

మామూలు పట్టం.

3 రుద్రరాజు బాలవిజయ వెంకటేశ్వరశింహ రాజు.

98-1 A
100-1
102-2
122-1 B
123-2 B
177-2
5
186-4
191-2 A
194-1
196-4
7
198-1 B
2
3
7 A
202-3
5
6
203-2
206-2
3
208-3 B
4

1-50
3-81
3-22
0-82
2-40
1-61
0-01
0-24
0-60
3-05
0-41
0-28
0-47
0-23
0-28
0-30
0-04
0-02
1-95
0-60
2-12
0-51
2-51
0-03

0 7 3 12 6 0
1 2 5 31 7 0
0 15 6 26 9 0
0 3 5 6 12 0
1 7 0 19 13 0
5 6 5 13 5 0
0 0 6 0 1 0
1 1 1 2 0 0
1 12 5 5 11 0
9 0 4 29 0 0
1 3 2 3 14 0
0 10 10 2 8 0
.. 4 7 0
.. 2 3 0
.. 2 11 0
0 13 3 2 14 0
.. 0 6 0
.. 0 3 0
7 2 1 18 8 0
2 12 11 5 11 0
7 12 0 20 2 0
1 10 6 4 14 0
7 3 5 23 14 0
0 1 5 0 5 0

26-96

50 13 11 239 3 0

మొరక.

197-2 A
231-2

1-71
0-69
2-40

3 14 7 5 2 0
1 15 1 2 1 0
5 13 8 7 3 0

29-36

56 11 7 246 6 0

189 10 0 94 10 0
133 9 0 170 8 0
208 7 0 246 6 0

మామూలు పట్టం.

4 సామంతపూడి వెంకట సుందరరామ రాజు, నుబ్బి రాజు, బాలసూర్యనారాయణ రాజు మైసూరు గార్మియన్ తల్లి బాలకృష్ణ పురసుందరమ్మ.

74-3
77-3
5
79-6
9
82-2
83-7
86-1
3
87-1
3 A
4
123-2 A
198-1 A

5-33
1-11
0-84
0-12
0-14
1-33
1-23
0-76
2-46
2-49
0-49
0-02
0-85
0-47

1 9 11 56 10 0
3 12 11 11 13 0
3 6 6 8 15 0
0 6 2 1 4 0
0 5 8 1 8 0
4 7 5 14 2 0
3 0 0 8 12 0
1 0 6 5 7 0
11 11 5 17 8 0
8 5 0 26 7 0
1 0 6 3 8 0
.. 0 2 0
0 7 11 7 0 0
.. 4 7 0

17-64

39 9 11 167 7 0

(1)	(2)	అ. అ. అ.	శిస్తు.		(6)	శిస్తు ప్రపక్షముగా పాప్య క్రయ్య సంకలనం					
			(4)	(5)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
			ఆర్డుల్డ్ లెట్టు ప్రకారం శిస్తు.	కలెక్షను కారణాలన నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.	అ. అ. అ.	మొదటి సారి	రెండవ సారి	మూడవ సారి	నాలుగవ సారి	అయిదవ సారి	
<p>పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాదారుని పేరు.</p>											
	సర్వే నెంబరు, సర్వేదివిజ్ఞానం.										
	197-2 B	1-10	2 8 3	3 5 0							
	234-3	0-67	1 6 4	2 0 0							
		1-77	3 14 7	5 5 0							
		19-41	43 8 6	172 12 0	139 3 0	69 6 0	95 3 0	121 0 0	146 14 0	172 12 0	
<p>మామూలు పల్లం.</p>											
	19-8	0-92	3 5 7	7 9 0							
	107-2	0-42	1 1 4	3 7 0							
	108-2	2-48	6 7 1	20 7 0							
	175-2	0-27	0 12 7	2 14 0							
	177-3	3-03	7 9 9	25 0 0							
	202-1	1-89	4 12 4	17 15 0							
	206-1	2-93	7 6 3	27 13 0							
		11-94	31 6 11	105 1 0							
<p>మొరక.</p>											
	139-8	0-34	1 2 1	1 0 0							
	230-5	0-97	0 4 11	2 15 0							
	232-9	1-17	3 6 1	3 8 0							
		2-48	4 13 1	7 7 0							
		14-42	36 4 0	112 8 0	76 4 0	51 8 0	66 12 0	82 0 0	97 4 0	112 8 0	
<p>మామూలు పల్లం.</p>											
	107-5	0-40	1 0 6	3 5 0							
	108-1	2-29	5 15 1	18 14 0							
	134-4	0-87	0 4 11	6 3 0							
	141-2	1-01	2 10 8	9 10 0							
	179-2	2-69	4 9 10	28 9 0							
	194-2	1-34	3 13 0	12 12 0							
	198-8	0-92	2 8 7	8 12 0							
		9-52	20 14 7	88 1 0							
<p>మొరక.</p>											
	179-9	0-08		0 8 0							
	183-3	0-49	1 10 0	2 15 0							
	7	0-82	1 10 2	4 15 0							
	9	0-44	0 13 6	2 10 0							
	197-3	1-12	2 9 0	3 6 0							
	231-3	0-60	1 11 1	1 13 0							
	15	0-46	1 8 1	1 6 0							
	234-14	0-31	0 11 5	0 15 0							
		4-32	10 9 3	18 8 0							
		13-84	37 7 10	106 9 0	75 1 0	46 8 0	61 8 0	76 8 0	91 8 0	106 9 0	

కట్టా నెంబరు, కట్టా దారుని పేరు.
 (1)
 సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్-డివిజన్.

శిస్తు.
 కట్ట.
 శిస్తు క్రమముగా హాద్య ఆద్యే సంకలనం.
 (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11)
 య.ఆ.నె. య.ఆ.నె. య. య. య. య. య. య.

మామూలు పట్టం.

7 రుద్రరాజు మహలక్ష్మి రాజు.

87-7	1-19	3 0 1	12 10 0
88-4	0-31	0 14 3	3 5 0
107-4	0-58	1 7 10	4 13 0
111-2 A	0-21	0 8 4	1 12 0
116-6	2-46	6 7 7	20 5 0
141-3	0-33	0 13 11	3 2 0
144-6	0-74	1 15 3	7 1 0
144-9	0-04	0 1 7	0 6 0
196-1	0-40	0 13 10	3 13 0
198-4	2-25	6 3 3	21 6 0
205-5	0-44	1 7 0	4 3 0
210-3	0-08	0 3 9	0 14 0
212-2	2-22	5 10 7	23 9 0
	11-25	29 11 3	107 3 0

పెరక.

232-8	1-08	3 1 11	3 4 0
233-5	0-37	1 2 8	1 2 0
234-2	0-68	2 0 2	2 1 0
	2-13	6 4 9	6 7 0

13-38	36 0 0	113 10 0	77 10 0	51 8 0	67 0	82 8 0	98 1 0	113 10 0
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మామూలు పట్టం.

8 రుద్రరాజు నరసింహ రాజు (సూర్య రాజు కుమారుడు).

1-7	1-33	3 5 2	11 0 0
11-1	1-40	3 13 9	11 9 0
9	0-40	1 1 8	3 5 0
25-1	0-64	2 10 8	5 5 0
51-2	0-15	0 9 2	1 4 0
5	0-78	2 15 5	6 7 0
52-8	0-60	2 8 0	4 15 0
54-3	0-58	2 12 0	4 13 0
79-2	0-09	0 3 0	0 15 0
113-12	0-20	0 7 2	1 10 0

6-17	20 6 0	51 3 0	30 13 0	26 8 0	32 10 0	38 13 0	45 0 0	51 3 0
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మామూలు పట్టం.

9 రుద్రరాజు సూర్య రాజు సైనరు గార్డియన్ లు గారయ్య.

2-10	0-24	0 10 1	2 0 0
12	0-22	0 8 11	1 13 0
15-2	0-68	1 11 7	5 10 0
5 A	0-35	0 14 3	2 14 0
16-1	0-84	2 3 2	6 15 0
3	0-41	1 0 8	3 6 0
20-8	0-18	0 8 8	1 8 0
79-8	0-14	0 5 0	1 8 0
111-13	0-15	0 3 10	1 4 0

3-21	8 2 2	26 14 0	18 12 0					
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)-(11)				
			అక్షయము	అక్షయము			అక్షయము	అక్షయము	అక్షయము	అక్షయము	అక్షయము

మామూలు పల్లం.

10 రుద్రరాజు వెంకట్రాజు కుమారుడు.	82-4 104-4	0-78 0-61	2 3 1 1 9 11	6 7 0 5 1 0	1-39	3 13 0	11 8 0+	7 11 0
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మామూలు పల్లం.

11 రుద్రరాజు చిన నరసింహ రాజు.	109-2 134-3 141-4 8 175-1 191-1 194-3 199-2 200-1 A 204-4 5 205-3 208-2 218-1 6	2-29 0-92 0-18 0-90 0-20 1-98 1-38 0-36 0-78 0-16 0-36 0-42 2-31 3-35 1-10	5 15 1 0 5 1 0 7 8 2 6 1 0 9 4 5 30 7 3 14 10 0 15 11 3 4 3 0 8 5 1 2 11 1 5 3 5 13 6	18 14 0 6 9 0 1 11 0 8 9 0 2 2 0 18 13 0 13 2 0 3 7 0 7 4 0 1 8 0 3 7 0 4 0 0 21 15 0 23 14 0 7 13 0	16-67	32 6 11	143 0 0
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మొరక.

112-11 228-9 234-13	0-03 0-31 0-78	0 1 3 0 10 9 1 12 6	0 2 0 0 15 0 2 5 0	1-12	2 8 6	3 6 0	111 7 0	57 3 0	79 7 0	101 12 0	124 1 0	146 6 0
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మామూలు పల్లం.

12 రుద్రరాజు సుబ్బ రాజు (సూర్య రాజు కుమారుడు).	111-4 A 130-2 5 8 131-6 7 8 146-5 151-2 165-6 172-15 17 20 192-4	0-12 0-14 0-07 0-27 0-32 0-20 0-15 0-52 0-12 0-34 0-03 0-14 0-15 0-12	0 7 11 0 7 2 0 3 7 0 10 6 0 11 7 0 8 7 0 6 0 1 2 4 0 5 0 0 11 9 0 1 0 0 4 9 0 5 1 0 4 8	1 0 0 1 3 0 0 9 0 2 4 0 2 5 0 1 7 0 1 1 0 4 15 0 1 2 0 2 13 0 0 5 0 1 8 0 1 10 0 1 2 0	2-69	6 9 11	23 4 0
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కట్టా నెంబరు, కట్టాబారుని పేరు.

(1)

సర్వే నెంబరు, సర్వేదేవికాట్.

233-7
9

అ.శ.

(3)

శిస్తు.
రికార్డు అఫ్ రైట్స్ ప్రకారం శిస్తు.
కలెక్టరువారివారి పేర్లయింతులపైన శిస్తు.

ఎ.

రూ. అ. పై.

రూ. అ. పై.

రూ.

రూ.

రూ.

రూ.

రూ.

రూ.

పెరక.

0-10
0-11
0-21

0 3 4
0 3 8
0 7 0

0 5 0
0 5 0
0 10 0

16 13 0

2-90

7 0 11

23 14 0

నామూలు పల్లం.

13 దుద్రరాజు రామరాజు (సుబ్బారాజు కుమారుడు).

120-5
130-9
11
137-3
7
142-1
3 A
151-1
6
165-5
7
168-2
169-8
172-14
21

0-21
0-16
0-22
0-48
0-24
1-53
0-89
0-24
0-18
0-35
0-38
1-14
0-54
0-42
0-37

0 8 3
0 6 3
0 8 8
0 13 3
..
3 10 9
2 8 11
0 13 5
0 4 4
0 12 2
0 13 2
2 3 4
1 1 0
0 14 1
0 12 5

1 12 0
1 5 0
1 13 0
3 7 0
1 11 0
14 9 0
8 7 0
2 5 0
1 11 0
2 14 0
3 2 0
12 2 0
5 12 0
4 7 0
3 15 0

7-35

16 2 0

69 4 0

పెరక.

136-6
9
10
12
16
20
233-1
2
6
8
11

0-55
0-41
0-12
0-86
0-11
0-02
0-12
0-11
0-10
0-11
0-10

1 1 3
0 10 5
0 3 3
1 7 3
0 3 0
0 0 6
0 4 0
0 3 8
0 3 4
0 3 8
0 3 4

1 10 0
1 4 0
0 6 0
2 9 0
0 5 0
0 1 0
0 6 0
0 5 0
0 5 0
0 5 0
0 5 0

2-61

4 11 8

7 13 0

9-96

20 13 8

77 1 0+

56 3 0

32 1 0

43 5 0

54 9 0

65 13 0

77 1 0

నామూలు పల్లం.

14 దుద్రరాజు సోమ రాజు (లచ్చి రాజు కుమారుడు).

32-2
33-1
113-10
11

0-38
0-80
0-18
0-21

0 13 9
2 0 0
0 6 6
0 7 7

3 2 0
6 10 0
1 8 0
1 12 0

1-57

3 11 10

13 0 0

పెరక.

228-5

0-05

0 2 1

0 2 0

1-62

3 13 11

13 2 0+

9 4 0

(1)	(2)	అం. ప్లె.	శిస్తు.		(6)	శిస్తు ప్రభుత్వముగా కాబట్టి ఆదాయ సంకలనం.				
			శాశ్వత ఆఫ్ లెట్టు ప్రకారం శిస్తు.	శాశ్వత ఆఫ్ లెట్టు నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.		మొదటి సారి	రెండవ సారి	మూడవ సారి	నాలుగవ సారి	అయిదవ సారి
			రూ. అ. ప్లె.	రూ. అ. ప్లె.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.
మామూలు పల్లం.										
15 రుద్రరాజు పెద వెంకట్రాజు (నుల్ల రాజు కుమారుడు).	119-1	0-55	3 12 8	4 9 0						
	119-3	1-71	5 15 7	14 2 0						
	132-5	1-14	3 2 3	8 2 0						
	151-3	0-31	1 0 8	2 15 0						
	153-5	0-77	2 15 5	6 6 0						
	153-7	0-48	1 2 5	3 15 0						
	173-5	1-04	3 5 5	11 1 0						
			6-00	21 6 5	51 2 0					
మొరక.										
	136-21	0-03	..	0 1 0						
	232-3	2-90	0 13 4	8 11 0						
		2-93	0 13 4	8 12 0						
		8-93	22 3 9	59 14 0	10	29 13 0	37 4 0	44 12	52 5 0	59 14 0
					+					
మామూలు పల్లం.										
16 రుద్రరాజు నారాయణ రాజు (మూర్రాజు కుమారుడు).	79-13 B	0-21	0 5 7	2 4 0						
	79-14 B	0-28	0 9 4	3 0 0						
	79-14 D	0-20	0 6 6	2 2 0						
	79-15 A	0-24	0 7 11	2 9 0						
	145-3 B	0-30	0 10 0	2 14 0						
	153-4 E	0-12	0 7 4	1 0 0						
		1-35	2 14 8	13 13 0						
మొరక.										
	232-10 B	0-16	0 5 5	0 8 0						
		1-51	3 4 1	14 5 0	10					
					+					
మామూలు పల్లం.										
17 రుద్రరాజు వెంకయ్య (భార బంగారాజు).	15-1	0-48	1 3 5	3 15 0						
	15-4	0-08	0 3 2	0 11 0						
	19-4	0-32	1 3 1	2 10 0						
		0-88	2 9 8	7 4 0	10					
					+					
మామూలు పల్లం.										
18 రుద్రరాజు నుల్ల రాజు (అచ్చి రాజు కుమారుడు).	22-5	0-43	0 6 5	3 9 0						
	32-5	1-12	1 15 10	9 4 0						
		1-55	2 6 3	12 13 0	10					
					+					

(1)	(2) నల్ల నెలలు, సవరించినవి.	(3) త.ప. త.	(4) శిస్తు.		(5) శిస్తు.	(6) (4), (5) కలహల వేదం.	(7) శిస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా వచ్చు ఆద్యుల సంగతిలో				
			రికార్డు ఆఫ్ లెట్స్	క్రమం శిస్తు.			రికార్డు కాలివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.	మొదటి సంగతి	రెండవ సంగతి	మూడవ సంగతి	నాలుగవ సంగతి	అయితక సంగతి
మామూలు పల్లం.											
19 రుద్రరాజు నరిసింహ రాజు (చిన రామ రాజు కుమారుడు).	20-11 111-12 111-14 116-2	0-29 0-30 0-25 0-51	0 13 3 0 7 9 0 13 2 1 1 1	2 6 0 2 8 0 2 1 0 4 3 0							
		1-35	3 3 3	11 2 0						+ 7 15 0	
మామూలు పల్లం.											
20 రుద్రరాజు వెంకయ్య (భర్త గోపాల రాజు).	32-6 114-4	0-48 0-21	1 4 7 0 9 1	3 15 0 1 12 0							
		0-69	1 13 8	5 11 0						+ 3 13 0	
మామూలు పల్లం.											
21 రుద్రరాజు మారాజు (రామ రాజు కుమారుడు).	145-3 F 146-3 153-4 A 170-9 170-15 172-13 A	0-35 0-99 0-10 0-16 0-28 0-26	0 11 8 2 11 3 0 4 2 0 4 3 0 15 1 0 13 7	3 5 0 9 7 0 0 13 0 1 11 0 3 0 0 2 12 0							
		2-14	5 14 0	21 0 0							
మెరక.											
	232-10 F 234-16 A	0-16 0-06	0 5 6 0 2 0	0 8 0 0 3 0							
		0-22	0 7 6	0 11 0							
		2-36	6 5 6	21 11 0						+ 15 5 0	
మామూలు పల్లం.											
22 రుద్రరాజు సుబ్బయ్య (భర్త సుబ్బ రాజు).	79-3 79-7	0-40 0-49	0 13 3 1 1 6	4 4 0 5 3 0							
		0-89	1 14 9	9 7 0						7 8 0	
మామూలు పల్లం.											
23 రుద్రరాజు వేరాజు (మారాజు కుమారుడు).	79-13 A 14 A 14 C 15 B 145-3 C 153-4 F	0-17 0-29 0-20 0-20 0-39 0-12	0 4 5 0 9 8 0 6 6 0 6 7 0 13 0 0 7 4	1 13 0 3 1 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 3 11 0 1 0 0							
		1-37	2 15 6	13 13 0							

పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాదారుని పేరు.	సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్-డివిజన్.	చ. అ.	శిస్తు.		4, 5 కలముల వేరం.	శిస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా పాటు అయ్యే సంగతులు.				
			వికాసు అఫ్ రెటు ప్రకారం శిస్తు.	కలెక్టుయింజిలన్ నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.		7 మొదటి సారి	8 రెండవ సారి	9 మూడవ సారి	10 నాలుగవ సారి	11 అయిదవ సారి
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			ప. రూ. అ. ప.	ప. రూ. అ. ప.	రూ. అ. ప.	రూ. అ. ప.				
మొదట.										
	232-10 A	0-16	0 5 5	0 8 0						
		1-53	3 4 11	14 5 0	+11 0 0					
మామూలు పట్టం.										
24 రుద్రరాజు వింగ్లరాజు (వూర్రాజు కుమారుడు).	79-15 C	0-25	0 8 4	2 11 0						
	83-2	0-23		2 7 0						
	96-2	0-34	0 14 0	3 4 0						
	97-11	0-03	0 1 8	0 4 0						
	145-3 A	0-31	0 10 4	2 15 0						
	153-4 D	0-13	0 8 1	1 1 0						
		1-29	2 10 0	12 10 0						
మొదట.										
	232-10 C	0-15	0 5 1	0 7 0						
		1-44	2 15 1	13 1 0	+10 2 0					
మామూలు పట్టం.										
25 రుద్రరాజు రామ రాజు (నరసింహ రాజు కుమారుడు).	95-1	0-70	2 0 9	6 10 0						
	2	0-32	1 2 8	3 1 0						
	3	0-34	1 3 10	3 4 0						
	4	0-71	2 3 8	6 12 0						
	218-3	1-07	4 7 3	7 10 0						
		3-14	11 2 2	27 5 0	+16 3 0					
మామూలు పట్టం.										
26 రుద్రరాజు రామ రాజు (వూర్రాజు కుమారుడు).	145-3 C	0-32	0 10 8	3 1 0						
	153-4 B	0-09	0 5 7	0 12 0						
	205-1	1-27	6 4 4	12 1 0						
		1-88	7 4 7	15 14 0						
మొదట.										
	232-10 E	0-16	0 5 6	0 8 0						
	234-16 C	0-16	0 5 4	0 8 0						
		0p32	0 10 10	1 0 0						
		2-00	7 15 5	16 14 0	+8 15 0					

(1)	(2)	(3)	శ్రీమంతులు			(6)	శ్రీమంతులు క్రమముగా పూర్వ ఆద్య సంకఠితా				
			(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
37 రుద్రరాజు నర్సయ్య (శ్రీమంతులు పుత్రులు రాజు).	157-2	0-22	0 14 5	1 13 0							
	160-3	0-88	2 0 4	7 4 0							
		1-10	2 14 9	9 1 0	+6 2 0						
		మామూలు పట్టణం.									
28 రుద్రరాజు వెంకట్రాజు నరు గార్డయ్య సూరయ్య.	104-3	0-51	1 5 7	4 3 0							
	111-2 B	0-10	0 4 0	0 13 0							
	115-2 5	1-11	2 8 2	9 3 0							
		0-51	2 1 1	4 3 0							
		2-23	6 2 10	18 6 0	+12 3 0						
		మామూలు పట్టణం.									
29 రుద్రరాజు రామ రాజు (రామ రాజు కుమారుడు).	141-7	2-13	6 6 4	20 4 0							
	170-2	0-78	1 11 1	8 5 0							
	171-3	2-44	5 7 2	25 15 0							
	172-27	0-03	0 1 1	0 5 0							
		5-38	13 9 8	54 13 0							
		మొరక.									
	139-3	0-17	0 8 11	0 8 0							
	19	0-98	2 0 8	2 15 0							
	197-11	0-22	0 8 2	0 11 0							
	234-11	0-23	0 7 8	0 11 0							
		1-60	3 9 5	4 13 0							
		6-98	17 3 1	59 10 0	+42 7 0	25 10 0	34 2 0	42 10 0	51 2 0	59 10 0	
		మామూలు పట్టణం.									
30 రుద్రరాజు వెంకట్రాజు (రామ రాజు కుమారుడు).	143-2	2-80	7 2 8	26 10 0							
	144-8	0-18	0 6 8	1 11 0							
	8	0-66	1 9 9	6 4 0							
	150-1	3-67	9 6 2	34 14 0							
	155-4	1-32	2 14 7	10 14 0							
	170-5	0-22	0 9 10	2 5 0							
	11	0-18	0 5 8	1 15 0							
	173-1	0-69	2 1 8	7 5 0							
		9-72	24 9 0	91 14 0							
		మొరక.									
	197-6	0-88	1 2 2	2 10 0							
	228-2	0-18	0 7 6	0 9 0							
	231-6	1-10	2 1 11	3 5 0							
	234-17	0-18	0 6 0	0 9 0							
		2-34	4 1 7	7 1 0							
		12-06	28 10 7	98 15 0	+70 4 0	42 11 0	56 12 0	70 13 0	84 14 0	98 15 0	

(1)	(2)	వర్షం.	శిస్తు.			(6)	శిస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా పాపా అయ్యే సంకతిలో.				
			(4)	(5)	(5)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			కొత్త అక్షరములు (వకారం శిస్తు.)	కొత్త రుజువైన నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.	4, 5 కలముల చేతం.	మొదటి సంకతి.	పండన సంకతి.	మూడవ సంకతి.	నాలుగవ సంకతి.	అయిదవ సంకతి.	
			రూ. అ. ప.	రూ. అ. ప.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	
మామూలు పల్లం.											
31 రుద్రరాజు సత్యనారాయణ రాజు (వెంకట్రాజు కుమారుడు).	111-15	0-25	0 13 2	2 1 0							
	116-3	0-51	1 1 1	4 3 0							
		0-76	1 14 3	6 4 0	+4 6 0						
మామూలు పల్లం.											
32 రుద్రరాజు సత్యనారాయణ రాజు (మూలరాజు కుమారుడు).	145-3 D	0-39	0 13 0	3 11 0							
	153-4 C	0-10	0 6 2	0 13 0							
	172-13 B	0-31	1 0 2	3 5 0							
	196-5	0-76	0 14 8	7 4 0							
		1-56	3 2 0	15 1 0							
మొరక.											
	232-10 D	0-15	0 5 0	0 7 0							
	234-16 B	0-07	0 2 4	0 3 0							
		0-22	0 7 4	0 10 0							
		1-78	3 9 4	15 11 0	+12 2 0						
మామూలు పల్లం.											
33 రుద్రరాజు సూర్య రాజు (రామరాజు కుమారుడు).	140-5	1-69	4 6 2	12 1 0							
	141-6	0-76	2 14 11	7 4 0							
	142-5	1-90	3 14 3	18 1 0							
	143-1	0-52	1 5 4	4 15 0							
	151-14	1-68	1 11 11	15 15 0							
	15	0-12	0 2 0	1 2 0							
	169-1	4-29	8 7 2	45 9 0							
	170-6	0-33	1 2 6	3 8 0							
		11-29	24 0 3	108 7 0							
మొరక.											
	231-7	1-12	2 2 7	3 6 0							
	233-10	0-10	0 3 4	0 5 0							
	234-5	0-17	0 5 8	0 8 0							
	10	0-14	0 4 8	0 7 0							
		1-53	8 9 3	4 10 0							
		12-82	27 0 6	113 1 0	+86 0 0	44 4 0	61 7 0	78 10 0	95 13 0	113 1 0	
మామూలు పల్లం.											
34 రుద్రరాజు గోపాల రాజు (రామ రాజు కొమారుడు).	142-6	0-07	0 2 6	0 11 0							
	152-3	1-35	3 0 5	11 2 0							
		1-42	3 2 11	11 13 0							

(1)	(2)	(3)	శ్రీమం.			(6)	శ్రీమం క్రమ క్రమముగా వాడుక అయ్యే సంకఠితం					
			(4)	(5)	(5)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టావాదని పేరు.	సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్డివిజన్.	చ. అ. గ.	కామియన్ ల్యాండ్ రెజ్యు. ప్రకారం శ్రీమం.	కామియన్ ల్యాండ్ రెజ్యు. ప్రకారం శ్రీమం.	కామియన్ ల్యాండ్ రెజ్యు. ప్రకారం శ్రీమం.	4, 5 క్రమాల వేదం.	మొదటి ఫలితం	రెండవ ఫలితం	మూడవ ఫలితం	నాలుగవ ఫలితం	అన్నింటికీ కమియన్ ల్యాండ్	
మొదటి భాగం.												
	139-13	0-32	1	1	1	0 15 0						
	233-3	0-41	1	4	8	1 4 0						
	234-4 B	1-54	3	3	5	4 10 0						
	9	0-11	0	3	8	0 5 0						
		2-38	5	12	10	7 2 0						
		3-80	8	15	9	18 15 0	+9 15 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.												
35 రుద్ర రాజు పల్లం రాజు (రామరాజు కొమారుడు).	152-9	1-65	4	6	1	13 10 0						
	163-4	0-26	0	13	2	2 2 0						
	7	0-50	1	4	6	4 2 0						
	164-2	2-46	5	13	9	20 5 0						
	165-4	3-16	6	13	6	26 1 0						
	166-1	0-74	1	12	2	6 2 0						
	2	0-08	0	7	7	0 11 0						
	169-11	0-22	0	8	1	2 5 0						
	170-10	0-21	0	6	7	2 4 0						
		9-28	22	5	5	77 10 0						
మొరక.												
	136-4	0-23	0	11	8	0 11 0						
	231-5	0-35	0	10	10	1 1 0						
	233-4	0-37	1	2	8	1 2 0						
	13	0-38	0	12	5	1 2 0						
	14	0-20	0	10	2	0 10 0						
	234-6	0-18	0	6	0	0 9 0						
		1-71	4	5	9	5 3 0						
		10-99	26	11	2	82 13 0	+56 2 0	37 14 0	49 1 0	60 5 0	71 9 0	82 13 0
మామూలు పల్లం.												
36 రుద్ర రాజు వెంకయ్య, సరికల్లి లక్ష్మయ్య, చిలువూరు శివయ్య.	2-11	1-52	3	13	7	12 9 0	+ 8 11 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.												
37 రుద్ర రాజు సుబ్బయ్య, వెంకయ్య.	8-2	2-18	5	12	10	18 0 0	+12 3 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.												
38 రుద్ర రాజు మారాజు, వెంకటరాజు సూర్య రాజు, (రామ రాజు కుమార్తె).	150-2	0-34	0	13	11	3 4 0	+2 6 0					

(1)	(2)	(3)	శిస్తు.		(6)	శిస్తు ప్రకారముగా హామీ ఆధారిత సంకలనం.				
			(4)	(5)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
కట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టావారుని పేరు.		అ. అ.	రెవెన్యూ అఫ్ లెట్టు ప్రకారం శిస్తు	కలెక్షన్ వారివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.	4, 5 కలముల వేదం.	మొదటి సం||రం.	రెండవ సం||రం.	మూడవ సం||రం.	నాలుగవ సం||రం.	అయిదవ సం||రం.
		ప. రూ. అ. పై.	ప. రూ. అ. పై.	ప. రూ. అ. పై.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.
మామూలు పర్చిం.										
39 రుద్ర రాజు, నరసింహ రాజు, చిన మారెయ్య, ముప్పయ్య.	8-3 10-1 31-2 32-7 33-2 51-10 A 10 C 104-6 105-12 181-1 6	0-72 3-32 0-54 1-26 1-73 0-15 0-23 0-88 0-45 1-03 0-24	1 7 10 9 2 4 1 2 6 3 12 6 3 7 4 0 4 11 0 7 5 1 12 5 0 14 11 4 3 9 0 15 3	5 15 0 27 6 0 4 7 0 10 6 0 14 4 0 1 4 0 1 14 0 7 4 0 3 11 0 10 15 0 2 9 0						
			10-55	27 11 2	89 15 0					
పెరక.										
	181-10	0-04	..	0 4 0						
			10-59	27 11 2	90 3 0	+02 8 0	40 3 0	52 11 0	65 3 0	77 11 0
మామూలు పర్చిం.										
40 యిందుకూరి వెంకట్రాజు...	203-7 B	0-38	1 4 0	3 10 0	+2 6 0					
మామూలు పర్చిం.										
41 యిందుకూరి వెంకట్రాజు రాజు, భద్రయ్య.	179-3 215-2	0-49 0-66	1 14 9 1 10 2	5 3 0 7 0 0						
			1-15	3 8 11	12 3 0	+8 10 0				
మామూలు పర్చిం.										
42 రుద్ర రాజు, వెంకట్రాజు, పుల్లం రాజు (రామ రాజు కుమారులు).	169-13	0-11	0 3 6	1 3 0	+0 15 0					
మామూలు పర్చిం.										
43 రుద్ర రాజు, కే. రాజు, నారాయణ రాజు, బంగారాజు, (మూ. రాజు కుమారులు).	51-5 107-16	0-20 0-08	0 3 8 0 3 7	1 10 0 0 4 0						
			0-28	0 12 3	1 14 0	+1 2 0				

(1)	(2)	(3)	శిస్తు.			(6)	శిస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా హామ్య ఆద్యుల సంకలనం				
			(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాదారుని పేరు.	సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్ డివిజన్.	అ. అ. పై.	రికార్డు ఆఫ్ పైట్లు (పకారం శిస్తు).	కలెక్టరువారివలన కర్రయింపబడిన శిస్తు.	కలెక్టు చేసిన శిస్తు.	కలమల బేడం.	మొదటి సం||రం	రెండవ సం||రం	మూడవ సం||రం	నాలుగవ సం||రం	అయిదవ సం||రం
మామూలు పల్లం.											
19 రుద్రరాజు నరసింహ రాజు (చిన రామ రాజు కుమారుడు).	20-11	0-29	0 13 3		2 6 0						
	111-12	0-30	0 7 9		2 8 0						
	111-14	0-25	0 13 2		2 1 0						
	116-2	0-51	1 1 1		4 3 0						
			1-35	3 3 3		11 2 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.											
20 రుద్రరాజు వెంకయ్య (భర్త గోపాల రాజు).	32-6	0-48	1 4 7		3 15 0						
	114-4	0-21	0 9 1		1 12 0						
		0-69	1 13 8		5 11 0						
మామూలు పల్లం.											
21 రుద్రరాజు మారాజు (రామ రాజు కుమారుడు).	145-3 F	0-35	0 11 8		3 5 0						
	146-3	0-99	2 11 3		9 7 0						
	153-4 A	0-10	0 4 2		0 13 0						
	170-9	0-16	0 4 3		1 11 0						
	170-15	0-28	0 15 1		3 0 0						
	172-13 A	0-26	0 13 7		2 12 0						
	2-14	5 14 0		21 0 0							+ 15 5 0
మొరక.											
	232-10 F	0-16	0 5 6		0 8 0						
	234-16 A	0-06	0 2 0		0 3 0						
		0-22	0 7 6		0 11 0						
		2-36	6 5 6		21 11 0						+ 7 8 0
మామూలు పల్లం.											
22 రుద్రరాజు సుబ్బయ్య (భర్త సుబ్బ రాజు).	79-3	0-40	0 13 3		4 4 0						
	79-7	0-49	1 1 6		5 3 0						
		0-89	1 14 9		9 7 0						7 8 0
మామూలు పల్లం.											
23 రుద్రరాజు వేరాజు (మారాజు కుమారుడు).	79-13 A	0-17	0 4 5		1 13 0						
	14 A	0-29	0 9 8		3 1 0						
	14 C	0-20	0 6 6		2 2 0						
	15 B	0-20	0 6 7		2 2 0						
	145-3 C	0-39	0 13 0		3 11 0						
	153-4 F	0-12	0 7 4		1 0 0						
	1-37	2 15 6		13 13 0							

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్ డివిజన్.	శ్రమ.				శ్రమ క్రమముగా వాడుక అయ్యే సంకెళ్ల.					
		(3) త. ప్ర.	(4) రికార్డు లాక్ రెవ్యూ ప్రకారం శ్రమ.	(5) కలెక్టరువారివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన శ్రమ.	(6) 4, 5, కలముల వేదం.	(7) మొదటి సంకెళ్ల.	(8) రెండవ సంకెళ్ల.	(9) మూడవ సంకెళ్ల.	(10) నాలుగవ సంకెళ్ల.	(11) అయిదవ సంకెళ్ల.	
		ప.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ.						
		మొరక.									
51	అల్లూరి సుబ్బయ్య, రుద్ర రాజు, సుబ్బ రాజు, రామ రాజు (సుబ్బరాజు కుమారుడు) రుద్ర రాజు, నరసింహ రాజు, బచ్చి రాజు మైసరు గార్డియన్ తల్లి వెంకయ్య, రుద్ర రాజు, సుబ్బ రాజు (మూర్రాజు కుమారుడు) రుద్ర రాజు, రామరాజు, (మాది రాజు కుమారుడు) ముదునూరినుండరయ్య, రుద్ర రాజు, బంగారయ్య, సుబ్బయ్య.	136-8	2-07	4 13 3	+ 6 3 0						
			2-07	4 13 3	6 3 0					+1 6 0	
		మామూలు పల్లం.									
52	రుద్ర రాజు, రామకృష్ణం రాజు మైసరు గార్డియన్ భద్రాయమ్మ, సామంత శ్రాధి వెంకట నుండరరామ రాజు.	135-3	3-47	11 13 8	24 12 0					+12 14 0	
		మొరక.									
53	రుద్ర రాజు, రామ రాజు కుమారుడు వెంకట్రాజు మైసరు గార్డియన్ నర్సయ్య.	139-7	0-25	0 13 3	0 12 0					+0 1 0	
		మామూలు పల్లం.									
54	రుద్ర రాజు, సుబ్బయ్య, బంగారయ్య.	112-5	0-16	0 4 8	1 5 0						
		130-10	0-25	0 9 10	2 1 0						
		172-16	0-16	0 5 5	1 11 0						
		19	0-21	0 7 1	2 4 0						
			0-78	1 11 0	7 5 0					..	
		మొరక.									
		139-15	0-39	1 4 9	1 3 0					..	
			1-17	2 15 9	8 8 0					+5 8 0	
		మామూలు పల్లం.									
55	రుద్ర రాజు, రామ రాజు, మూర్రాజు, వెంకట్రాజు, పులం రాజు, సూర్యరాజు.	170-12	0-73	1 7 0	7 12 0					+6 5 0	
		మొరక.									
56	రుద్ర రాజు, రామ రాజు, మూర్రాజు, వెంకట్రాజు, సూర్య రాజు, గోపాల రాజు, పుల్లం రాజు, అల్లూరి చిన రామ రాజు, అల్లూరి వెంకట్రాజు కుమారుడు లచ్చి రాజు.	112-10	0-04	0 1 8	0 2 0						
		236-3	3-43	6 10 7	10 5 0						
			3-47	6 12 3	10 7 0					+8 11 0	

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, పట్టాదారిని పేరు.	(3) శ్చేదం.	శిస్తు.		శిస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా భాష్య ఆద్యో సంగతిలో						
			(4) రికార్డు ఆఫ్ రైట్స్ ప్రకారం శిస్తు.	(5) కలెక్టువారిచేసిన నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.	(6) 4, 5 కలమల భేదం.	(7) మొదటి సారిం	(8) రెండవ సారిం	(9) మూడవ సారిం	(10) నాలుగవ సారిం	(11) అయిదవ సారిం	
ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.
మొరక.											
62	రుద్ర రాజు, మాత్రాజు, రామరాజు, వెంకటాజు, పుల్లారాజు, సూర్య రాజు, గోపాల రాజు.	197-7 233-12 15 234-7 8	0-11 0-62 0-19 0-04 0-09	0 2 4 1 4 5 0 9 8 0 1 4 0 3 0	0 5 0 1 14 0 0 9 0 0 2 0 0 4 0						
			1-05	2 4 9	3 2 0						+0 13 0
మొరక.											
63	రుద్ర రాజు, మహలక్ష్మీ రాజు, నరసింహ రాజు.	197-17 234-12	0-11 0-40	0 4 11 0 13 2	0 5 0 1 3 0						
			0-51	1 2 1	1 8 0						+0 6 0
మొరక.											
64	రుద్ర రాజు, వెంకటాజు (వెంకటాజు కుమారుడు), రుద్ర రాజు, జాతయ్య రాజు కుమారుడు వెంకటాజు మైనరు గార్డీయర్ తల్లి సూరయ్య.	228-21	0-51	1 1	1 9 0						
			0-51	1 1 8	1 9 0						+0 0
మొరక.											
65	సామంతపూడి చాల త్రిపుర నందరమ్మ, రుద్ర రాజు, నరసింహ రాజు.	228-24	0-29	0 12 10	0 14 0						+0 1 0
మామూలు పట్టం.											
66	కొడవటి సర్వయ్య	42-5 B	0-21	0 10 9	1 8 0						+0 13 0
మొరక.											
67	రుద్ర రాజు, మహలక్ష్మీ రాజు, సామంతపూడి చాల త్రిపుర నందరమ్మ, రుద్ర రాజు, బలరామకృష్ణం రాజు మైనరు గార్డీయర్ భద్రాయమ్మ.	232-2	0-48	1 6 3	1 7 0						+0 1 0
మొరక.											
68	ఘంటా మారయ్య, వెంకయ్య, సర్వయ్య, వారాయడు.	236-20	0-35	0 12 0	1 1 0						+0 5 0

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్ డివిజన్.	(3) శ్చక్రం.	శస్తు.			(6) రూ. 4, 5 కలముల భేదం.	శస్తు ప్రకారముగా భాగ ఆయ్యే సంఖ్యలో				
			(4) రికార్డు అఫ్ లెన్సు ప్రకారం శస్తు.	(5) కలకరుకారివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన శస్తు.	(6) రూ.		(7) మొదటి స్థలం	(8) రెండవ స్థలం	(9) మూడవ స్థలం	(10) నాలుగవ స్థలం	(11) రూ.
69	రుద్ర రాజు, బలరామకృష్ణం రాజు మైనరు గార్డీయర్ తల్లి భద్రాయమ్మ, రుద్ర రాజు, నరసింహ రాజు.	236-5	0-25	0 8 6	0 12 0	+0 8 0					
70	ముదునూరి చంద్ర రాజు, సుబ్బయ్య, నంబూరి నారాయణ రాజు, రుద్ర రాజు, సోమ రాజు, ముదునూరి నరసింహ రాజు, సామంతపూడి రాజయ్య మైనరు గార్డీయర్ ముదునూరి నరసింహ రాజు, సామంతపూడి రామమ్మ (భర్త మర్రాజు), ముదునూరి వెంకయ్య, (భర్త వెంకట్రాజు).	228-23	0-87	1 14 3	2 10 0	+0 12 0					
71	అల్లూరి వెంకట్రాజు (సుబ్బ రాజు కుమారుడు).	21-4 27-1 A 51-8 A 52-10	0-24 1-23 0-20 0-64	0 3 3 3 15 2 0 8 10 2 0 0	2 0 0 10 2 0 1 10 0 5 5 0	+12 6 0					
72	అల్లూరి సూరయ్య (భర్త నారాయణ రాజు).	8-1 105-11 153-9 156-5 157-4 161-2 162-6 168-1 3 4 5 170-1 3	2-20 0-47 0-52 0-28 0-73 2-33 1-07 0-69 0-57 0-16 0-64 0-26 1-18	4 7 9 0 13 9 1 3 11 1 4 4 3 2 0 9 13 2 3 4 9 1 2 10 0 16 6 0 4 4 1 1 5 0 8 5 2 6 4	18 2 0 3 14 0 4 5 0 2 5 0 6 0 0 19 4 0 8 13 0 7 5 0 6 1 0 1 11 0 6 13 0 2 12 0 12 9 0	+69 0 44 6 0 58 4 0 72 2 0 86 0 0 99 14 0					
73	అల్లూరి సుబ్బ రాజు (లచ్చి రాజు కుమారుడు).	22-4 23 8 27-6 108-4	0-53 1-08 0-40 0-13	0 7 11 1 0 1 0 12 7 0 1 9	4 6 0 8 15 0 3 5 0 1 1 0	2-14 2 6 4 17 11 0					

(1)	(2) సర్వే కెంబరు, సబ్ డివిజన్.	(3) పరిశ్రం.	శిస్తు.		(6) 4, 5 కలముల భేదం.	శిస్తు ప్రమేయముగా హామ్మ అడ్వో సంకలనం				
			(4) రికార్డు ఆఫ్ లెట్సు ప్రకారం శిస్తు.	(5) కలెక్టరువారివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.		(7) మొదటి సంగిరం	(8) రెండవ సంగిరం	(9) మూడవ సంగిరం	(10) నాలుగవ సంగిరం	(11) అయితవ సంగిరం
		ప.	రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ.					
	106-10	0-02	..	0 1 0						
		2-16	2 6 4	17 12 0						+ 15 6 0
మామూలు వర్ణం.										
74 అల్లూరి కృష్ణారాజు ...	23-7	0-60	0 8 11	4 15 0						
	26-3	1-15	0 15 6	9 8 0						
	27-4	0-39	0 12 3	3 4 0						
		2-14	2 4 8	17 11 0						+ 15 6 0
మామూలు వర్ణం.										
75 అల్లూరి బంగారాజు (నుల్లి రాజు కుమారుడు).	26-4	0-90	2 15 8	7 7 0						
	27-1 B	0-81	2 9 7	6 11 0						
	51-8 B	0-20	0 8 10	1 10 0						
	52-12	0-30	0 15 0	2 8 0						
	31-7 A	0-33	0 13 2	2 12 0						
	107-3 B	0-29	1 2 6	2 6 0						
		2-83	9 0 9	23 6 0						+ 14 5 0
మామూలు వర్ణం.										
76 అల్లూరి వెంకట్రాజు ...	31-7 B	0-30	0 12 0	2 8 0						
	107-3 A	0-25	1 0 0	2 1 0						
		0-55	1 12 0	4 9 0						+ 2 13 0
మామూలు వర్ణం.										
77 అల్లూరి మారయ్య దువ్వరాజు, సూరయ్య.	15-9	0-05	0 2 3	0 7 0						+ 0 5 0
మామూలు వర్ణం.										
78 జుదునూరి వెంకటపతి రాజు (వెంకట్రాజు కుమారుడు).	51-1	0-50	1 14 5	4 2 0						
	77-4 B	0-10	0 6 6	1 1 0						
	79-5 B	0-06	0 3 2	0 10 0						
		0-66	2 8 1	5 13 0						+ 8 5 0

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, పట్టాబారుని పేరు.	(3) ప. అ. ప.	ప. అ. ప.			(6) ప. అ. ప.	ప. అ. ప.				
			(4) రికార్డు అక్రమము ప్రకారం	(5) కరెక్టుకారితవలన నిర్ణయించబడినది	(6) 4, 5 కలమల భేదం.		(7) మూడవ సారి	(8) రెండవ సారి	(9) మూడవ సారి	(10) నాలుగవ సారి	(11) అయిదవ సారి
మామూలు పల్లం.											
83	అల్లూరి చిన రామ రాజు.	140-4 A 144-7 145-2 146-1 148-1 A 1 C 164-1	0-36 0-62 0-41 0-50 1-60 0-27 1-32	0 10 0 1 3 1 0 13 8 1 0 8 3 9 3 0 8 2 2 7 7	2 9 0 5 14 0 3 14 0 4 12 0 15 3 0 2 9 0 10 14 0						
			5-08	9 11 5	45 11 0						
పెరక.											
		139-18 B 197-15 232-5 A 7 B	0-50 0-05 0-21 0-62	1 0 8 0 2 2 0 7 4 1 3 9	1 8 0 0 2 0 0 10 0 1 14 0						
			1-38	2 13 11	4 2 0						
			6-46	12 9 4	49 13 0	+37 4 0	20 0 0	27 7 0	34 14 0	42 5 0	49 13 0
పెరక.											
84	అల్లూరి మారయ్య (భర్త నా రాయణ రాజు, సామం తపూడి వెంకటసుందర రామ రాజు మైనరు గార్డయిన్ తల్లి వారి తిరుగుసుందరమ్మ, యిందుకూరి జిగ్గ రాజు, వారాయణ రాజు, నర్స రాజు.	230-8	0-59	1 1 10	1 12 0	+0 10 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.											
85	యిందుకూరి వారాయణ రాజు (జోగి రాజు కుమారుడు).	11-3 5	0-11 0-24	0 7 1 0 15 6	0 15 0 2 0 0						
			0-35	1 6 7	2 15 0	+1 8 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.											
86	యిందుకూరి శోభ రాజు.	79-10 87-3 b 88-9 145-4 146-4 155-7 8 156-1 6 161-7 182-3 188-2 5 192-2 5 196-2 211-5 216-4	0-20 0-48 0-78 0-86 2-83 1-03 0-79 2-28 0-35 0-82 0-41 1-21 0-36 0-23 1-59 0-64 1-19 0-51	0 8 2 1 0 2 1 10 3 1 14 4 6 3 10 3 9 9 2 9 4 6 9 3 1 4 2 2 7 1 2 9 8 4 3 10 1 4 3 0 8 2 8 8 1 0 15 10 3 2 8 1 5 8	2 2 0 3 7 0 5 9 0 8 3 0 26 14 0 8 8 0 8 8 0 18 13 0 2 14 0 6 12 0 2 15 0 10 0 0 3 0 0 2 3 0 15 2 0 6 1 0 8 8 0 3 10 0						
			16-56	43 4 8	141 1 0						

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, ప్రభా వివరణ.	శా.సె.			శా.సె. ప్రకారముగా పాత్రు అయ్యే సంకీర్ణం								
		కర్షి తం.	కల్యాణ అభివృద్ధి ప్రకారం శా.సె.	కల్యాణ పరిశోధన నిర్ణయించబడిన శా.సె.	(3) ఎ.	(4) రూ. అ. పై.	(5) రూ. అ. పై.	(6) 4, 5 కలముల భేదం.	(7) మొదటి సారి	(8) రెండవ సారి	(9) మూడవ సారి	(10) నాలుగవ సారి	(11) అయిదవ సారి
నూమూలు పల్లం.													
91 దుద్రాజు వెంకయ్య, మహ లక్ష్మయ్య, లోటకూర బంగారయ్య, గాడిరాజు సూరయ్య.	88-7 10 157-3 160-1 161-3 4 6 163-8 182-4 192-1 3 193-1 5 6 196-3 211-4 216-3	0-85 1-04 1-29 1-32 0-35 0-18 0-09 0-64 0-34 0-45 1-01 0-76 0-33 0-39 0-66 0-33 1-02	2 0 0 2 3 0 2 0 5 4 1 8 0 15 8 0 8 1 0 4 1 2 12 11 0 13 9 0 15 11 2 3 7 2 4 0 0 15 7 1 2 6 1 15 2 0 14 0 2 11 5	6 12 0 7 7 0 10 10 0 10 14 0 2 14 0 1 8 0 0 12 0 5 5 0 2 7 0 4 4 0 9 10 0 7 4 0 3 2 0 3 11 0 6 4 0 2 6 0 7 4 0	11-15	28 13 9	92 6 0						
మొరక.													
	88-11 182-9	0-09 0-06	..	0 4 0 0 3 0									
		0-15	..	0 7 0									
					11-30	28 13 9	92 13 0	+68 15 0	41 10 0	54 6 0	67 3 0	80 0 0	92 18 0
మొరక.													
92 యిందుకూరి ప్రోమ రాజు, జగ్గ రాజు, నారాయణ రాజు, నరసింహ రాజు, దుద్రాజు మద్రాజు, రామరాజు వెంకట్రాజు, పుల్లం రాజు, సూర్య రాజు, గోపాల రాజు, రామరాజు నుబ్బ రాజు, అల్లూరి నుబ్బయ్య (భర్త నరసింహ రాజు).	139-20	0-55	1 2 4	1 10 0									
		0-55	1 2 4	1 10 0				+ 0 8 0					
నూమూలు పల్లం.													
93 యిందుకూరి ప్రోమ రాజు, జగ్గ రాజు, నారాయణ రాజు, నర్సరాజు, దుద్రా రాజు, వెంకయ్య, మహ లక్ష్మయ్య, లోటకూర బంగారయ్య, గాడిరాజు సూరయ్య.	170-13	0-38	0 12 0	4 1 0									
								+ 3 5 0					
నూమూలు పల్లం.													
94 యిందుకూరి నర్స రాజు...	179-4 181-2 193-2 196-8 196-9 215-3	0-57 0-19 0-09 0-24 0-32 0-77	2 3 10 0 10 0 0 4 3 0 11 3 0 15 2 1 14 7	6 1 0 2 0 0 0 14 0 2 5 0 3 1 0 8 3 0	2-18	6 11 1	22 8 0						

పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాదారుని పేరు.

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్ డివిజన్.	(3) అ.క.	(4) రికార్డు ఆఫ్ ల్యాండ్ సర్వే ప్రకారం శిస్తు.	(5) కలెక్టరువారివలన సర్వేయంపబడిన శిస్తు.	(6) (4), (5) కలహల చేతం.	(7) శిస్తు క్రమముగా పాప్య ఆద్యై సంకఠితో	(8) మొదటి సారిం.	(9) రెండవ సారిం.	(10) మూడవ సారిం.	(11) నాలుగవ సారిం. అయిదవ సారిం.
మామూలు కల్లం.										
99 చిలువూరి రామ రాజు ...	116-3	0-18	0 11 8	1 8 0						
	118-8	0-24	0 11 10	2 0 0						
	130-1	0-28	0 13 8	2 5 0						
	131-3	0-38	1 2 8	2 11 0						
	8	0-19	0 6 11	1 6 0						
	151-10	0-15	0 5 3	1 7 0						
	170-8	0-25	0 14 0	2 11 0						
	16	0-16	0 7 4	1 11 0						
		1-83	5 9 4	15 11 0						
	136-3	0-29	0 14 8	0 14 0						
	231-9	0-30	0 14 11	0 14 0						
	11	0-41	1 4 4	1 4 0						
		1-00	3 1 11	3 0 0						
		2-83	8 11 3	18 11 0						+ 10 0 0
మొరక.										
100 చిలువూరి నరసింహ రాజు	231-10	0-29	0 14 5	0 14 0						
అనే వెంకట్రాజు.	12	0-36	1 1 10	1 1 0						
		0-65	2 0 3	1 15 0						0 1 0
మొరక.										
101 చిలువూరి నరసింహ రాజు	231-14	0-06	0 3 0	0 3 0						
అనే వెంకట్రాజు, రామ రాజు.										
మామూలు కల్లం.										
102 చిలువూరి రామ రాజు, అ	131-2	1-36	3 9 7	9 11 0						6 1 0
ల్లూరి సుబ్బయ్య (భర్త నరసింహ రాజు), దుర్ర రాజు సుబ్బయ్య, బంగారయ్య.										
మామూలు కల్లం.										
103 చేపూరి జా.రాయణ రాజు.	116-1	0-24	0 8 0	2 0 0						+ 1 8 0
మామూలు కల్లం.										
104 వేగిరాజు నరసింహ రాజు.	117-6	0-17	0 8 3	1 6 0						+ 0 14 0
మొరక.										
105 వేగిరాజు వీ.రాజు, నరసింహ రాజు, భువి సర్ది రాజు, చెందువూరి వెంకయ్య.	231-16	0-54	1 12 2	1 10 0						0 2 0

పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాదారుని పేరు.

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్ డివిజన్.	(3) అ. ప్ల.	(4) రికార్డు అఫ్ లెన్సు ప్రకారం అ. ప్ల.	(5) కలెక్షన్ మరియు సర్టిఫికేషన్ల అ. ప్ల.	(6) (4), (5) కలముల భేదం.	(7) మొదటి సంగ్రహం.	(8) రెండవ సంగ్రహం.	(9) మూడవ సంగ్రహం.	(10) నాలుగవ సంగ్రహం.	(11) అయితక సంగ్రహం.
106	నంబూరి చిన నువ్వి రాజు. 12-5 6	0-39 0-90	2 3 7 5 2 0	3 4 0 7 7 0						
		1-29	7 5 7	10 11 0						+ 3 5 9
107	నంబూరి సూర్య రాజు (రా మ రాజు కుమారుడు). 12-7 13-8	1-24 0-08	7 0 11 0 7 8	10 4 0 0 11 0						
		1-32	7 8 2	10 15 0						+ 3 7 0
108	నంబూరి పుల్లం రాజు ... 13-2 23-2	0-72 0-09	2 1 2 0 3 6	5 15 0 0 12 0						
		0-81	2 4 8	6 11 0						
		228-8	0-06	0 2 6	0 3 0					
		0-87	2 7 2	6 14 0						+ 4 8 0
109	నంబూరి మహాంకాళి రాజు. 12-3	0-71	2 0 8	5 14 0						+ 3 13 0
110	నంబూరి వెంకయ్య (భర్త పుల్లంరాజు). 12-4	0-48	1 11 9	3 15 0						+ 2 3 0
111	నంబూరి బుచ్చి రాజు ... 19-3 23-2	0-15 0-87	0 4 8 1 10 3	1 4 0 5 8 0						
		0-82	1 14 11	6 12 0						+ 4 13 0
112	నంబూరి నారాయణ రాజు, 228-17 రుద్రరాజు సోమ రాజు.	0-52	1 2 4	1 9 0						+ 0 7 0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)-(11)				
			అ. అ. అ.	రూ. అ. అ.	రూ. అ. అ.	రూ.		అయిదవ సం||రం.	రెండవ సం||రం.	మూడవ సం||రం.	నాలుగవ సం||రం.	అయిదవ సం||రం.
<p>చట్టా నెంబరు, చట్టా దారుని నెంబరు.</p> <p>సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్ డివిజన్.</p> <p>శ్రీ.</p> <p>శ్రీ (కమిషనుగా వాస్తవిక అయిదవ సం||రం).</p>												
113	నంబూరి సూర్య రాజు, (అచ్చి రాజు కుమారుడు).	26-1 28-1 29-2 3 30-7	0-90 0-44 0-84 0-49 0-17	2 12 11 1 7 9 1 2 1 9 10 7 0 8 5	7 7 0 3 10 0 6 15 0 4 1 0 1 8 0							
			2-84	6 9 9	23 7 0						+16 13 0	
మామూలు పట్టం.												
114	నంబూరి జగ్గయ్య (భార్య బంధువు రాజు).	203-6 204-1	0-44 0-70	1 7 2 2 4 10	4 3 0 6 10 0							
			1-14	3 12 0	10 13 0						+7 1 0	
మామూలు పట్టం.												
115	నంబూరి అచ్చి రాజు ...	26-2 29-4 30-6	1-60 0-58 0-15	2 2 6 9 12 1 0 9 7	13 3 0 4 10 0 1 4 0							
			2-31	3 7 2	19 1 0						16 10 0	
మొరక.												
116	కుదునూరి చంద్రారాజు, నంబూరి నారాయణ రాజు.	228-16	0-24	0 8 4	0 12 0						+0 4 0	
మామూలు పట్టం.												
117	నంబూరి పెద సుబ్బారాజు (రామారాజు కుమారుడు).	31-1	1-26	7 2 9	10 6 0						+3 3 0	
మామూలు పట్టం.												
118	నంబూరి సుబ్బారాజు (బంగారాజు కుమారుడు).	203-5 205-2	1-22 0-70	8 13 11 2 2 5	11 9 0 6 10 0							
			1-92	6 1 4	18 3 0							
మొరక.												
		236-23	0-82	1 1 3	1 14 0							
			2-54	7 2 7	20 1 0						+12 14 0	

(1)	(2)	శ్రీ	శ్రీ	శ్రీ	(6)	శ్రీ ప్రముఖముగా పాఠ్య ఆయు సంకతి					
						(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
		తం.	రికార్డులకు లెట్టు ప్రకారం శ్రీ	కలెక్టరువారివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన శ్రీ	(4), (5) కలముల వేదం.	తొందరి సంగ్రహం.	లెండన్ సంగ్రహం.	మూడవ సంగ్రహం.	నాలుగవ సంగ్రహం.	అయిదవ సంగ్రహం.	
		ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ.						
మామూలు పల్లం.											
119	సంఖ్య 3 నారాయణ రాజు.	111-9 112-2 6 113-1 219-1 3	0-28 0-14 0-19 0-23 1-23 0-46	1 2 5 0 5 0 0 8 11 0 8 3 5 1 11 1 14 7	2 5 0 1 3 0 1 9 0 1 14 0 8 12 0 3 4 0						
						2-53	9 9 1	18 15 0			+9 6 0
మామూలు పల్లం.											
120	సంఖ్య 1 వెంకట్రాజు ...	114-3 A 11 A 118-6	0-19 0-25 0-33	0 9 8 0 11 3 0 13 9	1 9 0 2 1 0 2 12 0						
						0-77	2 2 8	6 6 0			+4 3 0
పెరక.											
121	సంఖ్య 1 నారాయణ రాజు, ముదునూరి సుబ్బయ్య, వల్లభరాజు సరసింహ రాజు.	228-7	0-11	0 4 6	0 5 0						
మామూలు పల్లం.											
122	కవ్వపట్ల మారాజు ...	31-3	1-40	3 7 11	11 9 0						
											+8 1 0
మామూలు పల్లం.											
123	సామంతపూడి రామయ్య (భర్త మారాజు).	115-1 169-6	0-71 0-25	1 9 8 0 10 10	5 14 0 2 11 0						
						0-96	2 4 6	8 9 0			+6 4 0
మామూలు పల్లం.											
124	గొట్టుముక్కల చిన్న బంగా రాజు.	35-5 52-11 A	0-44 0-17	1 10 6 0 8 6	3 10 0 1 6 0						
						0-61	2 3 0	5 0 0			+2 13 0
మామూలు పల్లం.											
125	చేకూరి సూర్య రాజు ...	52-5	0-34	1 7 0	2 13 0						
											+1 6 0

(1)	(2)	శ్రీ. ప్రి.	శ్రీ. ప్రి.		(6)	శ్రీ. ప్రి. క్రమక్రమముగా పాప్య ఆద్యే సంకతిలా				
			అర్జున్ రెడ్డి	కర్నూరువారికలగి నిర్ణయించబడిన శ్రీ. ప్రి.		(4)	(5)	మొదటి సారి.	రెండవ సారి.	మూడవ సారి.	నాలుగవ సారి.	అయిదవ సారి.
		అ.	రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ.					
126 వేమూరి నారాయణ రాజు.	228-20	0-23	0 8 0	0 11 0						+0 8 0
			మామూలు పల్లం.							
127 వేమూరి మారయ్య ...	21-5	0-58	1 11 2	4 10 0						+2 15 0
			మామూలు పల్లం.							
128 పొత్తూరి మూలరాజు (మా 22-3 రాజు కుమారుడు).	22-3	1-02	3 9 3	8 7 0						+4 14 0
			మామూలు పల్లం.							
129 ముదునూరి వెంకటపతి రాజు (రామ రాజు కుమారుడు).	22-7 106-7 107-7	0-46 0-68 0-16	1 8 9 1 1 10 0 4 2	3 13 0 5 10 0 1 5 0						+7 13 0
			మామూలు పల్లం.							
130 ముదునూరి సూర్య రాజు, వెంకటపతి రాజు.	228-8	0-06	0 2 6	0 3 0						
			మామూలు పల్లం.							
131 ముదునూరి సూర్య రాజు (వెంకట్రాజు కుమారుడు).	51-7 77-4 A 79-5 A	0-46 0-09 0-05	1 12 0 0 5 10 0 2 7	3 13 0 0 15 0 0 9 0						+3 1 0
			మామూలు పల్లం.							
132 ముదునూరి వెంకట్రాజు, సర్ద రాజు.	218-2	0-77	3 3 2	5 8 0						+2 5 0
			మామూలు పల్లం.							
133 గొట్టుముక్కల సుబ్బ రాజు, మూలరాజు.	52-9	0-35	1 1 6	2 14 0						+1 12 0

(1)	(2)	కం.	శిస్తు.		(6)	శిస్తు ప్రకమక్రమముగా హద్దు అయ్యే సుఖితి.																							
			రికార్డు అఫ్ రెవెన్యూ ప్రకారం శిస్తు.	కలెక్టరువారివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.		(4)	(5)	బాదటి సొలరం.	రెండవ సొలరం.	మూడవ సొలరం.	నాలుగవ సొలరం.	అయిదవ సొలరం.																	
		ఎ.	రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ.																								
		మామూలు పల్లం.																											
134] గొట్టుకుక్కల పెద బంగా	52-11 B	0-27	0 13 6	2 4 0		+1	6	0																					
		మొరక.																											
135 పామ్రూరి మల్ఖయ్య (భర్త వారాయణ రాజు).	139-12	0-30	1 0 0	0 14 0		-0	2	0																					
		మామూలు పల్లం.																											
136 పామరాజు సత్యవతి (భర్త కృష్ణమూర్తి).	79-4	0-12	0 6 2	1 4 0		+0	14	0																					
		మామూలు పల్లం.																											
137 పామ్రూరి కృష్ణం రాజు ...	166-3	3-23	6 2 3	26 10 0		+20	8	0																					
		మామూలు పల్లం.																											
138 పామ్రూరి పద్మ రాజు ...	111-1	0-56	1 7 8	4 10 0		+73	1	0	+45	3	0	+59	13	0	+74	7	0	+89	1	0	+103	11	0						
	3	0-30	0 12 0	2 8 0																									
	117-7	0-10	0 4 10	0 13 0																									
	118-1	3-20	8 0 0	26 6 0																									
	5	0-30	0 12 5	2 8 0																									
	146-2	0-72	1 4 3	6 13 0																									
	154-3	0-28	0 10 10	2 5 0																									
	9	0-58	1 14 2	4 13 0																									
	155-3	1-52	3 10 10	12 9 0																									
	162-1	0-92	2 2 5	7 9 0																									
	169-5	0-21	0 9 0	2 4 0																									
	7	0-24	0 10 5	2 9 0																									
	170-4	0-70	1 15 4	7 7 0																									
	173-2	1-25	3 14 0	13 5 0																									
	6	0-26	0 13 9	2 12 0																									
	7	0-09	0 5 7	0 15 0																									
			11-23	29 3 6	100 2 0																								
			మొరక.																										
229-15	0-70	0 3 7	2 2 0																										
232-16	0-47	1 2 7	1 7 0																										
		1-17	1 6 2	3 9 0																									
		12-40	30 9 8	103 11 0																									

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)-(11)					
			అక్షరం	అక్షరం	అక్షరం	అక్షరం		అక్షరం	అక్షరం	అక్షరం	అక్షరం	అక్షరం	
139	కోటనూరు వెంకయ్య ... 111-4 B 111-5	0-07 0-26	0 1	4 1	7 1	0 2	9 2	0 0					
		0-33	1	5	8	2	11	0					+150
140	వేగిరాజు వీరాజు ... 130-3	0-39	1	4	0	3	4	0					00
141	మునునూరి చంద్ర రాజు... 111-6 112-3 113-4 5 114-1 6 117-5 135-1 137-4 219-2	0-29 0-14 0-28 0-09 0-80 0-21 0-23 0-61 0-31 0-54	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2	3 5 10 3 5 9 11 3 8 3	0 0 1 3 1 1 2 10 7 11	2 1 2 0 6 1 1 4 2 3	6 3 5 12 10 12 14 6 3 14	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					
		3-50	8	15	0	27	5	0					
	219-4	1-14	4	11	11	3	7	0					+1710
		4-64	13	10	11	30	12	0					
142	మునునూరి రమణయ్య ... 111-7 ..	0-19	0	12	6	1	9	0					+0120
143	మునునూరి వెంకయ్య (భర్త వెంకట్రాజు). 219-6 A	0-01	0	0	8	0	1	0					
	219-6 B	0-50	2	1	4	1	8	0					
		0-51	2	2	0	1	9	0					090

(1) పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాచారుని పేరు.	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్-డివిజను.	(3) అ.శ. ప.సి.	ఇ.పు.		(6) (4), (5) కేసుల వేదం.	క్రమక్రమముగా హద్దు అయ్యే సంకలితా				
			(4) రికార్డు అఫ్ రైటు ప్రకారం ఇస్తు.	(5) కలెక్టరువారివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన ఇస్తు.		(7) మొదటి సంగిరం.	(8) రెండవ సంగిరం.	(9) మూడవ సంగిరం.	(10) నాలుగవ సంగిరం.	(11) అయిదవ సంగిరం.
			ప.	రూ.ఆ.పై.	రూ.ఆ.పై.	రూ.				
మామూలు పల్లం.										
144 సుబ్బయ్య (భర్త సూరప్ప రాజు)	111-3 ..	0-09	0 5 9	0 12 0						
	112-1 ..	0-28	0 10 1	2 5 0						
	113-2 ..	0-24	0 8 8	2 0 0						
	134-1 ..	0-51	0 8 7	3 10 0						
	2 ..	0-44	0 7 5	3 2 0						
	218-4 ..	0-51	2 2 0	3 10 0						
		2-07	4 10 6	15 7 0						
మొరక.										
	219-5 ..	1-21	5 0 7	3 10 0						
		3-28	9 11 1	19 1 0						+9 6 0
మామూలు పల్లం.										
145 ముదునూరి వెంకట్రాజు (గోప రాజు కుమారుడు).	111-10..	0-46	0 15 6	3 12 0						+2 13 0
మొరక.										
146 ముదునూరి వెంకట్రాజు వెం (కట్రాజు కుమారుడు).	136-11..	0-52	0 14 0	1 9 0						+0 11 0
మామూలు పల్లం.										
147 ముదునూరి వెంకట్రాజు (కనక రాజు కుమారుడు).	113-13..	0-23	0 8 3	1 14 0						
	114-7 ..	0-33	0 14 11	2 12 0						
	117-2 ..	0-88	1 11 0	7 4 0						
		1-44	3 2 2	11 14 0						+8 12 0
మొరక.										
148 ముదునూరి సుందరయ్య (భర్త వెంకట్రాజు).	136-1 ..	0-56	0 14 3	1 11 0						
	5 ..	0-29	0 9 1	0 14 0						
		0-85	1 7 4	2 9 0						+1 2 0
మామూలు పల్లం.										
149 శ్రీలక్ష్మి సర్పరాజు (వెంకట్రాజు కుమారుడు).	114-2	0-25	0 12 9	2 1 0						
	3 B	0-10	0 5 1	0 13 0						
	11 B	0-06	0 2 9	0 8 0						
	151-5	0-12	0 4 10	1 2 0						
	7	0-19	0 11 0	1 13 0						
	9	0-47	1 9 3	4 7 0						
		1-19	3 13 8	10 12 0						+6 14 0

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, పలు డివిజన్.	(3) పత్రిక సం.	శిస్తు.			(6) (4), (5) కలముల భేదం.	శిస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా హెచ్చు అయ్యే సంకతిలో.							
			(4) రికార్డు లాఫ్ పైట్సు క్రకారం శిస్తు.	(5) కలెక్టరువారికలపై నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.	రూ. అ. పై.		రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.		
150	వేరిచర్ల సుబ్బయ్య, యిందు కూరి పల్లెయ్యి. 168-6 171-1	1-14 3-30	1 9 9 9 13 3	12 2 0 35 1 0		4-44	11 7 0	47 3 0	+35 12 0	18 9 0	25 11 0	32 13 0	40 0 0	47 3 0
మామూలు పల్లం.														
151	భులసి వెంకట్రాజు (వెంకట్రాజు కుమారుడు). 132-7	1-15	2 13 0	8 3 0					5 6 0					
మొరక.														
152	ముడుసూరి సుందరయ్య, రుద్రరాజు సరశింహరాజు, బుచ్చిరాజు పైసర్లు గార్షియకా తల్లి వెంకయ్య. 136-7 13	0-27 0-57	0 8 5 0 15 5	0 13 0 1 1 0		0-84	1 7 10	2 8 0	+1 0 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.														
153	ముల్లాల వెద వెంకన్న. 30-5 B 114-5 119-2 120-11 13	1-00 0-20 0-67 0-34 0-23	0 4 9 0 8 8 2 6 10 0 15 2 0 10 2	8 4 0 1 10 0 5 8 0 2 13 0 1 14 0		2-44	4 13 7	20 1 0						
మొరక.														
	229-13	0-22	0 1 1	0 11 0		2-66	4 14 8	20 12 0	+15 13 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.														
154	వేరిచర్ల చంద్రరాజు, గోపాలరాజు, బంగారాజు, వెంకట్రాజు. 130-6	0-77	2 2 6	6 6 0										
మొరక.														
	234-15	0-52	1 3 1	1 9 0										
		1-29	3 5 7	7 15 0					+4 9 0					

(1) పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాదారుని పేరు.	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ డివిజన్.	(3) త్రిశ్రుతి.	శిస్తు.		(6) (4), (5) కలమాల భేదం.	నస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా హెచ్చు అయ్యే సంఖ్యలలో				
			(4) రికార్డు అఫ్ రెవెన్యూ ప్రకారం శిస్తు.	(5) కలెక్టరువారివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.		(7) మొదటి సం||రం.	(8) రెండవ సం||రం.	(9) మూడవ సం||రం.	(10) నాలుగవ సం||రం.	(11) అయిదవ సం||రం.
			ఎ. రూ. అ. పై.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.
మామూలు పల్లం.										
156	అల్లూరి సరసింహ రాజు. 151-18	0-16	0 5 6	1 8 0						
					+ 1 2 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.										
157	శేషూరి వెంక వీరయ్య. 2-4 3 15-3 6 16-5	0-11 0-37 0-07 1-08 0-49	0 4 7 0 15 4 0 2 10 2 11 8 1 5 8	0 15 0 3 1 0 0 9 0 8 15 0 4 1 0						
					2-12	5 8 1	17 9 0	+ 12 1 0		
మామూలు పల్లం.										
158	శేషూరి సత్యనారాయణ, చిన వీరయ్య కుమారుడు. 2-5 A 15-8 A 16-7	0-06 0-19 0-54	0 2 6 0 7 8 1 7 11	0 8 0 1 9 0 4 7 0						
					0-79	2 2 1	6 8 0	+ 4 6 0		
మామూలు పల్లం.										
159	శేషూరి శ్రీరామమూర్తి మొనరు గార్లియను అప్పస్తా. 2-5 B 15-8 B 16-2	0-06 0-25 0-50	0 2 6 0 10 2 1 4 11	0 8 0 2 1 0 4 2 0						
					0-81	2 1 7	6 11 0	+ 4 9 0		
మామూలు పల్లం.										
160	శేషూరి జానయ్య. 2-6 7 B 15-5 B 16-8	0-09 0-14 0-07 0-56	0 3 9 0 5 10 0 2 10 1 8 10	0 12 0 1 3 0 0 9 0 4 10 0						
					0-86	2 5 3	7 2 0	+ 4 13 0		
మామూలు పల్లం.										
161	శేషూరి పిల్లయ్య (జానయ్య కుమారుడు). 2-7 A	0-17	0 7 1	1 6 0						
						+ 0 15 0				

(1)	(2)	త. ప. శి.	శిస్తు.			(6)	శిస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా హామ్య ఆయ్యే సంకఠితో				
			రికార్డు ఆఫ్ రైతులు (వకారం శిస్తు.	క రైక్ రుదానివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.	క రైక్ రుదానివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.		(4), (5) కలముల భేదం.	మొదటి సం||రం.	రెండవ సం||రం.	మూడవ సం||రం.	నాలుగవ సం రం.
		ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.
మామూలు పల్లం.											
162	రేవురి చిన వీరయ్య.	2-9 16-9	0-62 0-40	1 9 10 1 0 4	5 2 0 3 5 0						
			1-02	2 10 2	8 7 0						+5 13 0
మామూలు పల్లం.											
163	రేవురి వెద వీరయ్య, చిన వీరయ్య.	13-1	0-08	0 3 2	0 11 0						+0 8 0
మామూలు పల్లం.											
164	రుద్రరాజు, సత్యనారాయణ రాజు (సోమ రాజు కుమారుడు).	160-4	0-72	2 0 3	5 15 0						+3 15 0
మామూలు పల్లం.											
165	రేవురి నారాయణమూర్తి.	120-4	0-93	2 13 11	7 11 0						+4 13 0
మామూలు పల్లం.											
166	రేవురి వీరయ్యస్వామి.	27-10 28-4	0-01 0-28	0 0 4 0 8 9	0 1 0 2 5 0						+1 13 0
మామూలు పల్లం.											
167	రేవురి బలి వెంకయ్య.	48-6 67-5 A 112-7 127-3 128-3	0-17 0-22 0-05 0-61 1-08	0 4 9 0 5 11 0 1 8 1 0 8 1 13 7	1 6 0 2 5 0 0 7 0 4 6 0 7 11 0						+12 8 0
మొరక.											
168	రేవురి స్వామి, నారాయణస్వామి, సూరయ్య, రత్నయ్య, బలి వెంకయ్య.	228-25	0-34	1 2 4	1 0 0						+0 2 0

(1)	(2)	శ్రీ ప్రభుత్వం			శ్రీ ప్రభుత్వం కమిషనరులచే పాటు అయ్యే సంకఠితా					
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
కట్టా నెంబరు, కట్టాదారుని పేరు.		చ. అ.	రూ. అ.	పై.	రూ.	పై.	రూ.	పై.	రూ.	పై.
మామూలు పల్లం.										
169	శ్రీ పూరి నారాయణస్వామి.	48-7 123-1 125-1 126-5 B 128-5 13	0-24 0-21 1-46 0-25 0-14 0-07	0 6 9 0 5 9 2 8 0 0 6 10 0 3 10 0 1 11	2 0 0 1 12 0 12 1 0 1 13 0 1 0 0 0 8 0					
			2-37	4 1 1	19 2 0					+15 1 0
మామూలు పల్లం.										
170	శ్రీ పూరి రత్నయ్య.	49-8 67-5 B 125-3 A 126-1 B 127-2 4 128-4 11	0-26 0-14 0-10 0-31 0-11 0-57 1-32 0-24	0 7 4 0 3 9 0 2 8 0 8 6 0 3 0 0 15 7 2 4 3 0 6 7	2 2 0 1 8 0 0 13 0 2 3 0 0 13 0 4 1 0 9 7 0 1 11 0					
			3-05	5 3 8	22 10 0					+17 6 0
మామూలు పల్లం.										
171	శ్రీ పూరి వెంకటస్వామి నారాయణ స్వామి, వెంకటరత్నం (సూరయ్య కుమార్లు).	53-8 112-8 121-2 125-2 3 B 126-1 A 2 A 3 5 A 127-1 5 128-8 9 B 10 129-7	0-98 0-13 0-23 2-27 0-11 0-92 1-24 1-36 0-41 1-17 0-38 0-21 0-23 0-11 0-49	1 10 4 0 4 4 0 15 7 3 14 3 0 3 1 1 9 2 2 2 0 2 5 4 0 11 3 2 0 1 0 10 5 0 5 9 0 6 3 0 3 0 1 9 3	8 1 0 1 1 0 1 14 0 18 12 0 0 15 0 6 9 0 8 13 0 9 11 0 2 15 0 8 5 0 2 11 0 1 8 0 1 10 0 0 13 0 3 8 0					
			10-24	18 14 1	77 2 0					+58 4 0
మామూలు పల్లం.										
172	శ్రీ పూరి రత్నయ్య, పుల్లయ్య, సూర్యనారాయణ మైసరు గార్డెయను అన్న రత్నయ్య.	121-3	0-40	1 1 0	3 5 0					+3 4 0
మామూలు పల్లం.										
173	శ్రీ పూరి స్వామి, నారాయణ మూర్తి, మేళం కూచప్ప, తూము నుళంమ్మ.	121-11	1-95	6 2 0	16 1 0					+9 15 0

(1)	(2)	(3)	శ్రీస్తు.		(6)	శ్రీస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా పాపపు అయ్యే సంకఠితాః				
			(4)	(5)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాదారుని పేరు.	సర్వే నెంబరు, సమవీక్షణను.	కర్షితం.	శ్రీశ్రీ అక్కరెట్టు ప్రకారం శ్రీస్తు.	కర్షకులవారివలన నిర్మూల్యంబుడిగ శ్రీస్తు.	(4), (5) కలముల వేదం.	ముదటి సొంగం.	రెండవ సొంగం.	మూడవ సొంగం.	నాలుగవ సొంగం.	అయిదవ సొంగం.
		ఎ.	రూ. అ. సె.	రూ. అ. సె.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.
మామూలు కల్లం.										
174 రేపూరి స్వామి.	126-1 C	0-34	0 9 4	2 7 0						
	2 B	0-19	0 5 2	1 6 0						
	128-9 A	0-11	0 3 0	0 13 0						
		0-64	1 1 6	4 10 0						8 0
										+3 8 0
మామూలు కల్లం.										
175 యిందుకూరి వెంకట్రాజురాజు భార్య శ్రీద్రయ్య.	203-7 A	0-38	1 3 11	3 10 0						
										+2 6 0
మామూలు కల్లం.										
176 మల్లాల బలి స్వామి.	9-3	0-48	2 0 0	3 15 0						
	53-3	1-04	1 11 11	8 9 0						
		1-52	3 11 11	12 8 0						12 0
										+8 12 0
మామూలు కల్లం.										
177 మల్లాల స్వామి.	120-12	0-56	1 8 10	4 10 0						
	128-6	0-22	0 6 0	1 9 0						
	12	0-08	0 2 2	0 9 0						
		0-86	2 1 0	6 12 0						11 0
										+4 11 0
మామూలు కల్లం.										
178 మల్లాల కనకం బలిస్వామి.	41-4	1-00	3 8 6	7 2 0						
										+3 9 0
మామూలు కల్లం.										
179 మల్లాల గంగాలు.	19-5	0-40	1 5 11	3 5 0						
	20-3	1-03	2 15 8	8 8 0						
	9	0-26	0 12 10	2 2 0						
	15	0-02	0 0 11	0 3 0						
	20	0-04	0 2 0	0 5 0						
	95-7	0-81	4 8 1	7 11 0						
	112-4B	0-31	0 11 2	2 9 0						
	113-9	0-32	0 11 6	2 10 0						
		3-19	11 4 1	27 5 0						
మెరక.										
	229-11	0-33	0 1 8	1 0 0						
		3-52	11 5 9	28 5 0						0
										+146 6 0

(1) పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాదారుని పేరు.	(2) స్వయం నెంబరు, ప్రవేశించిన.	(3) త. ప. అం.	శ్రీ.		(6) (4), (5) కలముల భేదం.	శ్రీమక్రమముగా పాద్య ఆద్య సంగతిలో				
మామూలు పల్లం.										
194 రాంపల్లి వెంకటసుబ్బారా యుడు.	53-4 7	0-32 0-39	0 8 7 0 10 4	2 10 0 3 4 0	+4 11 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.										
195 రాయప్రోలు సూర్యనారాయణమూర్తి.	11-2	0-13	0 4 4	1 1 0	+0 13 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.										
196 యానుకొల మహాలక్ష్మమ్మ.	40-2 4 A 5 A 7 8 10 46-2 4	0-10 0-72 0-08 0-38 0-11 0-13 0-78 0-02	0 3 4 2 0 10 0 7 1 0 15 5 0 4 5 0 5 3 2 3 1 0 0 11	0 11 0 5 2 0 0 9 0 2 11 0 0 13 0 0 15 0 5 9 0 0 2 0	+10 0 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.										
197 వేరివల్ల వెంకట్రాజు (సోమ రాజు కుమారుడు).	130-4	0-18	0 9 3	1 8 0	+0 16					
మామూలు పల్లం.										
198 మంగళపల్లి మందరమ్మ (భర్త సుబ్రహ్మణ్యం).	42-3	0-30	1 1 10	2 2 0	+1 0 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.										
199 మైలవరపు లక్ష్మీ నరసింహం.	42-4 9	1-91 0-29	7 1 8 1 3 3	13 10 0 2 1 0	+7 6 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.										
200 భాగవతుల సూర్యనారాయణమూర్తి.	51-3	1-38	2 15 3	11 6 0	+8 7 0					

(1)	(2)	(3)	శిస్తు.			(6)	శిస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా హామీ ఆద్యుల సంకలనం				
			(4)	(5)	(5)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			అ. అ. అ. అ.	అ. అ. అ. అ.	అ. అ. అ. అ.						
201	మంగళంపల్లి చిన వీరరాఘవులు.	84-2	0-13	0 7 5	1 1 0						+0 10 0
మామూలు పట్టం.											
202	నిభానుపూడి వెంకయ్య.	78-2 79-12	1-61 0-41	7 10 8 2 6 0	17 2 0 4 6 0						+11 7 0
మామూలు పట్టం.											
203	నిభానుపూడి రాజు విశ్వనాథం.	78-3 83-4	0-52 0-16	2 7 8 0 15 3	5 8 0 1 11 0						+3 12 0
మామూలు పట్టం.											
204	నిభానుపూడి శివారాఘయ్య.	83-8 A	0-79	3 12 2	5 10 0						+1 14 0
మొరక.											
205	శ్రీమాను అరవల్లి శ్రీనివాసాచార్యులు అయ్యవార్లు.	139-11	0-11	0 5 10	0 5 0						-0 1 0
మామూలు పట్టం.											
206	అధికారి వెంకటసుబ్బయ్య (చర్ల బుల్లయ్య).	40-4 B 5 B 6	0-18 0-11 0-51	0 8 3 0 9 8 2 4 8	1 5 0 0 13 0 3 10 0						+2 5 0
మామూలు పట్టం.											
207	యీద ప్రసాద రావు.	160-6 A 161-5 A 162-7	0-22 0-50 0-19	0 9 11 1 6 5 0 14 1	1 13 0 4 2 0 1 9 0						+4 10 0

(1)	(2)	క. అం.	శిస్తు.			శిస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా హాచ్చు ఆద్యుల సంకలనం						
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టావారుని పేరు.	సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్ డివిజను.		అకర ఆఫ్ ల్యాండ్	కలెక్టు చేయవలసిన నిరాయింపులపై శిస్తు.	(4), (5) కలమల ఫేవం.	మొదటి సారి	రెండవ సారి	మూడవ సారి	నాలుగవ సారి	అయిదవ సారి		
మామూలు పల్లం.												
214	వంటపల్లి వెంకయ్య.	54-1	1-60	5 2 3	13 3 0							
		4 B	0-48	1 9 4	3 15 0							
		5	0-92	2 10 3	7 9 0							
		55-3	0-48	1 2 4	3 7 0							
		63-1	0-34	0 15 11	3 10 0							
		7	0-31	0 6 7	2 3 0							
		68-3	0-43	0 9 2	3 1 0							
		69-6	0-76	2 8 11	8 1 0							
		70-2	1-06	3 9 2	7 9 0							
		71-2	0-26	0 14 0	2 12 0							
		72-6	0-30	1 0 2	2 2 0							
		129-5	0-64	2 1 1	4 9 0							
		132-1	0-84	2 12 11	6 0 0							
		153-3	0-53	1 7 11	4 6 0							
		162-3	0-23	0 11 7	1 14 0							
		163-1	1-10	3 7 3	9 1 0							
		6	0-27	0 15 5	2 4 0							
				10-55	32 0 3	85 10 0	+53 10 0	42 11 0	53 6 0	64 2 0	74 14 0	85 10 0
మామూలు పల్లం.												
215	వంటపల్లి వెంకయ్య, శేష య్య, సోమయ్య.	61-1	0-45	1 5 1	3 3 0							
		5	1-17	1 9 0	8 5 0							
		72-1	0-19	0 10 3	1 6 0							
		142-3 B	0-15	0 6 11	1 7 0							
		4	0-63	1 13 9	6 0 0							
				2-59	5 13 0	20 5 0						
మొరక.												
		139-14	0-35	1 2 8	1 1 0							
				2-94	6 15 8	21 6 0						
							+14 6 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.												
216	వంటపల్లి వెంకయ్య, శేష య్య, సోమయ్య, బొప్ప న మంగప్ప, లక్ష్మయ్య.	61-2	1-18	1 9 2	8 7 0							
		68-2	0-95	1 4 3	6 12 0							
				2-13	2 13 5	15 3 0						
							+12 6 0					
మామూలు పల్లం.												
217	నార్సింహ సుబ్బయ్య.	13-7	0-55	1 8 11	4 9 0							
		26-5	0-52	1 11 6	4 5 0							
		28-2	0-38	1 4 6	3 2 0							
		55-2	0-52	1 4 0	3 11 0							
		67-3	0-88	1 15 10	9 6 0							
		94-1	0-62	0 13 4	5 14 0							
		121-4	0-12	0 5 1	1 0 0							
		7 B	0-10	0 8 2	0 13 0							
		10 A	0-33	0 15 5	2 12 0							
		126-4	0-25	0 6 10	1 13 0							
		128-1	0-39	1 6 10	2 13 0							
		2	0-22	0 12 0	1 9 0							
				4-88	13 0 5	41 11 0						

పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాదారుని పేరు.

(1)	(2) పట్టా నెంబరు, సమాధివివరణ.	(3) అ. ప్ర. త.ం.	(4) రికార్డు లోని పట్టా (పట్టాం శిస్తు.)	(5) కలెక్టరువారివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.	(6) (అ) (4), (5) కలెక్టు చేసిన.	(7) పట్టాదారుని పట్టాం	(8) రెండవ పట్టాం	(9) మూడవ పట్టాం	(10) నాబుకల పట్టాం	(11) అయిదవ పట్టాం	
			మొరక.								
	93-4	0-50	...	2 6 0		19 3 0	25 6 0	31 9 0	37 13 0	44 1 0	
		5-38	13 0 5	44 1 0	+31. 1 0						
			మామూలు పట్టాం.								
218	యీక వెంకటస్వామి.	93-2	0-84	..	8 0 0	8 0 0					
			మామూలు పట్టాం.								
219	బొప్పన వీరయ్య	... 14-5 6	1-65 0-07	4 0 2 0 2 8	13 10 0 0 9 0						
			1-72	4 2 10	14 3 0					+10 0 0	
			మొరక.								
220	జిల్లా సత్యయ్య, వీరాస్వామి, యిందుకూరి వెంకటరామరాజు (జిల్లారాజు కుమారుడు), వంటిపల్లి శేషయ్య.	229-21	0-36	0 1 11	1 1 0					+0 15 0	
			మామూలు పట్టాం.								
221	బొప్పన లక్ష్మయ్య, మల్లుల గంగాలు.	19-2	0-20	0 6 11	1 10 0					+1 9 0	
			మామూలు పట్టాం.								
222	బొప్పన లక్ష్మయ్య	... 20-2 4 6 21-1 22-2 23-4 27-3 8 52-2 54-8 61-4 7 63-2 4 8 12 69-8 71-6 72-2	0-29 0-65 0-51 0-90 0-30 2-09 0-80 0-18 0-18 0-40 0-09 0-06 0-30 0-08 0-42 0-16 1-12 0-52 1-53	0 15 9 2 0 6 1 9 5 2 12 6 1 0 11 7 5 4 2 12 6 0 5 8 0 9 6 1 2 1 0 4 2 0 1 3 0 6 5 0 1 8 1 3 8 0 3 5 3 12 5 1 12 0 5 2 5	2 6 0 5 6 0 4 3 0 7 7 0 2 8 0 17 4 0 6 10 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 3 5 0 0 10 0 0 7 0 2 2 0 0 9 0 4 7 0 1 2 0 11 14 0 5 8 0 10 14 0						
		10-58	38 9 7	89 10 0		+56 0 0	44 13 0	56 0 0	67 3 0	78 6 0	89 10 0

(1)		(2)	(3)	శ్రీశ్రీ.		(6)	శ్రీశ్రీ క్రమముగా హావ్య అద్యై సంగతిలో					
				(4)	(5)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
			అ.రె.	రూ.అ.రె.	రూ.అ.రె.	రూ. అ.రె.	రూ. అ.రె.	రూ. అ.రె.	రూ. అ.రె.	రూ. అ.రె.	రూ. అ.రె.	రూ. అ.రె.
మామూలు పల్లం.												
222 వొళ్ళన మంగమ్మ (భర్త పెం కయ్య).	20-5	0-51	1 12 1	4 3 0								
	10	1-60	2 13 0	13 3 0								
	19	0-02	0 0 7	0 3 0								
	21	0-10	0 2 10	0 13 0								
	21-6	0-78	2 4 3	8 7 0								
	22-6	0-76	1 9 9	6 4 0								
	26-5	0-07	0 2 0	0 9 0								
	52-1	0-27	0 14 4	2 4 0								
	3	0-32	1 0 11	2 10 0								
	61-3	0-15	0 7 1	1 1 0								
	6	0-13	0 2 9	0 15 0								
	63-3	0-28	0 6 0	2 0 0								
	6	0-21	0 4 6	1 8 0								
	9	0-34	0 15 11	3 10 0								
	11	0-11	0 2 4	0 13 0								
	14	0-10	0 2 1	0 11 0								
	69-7	0-42	1 6 8	4 7 0								
	71-1	0-76	2 8 11	8 1 0								
	7	0-47	1 9 4	5 0 0								
	8	2-02	6 12 11	14 6 0								
	144-4	0-10	0 3 5	0 15 0								
	10	0-06	0 2 4	0 9 0								
		9-58	26 0 0	80 8 0								
మొరక.												
	139-9	0-07	0 3 9	0 3 0								
		9-65	26 3 9	80 11 0		54 7 0	37 2 0	48 0 0	58 14 0	69 12 0	80 11 0	
మామూలు పల్లం.												
224 వొడ్డా వెంకన్న	... 16-4	0-65	1 10 4	5 6 0								
						+3 12 0						
మొరక.												
225 వీవల్లి సుబ్బుకు	... 228-18	0-13	0 4 6	0 6 0								
						+0 1 0						
మొరక.												
226 వీవల్లి సుబ్బుకు	... 228-19	0-19	0 6 7	0 9 0								
						+0 2 0						
మామూలు పల్లం.												
227 కోలా దాసయ్య	... 19-6	0-28	0 14 10	2 5 0								
	32-1 B	0-40	1 3 0	3 5 0								
		0-68	2 1 10	5 10 0								
						+3 8 0						

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్ డివిజన్.	(3) పత్తి తం.	(4) ఖర్చు.			(6) (4), (5) కలవూరి భేదం.	(7) క్రమక్రమముగా పొందు ఆద్య సంకతిలో				
			(4) రివ్యూ ఆఫ్ లెండ్ ప్రకారం ఖర్చు.	(5) కలవూరి వారి వల్ల నిర్ణయించబడిన ఖర్చు.	(6) (4), (5) కలవూరి భేదం.		(7) మొదటి సం||రం	(8) రెండవ సం||రం	(9) మూడవ సం||రం	(10) నా. క. వ సం||రం	(11) ఆయివక సం||రం
228 అద్దెపల్లి మాసరయ్య ...	23-5 77-2 C	0-34 0-24	1 3 1 0 13 5	2 13 0 2 9 0							
		0-58	2 0 6	5 6 0						+3 5 0	
229 అద్దెపల్లి చిట్టి మాసరయ్య.	23-6 27-7 9 28-7 A 77-2 A 83-5 6 111-11	0-44 0-23 0-36 0-17 0-19 0-15 0-12 0-50	1 8 9 0 7 3 0 11 3 0 9 2 0 10 1 0 14 3 0 5 2 1 11 11	3 10 0 1 14 0 3 0 0 1 6 0 2 0 0 1 10 0 1 4 0 4 2 0						+12 0 0	
230 అద్దెపల్లి మహాలక్ష్మి ...	28-3	0-60	2 0 5	4 15 0						+2 15 0	
231 అద్దెపల్లి గంగయ్య ...	77-2 B	0-13	0 7 3	1 6 0						+0 15 0	
232 అద్దెపల్లి మంగయ్య, మాసరయ్య.	28-7 B	0-72	26 6 10	5 15 0						+3 6 0	
233 చెట్లతోయిన నర్సయ్య, మల్లం నర్సయ్య, స్వామి, గుబ్బల మాలమ్మ, పల్లి పుల్లయ్య, మల్లం రత్నమ్మ మైనరు గార్డియన్ అక్క గుబ్బల మాలమ్మ.	229-2	1-42	0 7 3	4 4 0						+3 13 0	
234 గుర్రపు వీరాస్వామి, గంగయ్య, వెంకయ్య.	28 6	0-42	1 9 3	3 7 0						+1 14 0	
235 వండు మాలయ్య, వీరాస్వామి, తాపయ్య.	228 12	0-10	0 3 5	0 5 0						+0 2 0	

(1) పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాదారుని పేరు.		(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబడివిజను.	శిస్తు.			శిస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా భూమి అద్యక్ష సంకలనము						
			(3) అ. ప్ర.	(4) రికార్డు లెక్క ప్రకారం శిస్తు.	(5) కలెక్టరువారిచే నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు.	(6) (4), (5) కలమల భేదం.	(7) మొదటి సారిం	(8) రెండవ సారిం	(9) మూడవ సారిం	(10) నాలుగవ సారిం	(11) అయిదవ సారిం	
			ఎ.	బి.	సి.	రూ.	ఆ.	పై.	పై.	రూ.	ఆ.	పై.
మామూలు పల్లం.												
236 గుట్టల మారెమ్మ, మల్లల రత్నమ్మ ప్రెసరు యస్ మారెమ్మ.	28-8	1-87	5	10	0	13	12	0				
	120-7	0-74	1	8	3	6	2	0				
	130-12	0-04	0	1	7	0	5	0				
		2-45	7	1	10	20	3	0				+ 13 1 0
మామూలు పల్లం.												
237 శేతా బంగారు	... 112-4 A	0-14	0	5	0	1	3	0				+ 0 14 0
మొరక.												
238 శేతా నారాయణుడు	... 229-12	0-28	0	1	5	0	13	0				+ 0 12 0
మామూలు పల్లం.												
239 శేతా వెంకటేసు	... 121-1	0-22	0	9	11	1	13	0				
	8	0-20	0	10	7	1	10	0				
		0-42	1	4	6	3	7	0				+ 2 2 0
మామూలు పల్లం.												
240 మామిళ్లపల్లి రామకృష్ణయ్య.	28-9	0-40	1	0	1	3	5	0				+ 2 5 0
మొరక.												
241 బండుల గొయ్యిది	... 228-13	0-10	0	3	5	0	5	0				+ 0 2 0
మామూలు పల్లం.												
242 శేతు పరశురామస్వామి	29-1	1-30	0	6	3	10	12	0				
	104-2	0-89	1	11	5	7	6	0				
	106-6 A	0-57	1	10	3	4	11	0				
	6 C	0-51	1	7	6	4	3	0				
		3-27	3	3	5	27	0	0				+ 21 13 0

పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టావారుని పేరు.		(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్ డివిజన్	(8) క. అ. ప.	శ్రీ.		(6) క. అ. ప.	(7) కలమల భేదం.	శ్రీ కర్మముగా పాత అడ్వై సంగతిలో			
(1)	(3) క. అ. ప.			(4) క. అ. ప.	(5) క. అ. ప.			(9) క. అ. ప.	(10) క. అ. ప.	(11) క. అ. ప.	
మామూలు పట్టం.											
243	పాంతగాని నందిగాడు ...	32-1 A	0-30	0 14 4	2 8 0	0	+1 10 0				
మామూలు పట్టం.											
244	పాంతగాని నాగమ్మ (భర్త నందిగాడు).	32-3	0-48	1 1 5	3 15 0	0	+3 14 0				
మెరక.											
245	పాంతగాని లక్ష్మయ్య ...	229-5	0-09	0 0 5	0 4 0	0	+0 4 0				
మెరక.											
246	పాంతగాని వెంకయ్య ...	229-6	0-12	0 0 7	0 6 0	0	+0 6 0				
మెరక.											
247	నల్లి మహాలక్ష్మి ...	228-15	0-15	0 5 3	0 7 0	0	+0 8 0				
మెరక.											
248	నల్లి రామానుజయ్య ...	236-12	0-23	0 7 10	0 11 0	0	+0 3 0				
మామూలు పట్టం.											
249	జొంగ వెంకయ్య ...	40-3 9 11	0-11	0 3 8	0 13 0						
			0-44	1 1 10	3 2 0						
			0-15	0 6 1	1 1 0						
			0-70	1 11 7	5 0 0	+3 4 0					
మామూలు పట్టం.											
250	చిలువారి చిల్లయ్య ...	40-1 42-2 5 C	0-09	0 4 1	0 10 0						
			0-39	1 2 11	2 13 0						
			1-05	3 5 8	7 8 0						
			1-53	4 12 8	10 15 0	+6 3 0					

(1)	(2)	(3)	శ్రీస్తు.			(6)	శ్రీస్తు క్రమక్రమముగా హక్కు అయ్యే సంగతులు				
			(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాకారుని పేరు.	సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్వివిజన్.	క.రెం.	రికార్డు లోని లెక్క ప్రకారం శ్రీస్తు.	కలెక్టరువారికి లెక్క నిర్ణయించబడిన శ్రీస్తు.	క.రెం.	మొదటి సారి.	రెండవ సారి.	మూడవ సారి.	నాలుగవ సారి.	అయిదవ సారి.	
ప.	రూ. అ. ప.	రూ. అ. ప.	రూ. అ. ప.	రూ. అ. ప.	రూ. అ. ప.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	
మామూలు పల్లం.											
శ్రీస్తు సర్వయ్య కుమారుడు చిన వెంకయ్య.	156-2 B	0-76	2 3 1	6 4 0							
	2 F	0-44	1 4 4	3 10 0							
	4	0-24	0 11 0	2 0 0							
	162-4	0-25	0 12 2	2 1 0							
	163-2	0-42	1 5 2	3 7 0							
		2-11	6 3 9	17 6 0						+11 12 0	
మామూలు పల్లం.											
శ్రీస్తు వెంక వెంకయ్య ...	156-2 D	0-03	0 1 5	0 4 0							
	157-1	0-24	0 15 9	2 0 0							
	160-2	0-20	0 9 11	1 10 0							
		0-47	1 11 1	3 14 0						+ 2 3 0	
మొరక్క.											
253 ముసీ నారాయణుడు ...	93-13	0-07		0 5 0						+ 0 5 0	
మామూలు పల్లం.											
254 శ్రీస్తు అచెప్ప ...	156-2 A	0-16	0 7 5	1 5 0							
	2 C	0-02	0 0 11	0 3 0							
		0-18	0 8 4	1 8 0						+ 1 0 0	
మామూలు పల్లం.											
255 తిరుమాని అప్పన్న ...	40-13	0-20	0 7 1	1 7 0							
	41-7	0-39	0 13 9	2 13 0							
		0-59	1 4 10	4 4 0						+ 2 15 0	
మామూలు పల్లం.											
256 కొండవటి వెంకయ్య (భర్త సర్వయ్య).	42-6	0-16	0 8 2	1 2 0							
	7	0-24	0 12 3	1 11 0							
	8	0-19	0 9 8	1 6 0							
	45-1	0-18	0 9 2	1 5 0							
		0-77	2 7 3	5 8 0						+ 3 1 0	

(1)	(2)	ప.8తం.	శిస్తు.			(6) 4, 5 కలము భేదం.	శిస్తు ప్రకారముగా హక్కు అయ్యే సంగతులు				
			(3) ఎ.	(4) రూ. అ. ప్రె.	(5) రూ. అ. ప్రె.		(7) మొదటి సంగం.	(8) రెండవ సంగం.	(9) మూడవ సంగం.	(10) నాలుగవ సంగం.	(11) అయిదవ సంగం.
పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాదారుని పేరు.	సర్కస్ నెంబరు, సబ్డివిజన్.										
265	శేతా మారెయ్య, వెంకయ్య, తాతయ్య, గవరయ్య.	229-8	0-15	0 0 9	0 7 0	0					
											+ 0 6 0
			మామూలు పల్లం.								
266	వలికెట్ల నుబ్బయ్య, అచెప్ప.	67-1 72-4	0-52 0-29	1 3 9 0 15 8	5 8 0 2 1 0						
			0-81	2 3 5	7 9 0						+ 5 6 0
			మామూలు పల్లం.								
267	వలికెట్ల అచెప్ప	... 69-4	0-57	1 14 8	6 1 0						+ 4 2 0
			మామూలు పల్లం.								
268	వలికెట్ల నుబ్బయ్య	... 69-3 129-1 #	0-58 1-72 0-19	1 15 3 5 4 10 0 6 6	6 3 0 12 4 0 1 6 0						
			2-49	7 10 7	19 13 0						+ 12 2 0
			మొరక.								
269	వెళ్ళెట్ల చల్లాలు, తాతయ్య మొసరు గార్లియను తల్లి ముత్తయ్య, బులి వెంకయ్య, మహాలక్ష్మి.	236-7	0-31	0 10 6	0 15 0						+ 0 4 0
			మామూలు పల్లం.								
270	భయ్యూరు నుబ్బయ్య	... 113-3	0-16	0 5 8	1 5 0						+ 0 15 0
			మొరక.								
271	బూసీ తాచానుజయ్య	... 228-14	0-08	0 2 9	0 4 0						+ 0 1 0
			మామూలు పల్లం.								
272	బూసీ వెంక నారాయణుడు...	95-6	0-16	0 14 2	1 8 0						
			మొరక.								
		236-13	0-12	0 4 1	0 6 0						
			0-28	1 2 3	1 14 0						+ 0 12 0

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్-డివిజన్.	శ్రమ.			(6) (4), (5) కలముల భేదం.	శ్రమ క్రమముగా పావుల ఆధారిత సంకలనం				
		(3) ప్లతం.	(4) రీకార్డులకు సైట్ల క్రమం శ్రమ.	(5) కలెక్టరువారికై సర్వేయించబడిన శ్రమ.		(7) మొదటి సారి	(8) రెండవ సారి	(9) తూర్పు సారి	(10) నాలుగవ సారి	(11) అయిదవ సారి
		వి.	రా.అ.సె.	రా.అ.సె.	రూ. రూ. రూ. రూ. రూ.					
మామూలు పల్లం.										
282	రాళ్ళాల సర్పయ్య ... 113-6 7	0-08 0-12	0 2 11 0 4 3	0 11 0 1 0 0						
		0-20	0 7 2	1 11 0						+1 4 0
మామూలు పల్లం.										
283	రాళ్ళాల వెంకయ్య, సుబ్బయ్య, గెద్దాడ మరియు యూడి వసుమలమ్మ. 118-8	0-35	0 12 7	2 14 0						+2 1 0
మెరక.										
284	రాళ్ళాల ప్రకాశం ... 236-8	0-34	0 11 8	1 0 0						+0 4 0
మామూలు పల్లం.										
285	చింతకల్లి ఆచార్య ... 144-8	0-35	0 15 2	2 14 0						+1 15 0
మామూలు పల్లం.										
286	చింతకల్లి మహాలక్ష్మి ... 114-9 10	0-32 0-11	0 13 10 0 4 10	2 10 0 0 15 0						+2 8 0
మెరక.										
287	చింతకల్లి మారయ్య, వెంకయ్య శాశయ్య. వెంక 230-2	0-28	0 1 5	0 13 0						+0 12 0
మామూలు పల్లం.										
288	వచ్చినది సత్యం ... 62-6	0-68	2 10 7	5 3 0						+2 8 0
మెరక.										
289	వోనూరి సత్యమ్మ, మురాలి భీమయ్య, అర్జయ్య, సహదేవులు మొన్న గార్డియను తండ్రి మురాలి వెంకటం. 229-22	0-18	0 0 11	0 9 0						+0 8 0

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్-డివిజన్.	శ్రీశ్రీ.			(6) (4), (5) కలముల చేదం.	శ్రీశ్రీ క్రమక్రమముగా హక్కు ఆయ్యే సంకఠితో						
		(3) ప్లాట్ నం.	(4) రిజర్వు లాక్ ప్లాట్ ప్రకారం శ్రీశ్రీ.	(5) కలకరువారిలెన నిరయింపబడిన శ్రీశ్రీ.		(7) మొదటి సారి	(8) రెండవ సారి	(9) మూడవ సారి	(10) నాలుగవ సారి	(11) అయివవ సారి		
		మామూలు పల్లం.										
290	శ్రీ మఠిడి మహాలక్ష్మమ్మ ... 68-1	1-27	..	9 1 0	0							
		మొరక.										
291	కొల్లూరిపురి నుబ్బమ్మ ... 229-4	0-18	0 0 11	0 9 0	0							
		మామూలు పల్లం										
292	ముదునూరి చంద్ర రాజు, రుద్ర రాజు, చిన నర శింహ రాజు. 88-8	0-12	0 4 1	0 14 0	0							
		మామూలు పల్లం.										
293	నిభానుపూడి గౌరీశతి ... 83-3 8 B	0-25 1-55	1 7 10 7 6 1	2 11 0 11 1 0	0							
		1-80	8 13 11	13 12 0	0							
		మామూలు పల్లం.										
294	పాలనూరి వెంకటస్వామి... 153-6 161-1 202-4	0-16 0-45 0-07	0 6 0 1 10 4 ..	1 5 0 3 11 0 0 11 0	0							
		0-68	2 0 4	5 11 0	0							
		మామూలు పల్లం.										
295	వెల్లికోయిన వెంకమ్మ ... 116-4 B	0-36	0 10 10	3 0 0	0							
		మామూలు పల్లం.										
296	వెల్లికోయిన వెంకటస్వామి, తాతయ్య. 116-4 A 5	0-26 0-57	0 7 10 ..	2 2 0 4 11 0	0							
		0-83	0 7 10	6 13 0	0							
		మొరక.										
297	య్యాండ వీరాస్వామి, మా రెయ్య, చిన సుబ్బారా యుడు, వెద సుబ్బారా యుడు, అనికెట్టి వెంకమ్మ. 236-22	0-50	1 1 1	1 8 0	0							

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్-డివిజన్.	కరణం.			కరణం.					
		ఎ.	రూ. అ. సె.	రూ. అ. సె.	రూ. అ. సె.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.
304	కతారి నారాయణస్వామి. 119-4 132-3	0-59 0-24	4 1 1 1 9 0	4 14 0 1 11 0	4, 5 కలముల భేదం.	శుభదటి సరిగం	రెండవ సరిగం	మూడవ సరిగం	నాలుగవ సరిగం	అయిదవ సరిగం
		0-83	5 10 1	6 9 0	+0 15 0					
305	కతారి గంగమ్మ (శర్తి అడవి). 121-7 A 10 B 203-12 204-3	0-08 0-28 0-32 0-20	0 6 6 0 13 1 0 14 10 0 8 11	0 11 0 2 5 0 3 1 0 1 14 0						
		0-88	2 11 4	7 15 0	+5 4 0					
306	కతారి గంగమ్మ ... 119-5 203-11 204-2 C 6 C 6 E 205-4 B	0-44 0-06 0-17 0-33 0-14 0-26	3 0 5 0 2 9 0 7 10 0 14 9 0 6 3 0 13 2	3 10 0 0 9 0 1 10 0 3 2 0 1 5 0 2 8 0						
		1-40	5 13 2	12 12 0	+6 15 0					
307	కతారి నాగభూషణం ... 120-1 203-8 204-2 A 6 B 6 D 205-4 A	0-25 0-36 0-19 0-18 0-15 0-36	1 13 5 1 10 11 0 8 9 0 8 1 0 6 8 1 2 3	2 1 0 3 7 9 1 13 0 1 11 0 1 7 0 3 7 0						
		1-40	5 2 1	13 14 0	+7 12 0					
308	శుంకలపల్లి గున్నమ్మ ... 120-3	0-10	0 3 9	0 13 0	+0 9 0					
309	కలిగి శాంతమ్మ ... 121-5	0-28	1 0 3	2 5 0	+1 5 0					

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్-డివిజన్.	ఇస్తు.			ఇస్తు, క్రమక్రమముగా హాజరు అయ్యే సంగతిలో.					
		పల్లెతం.	రికార్డులకు లెక్కపై ప్రకారం ఇస్తు.	కలెక్టరువారివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన ఇస్తు.	(4) (5) కలముల జేదం.	మొదటి సారి.	రెండవ సారి.	మూడవ సారి.	నాలుగవ సారి.	అయిదవ సారి.
పట్టా నెంబరు, పట్టాచారుని పేరు.		(3) ఎ.	(4) యా. అ. ప్రె.	(5) యా. అ. ప్రె.	(6) (4) (5) కలముల జేదం.	(7) యా.	(8) యా.	(9) యా.	(10) యా.	(11) యా.
310 తప్పిసిడి అచెయ్య	... 142-2 7	0-66 0-52	2 10 9 1 14 5	6 4 0 4 15 0						
					1-18	4 9 2	11 3 0	+6 10 0		
311 మల్లల చిన వెంకన్న	... 129-3 4	0-71 0-19	2 9 2 ..	5 1 0 1 6 0						
					0-90	2 9 2	6 7 0	+3 14 0		
312 మల్లల పెద పుల్లయ్య	... 132-4 A	0-10	0 10 5	0 11 0	+0 1 0					
313 చెల్లెలొయిన కనకమ్మ	... 118-2	0-36	0 13 0	3 0 0	+2 3 0					
314 చెల్లెలొయిన నుబ్బమ్మ, చిం తప్పి అచెయ్య, కేతా వెంకయ్య.	230-3	0-74	0 3 9	2 4 0	+2 0 0					
315 వీరవల్లి నారాయణు మైనరు గార్డియన్ సత్యమ్మ.	132-2	0-38	0 13 0	2 11 0	+1 14 0					
316 వీరవల్లి నారాయణు మైనరు గార్డియన్ సత్యమ్మ, యిం దుకూరి జగ్గ రాజు, మల్లల కామాక్షి, వెళ్లెప్పి సూరమ్మ.	236-6	0-46	0 15 9	1 6 0	+0 6 0					
317 జిల్లెళ్ల కుమలక్ష్మి	... 132-6	0-54	1 7 9	3 14 0	+2 6 0					
318 జిల్లెళ్ల నర్సమ్మ, బాసి ఖా దేవి.	236-19	0-17	0 6 4	0 8 0						

(1) పట్టానెంబరు, పట్టాదారుని పేరు.	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్-డివిజన్.	కర్షితం.	శిస్తు. (3) రికార్డు అఫ్ లెన్సు ప్రకారం శిస్తు. (4) కలెక్టరువారివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన శిస్తు. (5) (6) (4), (5) కలమల వేతనం.	శిస్తు కమిషనుగా పాడిన అయ్యే సంకతిలో.	(7) మొదటి సారి. (8) రెండవ సారి. (9) మూడవ సారి. (10) పాటుకవల సారి. (11) అయిదవ సారి.			
319 మాసాల వెంకటస్వామి ...	135-2 204-2 B 6 A 6 E	0-53 0-16 0-20 0-36	.. 0 7 5 0 8 11 1 0 2	3 12 0 1 8 0 1 14 0 3 7 0	1-25	2 0 6	10 9 0 + 8 8 0	మొరక.
320 మాసాల వెంకయ్య, గజేంద్రుడు, బత్తుల కర్నమ్మ.	230-6	0-43	0 2 3	1 5 0 + 1 8 0	మొరక.			
321 కొండేటి వెంకడు ...	137-2 6	0-38 0-03	.. 0 0 10	2 11 0 0 3 0	0-41	0 0 10	2 14 0 + 2 13 0	మొరక.
322 మార్గన కృష్ణస్వామి ...	139-5	0-11	0 5 10	0 5 0 + 0 1 0	మొరక.			
323 విశ్వరి బంగారయ్య ...	139-6	0-12	0 6 4	0 6 0	మొరక.			
324 ద్రుదరాజు గుర్రాజు, మాసాల గజేంద్రుడు, చెల్లెలబొయ్యి సుబ్బుడు.	230-4	0-10	0 0 6	0 5 0 + 0 4 0	మొరక.			
గూటుం స్వామి ...	236-9	0-05	0 1 8	0 2 0	మొరక.			
326 రాపాక రామస్వామి ...	236-10	0-11	0 3 9	0 5 0 + 0 1 0	మొరక.			
327 మూసీ గరుడాచల బాను, మూసీ భాస్కర రాజు మైసరు గార్డియన్ గరుడాచల బాను.	236-11 14	0-16 0-06	0 5 5 0 2 0	0 8 0 0 3 0	0-22	0 7 5	0 11 0 + 0 4 0	

(1)	(2) సర్వే నెంబరు, సబ్-డివిజన్.	(3) పర్చేజం.	(4) ఇస్తు.		(6) (4), (5) కలముల ఖాతం.	(7) ఇస్తు ప్రకారముగా హాబ్స్ ఆయో సంగతిలో.				
			రికార్డులకు లెట్టు ప్రకారం ఇస్తు.	కలెక్టరువారివలన నిర్ణయించబడిన ఇస్తు.		మొదటి సంగం.	రెండవ సంగం.	మూడవ సంగం.	నాలుగవ సంగం.	అయిదవ సంగం.
			ఎ.	రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.	రూ.
				మొరక.						
228	నల్ల వీరాస్వామి, భీమయ్య, గంటా మారెమ్మ, మేడిద నర్సయ్య, బూనే నారాయణుడు గంటా మహాలక్ష్మి, గంటా వెంకయ్య.	236-15	0-29	0 9 10	0 14 0	+ 0 4 0				
				మొరక.						
229	G.D.M. స్కూలు మేనేజరు.	236-17	0-03	0 1 2	0 1 0					
				మొరక.						
230	బొప్పల రామయ్య ...	236-18	0-08	0 3 2	0 4 0	+ 0 1 0				
				మామూలు పల్లం.						
231	క్కాటు చిన వెంకయ్య, వెద వెంకయ్య, ఆనెమ్మ.	156-2	0-12	0 5 6	1 0 0	+ 0 10 0				
				మొరక.						
232	యాండ్ర వీరాస్వామి, మారయ్య, చిన ముప్పారాయణుడు, వెద ముప్పారాయణుడు.	229-3	0-27	0 1 4	0 13 0	+ 0 12 0				
				అల్పస్థాయి.						
	రైతి మొరక ...	86-15	178	15 1	275 2 0					
	రైతి మామూలు పల్లం.	561-37	1,419	10 6	4,857 14 0					
	గ్రామ మొత్తం రైతి.	647-52	1,598	9 7	5,133 0 0	+ 0 12 0				

The average rental that is payable until the coming into force of the recent settlement of rents is Rs. 2-8-0 per acre. Out of a total extent of jirayati land in the village nearly 570 acres is mamul wet. Rent is being paid in cash. There is no evidence on record showing when exactly rents were first settled or fixed in Chinchinada. Rents must have been fixed originally immediately after the estate was granted to the original proprietors in or about the year 1837. Ever since that date the existing rates have been in force. The estate has been subject to litigation of one kind or other since 1897 when the Government tried to fix up the extent of land which the proprietors were entitled to be declared as mamul wet. That litigation was firstly between the Government and the proprietors for fixing the exact extent of mamul wet land and next among the proprietors of the estate for partition. As between the proprietors and the tenants there was litigation for some time in or about 1887-88 regarding the nature of tenure whether the tenure was only consolidated rents or no irrespective of the exact area of each holding. At that time the proprietors were then referred to the civil courts for a final decision on that issue. The proprietors, however, did not at that time seek relief in civil courts. Subsequently since 1929 litigation between the proprietors and the tenants has been going on the same issue with the result that in certain suits it was held that system of tenure was not of consolidated rents while in certain others it was held to be one of consolidated rents.

The estate was recently surveyed and the rents also were settled at the instance of the proprietors. The final publication of the record of the settlement of rents took place on 22nd November 1937. A true copy of the record or register of the settlement of rents as published on 22nd November 1937 is herewith submitted for perusal and return.

2. No customary levies or cesses except cesses under the Local Boards Act, Madras, are being collected by the proprietors.

3. There are no tanks in the village which are being now utilized as water sources in Chinchinada. No portion of the tanks has been assigned for cultivation.

4. In 1908 about acres 12-50 of lanka land was leased out to one Mallipudi That-tayya for making the land cultivable. But it has never been brought under cultivation nor is it cultivable. This is now the subject-matter of litigation between the proprietors and the tenant and his heirs and alienees from him.

5. A copy of the amarakam register is submitted herewith for perusal and return.

6. The total demand can be seen from the amarakam register and almost all the amount due is being collected.

7. Information regarding the sub-tenants is not available. If permission is given it will be collected from the Sub-Registrar's office, Narsapur. On the average it may be said that the tenants in Chinchinada realize Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per acre net from the sub-lessees.

8. There are eleven villages included in the Yelamanchali Estate granted to the original proprietors in 1837. In no other village are the rentals so low as in Chinchinada even after the final settlement of rents as finally published on 22nd November 1937.

9. There is no forest or reserve area in Chinchinada.

10. The extent of the private land is about acres 183-88 consisting of acres 8-89 inam land and the rest lanka land which is being formed gradually by the silting of the bed of the Godavari river.

11. Survey has been made twice—once in or about 1895 for water rate purposes by Government and for the second time between 1929 and 1934 at the instance of the proprietors.

No copy of the sanad is available with the proprietors now. The present proprietors purchased the estate from the original proprietors in the year 1885 by private sale.

ENCLOSURE.

పడమర గోదావరి జిల్లా, నర్సాపురం తాలూకా, నె 49 రు వింఛినాడ గ్రామ తాలూకు 1346 వ ఫసలీ ఆమరకాపు లెఖికా.

క్ర. సం. (1)	పట్టాదారు పేరు. (2)	అమరావతి రెవెన్యూ ప్రకారం.			బ్లాకు సర్వే ప్రకారం పరిమితం. (5)	శిస్తు.			నెన్నులు.			మొత్తం.			పట్టా ప్రకారం.		క.రా. (11)
		పరిమితం. (3)	శిస్తు. (4)			కూ. అ. నె. (6)	నెన్నులు. (7)		మొత్తం. (8)		పట్టం. (9)	కెరక. (10)					
			ప. రూ. అ. పై.	కూ. అ. నె.			కూ. అ. పై.	కూ. అ. పై.	ప. రూ. అ. పై.								
1	రుద్రరాజు నారాయణ రాజు.	50.99	176	4 8	52.91	182	14 4	10 0 0	192	14 4	43.69	7.86					
1/1	అల్లారి అక్కె రాజు ...	0.52	2	2 0	0.52	2	2 0	0 1 10	2	3 10	...	...			
1/2	వేరివల్ల సుబ్బ రాజు ...	0.80	1	4 0	0.80	1	4 0	0 1 1	1	5 1	...	...			
2	రుద్రరాజు నర్సింహరాజు.	33.25	118	2 8	44.88	118	2 8	6 8 2	124	10 5	...	...			
3	రుద్రరాజు సుబ్బ రాజు.	4.01	15	12 5	4.54	15	12 5	0 13 10	16	10 3	...	...			
3/1	కుడునూరి సూర్య రాజు.	0.12	0	8 0	0.12	0	8 0	0 0 5	0	8 5	...	...			
4	అల్లారి చిన కాపి రాజు.	0.25	0	12 7	0.21	0	12 7	0 0 8	0	13 3	...	...			
5	కుడునూరి సుబ్బయ్య వక్కరా.	5.11	6	11 6	3.55	4	10 8	0 3 9	4	14 5	...	...			
5/1	కుడునూరి వెంకట్రాజు నర్సింహ రాజు.	0.37	0	9 10	0.37	0	9 10	0 0 6	0	10 4	...	...			
5/2	శేవూరి గంగయ్య ...	0.37	0	9 10	0.37	0	9 10	0 0 6	0	10 4	...	...			
6	యిందుకూరి బంగారయ్య.	0.10	0	8 0	0.10	0	8 0	0 0 5	0	8 5	...	...			
7	రుద్రరాజు కృష్ణం రాజు.	3.05	12	2 0	4.52	12	2 0	0 10 7	12	12 7	...	...			
7/1	అల్లారు వెంకటనర్సయ్య.	2.64	10	8 0	2.48	10	8 0	0 9 2	11	1 2	...	...			
7/2	యిందుకూరి నర్స రాజు.	2.34	8	11 0	2.24	8	11 0	0 7 7	9	2 7	...	...			
8	నంబూరి లచ్చి రాజు ...	2.28	1	0 0	2.61	1	0 0	0 0 10	1	0 10	...	...			
9	అల్లారి సూరారాజు ...	7.82	25	4 5	12.94	25	4 5	1 6 1	26	10 6	...	...			
9/1	బొప్పన రామయ్య ...	0.52	1	13 10	0.42	1	13 10	0 1 7	1	15 5	...	...			
9/2	కరాల వెంకయ్య ...	0.22	0	14 10	0.22	0	14 10	0 0 10	0	15 8	...	...			
10	అల్లారి బంగారయ్య ...	0.99	5	4 9	6.18	5	4 9	0 4 7	5	9 4	...	...			
11	రుద్రరాజు వెంకట్రాజు.	7.84	20	15 9	7.84	20	15 9	1 2 4	22	2 1	...	...			
11/1	వంటిపల్లి వెంకయ్య ...	1.18	3	6 3	1.18	3	6 3	0 3 0	3	9 3	...	...			
11/2	భులసీ సీతారామ రాజు.	0.29	0	13 3	0.28	0	13 3	0 0 9	0	14 0	...	...			
11/3	యూజ్ సూరిగాడు ...	1.03	3	0 0	1.03	3	0 0	0 2 7	3	2 7	...	...			
11/4	వెన్నెటి సుబ్బాడు ...	0.27	0	14 0	0.27	0	14 0	0 0 9	0	14 9	...	...			
11/5	అడ్డాల రామయ్య ...	1.49	4	14 0	1.49	4	14 0	0 4 3	5	2 3	...	...			

* ఈ పట్టా శిస్తునుగురించి దాదా జరుగుచున్నది.

ప్ర-11 1346-0 II

Onluchnada]

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS-PART IV

శట్టాపి సంఖ్య.	శట్టాదారు పేరు.	అనుకూల రెవ్యూ ప్రకారం.			ప్లాకుపర్యే ప్రకారం పరిమితం.	శస్తు.			సెన్సులు.	మొత్తం.	పట్టా ప్రకారం.		క.రా.				
		పరిమితం.	శస్తు.			పరిమితం.	శస్తు.				పల్లం.	మొరక.					
			ఎ.	రూ.			అ.	వై.						పరిమితం.	రూ.	అ.	వై.
12	పాత్తూరి పద్మ రాజు ...	8.81	24	8	4	9.80	24	8	4	1	5	5	25	13	9	...	...
12/1	రుద్రరాజు గోప రాజు.	1.90	5	6	11	1.77	5	6	11	0	4	9	5	11	8	...	...
13	వెన్నెళ్ళ సత్తిరాజు తా|| చేకూరి లక్ష్మీవతి రాజు.	3.91	11	7	10	5.68	11	7	10	0	10	2	12	2	0	...	...
14	నంబూరు జానకయ్య ...	2.28	14	9	0	4.89	14	9	0	0	12	9	15	5	9	...	...
15	రేపూరి వెద వీరయ్య వగైరా.	5.83	16	14	1	6.34	16	14	1	0	14	9	17	12	10	...	...
16	బూసి సూరిగాడు ...	1.56	4	10	7	1.38	4	10	7	0	4	1	4	14	8	...	...
17	రుద్రరాజు గోప రాజు, న ర్సింహారాజు, వెంక ట్రాజు	6.20	18	5	4	7.15	18	5	4	1	0	2	19	5	6	...	...
18	రుద్రరాజు రామ రాజు.	35.17	101	12	9	44.39	101	12	9	5	9	1	107	5	10	...	...
18/1	రుద్రరాజు సుబ్బ రాజు..	0.89	3	0	0	0.89	3	0	0	0	2	7	3	2	7	...	...
19	భ్రుణి సత్తి రాజు.	2.05	5	2	7	1.28	5	2	7	0	4	6	5	7	1	...	...
20	యిందుకూరి సోమరాజు వగైరా.	21.28	43	15	3	18.43	43	15	3	2	6	6	46	5	9	...	...
20/1	ముంతా నర్సయ్యవగైరా.	3.16	14	5	6	3.16	14	5	6	0	12	6	15	2	0	...	...
21	యిందుకూరి రామ రాజు.	2.22	6	3	7	3.73	6	3	7	0	5	5	6	9	0	...	...
21/1	యిందుకూరి సోమ రాజు.	1.48	4	11	2	1.48	4	11	2	0	4	1	4	15	3	...	...
22	దంతులూరి లంగారయ్య.	2.15	10	5	5	2.68	10	5	5	0	9	0	10	14	5	...	...
23	మైగావుల నర్సిములు ...	1.41	7	2	11	1.97	7	2	11	0	6	3	7	9	2	...	...
24	మైగావుల వెంకన్న. ...	1.41	7	2	11	2.35	7	2	11	0	6	3	7	9	2	...	...
25	మైగావుల రాయుడు ...	1.41	7	2	11	2.06	7	2	11	0	6	3	7	9	2	...	...
26	కలారి చౌవరి ...	2.22	15	11	5	2.31	15	11	5	0	13	10	16	9	3	...	...
27	మిరియాల దండు ...	1.15	5	11	4	1.15	5	11	4	0	5	0	6	0	4	...	...
28	ముడనూరి గుర్రాజు ...	0.60	2	1	6	0.66	2	1	6	0	1	10	2	3	4	...	...
29	కలారి శేషయ్య, గంగమ్మ.	2.60	12	10	6	3.46	12	10	6	0	11	1	13	5	7	...	...
30	రుద్రరాజు నర్సింహారాజు.	2.18	8	15	9	2.19	8	15	9	0	8	7	9	8	4	...	...
31	భ్రుణి లచ్చిరాజు వగైరా.	2.30	6	6	3	2.35	6	6	3	0	5	7	6	11	10	...	...
32	భ్రుణి వెంకట్రాజు ...	4.09	11	0	5	4.70	11	0	5	0	9	8	11	10	...	...

33	ఇండుకూరి వెంకట్రాజు రాజు కన్నెరా.	0.72	2 13 10	0.63	2 13 10	0 2 3	3 0 1	...	...
34	నంబూరి వెంకట్రాజు ...	0.63	2 10 0	0.82	2 10 0	0 2 2	2 12 2	...	...
35	రుద్రరాజు పొట్టి సుబ్బ రాజు.	1.34	5 1 8	1.68	5 1 8	0 4 6	5 6 2	...	...
36	గుండ్రరాజు సుబ్బ రాజు.	0.79	1 3 10	0.46	1 3 10	0 1 1	1 4 11	...	...
36/1	నల్లమట్టి పుల్లిగాడు ...	1.53	3 8 0	1.53	3 8 0	0 3 0	3 11 0	...	...
37	మల్లం వెంకడు ...	3.05	8 2 8	3.04	8 2 8	0 7 2	8 9 10	...	...
38	వంటిపల్లి కావనమ్మ ...	8.31	29 7 3	10.67	29 7 3	1 9 10	31 1 1	...	...
39	రేపూరి సుబ్బయ్య ...	11.85	49 8 1	29.50	49 8 1	2 11 3	52 3 4	...	...
40	కలారి వెంకటేశ్వరి ...	5.38	11 11 9	0.88	1 12 0	0 1 6	1 13 6	...	...
41	కలారి సత్యయ్య ...	2.97	7 12 8	4.04	7 12 8	0 6 10	8 3 6	...	...
42	రేపూరి లక్ష్మణుడు ...	0.56	2 12 0	0.56	2 12 0	0 2 2	2 14 2	...	...
42/1	కలారి శేషయ్య ...	0.18	0 14 2	0.18	0 14 2	0 0 9	0 14 11	...	...
42/2	ముంతా నర్సింహం ...	0.20	0 15 8	0.20	0 15 8	0 0 10	1 0 6	...	...
43	చిలువూరి రామ రాజు కన్నెరా.	12.19	38 1 7	12.40	38 1 7	2 1 4	40 2 11	...	...
44	నారిన సుబ్బయ్య ...	1.76	5 15 3	1.89	5 15 3	0 5 3	6 4 6	...	...
45	కాట్ల వెంకడు ...	4.12	17 1 1	4.26	17 1 1	0 14 11	18 0 0	...	...
46	నారిన సత్యయ్య ...	2.30	4 8 0	1.93	4 8 0	0 3 8	4 6 8	...	...
47	వేరిచర్ల వెంకట్రాజు కన్నెరా.	1.04	4 8 8	1.04	4 8 8	0 3 11	4 12 7	...	...
48	నంబూరి వెంకట్రాజు ...	1.39	4 1 10	1.39	4 1 10	0 3 7	4 5 5	...	...
49	నంబూరి కన్నం రాజు...	2.28	9 7 10	2.12	9 7 10	0 8 1	9 15 11	...	...
49/1	యిల్పకుర్తి మహాలక్ష్మి ...	1.20	6 0 0	1.20	6 0 0	0 5 3	6 5 3	...	...
50	రుద్రరాజు సోమ రాజు.	1.10	4 2 10	1.35	4 2 10	0 3 8	4 6 6	...	...
51	వేరిచర్ల మారయ్య ...	2.13	7 15 10	2.29	7 15 10	0 7 0	8 6 10	...	...
52	రుద్రరాజు సుబ్బ రాజు.	6.70	22 13 4	10.17	22 13 4	1 3 10	24 1 2	...	...
53	ముడుసూరి చంద్రరాజు.	1.30	4 3 8	1.60	4 3 8	0 3 9	4 7 5	...	...
54	రుద్రరాజు నర్సింహ రాజు.	1.94	5 0 3	2.00	5 0 3	0 4 4	5 4 7	...	...

కట్టా సంఖ్య (1)	కట్టా దారు పేరు (2)	అమర్కాల లెక్కా ప్రకారం.			బ్యాకు సర్వే ప్రకారం. పరిమితం. (5)	ఇస్తు. (6)	సెస్సులు. (7)	మొత్తం. (8)	కట్టా ప్రకారం.		ప.రా. (11)						
		పరిమితం. (3)	ఇస్తు. (4)						పల్లం. (9)	మెరక. (10)							
			ప. (3)	యా. (4)								ఆ. (4)	వై. (4)				
56	నంబూరి నారాయణారాజు.	0.84	1	0	3	0.64	1	0	3	0	0	10	1	1	1	...	...
57	షేక్ అబ్దుల్ ఖాదరు సా కాబు.	0.74	1	0	6	0.74	1	0	6	0	0	10	1	1	4	...	...
58	అల్లూరి చిన రామ రాజు.	10.32	31	4	8	17.80	31	4	8	1	11	4	32	15	7	..	...
59	నంబూరి వెంకట్రాజు ...	2.21	8	9	8	3.24	12	9	10	0	10	9	13	4	7	...	...
60	అల్లూరి నర్సింహ రాజు...	4.18	14	4	1	3.81	14	4	1	0	12	5	15	0	6	...	...
60/1	రుద్రరాజు వెంకట్రాజు.	0.14	0	8	0	0.14	0	8	0	0	0	5	0	8	5	...	...
61	అద్దేపల్లి శేషయ్య ...	7.07	33	5	4	10.31	33	5	4	1	13	2	35	2	6	..	...
62	అల్లూరి నుబ్బ రాజు ...	5.78	19	8	5	5.80	19	8	5	1	2	3	20	10	8	...	...
63	కొండేటి సత్యయ్య ...	5.60	24	13	11	4.07	24	13	11	1	5	9	26	3	8	...	...
64	నంబూరి వెంకట్రాజు ...	0.88	3	1	3	0.92	3	1	3	0	2	9	3	4	0	...	...
64/1	నంబూరి నుబ్బ రాజు ..	0.33	1	8	0	0.33	1	8	0	0	1	4	1	9	4	...	...
65	నంబూరి సూర్య రాజు.	1.36	4	11	2	1.52	4	11	2	0	4	2	4	15	4	...	..
66	నూరినీడి సూరయ్య ...	0.90	6	14	6	1.28	6	14	6	0	6	0	7	4	6	...	...
67	తమ్మినీడి ఆచెయ్య ...	2.33	10	1	9	2.50	10	1	9	0	8	11	10	10	8	...	...
68	లక్ష్మోజు గంగయ్య ...	2.90	13	2	3	3.40	15	6	6	0	13	6	16	4	0	..	...
69	కంటిపట్ల నుబ్బరాయుడు.	8.63	33	9	9	9.44	33	9	9	1	12	4	35	7	1	...	...
70	చొక్కన వెంకయ్య ...	16.62	63	7	7	18.88	63	7	7	3	7	6	66	15	1	...	...
71	వెలికెట్ల నుబ్బయ్య ...	3.00	10	0	0	3.00	10	0	0	0	8	9	10	8	9	...	...
72	వెన్నెళ్ళు బంగారాజు ...	3.58	12	0	11	4.10	12	0	11	0	10	6	12	11	5	...	...
73	వెన్నెళ్ళు నర్సింహ రాజు.	2.83	8	5	6	2.32	8	5	6	0	7	3	8	12	9	...	...
73/1	త్రులసి వెంకట్రాజు వగైరా.	1.10	3	8	5	1.10	3	8	5	0	3	0	3	11	5	...	...
73/2	మల్లాల గంగులు ...	0.16	0	7	6	0.16	0	7	6	0	0	5	0	7	11	...	...
74	బైరాజు మానుమంత రా జు.	2.83	7	0	9	3.55	7	0	9	0	6	2	-	-	-	...	...

74/1	నిభానిపూడి వెంకటసుబ్బ రాయడు.	0.12	0 8 0	0.07	0 8 0	0 0 5	0 8 5	...	...
75	రాజలపాటి రత్నరాడు...	0.57	1 13 6	0.76	1 13 6	0 1 8	1 15 9	...	...
76	యిందుకూరి బసవ రాజు.	0.57	1 8 0	0.58	1 8 0	0 1 4	1 9 4	...	...
77	శ్రీరాజా కందుకూరి శివప్ర సాధ భూమణ రామరాజు దత్తవ కుమారుడు సూ ర్యప్రకాశ భూమణ రా మ సైనికు అయినందు న బసవ తండ్రి నిడు మొలు తిమ్మనారాయణ.	48.55	15 0 0	48.55	15 0 0	0 12 1	15 12 1	...	...
78	అల్లూరి ముప్ప రాజు ...	8.76	28 5 8	13.74	28 5 8	1 8 10	29 14 6	...	...
79	నంజూరి సుబ్బ రాజు ...	5.15	23 6 0	7.26	23 6 0	1 4 5	24 10 5	...	...
79/1	దుడ్రరాజు గోపాల్ రాజు.	1.26	4 3 10	1.19	4 3 10	0 3 8	4 7 6	...	...
80	అడవాల వెంకటజోగి ...	3.51	9 2 8	4.37	9 2 8	0 7 9	9 10 5	...	...
80/1	దుడ్రరాజు వెంకట్రాజు.	1.10	3 0 3	1.10	3 0 3	0 2 7	3 2 10	...	...
81	యిందుకూరి కృష్ణం రాజు.	1.85	5 2 11	3.21	5 2 11	0 4 3	5 7 2	...	...
82	యిందుకూరి రాజయ్య...	1.85	5 3 0	3.26	5 3 0	0 4 3	5 7 3	...	...
83	రెల్లు వెంకటసుబ్బయ్య ...	3.00	12 0 0	3.11	12 0 0	0 10 6	12 10 6	...	...
84	గొట్టుముక్కల బంగారా జు	2.18	7 2 0	2.15	7 2 0	0 6 6	7 6 6	...	...
85	అల్లూరి శ్రీరామ రాజు.	8.95	...	8.95	...	...	...	...	...
86	మైగాపు నర్సిమయ్య ...	2.25	6 0 0	2.45	6 0 0	0 5 3	6 5 3	...	...
87	నూరినీడి సూరయ్య ...	1.00	5 0 0	0.88	5 0 0	0 4 4	5 4 4	...	...
88	నూరినీడి కొండయ్య ...	1.00	5 0 0	0.88	5 0 0	0 4 4	5 4 4	...	...
89	నూరినీడి బ్రాహ్మణుడు ...	1.00	5 0 0	0.87	5 0 0	0 4 4	5 4 4	...	...
90	కుడునూరి సూర్య రాజు.	8.49	32 13 9	8.49	32 13 9	1 8 8	34 6 5	...	...
91	కాటలపల్లి జోగిరాజు ...	1.50	1 4 10	0.70	1 4 10	0 1 2	1 6 0	...	...
91/1	కుడునూరి సూరయ్య.	0.93	1 6 0	0.82	1 6 0	0 1 2	1 7 2	...	...

* దీనికి శిస్తు రూ 16,000 లు. ఇది ప్రయివేటు ఖామి. యీ శిస్తు అమరకపు శిస్తు.

క్ర.సం. (1)	వట్టాదారు పేరు. (2)	అమర్కాల రెవిన్యూ ప్రకారం.			వ్యాకు సర్వే ప్రకారం పరిమితం. (5)	శిస్తు.			నెస్తులు.			మొత్తం.			క.తా. (11)			
		పరిమితం. (3)	శిస్తు. (4)			రూ. ఆ. పై. (6)	నెస్తులు. (7)		మొత్తం. (8)		పల్లం. (9)	మొరక. (10)						
			ప. రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ. ఆ. పై.			రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ. ఆ. పై.										
91/2	ముడునూరి సూర్య రాజు. వగైరా.	3.00	2	10	6	1.67	2	10	6	0	2	8	2	12	9	...	...
93	బొప్పన వెంకయ్య ...	5.05	9	6	3	7.61	9	6	3	0	8	2	9	14	5	...	...
94	బండారు లింగయ్య ...	4.80	15	9	2	4.43	15	9	2	0	13	7	16	6	9	...	...
94/1	వంటిపల్లి శేషయ్య ...	0.22	0	11	6	0.22	0	11	6	0	0	7	0	12	1	...	...
95	రుద్ర రాజు సుబ్బరాజు...	1.32	2	7	8	1.42	2	7	8	0	2	2	2	9	5	...	...
96	రుద్ర రాజు సుబ్బ రాజు	0.89	0	11	6	0.87	0	11	6	0	0	7	0	12	1	...	...
97	నడిపి వేరిగాడు ... దర్జీలా యీనాములు.	0.08	0	2	3	0.08	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	2	5	...	...
98	కోడూరి రామయ్య ...	0.53	2	0	0	0.53	2	0	0	0	1	9	2	1	9	...	...
99	దంతురి వెంకటసర్వయ్య.	0.36	1	8	0	0.36	1	8	0	0	1	4	1	9	4	...	...
100	నేడునూరి సోమ లింగం.	1.24	3	0	0	1.24	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	1	7	...	...
101	షేక్ అబ్దుల్ ఖాదు సాహెబు.	0.97	2	0	0	0.97	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	...	...
102	బూసి రామిగాడు ...	1.25	7	0	0	1.25	7	0	0	0	6	2	7	6	2	...	...
103	కానకొల్ల అప్పారావు.	13.88	3	10	0	13.88	3	10	0	0	3	1	3	13	1	...	...
104	రాంపలు పుల్లయ్య ...	0.74	0	8	0	0.74	0	8	0	0	0	5	0	8	5	...	...
105	యివతూరి ఆయ్యప్ప శాస్త్రి.	1.71	0	10	0	1.71	0	10	0	0	0	6	0	10	6	...	...
106	చీరా సూరి ...	0.96	1	0	0	0.96	1	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	10	...	...
107	రాయప్రోలు వెంకట రత్నం.	0.64	2	0	0	0.64	2	0	0	0	1	9	2	1	9	...	...
108	అల్లూరి శివారాములుగాడు.	175.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	గోపేటి రామయ్య తా|| సోమ అప్పడు.	0.70	7	4	0	0.70	7	4	0	0	6	4	7	10	4	...	...
		638.59				1,601	4	9	87			4	1	1,688	8	10		

Memorandum by Sri Mudikonda Venkatarama Sastri, senior proprietor,
Choutapapayapalle Agraharam, dated 3rd January 1938.

చి.దాసు ప్రావైటరీ యస్టేటు విచారక పార్లమెంటరీ కమిటీ శ్రీకీటరీగారి దివ్యసముఖమునకు గుంటూరు జిల్లా, సత్యపల్లి తాలూకా, చౌటపాపాయపాలెం ఆగ్రహారం సీనియర్ జాయంటు ప్రావైటరీ కుడిగొండ వెంకటరామ శాస్త్రి వ్రాసుకొను విజ్ఞప్తి.

మహాశయా తాము లోగా రివిన్యూ ఇన్-వెక్టరుగారిద్వారా పంపిన 12 ప్రశ్నల పేపరు నాకు చాల లేటుగా అందినందున 1937 వ సం॥ డిసెంబరు 20 వ రేదిన తప్పిళ్ళ సమాధాన పత్రములను తమ యాజ్ఞాను సారముగా 10 కాపీలు (ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రింటు కాపీలు) రిజిస్టరు కవరులో తమకు బంపుకొనియున్నాను.

ప్రస్తుతము 1938 వ సం॥ జనవరి 7 వ రేదిలోగా ప్రత్యుత్తరముల బంపమని 1937 వ సం॥ డిసెంబరు 18 వ రేది కృష్ణా పత్రికలో ప్రకటనములైనట్టి 10 ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానముల నిందులో బంపుకొనుచున్నాడ.

ఈ ప్రశ్నోత్తరములను పరిశీలించుటకు ముందుగా తమ సంఘమువారి క్రింది విషయములను ముఖ్యముగా గమనింప వ్రాశితులు.

I. 1937 వ సం॥ డిసెంబరు 20 వ రేదిన నేను బంపుకొనిన పత్రికలోని ఆరంభ భూమికను ముఖ్యముగా ముందు గమనింప వ్రాశితులు.

II. వి వస్తువుయందైన నొకనికి విక్రయమువల్లవో, దానకూలముగవో సంపూర్ణ స్వాతంత్ర్యము గలిగి యున్న పు దావస్తువును నిర్మిమి త్తముగ నొరులు కావలెననికోరుట చౌర్య దృష్టిగదా? అట్లు స్వయముగ గోరుట గూడ లేని పరిస్థితిలో నన్యాయముగ నట్లు కోరువారినిగ కొందర రెవ్వ బెట్టి స్వార్థపరత్వముతో మెలంగి నిరపరాధి సాధుబాధ నొసరుట ఘోరమగు చౌర్య ప్రేరణయౌవమై, స్వపరహానికరమై మున్నుండు ఈ మార్గమున సర్వప్రజా విప్లవము, నిరంతరా శాంతియు, ప్రేరకులకు ప్రేరకులవలననే తుదకు హాని గలుగుట మున్నగు ప్రమాదకర విషయములకు హేతువు లగునను సందర్భమును దూరదృష్టితో నాలోచింప వ్రాశితులు.

III. “ స్వదత్తా ద్విగుణం పుణ్యం పరదత్తానుపాలనం | పరదత్తాపహారేణ మహావరం భవెత్కృపకు ” “ కర్తాకార యితావైవ ప్రేరకత్వముమోదకః | నుకృతే ముక్త్యుచే వైవవత్సార స్వమభాగినః ” “ అద్యవత్త శతాం శేవా మృత్యుర్వై ప్రాణీనాం ధ్రువమ్ ” ఇత్యాది న్యాయముల గమనించి దారా పశ్యక్షేత్ర విత్తాధికారిక పదాదులు ఊభంగురములనయ, పుణ్యసాపములు, కిర్త్యకీర్తులు, మంచి చెడుమాటలు మాత్రమే శాశ్వతములనియు గూడ ముందు గ గమనించి విచారించ వ్రాశితులు.

IV. ఎట్టి న్యాయదూరమగు దృష్టిలో, స్వార్థపరత్వముతో, ప్రావైటరీ యస్టేటు ల్యాండాక్టు ప్యాసు చేయించబడినదో, అట్టి నీవదృష్టికి దేశభ్యుదయ కాములగు మీ సంఘమువారుగూడ పాల్పడక పర్యవసానములో రైతుకు కుడివరం హక్కు సంక్రమించుట కెట్టి ప్రతిఫలమును భూస్వామి కిప్పింప నిశ్చయించిరో ఆ ప్రతిఫలమునకు సమానమగు విలువగల కొంత భూభాగమును ప్రత్యేకముగ పార్టీ వనుచేసి రైతుకు సంపూర్ణ స్వాతంత్ర్యములతో నిప్పించుటయ, శోషించిన భూభాగమందు భూస్వామికి సంపూర్ణ స్వాతంత్ర్య ముండులాగున నిర్ణయించుటయ, జరిపించినచో నిరంతరముగ రైతులకు, భూస్వాములకు తట్టింపుచున్న కలహ పరంపర తొలగి సర్దులు ప్రశాంతిలో, సౌహార్దముతో మెలగుట కవకాశములు గలుగుననే విషయమును ముఖ్యముగ మీ సంఘమువారు గమనింప వ్రాశితులు.

V. తుదిపలుకు—దేవదాస్యమున కేర్పాటు చేయబడిన భూభాగములలో దేవతా కైంకర్య సంబంధమునే తొలగించి దేవదానీ ఈనాం బిల్లునుపెట్టి వేశ్యంగనల సమగ్రహించినంతటి మాత్రపు సరిశ్చదృష్టివైనను, మన పితృ కితామహాదులకు వేదకాస్త్ర తపోమహిమముల ఊజ్జ్వలించేయుటకు మన దేశీయ ప్రభువులచే నొసంగబడిన యుగ హారములయందు ప్రసరింపజేసి ఏదో పద్ధతితో (శరీరా మర్చిగాని, వై IV పేరాలోని పద్ధతిలోగాని) భూస్వాములకు, రైతులకు అనవసరములగు నిరంతర ఘోరకలహముల తొలగింప పడెపడె ప్రాశితులు.

VI. మరియ నీ యగ్రహార సంస్థ చాల గొప్పది. దీనభంగ రూపమైనదిగావున మీరు ప్రతి ఆగ్రహారం దారును ప్రత్యేకముగా జాబుద్వారా వారివారి భావములను కనుగొని పనిచేయుట న్యాయముగాని రూలు ప్రకారము వారా పత్రికలలో ప్రచురణజేసి దాని తెవరును సమాధానముల బంపనందున వ్యతిరేకముగ నిర్ణయించుట న్యాయము కాకను విషయమునుగూడ ముఖ్యముగ గమనింప వ్రాశితులు.

VII. మరియ నే యాంగ్ల విద్యాప్రవేశము లేనందున తాక్యజ్ఞానములేని మాటోట్లు యగ్రహారముల కీ దురవస్థ వట్టే ఆ కారణముననే తెలుగు వ్రాసినవలసి వచ్చినవి. గావున దయతో మా భావముల గ్రహింప వ్రాశితులు.

1937 వ సం॥ డిసెంబరు 18 వ రేదిన కృష్ణా పత్రికలో తాము ప్రకటించిన ప్రశ్నల క్రింది యుత్తరముల వ్రాసికొనుచున్నాడ.

(1) మా తాలూకు చౌటపాపాయపాలెం ఆగ్రహారములో నగదు రూపమైన శిస్తు భూములయొక్క ఉత్తమ మధ్యమాధమ భావములబట్టి యగ్రహారం 1 కి రూ 3 లు మొదలు రూ 12 లు వరకు రేట్లున్నవి.

సీమనగతి ఆధారా ప్రభోగతయోగి బలాధారములగు తెరువులు, గోటకావులు మా ఆగ్రహములలో క్రమశం
అనుబంధం లేదు. రిజిస్ట్రేషన్లు ఈనాడులలో 1, 2 బావులున్నా, మా స్వంత భూమిలో ఒక తెగిపోయి ఒకప్పుడ
వైరులన్నా యున్నది.

ఇక భూసారము సామాన్యముగా భూమిపైఖరి మంచివైనను అజాలాబ శరీ భూములవలెగాని, (2)
క్రమశ్రీ త్తరములలో వివరింపబడలేదు మాస్వంతపాతి భూములవలెగాని భద్రతయింపదని సూతులవలన క్రమశ్రీము వాల
తగులేదులలో వై రిధముగా నీస్తు (పాకా) లున్నవి.

ఈ భూములలో మెట్టి మెట్టు—తొమ్మిది, నల్ల, బరిగి, క్రమి, బుచ్చి, పోగుకు వగైరా లన్ని యు లభించు
తుండును.

(2) ఈ ఆగ్రహములలో భాగ్యము వగైరా తవార్యులగుటగా కిస్తు యిచ్చే యున్నావు లేదు.

కాని, కొన్ని ఆగ్రహముల స్వంత పాతిభూములు కలవు. ఏటలో భూసారమునుబట్టి దిబ్బి యొక్కను
భూసామి స్వంతముగానే యిచ్చుట. గొర్రె వెంట రైతు, భూసామి వెలి సగం ఖర్చులతో లోలింతుట లేక అన్ని
బాబులల మొదలు వెలిసగము లింపకొనుట, రైతు తన తాలూకు యొద్దలలో వ్యవసాయమును చేసి అందులోవచ్చే
సర్వమున సంసాయమునున్నూ, వోచ్చు గడ్డి వగైరాలు సహజ వెలిసగముగా లినుకొనుట. ఈ కడతలలో కొన్ని
భూములు కలవు. ఈ భూములలో వచ్చెడి అయిబలలో కీ బంతు భూసామి లినుకొనుటయొగాని రైతిల వాలి
లాభనములకు రైతుల వాళ్ళుపై నిర్ణయించుకొనిన గొంత తరిమితిగల భాగ్యమును రైతు భూసామి కిచ్చే యున్నాడు
లేనందుననున్నూ, నండని సంవత్సరము ఒక్క వైసాగూడ రైతు భూసామి కిచ్చవలిన బయలు లేనందుననున్నూ,
భూసామి యిషానుసారము తన కిష్టమువచ్చినపుడు తన కిష్టమువచ్చిన ఆసామిలకు పై కడతలలోగాని కొన్ని
మాద్యులలోగాని ఆనగా వేసుకటి రైతుకు, వేలిలోగాని యొక్కగాని ప్రతిఫలము రాదగియున్నవో మధ్యవర్తులు
వచ్చిన ప్రతిఫలమును నూతన రైతులకు యిచ్చించి మరియొక రైతు కిచ్చుకొనుట సహజముగా నుండుటవలనన, పై కడ
తులలో నింతకాలము పాలుకు చేయవలెననే నిర్ణయము లేనందుననున్నూ, ఈ భూములు స్వంతాగ్రహాల అధికలలో
చేయించుకొను భూములవంటివే గాని కాలు భూములు కానేరవు. ఇది పాతి భూము లనిపించుకొనును.

ఈ యగ్రహములలో సామాన్యముగా మూడు మెట్టి భాగములు గలవు. అందులో కొన్ని యబాంతర
భాగములున్నూ, కొన్ని అయో ప్రశ్నేకేళి నెంబర్లలో వాణ్ బి.కె.యోది ద్వారా మార్కుచార్జ్ బాటాలున్నూ కలవు.
పై కిస్తు లేట్లు నుమారు 10, 15 సంవత్సరములనుండి అనుబంధంనున్నది.

తహసీల్దారులు 25 సంవత్సరముల క్రిందట ప్రస్తుతపు మా గ్రామ రైతులందరున్నూ వడ్డీకాది, బుచ్చి, భర్త,
వరం గ్రామములనుండి మా ఆగ్రహములకు వలస కావులనువచ్చేది. తహసీల్దారులు అజాలాబ గ్రామములవారికి
కొన్ని భాగములను కంట్రాక్టు మకూలనున్నూ, మరికొన్ని భూభాగముల మీదుగానుంచి తూర్పు దిశమునుండి వచ్చెడి
మంద కనువుల మేళుకొనుటకు ఉల్లిరికిన్ని యిచ్చి కనులు చేసుకొనుచుండు కడతి యుండెడిది.

మరి కొన్ని భూములు నాడున్నూ, నేడున్నూ ఆగ్రహముల స్వంత వ్యవసాయములలో నున్నవి. ఇది
చూర్చు కరిత.

(3) ఈ యగ్రహములలో బింబార్చర్ల సంబంధ మేమియులేదు. ఈ యగ్రహములలో బాలకాలము క్రింద
తెగిపోయిన వెయ్యి కలదని (1) ప్రశ్నోత్తరములలో వ్రాసియుండెను. దాని లోకలిభాగము పై (2) క ప్రశ్నోత్త
రములలోని పాతి కడతిలో భూసామిలకులు ఘనూరు 30, 40 యాకరముల నేవ్యము చేయించుకొనుచున్నారము,
కొంత మీదుగానుంచి కనువుల పుల్లరి వసూలుచేయుచున్నాము. వెయ్యి క్రిందిభాగముంతయు కనువుల పుల్లరి చేసుకొనె
వెయ్యి తెగివదాది అనుకర వరముకొనుచున్నారము.

(4) 1908 వ భవనశ్రీరమునకు తరువాత నూతనముగా వ్యవసాయమునకు వచ్చిన లంజరు భూమి. పై
నేలొస్తునబడినదియె, (9) క ప్రశ్నోత్తరములలో సారాన్నులలో వెచ్చబడలేదులనున్నది అయివున్నది.

(5) ఈనాం బి రిజిస్టరు; కబిల్ మెయిలు ఆడంగలు వగైరా వదతులలో రిజిస్ట్రేషన్లు చేయవలెను కలదు.

(6) మా ఆగ్రహారము జమీందారీ గ్రామము కాదను విషయము వెంకటి ఇంట్ల ప్రశ్నోత్తరములలో గూడ తెలుపబడియే యున్నది. ప్రస్తుత మీ యగ్రహారమునకు సంవత్సరం 1 కి రూ 94 లు శ్రోత్రయమున్నూ, మూడు రూ 40 లు శెన్నులున్నూ సర్కారుకు యిచ్చాలు కేయించున్నాము.

(7) ఈ ప్రశ్నలో పట్టాదార్లు అనే పదముకు, I ఆగ్రహారం దార్లనియో, లేక II కాలుదార్లనియో వ్యత్యాసాన్ని ప్రాయము. పందిగముగ నున్నది. I పక్షములో లోగా (1) వ ప్రశ్న సమాధానములో చెప్పిన రేట్ల ప్రకారము సుమారు 40, 50 నుండి రైతులపల్ల శీస్తు వుచ్చుకొనుచున్నాము. II పక్షములో రైతుకింద కాలు రైతులు మా ఆగ్రహారములో లేదు. కాని ఆగ్రహారందారు పర్షియనులో ఒక కొడుదారు. వై (2) వ ప్రశ్నోత్తరములో నుదహరించిన పాలు పద్ధతిలో ఎరియొక రైతుకు అనుకూలముగా ఆ పాలిలోని లాభనష్టములకు తానే బాధ్యుడై తన కాలు యరకు ప్రకారము భూస్వామికి కాలుదారు నీర్ణితమగు మక్తాను యిచ్చుచున్నాడు. ఇట్టి రైతుల సంఖ్య మూడు 10, 12 ఉండును.

(8) మా ఆగ్రహారములోని శిస్తు రేట్లు ఆనగా ఆయా భూములకు గవర్నమెంటువారు నిర్ణయించిన తరం కారీ శిస్తు యకరం 1 కి ఆ 5 లు మొదలు రూ 2-2-0 లు వరకు కలదు. రైతు భూస్వామికి చెల్లించే శిస్తు (1) వ ప్రశ్నోత్తరములో ప్రకారమిండును.

(9) మా ఆగ్రహారములో మూడు 150 యకరముల ఫారెస్టు కలదు. ఇందులో గవర్నమెంటు ఫారెస్టులో రూలు ప్రకారముగానే పశువులకు వుల్ల, కట్టె, కంప వగైరాలకు రుసుము. పల్లికు కర్మిట్ల బుక్కు వగైరా పద్ధతులతో కొంతడబ్బును స్వగ్రామము వారివల్లను, అన్య గ్రామములవారివల్లను ఆగ్రహారందార్లము వసూలు చేసికొనుచున్నారము. ఈ ఫారెస్టులో కొంత భూమిని ఆగ్రహారందార్లు కాలకు పాలి చేయించుకొని ఆజుదాజు తరం శిస్తు రేటుమీద శెన్నులను సర్కారుకు చెల్లించుచున్నాము.

(10) ఈ యగ్రహారము సర్కారువారిచే జమీందారుగారిచే మా పూర్వులకు సర్కారు హక్కులతో వంశ పరంపరా సంపూర్ణాధికారములతో ననుభవించులాగున 1760 వ పూజాశకములో దానముగా నివ్వబడినది. ఈ గ్రామ బొండ్రిలో జమీందారీ శరీలని వేరే భూములు లేవు.

15 సంవత్సరముల క్రిందటి మా ఆగ్రహారమును ఆగ్రహారందార్లము వ్రైవేటుగా క్రమమైన పద్ధతితో సంపూర్ణముగ సర్వే చేయించుకొని మూడు వాటాలుగా పంచుకొని కీల్లి బుక్కులు, అడంగలు వగైరాలతో సహా తయారు చేయించుకొని ఆ ప్రకారము ప్రస్తుత వ్యవహారములు నమలు జరుపుకొనుచున్నాము.

ముఖ్యముగ గమనించవలసిన తుది పలుకు

1. మా ఆగ్రహారము పుట్టిక పూర్వమే మా పూర్వులకున్నూ, మరికొందరు బ్రాహ్మణ బ్రాహ్మణేతరుల కున్నూ యివ్వబడిన మైనరు, భటపర్తి, దేవదాయ, ఈనామలు ఆగ్రహారం పట్టాకు సంబంధించకుండా యున్నవి. వాటిని మినహాయించి కేషించిన భూభాగమునకు మాత్రమే మా పూర్వులకు పట్టా యివ్వబడినది. గనుక ప్రస్తుతపు ఎస్టేటు ల్యాండ్లకు ఆయా గ్రామములలో నొక భాగములోనున్న భూవర్గ యీనాములకు వర్తించుటై ఈ యగ్రహారముగూడ గ్రామ బొండ్రిలో నొక భాగమే గనుక దీనికిగూడ వర్తించగూడదనియు, ఆగ్రహారమును పేరున్నంత మాత్రమున గ్రామ బొండ్రి మొత్తము సర్కారు ఆగ్రహారముగా నివ్వబడిన యగ్రహారముల దృష్టితో దీనిని చూడదగదనిన్ని మొదటి I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII పేరాలనున్నూ, ఈ పేరాలనున్నూ ముఖ్యముగా గమనించవలయుననిన్ని భవ సంఘమువారిని మిక్కిలి ప్రార్థింపుచున్నాడ.

చిత్తగించవలెను,

ముదిగొండ వెంకటరామ శాస్త్రి,

చౌటపపాయపాలెం ఆగ్రహారం సీనియర్ జాయింటు ప్రాప్రైజరు.

చౌటపపాయపాలెం ఆగ్రహారం, 3-1-38.

Memorandum by the Zamindar of the Sirasavilli Savaram Estate, Amalapuram taluk, East Godavari district.

The Sirasavilli Savaram Estate comprising of about 30 putties of land in Sirasavilli Savaram and 5 putties of land in Vilasa formed part of the major estate comprising of lands in Jalamudi, Vilasa, Janipalli and Sirasavilli.

2. Late Sri Jillella Mrutyunjaya Bhanoojee sued as a pauper his elder brother, Sri J. Ramoojee Bhanoojee, for a share in the entire estate in 1843. Pending the pauper petition, Sri J. Ramoojee Bhanoojee died. And his son Sri Bhanoojee Ramarsu compromised the matter with his paternal uncle, by which the impartible nature of the estate was affirmed and the latter was granted 30 putties of land in Sirasavilli Savaram and 5 putties of land in Vilasa by a sanad, dated 30th August 1843, with hereditary and permanent rights of enjoyment in lieu of maintenance.

3. This very small estate is now being enjoyed in two equal shares by Sri J. Bhanoojee Ramarsu, the great grandson of the holder of the sanad, dated 30th August 1843 and his paternal uncle, Sri J. Nrusimha Bhanoojee's widow, Sri J. Thimmayamma. The extents of the land in both villages, the peishkash payable thereon and other particulars are shown in a tabular form below.

4. The land in this estate is black cotton soil. The land in Sirasavilli Savaram is wet, very fertile and productive, and usually yields two crops a year. It is a rich delta land irrigated by canal water derived from the Godavari. Yet the jirayati rent payable to the landholder by the tenants is only Rs. 7-3-0 per acre. Though the landholder is entitled under the provisions of the Estates Land Act to sue the tenants for enhancement of rent, no such enhancement has ever been claimed nor were any suits filed for the same. The registered ryots in this estate have thus been enjoying great privileges and good income. Such of them as are non-cultivating or absentee tenants have been leasing out their lands at the rate of ten bags of paddy per acre.

5. The total income from this little estate now being enjoyed in two shares is Rs. 1,263-14-9 out of which the zamindar has to pay Rs. 428-7-1 towards peshkash including cesses. The net income is only about Rs. 835-7-8 to be enjoyed two in shares.

6. It is submitted that in petty estates like this which are primarily constituted for the maintenance of the junior members of the landholder's family and similar purposes and in which the ryots are already in an advantageous position, any reform affecting the landholder will surely result in great handicap and hardship to him whose income is barely sufficient for his maintenance.

శిర్సవల్లి సావరం యస్టేటు తాలూకాస్టేటు మొట్టొ, ఆమలాపురం తాలూకా, తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా, 1938 జనవరి 16, 17, 18 తేదీలు.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	భూముల వివరం.	వల్లతం.	సరిహద్దు భూమియొక్క వివరం.	ఇరిగేషను.	య 1 కి ఇస్తు కేటు.	సాలు 1 కి మొత్తం జిరాయితి వల్ల రాబడి.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			ప.			రూ. అ. పై.	రూ. అ. పై.
1	శిర్సవల్లి సావరం.	జిరాయితి, 171.14 పల్లం జిరాయితి, 4.71 మొత్తం. 175.85	175.85	నల్లరేవడి భూమి.	గోదావరి డెల్టా కాల్వలు ద్వారా.	7 3 0	1,265 0 0
		సారంబోకులు.	11.21			...	...
		కర్లంక సర్వీసు యినాం.	21.41	} యీ యినాములవల్లనుంచి యెస్టేటుకు యే విధమైన ఆదాయం వచ్చుచుండుట లేదు.			
		శ్రోత్రయం యినాం.	57.33				
			78.74				
		వెరగి జిరాయితి సారం బోకు యినాములు మొత్తం.	265.80				

శ్రీధర్ వల్ల సావరం యస్టేటు తాలూకు స్టేటుమెంటు, ఆమలాపురం తాలూకా, తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా, 1938 వ జనవరి 16, 17, 18 తేదీలు—కేసు.

గవర్నమెంటువారికి యస్టేటు యివ్వవలసిన మొత్తం.

శ్రీధర్ వల్ల			గవర్నమెంటుకు యివ్వగా మిగిలిన శేషం.		వాటాదార్ల సంఖ్య.	వాటా 1 కి సా 1 కి వచ్చు నికరాదాయము.	
శ్రీధర్ వల్ల	కన్వలు.	వెరశి.					(15)
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)	(14)	
అ. వె.	అ. వె.	అ. వె.	అ. వె.	అ. వె.		అ. వె.	
0 11 0	128 8 2	428 14 2	836 1 10	2	వాటాదార్లు యిద్దరు.	418 0 11	స్వంతకేరి భూమివల్ల మిగిల్చి లేవు.

శ్రీధర్ వల్ల సం|| భాగ్యం కు|| గి బుధవారం శ్రీధర్ వల్ల మృత్యుంజయరావు భావోగారికి శ్రీధర్ వల్ల భావోగి రామయ్య జమీందారు మం|| జాలమూడివగయ్యారాల మజందారు సర్కారు రాజమండ్రి గారు వ్రాయించి యిచ్చిన

అరారునామా సనద్

మాకు తండ్రిగారున్నా మీకు అన్నగారున్నా అయిన రామోజీభావోగారిమీదను చర సీరయాశకమయిన అస్తి లో భాగం రావలసినట్లు మీకు వ్రాసుకున్న పాపరు కయిపియట్ ఉత్తరఖండ ప్రావిజోషియల్ కోర్టులో 1843 సం|| 169 నెంబరు 8 ల టీకనులో కూడా మీరు దాఖలుచేయించిన మరొకటి దినములకు (అనగ) యీసం|| జేప్టు కు 3 ల రోజున మా తండ్రిగారు స్వర్గస్థులైనారు. గనుక ముప్పయింటి ఆనుచారము జ్యేష్ఠసంతతివారియందే యీవదలి కారము భండడమున్నూ తక్కినవారు మనోవృత్తి పుచ్చుకుంటూ భండడమున్నూ జరుగుతూన్న పద్ధతిచొప్పున మీ జ్యేష్ఠభ్రాతృ పుత్రున్ని అయిన మాయందే పూర్వం నాటినుంచి జరుగుతూన్న జమీందారీ, ముఖ్ మేదారీ వగయ్య రాలను గురించి యీవదలికారము జరుగగలండులకున్నూ మీరు సదరిహీ కోర్టులో దాఖలుచేసిన పాపర్ ఖయి పియట్ ప్రకారం భాగంతో మీకు నిమిత్తం లేకుండా యీ క్రింద వ్రాసిన ప్రకారం మనోవృత్తి క్రింద భూములు వగయ్యరాలు మేము మీకు యివ్వగలండులకున్నూ నిర్ణయించుకొని మేము సమాధాన పూర్వకముగా వ్రాయించి చేమంటే మనోవృత్తి క్రింద పుత్రపౌత్ర పారంపర్యంతమే అవివచ్చుంగా జరుగగలండులకు మే జమీందారీ భాగము ఖ 30 పుట్ల భూమిగల శిరసవిల్లి సావరమున్నూ ము|| వింసలో త్రిప్పట్టువంటిన్ని అమ్మగారిపంపు అనే పేరుగల ఖ గి పుట్ల కట్టుబడి మాన్యం భూమిన్నీ, మీ భార్యగారి కగలు క్రిందను రు ౪౦౦, యిదివరకు మీకివ్వవలసిన మనోవృత్తి పూరా క్రిందను రు ౪౦౦ లు జమీందారు ౧౨౦౦ లు సగదున్నూ మీకు మేము యివ్వగలండులకు మనోపూర్తిగా నిర్ణయించుకొని సదరు శిరసవిల్లి సావరమున్నూ ఆ సావరం భూమిని గురించి యిదివరలో మేము రయితులకు అతుకు బడిచేసి వ్రాయించుకొనియున్న కడపాలన్నూ ము|| వింసలో అమ్మగారిపంపు అనే పేరుగల ఖ గి పుట్ల కట్టుబడి మాన్యం భూమిన్నీ రయితులపేర మేము వ్రాయించిన ఫీసులలో కూడా మీ అధీనముచేసి సదరు శిరసవిల్లి సావరం వగైరా మీకు మనోవృత్తి క్రింద జరుగగలండులకున్నూ మీ పేరట పక్ల రక్కలలో వ్రాయించి మీ పేరజారీ చేయించి అందుమీద విర్వడియున్న సర్కారు భేరిజు సాలు 1 కి 30310 స్స ౧౨౪3 ఫసలీవద్ద నుంచి మీవల్లనే చెల్లించుకొని మీ పేరట రకీదులు వగయ్యరాలు వ్రాయించి యిప్పిమ్మో భండగలండులకున్నూ రాజమండ్రి జిల్లా కలెక్టరువారిపేర యీ రోజుననే మేము సమాధాన పూర్వకంగా అర్జీ వ్రాయించడమైనది. కనుక ఆ ప్రకారం జుగిలగుడన్నూ, ఆ శిరసవిల్లి సావరంలో ఉన్న చేబోలు కామేశ్వరి సోమయాజులు వగైరాల తాలూకు యీనాం భూమి యొక్క కట్టుబడి వగైరా మీరే వసూలుచేసుకునేలాగునన్నూ, మరన్నీ వింసలోనున్న అమ్మగారిపంపు అనే పేరు గల ఖ గి పుట్ల కట్టుబడి మాన్యం భూమికి సాలు 1 కి ౪౦ చొ|| విర్వడియున్న కట్టుబడిన్నీ, ఆ గ్రామంలో జరుగుతూ లున్న మామూలు ప్రకారం స్స ౧౨౪3 ఫసలీ సాలునుంచి ప్రతిసాలునా మీరు మాకు చెల్లించి రకీమ పుచ్చుకోగలండు లున్నూ యీ మాన్యంలో లున్న పాతుతాళ్లను ఆ గ్రామంలో యితర మాన్యంలో లున్న పాతుతాళ్ల విషయమై ఏ చొ|| జరుగుచున్నారో ఆ చొ|| మాకు అవలు జరుపగలండులకున్నూ, ఆ ఖ గి పుట్ల భూమిలో లుండే తతిమ్మ నారి కేళాలు వగయ్యరాల ఫలవృక్షములున్నూ ఏ అటంకము లేకుండా మీకు జరుగగలండులకున్నూ మీకు యివ్వగలండులకు నిర్ణయించుకొన్న సదరు ౧౨౦౦ లు యీ రోజున మీకు మేము నగదు యిచ్చినది రు ౬౦౦ గాక తరిమ్మ రు ౬౦౦ క్రింద సవత్సర శ్రావణ శు ౧౦ రు 3౦౦ లు, విశ్వేశు శ్రా|| శు ౧౦ రు 3౦౦ లు జమీందారు ౬౦౦ యీ ప్రకారం మీకు వసూలిచ్చి అట్లా వసూలిచ్చినందుకు అయీ తారీఖులను యీఖరారునామాపీటిని చెల్లి వ్రాయించి అందుకు కనావేలుగా మీకద్ద మేము రకీదులు పుచ్చుకునేలాగునన్నూ వచ్చుకున్నాము గనుక సదరు మీ కరతుల ప్రకారం ఎంతమాత్రం తపావత్ లేకుండా జరిగింపగలవారము. ఇది సమ్మతిని వ్రాయించి యిచ్చిన ఖరారునామా సనద్.

ది 30 ఆగష్టు ౧౮౪3 సం||
 ద|| భావోగి గారు ముచ్చ జమీన్ దారు జాలమూడి వగైరారు,
 మజ్దూర్, సర్కార్ రాజమండ్రి అనివున్నది.
 ముహర్ ఉన్నది.

- ఇందుకు సాక్షులు.
- వట్టిం కృష్ణశాస్త్రిలు సాక్షి వ్రాలు.
- వెంకట రామన్న సాక్షి వ్రాలు.
- అమ్మారి శీతయ్య సాక్షి వ్రాలు.
- కాండేగుల కన్నయ్య సాక్షి వ్రాలు.
- సూర్యవెంకట్రాయుడు, అమ్మోకే సాక్షి వ్రాలు అనివున్నవి.
- వీరయ్యారకు చెన్నురి. మల్లన్న దస్తూరి అనివున్నది.
- (ఆసలునుంచి సఖలు)

Letter from H. A. Ayyar, Esq., I.C.S., Estate Collector, Berwada, to the Secretary to the Madras Estates Land Act Committee, Madras, dated 3rd January 1938, R.C. No. 2/Est./38.

The Court of Wards has called for from me information required by your committee and it was submitted to it from this office yesterday. I submit to you herewith a copy of my report to the Court of Wards on the subject.

ENCLOSURE

Letter from H. A. AYTAR, Esq., I.C.S., Estate Collector, Berwada, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, Madras, dated 2nd January 1938, D. Dis. No. 425 Est. 37.

[Court of Wards—South Valluru Part I Estate—Wards' Estates—Information required by the Madras Estates Land Act Committee—Report. Reference.—Court's reference No. 4927/37-1, dated 16th December 1937.]

There are 25 villages in the estate, 2 of which were agrapharams. The two agrapharams are being treated as estate villages since the Estates Land Amendment Act of 1936. Tadi-gadapa, a village in Berwada taluk was a recent acquisition to the estate by purchase from the Zamindar of Sanivarappeta during the management of the estate by the Court of Wards during the minority of the present minor zamindar's father. All rents are in cash and there are no rents in kind. A separate statement showing the rents prevalent in the various villages is enclosed. The rents settled during the settlement were introduced in 1918 and have been in force since then in all the villages except Tadi-gadapa where survey and settlement operations were made in 1932 and the rents settled in the settlement came into force from that time. The two agrapharams referred to above were surveyed along with the other villages but no record of rights was prepared for them. The presettlement rates also are given in the statement and information is not available from what time the rates were in force and about their prior history. Rents have not been enhanced ever since in any of the villages under the provisions of the Estates Land Act.

2. Cesses at 10½ pies in the rupee are being collected in all villages. This is half the rate of cesses payable by the Estate to Government.

3. There are tanks only in Koppaka tana villages, Ellore taluk and the estate gets separate water-rate for irrigation of lands classed in accounts as dry. For mamul wet lands a consolidated wet assessment is charged as in Government villages. A statement showing the amounts spent on each of these tanks is separately furnished. They are maintained in proper condition. In Boddapadu, Tadi-gadapa and Vallur villages of Vallur tana the estate maintains irrigation channels connected with the Kistna delta system. The amount spent on them for repairs is noted in the statement. They are in proper condition. An extent of 17.57 acres of tank-bed land has been assigned, details of which are given in a separate statement annexed.

4. An extent of 2,096.77 acres has been assigned on pattas, details of which are given in a separate statement annexed.

5. Village accounts in the forms prescribed by Government are being maintained in all the villages.

6. A separate statement showing the demand and collection in each village for fasli 1346 is enclosed.

7. A separate statement showing the total number of pattas in each village, the number of cases in which pattadars sublet the lands and the amounts for which the lands are sublet is enclosed.

8. There are no mokhasas (other than the two villages mentioned above) agrapharams or shrotriyams in the estate. There are inams in some of the villages paying kattubadi ranging from 9 annas to Rs. 4 an acre. A cess called gattutumulu cess of Re. 0-9-4½ an acre is levied on wet inams in Koppaka village to cover the costs of the estate for repairing irrigation tanks and channels.

9. There are no reserved forests. There is an unreserved forest of 581.99 acres in Koppaka, the produce and the grazing right of which are leased out every year. In Nave-pothavaram there is an unreserved forest and it has been included in the lease of the village. No forest fees are separately collected. The forests consist of scrub jungle and small trees and bamboos.

10.—

	ACS.
Home farm land	67-65
Inam garden	49-67
Tamarind tope	1-83
Polo ground	9-60

All these are old cases. There is an extent of 253.40 acres in different villages purchased by the estate in sales for arrears of rent in the absence of independent bidders.

11. The survey was made by Government in 1912 in all villages except in Tadigadapa which was made in 1929. Record of rights was also prepared. No sanads or other historical documents are available. They may be available with the North Vallur Zamindar who belongs to the elder branch. The estate was under the management of Court of Wards for 15 years during the minority of the present ward's father and has been now so for 13 years. The village accounts the irrigation tanks and the unreserved forests have been maintained in the best possible condition under the court's management. During the survey and settlement operations conducted by Government due notice and every opportunity was given to the ryots to have their say and represent their rights and grievances and they were fully considered and first orders were passed by the settlement officer to the entire satisfaction of the tenants.

Statement showing the rates of rents.

Serial number and name of village. (1)	Existing rates of rents. (2)	Previous rates of rents. (3)
<i>Vallur tana.</i>		
1 Vallur	Dry Rs. 3 Zareeb rate Rs. 4 in addition to dry rate.	Dry Rs. 2-11-0. Zareeb rate Rs. 4 in addition to dry rate.
2 Dovarapalli	Dry Rs. 2-11-0 to 3 Zareeb rate Rs. 12-5-0 in addition to dry rate.	Dry Rs. 2-11-0. Rs. 12-5-0 in addition to dry rate.
3 Boddapadu	Dry Rs. 2-10-0 to 7-7-0 Zareeb Rs. 6-12-0 Mamul wet Rs. 11-5-0	Rs. 2-10-0 to 7. Rs. 6. Rs. 11.
4 Tadigadapa	Dry Rs. 3-8-0 to 4 Wet rate Rs. 6 to 6-4-0	Rs. 2-14-0 to 3-4-0. Rs. 6-4-0.
5 Navepothavaram	Dry Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8-0	Dry not available. No.
<i>Koppaka tana villages.</i>		
1 Koppaka	Dry Re. 0-6-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 Wet Rs. 3 to 16	10 annas to Rs. 3-5-0.
2 Bhogapuram	Dry Re. 0-10-0 to Rs. 3-10-0 Wet Rs. 3-4-0 to 8	8 annas to Rs. 1-13-0. Rs. 5-8-0 to 9-12-3.
3 Singavaram	Dry rate Re. 1 to Rs. 3 Wet rate Rs. 5 to 7-6-0	Dry Re. 1-10-9 to Rs. 4-4-6. Wet Rs. 4-13-9 to 10.
4 Kottapalli	Dry rate Re. 0-8-0 to 1-8-0 Wet Rs. 3-2-0 to 4-2-0	Re. 1 to 1-2-0. Rs. 3-2-0 to 4-2-0.
5 Rajupeta (Delta village)	Mamul wet Rs. 7 to 12 Dry rate Re. 1-2-0 to Rs. 6-12-0	Rs. 5-8-0 to 10. Re. 1-4-0 to 1-6-0.
6 Satyavole (..)	Mamul wet Rs. 5 to 7-12-0 Dry rate Re. 1 to Rs. 2-14-0	Rs. 5 to 8-8-0. Re. 1 to Rs. 2-4-0.
7 Satrapadu	Dry Rs. 1-8-0 Wet Rs. 5	4 annas. Rs. 2-8-0.
8 Gavaravaram	Dry Rs. 2 Mamul wet Rs. 10 Wet rate on dry lands Rs. 8	} Not available.
9 Kavagunta	Dry rate Re. 0-8-0 to 1-2-0 Wet rate Rs. 3-2-0 to 4-2-0 Zareeb rate Rs. 25 minus dry assessment.	6 annas to Re. 1-8-0. Not available. Rs. 23-12-0.
<i>Vadlamannadu tana villages—Delta villages.</i>		
1 Vadlamannadu	6 annas to Rs. 3 per acre	Re. 0-12-6 to Rs. 2-12-0.
2 Mucherla	8 annas to Rs. 2-8-0 per acre	Re. 1 to Rs. 4.
3 Muchiligunta	Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per acre	Re. 1 to Rs. 3.
4 Kavipuram	Re. 1-2-0 to Rs. 4 per acre	8 annas to Re. 1-4-0.
5 Gandram	8 annas to Rs. 3 per acre	10 annas to Rs. 2-10-0.
6 Nagavaram	Re. 1-2-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 Rs. 4-8-0, 6-12-0 and 7-12-0 per acre for some cases.	Re. 1 to Rs. 2-14-0. Rs. 4-8-0, 6-12-0 and 7-12-0.
7 Mukkollu	6 annas to Rs. 2-14-0 per acre	7 annas to Re. 1-1-0.
8 Kudur	10 annas to Rs. 3-4-0 per acre	14 annas to Rs. 3.
9 Konkepudy	6 annas to Rs. 4-2-0 per acre	15 annas to Rs. 3-12-0.
10 Kottapudy—dry village	8 annas to Rs. 2-0-9 per acre	8 annas to Re. 1.
11 Bahussainpalem	Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per acre	Re. 1 to Rs. 2-10-3.

Statement showing tanks and other irrigation sources.

Name of village.	Name of irrigation source.	Amount spent
		from faslia 1334 to 1346.
		RS. A. P.
Koppaka	Devudu koneru (fresh water tank).	1,160 0 0
	China tank	1,905 5 4
	Pedda tank	2,411 7 11
	Nallagunta	360 10 6
	Hasankhan tank	1,404 5 11
	Venkatraju tank	258 10 0
	Tummala cheruvu	339 0 0
	Ravula tank	1,390 11 6
	Kollakunta	257 0 0
	Veeramma tank	442 1 8
	Pulicunta	685 7 0

Statement showing tanks and other irrigation Sources—cont.

Koppaka tana villages—cont.

Name of village.	Name of irrigation source.	Amount spent from fiscal 1884 to 1848.		
		Rs.	A. P.	
Koppaka—cont	Komatikunta	1,371	1 9	
	Ellubhotla tank	905	8 3	
	Tammileru, irrigation channel near Ramagundla tank of Valvi village.	1,649	9 0	
	Tammileru supply channel	7,109	15 5	
	Bhogapuram	1,424	10 0	
	Singavaram	Zangamkunta	767	10 8
		Pandulapati tank	500	6 11
	Kavagunta	Sooramma tank	130	0 0
		Pedda tank	666	6 6
	Gavaravaram	Javvajivarigunta
		Pedda tank	201	11 7
	Kottapalli	Karra tank	600	0 0
		Gangadevikunta	515	0 0
Gaddamkunta		408	7 4	
Jagadala tank		216	3 6	
Chuttukunta		188	4 8	
Chintalacheruvu .. .. .		..	..
Kammaragunta .. .. .		..	..
Viswajikunta .. .. .	..	..
Perugukunta	58	12 0		
	Total ..	27,328	7 5	
<i>Vallur tana villages.</i>				
1 Vallur	Irrigation channel	314	10 0	
2 Boddapadu	Do.	1,712	7 0	
3 Tadigadapa	Do.	1,652	1 2	
4 Do.	Charitable tank	54	10 3	
	Total ..	3,733	12 5	

Statement of waste lands and tank bed lands assigned.

Number and name of the village.	Extent of waste land assigned.	Extent of tank bed lands assigned.
	ACS.	ACS.
<i>Vadlamannadu tana villages.</i>		
1 Vadlamannadu	17.93	..
2 Kavipuram .. .. .	..	..
3 Muchiligunta	13.26	..
4 Mucherla	9.22	..
5 Gandram	1.71	..
6 Mukkollu	12.48	..
7 Kudur	17.07	..
8 Konkepudy	145.27	..
9 Nagavaram	1.74	..
10 Kottapudy	115.27	..
11 Bahussainpalem	4.32	..
	Total ..	338.26
<i>Vallur tana villages.</i>		
1 Vallur	0.10	..
2 Devarapalli .. .. .	..	..
3 Boddapadu	17.78	..
4 Tadigadapa .. .. .	..	..
5 Navapothavaram .. .. .	..	..
	Total ..	17.88
<i>Koppaka tana villages.</i>		
1 Koppaka	124.67	15.82
2 Bhogapuram	742.10	..
3 Singavaram	6.68	..
4 Kottapalli	69.50	..
5 Rajupeta	14.32	..
6 Satyavole	783.35	..
7 Satrampadu .. .. .	..	..
8 Kavagunta .. .. .	..	..
9 Gavaravaram .. .. .	..	..
	Total ..	1,740.62
	Grand total ..	2,096.77

Statement showing the demand and collection of fasli 1346.

Name of village.	Demand.		Collection.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
South Vallur	14,705	4 5	14,561	4 5
Devarapalli	17,639	9 2	16,942	3 0
Boddapadu	6,926	14 5	6,899	7 10
Tadigadapa	5,533	2 0	4,510	2 11
Navepothavaram	900	0 0	..	..
* Total ..	45,704	14 0	42,913	2 2
Koppaka	22,340	2 11	20,942	6 6
Singavaram	2,596	0 4	2,428	7 11
Bhogapuram	3,338	9 3	3,078	11 8
Kottapalli	1,727	9 7	1,360	1 3
Satyavole	10,525	11 10	10,117	5 1
Rajupeta	2,705	7 4	2,665	2 11
Kavagunta	3,697	14 6	1,090	4 8
Gavaravaram	886	3 11	746	0 8
Satrapadu	605	8 0	311	10 1
Total ..	48,423	3 8	42,740	2 9
Vadlamannadu	4,382	11 7	4,373	11 3
Gandram	935	15 5	935	15 5
Mukkollu	3,928	8 8	3,370	5 9
Nagavaram	27	5 0	27	5 0
Kavipuram	588	12 3	545	10 10
Konkepudy	2,924	13 10	2,772	15 8
Kottapudy	1,163	6 10	1,065	9 3
Kudur	1,150	14 8	1,106	10 4
Muchiligunta	541	4 3	515	0 11
Mucherla	552	15 6	528	2 3
Bhussainpalem	262	0 6	262	0 6
Total ..	16,458	12 6	15,503	7 2
Grand total ..	1,10,586	14 2	1,01,156	12 1

Statement showing the number of pattas in each village and the number based out with the amount of the lease.

Serial number and name of village.	Total number of pattas.	Number of pattas leased out.	The amount of the lease.
<i>Vadlamannadu tana.</i>			
1 Vadlamannadu	670	200	Six to nine bags per acre.
2 Kavipuram	81	30	Five to seven bags per acre.
3 Muchiligunta	111	31	Six to eight bags per acre.
4 Mucherla	83	15	Five to seven bags per acre.
5 Gandram	190	40	Six to eight bags per acre.
6 Nagavaram	18	2	Six to eight bags per acre.
7 Mukkollu	446	100	Six to nine bags per acre.
8 Kudur	210	60	Six to nine bags per acre.
9 Konkepudy	482	225	Four to eight bags per acre.
10 Kottapudy	88	..	..
11 Bahussainpalem	59	20	Five to eight bags per acre.
<i>Vallur tana.</i>			
1 Devarapalli	226	10	Rs. 15 an acre.
2 Vallur	185	..	..
3 Boddapadu	282	..	..
4 Tadigadapa	216	53	For dry lands a rate of Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 per acre.
<i>Koppaka tana.</i>			
PER CENT.			
1 Koppaka	823	} 25	Twenty-five per cent of the pattadars lease out their lands and they get five to six bags per acre of paddy in the case of wet fields, 8 annas to 12 annas per acre in the case of dry lands and Rs. 10 per acre in the case of zarib lands.
2 Bhogapuram	197		
3 Kottapalli	80		
4 Kavagunta	97		
5 Gavaravaram	42		
6 Satrapadu	2		
7 Satyavole	312		
8 Rajupeta	220		
9 Singavaram	138		

Memorandum by the Zamindar of Punganur, dated 6th January 1938.

Rates of rents prevailing in the Punganur estate villages.

Dry lands.			Wet lands.			Dry garden and dry bavadi lands.			Wet garden and wet bavadi lands.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	4	7 2	1	13	5 4	1	12	3 7	1	17	12 6
2	4	5 4	2	12	3 7	2	11	13 8	2	16	4 9
3	4	3 7	3	11	1 10	3	10	5 11	3	14	13 0
4	4	1 9	4	10	0 0	4	8	14 3	4	13	5 4
5	4	0 0	5	9	7 2	5	7	12 6	5	12	3 6
6	3	14 3	6	8	14 3	6	7	3 6	6	11	13 8
7	3	12 6	7	8	5 4	7	6	10 8	7	11	1 9
8	3	10 8	8	7	12 6	8	6	1 9	8	10	5 11
9	3	8 11	9	7	3 7	9	5	14 10	9	10	0 0
10	3	7 1	10	6	14 3	10	5	8 11	10	8	14 3
11	3	5 5	11	6	10 9	11	5	5 4	11	8	2 4
12	3	3 7	12	6	1 9	12	5	0 0	12	7	12 6
13	3	1 9	13	5	12 6	13	4	7 2	13	7	6 6
14	3	0 0	14	5	8 11	14	4	5 4	14	6	10 8
15	2	14 3	15	5	5 4	15	3	14 3	15	5	14 10
16	2	12 6	16	5	0 0	16	3	11 3	16	5	8 11
17	2	10 9	17	4	14 3	17	3	5 4	17	5	0 0
18	2	8 11	18	4	10 9	18	3	0 0	18	5	3 0
19	2	7 2	19	4	7 2	19	2	15 5	19	4	7 2
20	2	5 4	20	4	0 0	20	2	14 3	20	3	14 3
21	2	3 7	21	3	14 3	21	2	12 6	21	3	12 6
22	2	1 9	22	3	5 4	22	2	7 2	22	3	11 3
23	2	0 0	23	3	1 9	23	2	6 0	23	3	10 8
24	1	14 3	24	2	12 6	24	2	5 4	24	3	5 4
25	1	13 4	25	2	10 9	25	2	3 7	25	2	15 5
26	1	12 6	26	2	15 5	26	2	1 9	26	2	12 6
27	1	10 8	27	2	5 11	27	2	1 3	27	2	5 11
28	1	8 11	28	2	3 6	28	1	13 4	28	2	3 6
29	1	7 2	29	1	7 8	29	1	12 6			
30	1	5 5	30	0	11 10	30	1	10 9			
31	1	3 7				31	1	7 9			
32	1	2 9				32	1	1 10			
33	1	1 10				33	0	11 10			
34	1	0 0									
35	0	14 3									
36	0	12 6									
37	0	11 7									
38	0	10 9									
39	0	8 11									
40	0	9 6									
41	0	7 1									
42	0	4 9									
43	0	3 7									
44	0	2 4									
45	0	1 2									

Dry crops.—Ragi, sajja, chama, horsegram, kandulu, beans (Anapa), groundnuts and jonna.

Wet crops.—Paddy, gidda-ragi, sugarcane, wheat, jonna and betel.

Dry crops depend only rain. Wet crops are irrigated by water from rainfed tanks and wells.

In this estate the rent is not paid in kind. This estate was surveyed and settled between 1802 to 1805. The rates settled in 1805 were reduced in 1824 and these reduced rates are being adopted from 1824 till now.

2. No customary levies or cesses are being collected in this estate.

3. There are nearly 1,337 tanks in this estate of which 1,143 are dasabandham tanks. The major sircar tanks are very few and they are being repaired whenever found necessary. The remaining are minor ones whose capacities range from 15 days to two months, whose repairs also are attended to whenever necessary. The tank beds in general have not been assigned. Such assignments are very rare and few and not extensive.

4. The term "waste land" has not been defined in the Revised Estates Land Act. There have been assignments of banjar lands, khanigi lands and bought-in lands, etc. Request clear instructions for the information required.

5. Accounts maintained by village officers for Revenue Administrations—

- (1) Chêngavarise or cultivation account.
- (2) *Adangal*.—It contains all paimash numbers, dry, wet, dry bagayat and wet bagayat in seriatum. The total extent of each paimash number, its rate and assessment and the extent and assessment of land under each ryot's occupation, tirvajasti and fasal-jasti extent and assessment, banjar extent and assessment, etc., details are contained in this book in respect of each paimash number.
- (3) *Kulavari*.—The particulars of each holding are contained in this account.
- (4) *Ferist*.—It contains cist particulars which each pottadar has to pay.
- (5) *Banjarpatti*.—This is a list showing banjar extent and assessment in each holding and reasons for keeping the land banjar and why remissions are recommended and the proprietor's orders thereon according to its merits.
- (6) *Khanigi adangal*.—Same as No. 2 but in respect of khanigi lands.
- (7) *Khanigi kulavari*.—Same as No. 3 but in respect of khanigi lands.
- (8) *Khanigi peirist*.—Same as No. 4 but in respect of khanigi lands.
- (9) Statement of tanks water-supply for each village.
- (10) Statement of temples and as regards services therein for each village.
- (11) Fouthi-patti.
- (12) *Basti-becharak*.—Statements showing the inhabited and uninhabited majaras.
- (13) Statement showing the several village offices and the names of office holders.
- (14) Vasul bakies individualwar demand, collection and balance statements.
- (15) *Situpatti*.—It shows the particulars of rents the zamindar has to pay or forego for home-farm or khanigi lands.

- (16) *Mujarapatti*.—It shows the amounts of rents, etc., remitted as compensation for estate services, etc.
- (17) *Beriz statement*.—It shows the consolidated beriz figures of each village.
- (18) *Jamabandi beriz goshwara*.—Contains the beriz arrived at under each head in jamabandi.
- (19) *Khanigi ayacut statement*.
- (20) *Baki-patti*.—It shows the individualwar balances of cist to be collected.
- (21) *Receipt book*.—It contains duplicate receipt forms supplied to village headmen for use in making rent-collections.
- (22) *Tandal*.—Day-book maintained by village headman.
- (23) *Iraasalnama*.—(Remittance list).

6. As per faeli 1344 demand, collection and balance of the estate—

	Demand.			Collection and covered by attachment notices.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Ayan	97,461	6	7	96,601	14	6	859	8	1
Khanigi	39,706	13	11	18,122	8	4	21,584	5	7
Jodi	11,649	8	3	5,021	13	7	6,627	10	8
Quit-rent	9,414	5	9	5,134	0	8	4,280	5	1
Road-cess	3,964	8	6	1,527	15	11	2,436	8	7
Total ..	1,62,196	11	0	1,26,408	5	0	35,788	6	0

It will be a big register to furnish villagewar details.

- 7. No account is maintained in the estate regarding the sub-letting of patta lands by pattadars.
- 8. The same rates as shown above prevail in shrotriyam villages, etc.
- 9. The Forest Act is not in force in this estate. The estate forest contains timber, fuel and scrub jungle. There are valuable timber trees and bamboos.

Grazing fees scale.

Estate local—

- At 4 annas per goat.
- At 1 anna 6 pies per sheep.
- Cows, bulls, buffaloes and calves—local cattle—are not being charged.

Foreign (out-side the estate)—

- At 5 annas per goat.
- At 2 annas per sheep.

For foreign cattle—

- At 4 annas per cow, bullock or bull.
- At 8 annas per buffalo.
- Calves are not charged.

- 10. This estate was surveyed and settled in the years from 1802 to 1805. It was again surveyed as private survey through Government Agency in 1914 and no settlement was made.
- 11. The extent of zamindar's private land in this estate will be about 500 acres. It is not of recent origin but it is very old.
- 12. Authentic copy of sanad has been filed in High Court.

Memorandum by the Proprietor, Voletivaripalem, Kandukur taluk, dated 6th January 1938.

నెల్లూరు జిల్లా కందుకూరు తాలూకా వలేటివారిపాలెం, విశ్వనాథపురం గ్రామముల ప్రాకరయిటరు వ్రాసుకున్న జవాబు. తాము పంపించిన 74/37 కాన్సిడెన్షియల్ నోటీసుకు జవాబు.

(1) A వలేటివారిపాలెం గ్రామం నుండి యస్టేటులోనుండి 1900 సంవత్సరములో మా పూర్వీకులవలన కొనుగోలుచేయబడి నా స్వాధీన ఆనుభవములో వున్నది. ఈ గ్రామములోని భూములు కొంత తెల్ల భూమిన్ని, కొంత రేగడ భూమిన్ని, కొంతపాటి భూమిన్ని కలిగివున్నది. మెట్ట భూములలో జొన్న, వుల్క, ఆరుక, ప్రత్తి, ఆముదాలు, వెసలు, కందులు, జనములు పండుతవి. యీ భూములకు య. 1 కి రూ 0-10-8 మొదలు 1-10-8 లు వరకు తరం కలిగి వున్నది. నోట భూములలో సజ్జి, రాగి, మిర్యం, పొగ, వుల్లి, గెనుసు పయిర్లు ఫలింపు అవుతవి. యిరుగారు భావుల ఆధారం యీ భూములకు య. 1 కి యిరుగారుకు రూ 2-10-8 మొదలు 5-8-0 లు వరకు శిస్తులు కలిగివున్నవి. వాగు ఆధారమున మాగాణి భూములు కొన్ని వున్నవి. వీటిలో సన్నవరి మొలకొలికి, కేసరి. రెండు కార్లుపండు భూములు ఆయివున్నవి. వీటికి య. 1 కి రూ 6-10-8 లు మొదలు రూ 8 లు వరకు శిస్తులు కలిగివున్నవి. యీ గ్రామములో చెరువు ఆధారమున 20 యకరములు మాగాణి భూమివున్నది. దీనికి య. 1 కి రూ 5-5-4 లు శిస్తు కలిగివున్నది. చెరువు నుంచి స్థితిలో వున్నది.

(1) B విశ్వనాథపురం కాళహస్తి యస్టేటులోనుండి 1915 సంవత్సరం కోర్టు యాలములో కొనుగోలు చేయబడి 1924 సంవత్సరము లగాయతు నా స్వాధీనములో వుండివున్నది. యీ గ్రామములో కొన్ని యర్ర భూములున్నూ, కొన్ని రేగడ భూములున్నూ వున్నవి. యీ భూములలో జొన్న, వుల్క, ఆరుక, ఆముదాలు, వెసల, వరిగ, నీలి, పొగ, మిర్యం యీ వైర్లు ఫలిస్తవి. యీ గ్రామములో మెట్ట తరం య. 1 కి రూ 0-10-8 లు మొదలు రూ 2-10-8 లు వరకు తరములు వున్నవి. యీ గ్రామములో రెండు చెరువులున్నవి. కొద్ది రోజుల క్రిందట రూ 4,000 లకు వైగా రివేరీ చేయబడి నుంచి స్థితిలోవున్నది. చెరువుల క్రింద మాగాణి భూములు సన్నవరి మొలకొలికి, కేసరి వైర్లు ఫలిస్తవి. ఈ మాగాణి భూములకు శిస్తు య. 1 కి రూ. 1-10-8 లు మొదలు రూ. 13-15-4 లు వరకు తరము కలిగివున్నది.

యీ రెండు గ్రామములలో వుండు శిస్తులు యిప్పటికి నుమారు 5, 6 వందల సంవత్సరములకు పూర్వము యేర్పరచబడినవిగా వున్నవి. యీ గ్రామాదులలో భాగ్యము మక్తాలు లేవు.

(2) శిస్తున్నూ ల్యాండుశిస్తు భలేరాయనివారి రుసుంతప్ప వేరే యితర నెన్నులు యేమిన్ని లేవు.

(3) వలేటివారిపాలెంలో ఒక చెరువున్నూ, 40 భావులున్నూ కాగునీరు వూటవల్ల కాలువలద్వారా నేరుగా పారుదలలున్నూ వున్నవి.

విశ్వనాథపురం గ్రామములలో రెండు చెరువులు వీటికి ప్రాప్రయితురువారు రూ 4,000 లు ఖర్చుపెట్టి మంచి స్థితికి లేబడి వున్నవి. చెరువు తోట్లు సాగుబడికి యిచ్చివుండలేదు.

(4) వలేటివారిపాలెం, విశ్వనాథపురం గ్రామాదులలో 100 యకరములు సాగుబడికి యివ్వబడినవి.

(5) రివిన్యూ విచారణకొరకు బోర్డు స్టాండింగు అర్డరుల ప్రకారం వుంవలసిన యావత్తు రెఖలు వుంవబడి వున్నవి.

	డిమాండు.	వసూలు.
	రూ.	రూ.
(6) వలేటివారిపాలెం	... 3,900	1,000
విశ్వనాథపురం	... 1,000	500

(7) మా గ్రామములలో మెట్ట య. 1 కి రూ 4 లున్నూ తోటలు య. 1 కి రూ 20 లు మాగాణి య. 1 కి రూ 40 లు మక్తాలు యిచ్చువారు కొద్దిగా వున్నారు.

(8) మా యస్టేటులో అదిమూర్తిపురం తూర్పు జంగాలపల్లె అను రెండు శ్రోత్రియములు వుండివున్నవి. సదరు శ్రోత్రియములమీద మాకు జోడి మాత్రం వసూలు అగుచున్నది. కనుక రేట్లు విషయము మా ఆఫీసులో లేదు.

(9) అడవి పాలం జాస్తిగా వున్నది. రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ చేయబడినది. దానిలోనుండి పశువు 1 కి ఆ రి లు వుల్లరి వసూలు అగుచున్నది.

(10) స్వంత కమతం భూములు లేవు.

(11) యీ గ్రామము స్ట 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344 ఘనలీలలో రైతులయొక్క కోరికపైన మా ప్రయివేటు స్టేవువల్ల సర్వేచేయబడినది.

వోటు.—సన్నదులు యేమిన్ని లేవు. నేలు స్టెక్కికేట్లు మాత్రం వున్నవి. వీటి కాపీలు కందుకూరు, కనిగిరి సబ్ రిజిస్ట్రారువారి ఆఫీసులలోనుండి తెప్పించుకొని చూచుకొనవచ్చును.

Memorandum by the Zamindarini, Chevendra estate, Bandar taluk, Kistna district, dated 6th January 1938.

తమరు కృష్ణా డిస్ట్రిక్టు బండరు తాలూకా చేవెండ్ర యస్టేటు జమీందారుణీగారగు శ్రీరాణీ సురభి వెంకటరత్న మాంబ బహద్దరు జమీందారుణీగారికి 1938 వ సం॥ డిసెంబరు 8వ తేదిగల నె 74/37 త రు, పంపించిన ప్రశ్నావళికి జవాబుగా పంపుతున్నమనవి :—

1. చేవెండ్ర—

1. ఈ గ్రామ లోగడ జమీందారుగారికిన్ని రహితులకున్నూ ఆసలా విషయమయి తగాదాలు జరిగి ప్రీవి కొన్ని లువరకు వెళ్లబడి ప్రీవి కొన్నిలువారివల్ల ఆసలా తీసివేయిస్తూ వీసబడి విషయములో విచారింపి తీర్వ యివ్వవలసి నదిగా దిగువ కోర్టుకు రిమైండుచేయబడగా అందుమీద వీసబడి రేటు విచారణచేయించబడి తీర్పులేకుండా గవర్న మెంటువారివల్ల తీర్పులేకుండా శాంక్షన్ చేయించబడిన మామూలు పల్లం భూమికి య. 1 కి రూ 6 లు చొప్పునున్నూ, వుంజ భూములకు య. 1 కి రూ 2 లు చొప్పునున్నూ నిర్ధారణచేయించబడినది. యివి గాక మిగతా భూములలో కమతం భూములకు య. 1 కి రూ 10 లున్నూ యితర భూములకు య. 1 కి రూ 2, 2-8-0, 2-12-0, 5, 7 లు చొప్పునున్నూ రేట్లలో శేరీ పట్టాలు యివ్వబడినవి. మామూలు పల్లం జాస్తిక్రింద గవర్న మెంటువారివల్ల విడకొట్టించబడిన భూమికి రహితులు గవర్న మెంటువారికి తీర్వ చెల్లించుకొని యస్టేటువారికి భూమి శిస్తు క్రింద రూ. 1 చొప్పున య. 1 కి చెల్లించుచున్నారు.

2. లేవు.

3. యీ గ్రామంలో 1 వూర చెర్వు, 2 కామేశ్వరి చెర్వు, 3 రావులమ్మ చెర్వు, 4 జగ్గాయి చెర్వు, 5 గొల్ల నిగుంట, 6 మాలగుంట, 7 వూరు చెర్వు, 8 కొత్తచెర్వు, 9 అచ్చాయి చెర్వు, 10 వూర చెరువులు వున్నవి. సదరు చెర్వులలో 1, 7, 8 చెర్వులు లోకల్ బోర్డువారి క్రింద వుండివున్నవి. 5వ చెర్వు చేవెండ్ర గ్రామ కాపురస్తుడు చేవెండ్ర చెల్లయ్య అనువారికి సోతు వల్లూరు రాజాగారివల్ల 1338 తివ ఘనలీ ఆ ప్రాంతమందు శేరీ పట్టా యివ్వబడినదిగాని చెర్వు

క్రిందనే వున్నది. 1 వ నెంబరు చెయ్యి 1937 వ సంవత్సరంలో మావల్ల నుమారు రూ 1,000 లు ఖర్చు పెట్టబడినది. డిప్టికర్టు జోర్డువారివల్ల నుమారు రూ 800లు ఖర్చు పెట్టబడినది. వరమ్యును చేయించబడినది. యీ చెయ్యలలో చెయ్యి గర్భములు సాగుకు శేరి పట్టాలు యివ్వబడి సాగు అవుచున్నవి. యేమియు లేవు.

4. లేవు.

5. యీ గ్రామంకు అభిసరమయిన నె 2, 3, 7, 9, 10 I, II, 13, 14 ర్లు రశీదుబొక్క యిచ్చాలు నామా రెఖలు ప్రతి సంవత్సరము వుంచబడుచున్నవి.

		రూ. ఆ. పై.		
6.	రెంటు ...	7,868	8	5
	రోడ్డు శాస్సు ...	430	4	5
		8,293 12 10		
		డిమెండు మొత్తం.		

7. పట్టాదార్ల వల్ల యితర్లకు నుమారు య 50.00 లు ఖామి య. 1 కి 10, 8, 7, 6, 5 బస్తాల శేట్లలో కల్లకకు యివ్వబడుచున్నవి.

8. లేవు.

9. లేవు.

10. లేవు.

11. గవర్న మెంటువారివల్ల నుమారు 10 సంవత్సరముల క్రిందట యీ గ్రామం సర్వే చేయించబడినది.

2. కొత్తెర్ల—

1. యీ గ్రామం యీ యన్వేటువారివల్ల 1933 సంవత్సరములో ఖరీదుచేయబడినది. యీ గ్రామం గవర్న మెంటువారివల్ల 1912 సంవత్సరములో సర్వేచేయించబడి శేటివ మెంటుచేయించబడినది. నడరు శేటివ మెంటువారి వల్ల రూ 0-8-0, 0-10-0, 0-12-0, 0-14-0, 1-0-0, 1-2-0, 1-4-0, 1-6-0, 1-8-0, 1-10-0, 1-12-0, 1-14-0, 2-0-0, 2-2-0, 2-4-0, 2-8-0 లు చొప్పున య. 1 కి మెరక పల్లము లకు శేట్లు యేర్పర్చబడినవి.

2. లేవు. మేరలు రూ. 1 కి పై 3 లు చొప్పున రూ 8-5-4లు వసూలుచేయబడుచున్నది. యీ మొత్తము లోగడ జమించారుగారివల్ల వసూలుచేయబడుచుండుటవల్ల దర్జిలానుకూడా వసూలుచేయబడుచున్నది.

3. యీ గ్రామంలో 1 స్తంభం చెయ్యి, 2 వూర చెయ్యి, 3 పోలిచెర్ల చెయ్యవున్నవి. యీ గ్రామంలో ఆమ రకంకు శేరి పట్టా యివ్వబడిన చెయ్యి గర్భములు యేమిన్ని లేవు.

4. లేవు.

5. యీ గ్రామంకు అభిసరమయిన నె 2, 3, 7, 9, 10 I, II, 13, 14 రశీదుబొక్క యిచ్చాలు నామా రెఖలు ప్రతి సంవత్సరము వుంచబడుచున్నవి.

		రూ. ఆ. పై.		
6.	యీ గ్రామముకు— రెంటు ...	535	11	4
	రోడ్డు శాస్సు ...	29	3	1
	మేరలు ...	8	5	4
		573 3 9		
		డిమెండు ఆయివున్నది.		

7. పట్టాదార్లు యితర్లకు నుమారు య 20.00 లు ఖామి య. 1 కి రూ 8-6-5 లు బస్తాలు చొప్పున శేట్లలో కల్లకకు యివ్వబడుచున్నవి.

8. లేవు.

9. లేవు.

10. లేవు.

11. యీ గ్రామం గవర్న మెంటువారివల్ల 1912 సంవత్సరములో సర్వేచేయించబడి కటివ్ మెంటు చేయించబడి తిరిగి 1932 సంవత్సరములో సప్లి మెంటు సర్వేకాబడినది

3. నేలకొండపల్లి—

1. ఈ గ్రామం యీ యస్టేటువారివల్ల 1933 సంవత్సరములో ఖరీదుచేయబడినది. యీ గ్రామంలో గత 1912 సంవత్సరములో సర్వేస్థి కటివ్ మెంటున్నూ 1932 సంవత్సరములో సప్లి మెంటుసర్వేయిన్నూ గవర్న మెంటు వారివల్ల చేయించబడినది. సదరు నెట్ మెంటువారివల్ల య. 1 కి రూ 0-6-0, 0-8-0, 0-12-0, 0-14-0, 1-0-0, 1-2-0, 1-4-0, 1-6-0, 1-8-0, 1-10-0, 1-12-0, 2-0-0, 2-2-0, 2-6-0, 2-8-0, 2-14-0, 3-0-0, 3-4-0, 3-6-0 లు మెరక, పల్లములకు రేట్లు యేర్పర్చబడినవి. పల్లపు భూములకు గవర్న మెంటువారికి చెల్లే తీర్పు రైతులే చెల్లించుకోవలసి వున్నది.

2. లేపు. మేరలు రూ. 1 కి పై 3 లు చొప్పున రూ 4-1-6 లు వసూలుచేయబడుచున్నవి. యీ మొత్తం లో గడనంచి వసూలుచేయబడుచున్నందున వసూలుచేయబడుచున్నవి.

3. యీ గ్రామంలో 1 నాయడు చెర్వు అనే పశువుకుంట, 2 గోళ్లమ్మ చెర్వు అనే పూర చెర్వు, 3 పూర చెర్వులూ ఉన్నవి. యీ చెర్వులలో యే చెర్వు గర్భమున్నూ సాగు నిమిత్తం శేరి పట్టా యిచ్చివ్రండలేదు.

4. లేపు.

5. యీ గ్రామంకు అభిసరమయిన 2, 3, 7, 9, 10 I, II, 13, 14 రకీదుబొక్క యిచ్చాలు నామారఖలు ప్రతి సంవత్సరము వుంచబడుచున్నవి.

		రూ.	అ.	పై.	
6. యీ గ్రామంకు—	రెంటు	...	260	10	6
	శిస్తు	...	14	6	6
	మేరలు	...	4	1	6
			<hr/>		
			279	2	6
			డి మెండు అయివున్నది.		

7. పట్టాచార్లవల్ల యితర్లకు షుమారు య. 100 ల భూమి య. 1 కి 6, 7 బస్తాల రేట్లతో శుల్కకు యివ్వబడుచున్నది.

8. లేపు.

9. లేపు.

10. లేపు.

11. గవర్న మెంటువారివల్ల 1912 సంవత్సరములో సర్వే కటివ్ మెంటుయిన్నూ, 1932 సంవత్సరములో సప్లి మెంటు సర్వేయిన్నూ చేయించబడినది.

కాబట్టి వైశదం నిమిత్తం మనవి వ్రాసుకున్నాను.

Letter from S. Venkateswaran, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector, West Godavari district, Ellore, to the Secretary, Madras Estates Land Act Committee, dated 13th January 1938, R.O.C. No. 5034/37-B-3.

[Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 6055/37 B-1, dated 25th December 1937.]

I enclose a statement in the prescribed form giving the information called for by the Government in their memorandum quoted above.

ENCLOSURE.

Statement giving the information relating to the estate villages of Ellore taluk under the management of the Court of Wards.

Names of villages.	Rates of rent prevailing in the estate villages.			Where rent is paid in kind, rate of waram.	Rates of assessment prevailing in the nearest ryotwari villages.			What are the crops generally raised on.			What is the number of							
	Paid in money rates.				Names of villages.	Description of land.	Minimum rate.	Maximum rate.	Dry lands.	Wet lands.	Manavari lands.	Irrigation channels of all sorts.		Tanks.				
	Description of land.	Minimum rate. from.	Maximum rate. to.									In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.			
																1 (a)	1 (b)	1 (c)	2 (c)	2 (d)	2 (e)	2 (f)
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.												
<i>Koppaka I Estate—Ellore taluk.</i>																		
1. Koppaka (upland) ..	Dry ..	0 6 0	4 4 0	..	Vatnur (upland).	Dry ..	0 12 0	1 6 0	Horsegram	Wet paddy ..	..	..	..	..
	Wet ..	3 0 0	16 0 0	..		Wet ..	2 6 0	5 4 0	Gingelly.		..	..	..	..
	Manavari ..	..	..	..		Manavari ..	..	..	Groundnut, cholam, ragl, redgram, and tobacco.		..	3	..	..		
2. Bhogapuram (upland) ..	Dry ..	0 10 0	3 10 0	..	Vatnur ..	Dry ..	0 12 0	1 6 0	Do.	Do.	..	1	..	..		
	Wet ..	3 4 0	8 0 0	..		Wet ..	2 6 0	5 4 0	Do.	Do.	..	..	1	2		
	Manavari ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	Dry ..	0 12 0	1 6 0	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..
3. Sringavaram (upland) ..	Dry ..	1 0 0	3 0 0	..		Wet ..	2 6 0	5 4 0	Do.	Do.	..	..	2	..		
	Wet ..	4 14 0	7 6 0	..		Manavari ..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..
	Manavari ..	..	..	..	Pedapadu (delta).	Dry ..	1 2 0	3 8 0	Nil.	Do.	..	..	2	..
4. Satyavole (delta) ..	Dry ..	0 12 0	2 14 0	..		Wet ..	4 2 0	9 8 0	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..
	Wet ..	5 0 0	7 12 0	..		Manavari ..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..
	Manavari ..	..	..	..	Pedapadu ..	Dry ..	1 2 0	3 8 0	Nil.	Do.	..	..	2	..
5. Rajupeta (delta) ..	Dry ..	1 0 0	6 12 0	..		Wet ..	4 2 0	9 8 0	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..
	Wet ..	7 0 0	12 0 0	..		Manavari ..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..
	Manavari	<i>Kottapalli—Narayanapuram Estate.</i>													
Kottapalli (up land) ..	Dry ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	..	Dendatur ..	Dry ..	0 5 0	2 0 0	Groundnut, chodi,	Wet paddy	8	1			
	Wet ..	3 2 0	4 2 0	..		Wet ..	2 6 0	4 7 0	horsegram, cholam and gingelly.				
	Manavari	<i>Kavagunta—Whole inam village.</i>													
Kavagunta ..	Dry ..	0 6 0	1 8 0	..	Ramaingavaram.	Dry ..	0 5 0	1 2 0	Groundnut, chodi,	Tobacco is grown on Jareeb lands under the tank.	2	..			
	Jareeb tobacco ..	23 12 0	25 0 0	..		Wet ..	2 6 0	3 14 0	horsegram, cholam and gingelly.				
	Manavari		Manavari			

Statement giving the information relating to the estate villages of Ellore taluk under the management of the Court of Wards—cont.

Names of villages.	What extent of tank bed has been assigned for cultivation.	Total rent-roll of the estate.		Peshkash or quit-rents payable on the estate.	Rates of rent or waram paid by sub-tenants to the ryots in			Particulars of forest area.					What are the rates of grazing fees.	Is the Estate surveyed and if so, is the survey a Government or a private survey.
					Dry land.	Wet land.	Manswari land.	Nature of forest.		In the forest generally.				
								Reserved	Unreserved.	Timber forest.	Fuel forest.	Scrubs jungle.		
								8 (1) (a)	8 (1) (b)						8 (2) (a)	8 (2) (b)	8 (2) (c)
(4)	(5)	(6)	7 (i)	7 (ii)	7 (iii)	8 (1) (a)	8 (1) (b)	8 (2) (a)	8 (2) (b)	8 (2) (c)	8 (3)	(9)		
ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.					ACS.		ACS.				
<i>Koppalla Estate—Ellore taluk.</i>														
1. Koppalla (upland)	15-86	22,340 0 0	..	5 0 0	5 bags to 10 bags per acre.	..	..	577-80	..	..	677-80	Being sold in auction for grazing purposes every year average income Rs. 400.	Surveyed at the cost of the Estate in about 1912 and Record of Rights also prepared. Rajupeta and Satyavole which are delta villages were supplementally surveyed in 1930 by the Government for water-cess purposes.
2. Bhogapuram (upland) .. ..	..	8,338 0 0	..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Singavaram (upland) .. ..	..	2,586 0 0	..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Satyavole (delta)	400-00	10,018 0 0	..	Do.	3 bags to 8 bags per acre.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Rajupeta (delta)	8-04	2,678 0 0	..	Do.	5 bags to 10 bags per acre.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		<u>40,802 0 0</u>												
<i>Kottapalli—Narayanapuram Estate.</i>														
Kottapalli (upland) .. ..	..	1,758 0 0	87 6 1	4 0 0	4 bags per acre.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Surveyed at the cost of the estate in 1912 and Record of Rights also prepared.
<i>Kavagunta—White Inam village.</i>														
Kavagunta .. ..	..	1,098 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Surveyed in 1912 but no Record of Rights prepared on the ground that it is a whole Inam village.

ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE

Estate Collector,
Estate Collector,

Memorandum by the Proprietor, Karvetnagar estate, dated 5th January 1938.

చిత్తూరు జిల్లా, పుత్తూరు డివిజన్, కార్వేటి సగరం జమీన్లో చేరిన ప్రాప్రయిటరు కొందూరు వెంకట రాజు వ్రాసుకొన్న స్టేటుమెంటు.

ఈ అయ్య మీదు కుప్పిన నె 74/37 కి. పుత్తూరు ప్రకారం యిందు వెంబడి సంపాదించు స్టేటుమెంటును ఆయా గ్రామాదుల కర్నములువద్ద తయారుచేసి పంపుకొన్నాను. అయితే, ప్రకృతం మా స్వాధీనములో యుండు నె 1 రు రాజే కుమార వెంకట వెరుమాశ్రాజు బహదర్ వారి కేట మాత్రము యున్నది. నె 2 రు కేతు మాల్ సహారాజపురం గ్రామం, చిత్తూరు సబ్-డొర్టు ఓ. యస్. నె 1/27 రు, ఇ.పి. నె 2/34 రులో యాలం అయి పుత్తూరు డివిజన్ శ్రీ బొమ్మరాజపురంలోనుండు గాదిగాజు వెంకట్రాజు యెలంలో యెల్లి స్వాధీనములో యున్నది. అయినను ఆ గ్రామం లెక్కను యిందు కేటించి పంపుకొన్నాను. నె 3 రు కేశవకుప్పం గ్రామమును మేము 1936 వ సంవత్సరం చిత్తూరులోనుండు శ్రీ యం. అనంతశయ్యను, అయ్యంగారును గుం. ఎల్. పి. వారి కేరను విక్రయం చేసివేసినాము. అయినను కేశవకుప్పం గ్రామం లెక్కయును ఇందు వెంబడి పంపుకొన్నాను. పుత్తూరు డివిజన్ నె 24 రు కొమారబొమ్మరాజపురం గ్రామం 1936 వ సంవత్సరం నేను విక్రయానికి తీసి 1937 సం॥ నవంబరు నెలలో మదరాసు బందరు వీధిలోనుండు జి. వెంకట్రాజు కేరను విక్రయించి వేసి నాము. అయినను గ్రామం లెక్కలు మావద్ద యేదియున్ను లేదు. గ్రామం యిజారాదార్ కార్వేటిసగరంలో యుండు వడివేలు కెట్టి స్వాధీనములో యున్నది గాన కామందులువారికి వయి సంగతులు తెలియపర్చుకొన్నాను.

చిత్తూరు జిల్లా.

పుత్తూరు తాలూకా.

నె 1 రు రాజే కుమార వెంకట వెరుమాశ్రాజు బహదర్ వారి కేట గ్రామం—

1. ప్రాప్రయిటరు శ్రీ కర్వరాజు పుల్లమ రాజుగారి కార్టిఫ్ ట్రస్టు, కొందూరు వెంకటరాజుగారు.

	రూ.	అ.	పై.
2. సదరు గ్రామములో తీసికొనియెడు 100 కి తీర్చు	21	14	0
కంబు, రాగి, బొమ్మ, ఆర్కు, ఫల్య, మామిడి, కొర్ర, నూగు వగైరా పయిర్లుకు గుంటలు 100 కి తీర్చు	17	8	0
పుంజి కాలిడి పాచుల్ వరిపయిరుకు గుంట 1 కి తీర్చు	0	4	4½
వెయ్యకాల్య పాచుల్ వరి పయిరుకు డిటా	0	8	9
కాలిడి పాచుల్ కనిగె, వంగ, మిప్ప, కంద, కావలి, పసుపు వగైరా పయిర్లుకు గుంట 1 కి తీర్చు	0	7	0
మానవారి కనిగె, వంగ, చింత, తెంకాయ వగైరా పయిర్లుకు గుంట 1 కి తీర్చు	0	4	0
సంజ.—			
కంబు, రాగి, బొమ్మ, నూగు వగైరా పయిర్లుకు గుంట 1 కి తీర్చు	0	4	4½
వరి వగైరా సేరు పయిర్లుకు గుంట 1 కి తీర్చు	0	8	9

3. సగది నాచుల్ వారు చేరిజ రూ 100 కి వాక తూపాయయాన్ని కనపు క్రయం గుంటలు 10 కి రూ. 0-1-9 వంతుననున్న రోడుబండు రూ. 1 కి యిసాం కేసులలో, రూ. 0-1-9 యున్నా అయిన్ కేసులలో రూ 13 రు, 10కి వంతుననున్న యుజీకేవకో కేసు అయిన్ కేసులలో 0-0-1 కి వయిను వంతున చేర్చబడుచున్నది.

4. దురస్తు గజరాజు కుమ్మర్ చెయ్య 1 }
 దురస్తు దేవరకొండ పూటకాల్వ 1 } దురస్తు.

శిగస్తు కొత్త చెయ్య 1 }
 శిగస్తు వడిపి చెయ్య 1 } శిగస్తు.
 శిగస్తు అలపాడు చెయ్య 1 }

పాంగులు.—

5. గ్రామ రయితాధీనం పుంజ గుంటలు 14,002-4-0, నంజ గుంటలు 669-7-4, లోటక్కాలు గుంటలు రూ. 5-4-12, అంత్తు పుంజ, నంజ లోటక్కాలు గుంటలు 14,677-0-0.

6. గ్రామములో నె 1 రు సాగుబడి రెఖ ... 1
 నె 2 రు అడంగలు రెఖ ... 2
 నె 10 రు వొడంబడి రెఖ ... 3
 నె 14 రు డి.ఇ.సి. రెఖ ... 4
 నె 15 రు వసూలు రెఖ ... 5
 నె 16 రు బాకీచార్జి రెఖ ... 6

రూ.

7. గ్రామము బేరీజ మొత్తము ... 2,200
 8. వసూల్ అయ్య మొత్తము ... 1,600

9. పట్టాబాద్ల నె 300 రు—

10. పారస్తు పారంబోకు గుంటలు ... 38,424 12 0
 అనాది బంజరు పారంబోకు గుంటలు ... 2,235 9 0
 లాయఖు బంజరు ... 670 7 8
 అంకు పారంబోకు ... 36,330 12 8

11. యే సర్వేయన్న అనగా గవర్నమెంటు సర్వే కాలేదు. జమీందారి ఆచారము ప్రకారము పయిమాషి అయితనది.

12. పారస్తు వంజ రూ 50 లు.

నె 2 రు కేతుమాస్ మహారాజపురం గ్రామం—

1. పాప్రయిటరు గాదిరాజు వెంకటరాజు కొడుకు వెంకట సుబ్రహ్మణ్య రాజు మైసర్ గార్డియన్ తల్లి. చంగమ్మగారు.

రూ. అ. పై.

2. సడరు గ్రామములో వని పయిరు గుంట 1 కి తీర్వ ... 0 14 0
 పుంజ, కంబు, రాగి, జొన్న, కొర్ర, నూగు, బ్రహ్మ, వడ్డకంది వగైరా గుంటలు 100 కి తీర్వ ... 17 8 0
 బాలిడి, మిర్చ, వంగ శెనిగె, కండ కావలి గుంట 1 కి తీర్వ... 0 7 0
 మాణివారి శెనిగె గుంట 1 కి తీర్వ ... 0 4 0
 బాలిడి పాచల్ పొగ గుంట 1 కి తీర్వ ... 0 10 6
 బాలిడి పాచల్ సీరు పయిరు గుంట 1 కి తీర్వ ... 0 4 4½
 నంజ, కంబు, రాగి, జొన్న, నూగు వగైరా గుంట 1 కి తీర్వ... 0 4 4½
 వరి పయిరు గుంట 1 కి తీర్వ ... 0 8 9

3. పాంగలు రెడ్ల చెయ్యి 1. చిన్న క్కమ్మ చెయ్యి 1. రెడ్డి చెయ్యిలో తట్టుకకం 1. కట్టకొండభంతు కరిప 1.			
4. రయితాధీనం వుంజ గుంటలు ...	8,500	0	0
నంజ గుంటలు ...	2,500	0	0
5. గ్రామము బేరీజు ...	2,200	0	0
6. పట్టాదార్లు ...	250	0	0
7. పారస్టు పారంబోకు ...	2,932	0	0
అనాది ..	1,780	0	0
8. పారస్టు వరుంబడి ...	50	0	0
9. బేరీజులో కనూల్ యొక్కం ...	1,700	0	0
10. గ్రామము సర్వే కాలేదు.			

శ్రీ 6 దు కేవలకపుం గ్రామం.—

1. ప్లావయిటరు, కొండూరు వెంకట శివరాజుగారు.
2. సకరు గ్రామములో కంబ్లు, రాగి, బొన్న, అర్కు, తల్వ, వరి వస్త్రా పయిట్లకు వుంజ గుంటలు 100 కి తీర్చి దా 17-8-0 లు.

కపా పయిరుకు గుంట 1 కి తీర్చి దా 0-5-3 లు.

మిర్చ, కంజ, కావలి, గెనుసు, వంక వస్త్రా పయిట్లకు తీర్చి గుంట 1 కి ఆ 7 లు.

8. సగది నామోతారు దా 100 కి ఒక కూనాయ వంతున నున్న కసభ క్రయం గుంటలు 10-0-0 కి దా 0-1-9 లు వంతున నున్న రోలుగుండు దా 1 కి 0-0-10½ వంతునున్న యెజకేషన్ దా 1 కి 0-0-1 ఒక వైసు వంతుననున్న చేర్చబడుచున్నది.

4. వెంగ చెయ్యి 1 క్కమ్మ.			
5. రయితాధీనం వుంజ గుంటలు...	6,000	0	0
6. సాగుబడి రెఫ 1, అడంగువ 2, వడంబడి 3, అవ్కా 4 లు రెఫలలో.			
7. గ్రామము బేరీజు యొక్కం ...	400	0	0
8. కనూలుకాగది ...	250	0	0
9. పట్టాదార్లు 80 రయితులు.			
10. పారస్టు వస్త్రా పారంబోకు ...	8,000	0	0
11. య సర్వేయనున్న లేదు.			
12. పారస్టు వరుంబడి ...	20	0	0

Memorandum by the Minor Proprietor (guardian mother Mumrotharamma Garu) of Surentranagaram estate.

చిత్తూరు జిల్లా, పుత్తూరు డివిజన్, నె 4 రు సురేంద్రనగరం ఎస్టేటు ప్రాప్రయిటరువారైన మైనరు గజపూడి వెంకటా చలపతి వాయడుగారికి గార్డియన్ తల్లి మునిరత్నమ్మగారు మద్రాసు డిస్ట్రీటు ల్యాండ్సు ఆక్టు కమిటీవారి నె 74/37 కి రు రెటరులోని అంశములకు జవాబుగా పంపుతున్న వివరం.

మొదటి పేజీ, నగరి పోస్టు, చిత్తూరు జిల్లా.

ప్రశ్నలు.

జవాబులు.

1 గ్రామములో విర్పడియండు వైరువారి తీర్వలు. నేల యొక్క సారము. వ్యవసాయమునకు వుండు వసతులు.

ఎస్టేటు మొత్తం వుంజ. ఒకే తరం భూములు. యర్ర రేగడ, మేలైన భూములు తోటలు శ్రేష్టముగా వేరుగును. వైరువారి తీర్వ చార్జి ఆఫ్రతున్నది. అది వైరును అను సరించి గుంట 1 కి రూ. 0-10-6 మొదలు అ 8 లు వరకు వుండున్నది. భాస్యం తీర్వలు లేదు.

భాస్యముగా పన్ను చెల్లించినంతట యింత భాగము ప్రాప్రయిటరు తీసుకుంటాడు. దానిని వి విధ ముగా పంచుకుంటాడు.

యీ తీర్వలు వి లేదినంచి విర్పడియన్నది. దాని యొక్క చరిత్రము.

వై తీర్వలు సుమారు 100 సంవత్సరములుగా గ్రామం వుట్టి నది మొదలు చార్జి చేయబడుచున్నది. ఆయన్ తీర్వవై వసూలు ఖర్చులుకుగాను సాదరువారు రూపాయ 1 కి 2 వైలు నీరు వైరు చేసినయెడల కస్సు క్రయం అని గుంటలు 10 కి రూ. 0-1-9 వంతున నున్న చేర్పబడుచూ వున్నది. రోడ్డు వెన్నున్న, బో ర్డు వెన్నున్న గవర్న మెంటువారి అప్పటిప్పటి వుత్తర్వు వై రూపాయ 1 కి అ. 1 చేర్పబడుచూవున్నది. పూట కాల్యలు, గుంటలు, బావులు వగైరాలు.

2 జిమ్మిందారువల్లగాని ప్రాప్రయిటరువల్లగాని అచారముగా వసూలు కాబడు మొత్తములు (రుసు ములు).

నిఖరు లెక్క చెప్పటకు వీలులేదు. లేదు.

3 జలాధారములు చెరువులు వగైరా యితర జలాధార ములు.

వాటి వుద్ధారణకు ఖర్చు వెట్టియండు మొత్తము. చెరువు మునకడలో దరఖాస్తుకు యిచ్చిన విస్తీ ర్ణము.

లేదు.

4 1908 వ సంవత్సరం మొదలు దరఖాస్తుకు యిచ్చి న పారంబోకు భూములు.

అడంగలు 1, వడంబడికె 1, పట్టావర్గు 1, అముఠం కాకి జాప్తా 1, వెల్లు కాకి 1, తండలు 1, రకీడు 1, అవ ళ్లూ 1, యిరసాలు 1.

5 రెవిన్యూ పరిపాలనకుగాను యేర్పరచియండు లెక్క లు.

వైరుయొక్క విస్తీర్ణమును అనుసరించి రూ 1,500 అవరకు చేరీజా ఆఫ్రకూవుంది. పూర్తిగా వసూలు ఆఫ్రకూ వున్నది.

6 మొత్తం చేరీజా వసూలు ...

లేదు.

7 ఇతర్లు గుత్తకు విడువగల పట్టాదార్లుయెందరు. ఆల్లా గుత్తవదార్లు రాబట్టుకొను. రేటు లేక మొత్తము.

లేదు.

8 మొఖాసాలు, యినాములు, అగ్రహారములు, శ్రో త్రియములు వీట్లలో విర్పడియండు తీర్వ.

9 అడవియొక్క స్వభావము. రిజర్వు యెంత, రిజర్వు లేనిది యెంత.

కొండలు, అడవులు మంచి స్థితిలోవున్నదిగాని రిజర్వు లేదు.

అమలులోవుండు ఫారెస్టు ఫీజుయొక్క రేట్లు.

ఎస్టేటులోని రైతులుకు వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు, సత్తువకుగాను అకు, వంటచెరుకులు ప్రీగా అనాదిగా యివ్వబడుచూ వున్నది. ఇతర గ్రామస్థులుకు వైవాటినిస్తీ యింకా ఆరణ్యంలోని మహాసూళ్లను క్రయమునకు యిచ్చేది కడు.

లేదు.

10 ప్రయివేటు భూముల విస్తీర్ణం.

లేదు.

11 ఎస్టేటు సర్వే అయివున్నదా లేదా సర్వే అయి వుండినయెడల గవర్న మెంటు సర్వేనా లేక ప్రయి వేటు సర్వేనా.

గవర్న మెంటువారు సర్వే చేయించే విషయంలో ఆ ఖర్చులు యెస్టేటు భరించుకొనుటకు శిథ్తముగావున్నది.

12 షరాలు.

కె. వెంకయ్య,

విజెంటు.

Memorandum by the Zamindarni, Cherukuru estate, Kandukur taluk.

చుద్రాసు యెస్టేటు ల్యాండు ఆక్టు కమిటీ నెక్రిటరీకి.

అయ్యా,

మీరు పంపించిన 1937 వ సం॥ దిసంబరు 8 వ తేది గల నె 74/37 జీ రు రహస్యము నెంబరు గల మిమోరాండం లోని 11 హంశములకు సంజాయిషి యీ దిగువ నమోదుచేయడమైనది :—

1. (ఎ) రేట్లు యిందులో జతపరచినాము. యీ రేట్లు అనాదినుంచి వున్నది. వాటినే అమలులో పెట్టియున్నాము.

యే ఖామికి యే రేటు వెల్లడి యే ఖామికి యే జలాధారమువల్ల నీరుపెట్టుకొనేది పూర్వము స్థిరపడియున్నది. ఆ మామూలు జరుపుచున్నాము.

(బి) వీస బడి రేట్లు అమలులోయున్నవి గాని సాలు ఆంవారం పద్ధతి అమలులోలేదు.

(సి) శిస్తు రేట్లు అనాదినుంచి అమలులోయున్నవని వైన ప్రదహరించినాము.

2. జమీందారుగారి స్వప్రయోజనముకు వసూలుచేసే శిస్తులు యేమియు లేవు.

3. (ఎ) మా గ్రామములో చూడు చెరువులు ఒక పూట కాల్యమున్నది.

(బి) చెరువులు పూట కాల్య మంచి స్థితిలోనే యున్నవి.

(సి) స్న 1841 వ ఫసలిలో రూ 843-1-10 లున్నా, స్న 1842 వ ఫసలిలో రూ 630-2-6 లున్నా, స్న 1843 వ ఫసలిలో రూ 557-11-3 లున్నా, స్న 1844 వ ఫసలిలో రూ 377-5-0 లున్నా, స్న 1845 వ ఫసలిలో రూ 251-14-9 లున్నా, స్న 1846 వ ఫసలిలో రూ 654-3-6 లున్నా జమలా రూ 3,314-1-10 లు ఖర్చు పెట్టబడినది. రహితులకు సాకర్యముకొరకు ఖర్చుపెట్టి మరమ్మతులు చేయబడినవి. పెద్ద చెరువు య 279.21 లు, పూర చెరువు య 44.13 లు, య 10.42 లు. వెంగువారెం చెరువు గలవు. యీ చెరువులు సాగుకు యోగ్యముకావు. పూర చెరువు లోని నీటిపడక ఖామితప్ప మిగతాది అంతయు యీ గ్రామము మా స్వాధీనమునకువచ్చి సుమారు 30 సంవత్సరములు అయినది. మా స్వాధీనమునకు వచ్చినది మొదలు చెరువు పడక ఖామిలో రహితులు జీరాయిలీకి పట్టా యిచ్చియుండలేదు.

4. యీ యెస్టేటులో బంజరు ఖాములు లేవు. పుల్లరి బీళ్ల సుమారు య 2,140.13 లు గలదు. 1908 వ సంవత్సరంనుంచి యింతవరకు అమర్కంలో చేరినది సుమారు 200 లు. రహితులకు జీరాయిలీ వాక్కులేకుండా పుల్లరి బీళ్ల పట్టాలో చేర్చినారు 1 కి రూ. 0-2-8 లు చొప్పున యివ్వబడుచున్నవి. ఆ ఖాములకు శాశ్వతపు వాక్కు నిమిత్తం దరఖాస్తు పెట్టేయడం ఆఫ్ రాఫ్ హెచ్చు రేటు ప్రకారం అసామీలకుగాని లేక యితరులకుగాని పట్టామీద యివ్వబడు చున్నవి.

5. నె 2 రు అడంగల్ లెక్క. అసామీవారి పడవ నెంబరు అమర్కం నె 13 రు రోజువారి వసూలు చిరా నె 14 రు ఖాతా శిస్తు వసూలుచేయునప్పుడు రతీదులు. యీ లెక్కలు గవర్నమెంటు గ్రామ మ్యాన్యుయలును అనుసరించి విచ్చాటుచేసినాము.

6. మా యెస్టేటు గ్రామముమీద స్న 1844 వ ఫసలికి డిమాండు, రూ 9,328-10-10 లు; వసూలు, రూ 8,741-9-9 లున్నా; వాకి, రూ 3,599-14-2 లున్నా; స్న 1845 వ ఫసలి రూ 9,328-10-10 లున్నా; వసూలు, రూ 10,622 15-2 లున్నా; వాకి, మొత్తం రూ 7,693-0-1 లున్నా; స్న 1846 వ ఫసలి డిమాండు, రూ 9,129-3-0 లున్నా; వసూలు, రూ 8,393-5-1 లున్నా; వాకి, రూ 8,901-3-10 లున్నా గలవు. మైనరు యీనాములు గవర్నమెంటు యిచ్చినవి గనుక డిమాండులో మినహాయించినాము.

7. పట్టాదారులు యితరులకు కల్తలుకు యిచ్చినవారు సుమారు 20 మంది గలరు. పట్టాదారు కల్తలుదారువద్ద యే రేటు వుచ్చుకొనేది తెలియదు.

8. మా గ్రామములో మైనరు యీనాములు సుమారు య 2,152.00 లు వున్నవి. ముఖాసాలు శోత్రియము అగ్ర హారములు లేవు.

9. అడవులలో సుమారు 500 లు కనువులు మేయటకు ప్రయోగించును. కంబ అనే ముల్ల బీడు అడవి సుమారు య 500 లు వున్నది. కనువులు మేయటకు బీబాల రేట్లు గేదె 1 కి అ 8 లు, దూడ అ 4 లు, ఆవు అ 4 లు, దూడ అ 2 లు మేక, గొర్రె 1 కి అ. 1 చొప్పున వసూలు చేయబడుచున్నవి. ఫారెస్టు అనిపించుకొను అడవి మా యెస్టేటులో లేదు.

10. స్వంత కంఠం ఖాములు య 20 లు, మాగాని మొట్ట సుమారు య 5 లు. యీ ఖాములు మేము యెస్టేటు కొడక పూర్వమునుంచి యున్నది.

11. యీ యెస్టేటు గవర్నమెంటు సర్వే పద్ధతిమీద యెస్టేటువారివల్ల స్న 1340 వ ఫసలిలో సర్వేచేయనడి ప్లానులు కిక్కార్లు తయారుచేయించబడినవి.

యీ యెస్టేటు పూర్వము మండి యెస్టేటులో చేరియుండినది. 1903 వ సంవత్సరములో ఆ యెస్టేటువారివల్ల అమ్మగా కొనబడినది మండి యెస్టేటుకు సంబంధించినటువంటి సనదులు యీ గ్రామమునకు మాదా వర్తింతును. సదరు సనదు కాపి మాకడ లేనందున పంపలేదు.

చి త్తగించవలెన.

రాజా వాశిరెడ్డి త్రిపురసుందరిమ్మ బహదర్ మన్నే సుల్తాని.

బందరు బూకేపల్లి, 4-1-38.

ENCLOSURE.

నెల్లూరు జిల్లా, కందుకూరు తాలూకా, వెరువూరు యాష్టేయలోని మెట్ట, ములుం, మాగాణి హద్దులలోని తరములను తెలియజేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

మెట్ట భూములలోని తరములు—యకరం 1 కి రేటు.

	Rs.	A.	P.
యకరం 1 కి	0	5	0
	0	6	6
	0	8	0
	0	10	6
	0	11	0
మెట్ట భూములలో 24 రక ముల తరములు ప్రస్తుతి.	0	11	6
	0	12	0
	0	13	0
	0	13	6
	0	14	0
	0	15	6
యితరములు అన్నియు మెట్ట భూములులోనివి.	1	0	0
	1	1	0
	1	2	0
	1	2	6
	1	3	0
	1	4	6
	1	5	0
	1	6	0
	1	7	0
	1	10	0
	1	15	0
	2	4	0
	2	9	0

ములుం భూములలోని తరములు వెర్వు ఆధారం వరగారు భూములకు—యకరం 1 కి రేటు.

యకరం 1 కి	1	15	0
	2	9	0
	3	3	0
	3	13	6

వెర్వు ఆధారము యిరుగారు భూములకు యకరం 1 కి రేటు.

యకరం 1 కి	3	3	0
	3	13	6
	4	3	0
	5	2	0
	5	7	0
	6	6	6
	8	0	0

కలిలాధారం వరగారు ములుం భూములు తరములు—యకరం 1 కి రేటు.

యకరం 1 కి	1	15	0
	2	9	0
	2	14	0
	3	3	0
	3	13	6

కలిలాధారం యిరుగారు ములుం భూములకు తరములు—యకరం 1 కి రేటు.

	Rs.	A.	P.
యకరం 1 కి	3	3	0
	3	13	6
	4	0	0
	5	2	0
	8	0	0

మాగాణి భూములలోని తరములు—యకరం 1 కి రేటు.

యకరం 1 కి	1	15	0
	3	8	0
	3	13	6
	4	0	0
	4	9	0
	5	2	0
	5	4	0
	5	5	0
యితరములు అన్నియు మాగాణిలోని తరములు.	5	7	0
	5	8	0
	5	9	0
	5	10	0
	5	12	0
	5	13	0
	5	14	0
	5	15	0
	6	1	0
	6	2	0
	6	3	0
	6	4	0
	6	5	0
	6	6	6
	6	7	0
	6	8	0
	6	9	0
	6	10	0
	6	11	0
	6	12	0
	6	13	0
	6	14	0
	6	15	0
	7	0	0
	7	1	0
	7	2	0
	7	3	0
	7	4	0
	7	5	0
	7	6	0
	7	9	0
	7	11	0
	7	12	0
	7	13	0
	7	14	0
	7	15	0

నెల్లూరు జిల్లా, కందుకూరు తాలూకా, చెరుకూరు యెస్టేటులోని మెట్టి, కులుం, మాగాణి హద్దులలోని తరములను
తెలియ చేయు స్టేటు మెంటు—శేషము

మాగాణి భూములలోని తరములు—యకరం 1 కి				మాగాణి భూములలోని తరములు—యకరం 1 కి			
రేటు—శేషము				రేటు—శేషము			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
యకరం 1 కి	8	0	0	యకరం 1 కి	9	1	0
	8	2	0		9	2	0
యీ తరములు అన్నియు	8	6	0	యీ తరములు అన్నియు	9	3	0
మాగాణిలోని తరములు.	8	8	0	మాగాణిలోని తరములు.	9	6	0
	8	9	0		9	10	0
	8	10	0		10	0	0
	8	13	0				
	9	0	0	మా గ్రామ లెక్క దాఖలా తరములు వేసినాము.			
				నె 2 రు అడంగల్ లెక్క దాఖలా.			

Memorandum by Sri K. B. Simon, M.A., Diwan, Parlakimedi Samasthanam, Orissa, Ganjam district, dated 6th January 1938, L. Dis. No. 884/47.

The Madras Estates Land Act—Parlakimedi Estate—Rates of rent, etc.—Information furnished. Reference.—Your confidential No. 74/37-G, dated 8th December 1937].

I submit herewith the information relating to Patapatnam taluk of Parlakimedi Estate as desired by you in your above letter.

1. The following are the prevailing rates of assessment per acre in the estate :—

	Wet.			Rainfed or Manavari.			Dry.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
(1)	7	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0
(2)	5	12	0	3	0	0	2	4	0
(3)	4	8	0	2	4	0	1	8	0
(4)	3	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
(5)	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The crops generally grown are—

On dry land.—Ragi, groundnut, blackgram, horsegram, redgram, chillies, tobacco, sugarcane, etc.

On manavari or rainfed.—Paddy and greengram.

On wet land.—Paddy, gingelly, sugarcane, elephantyam, summer-ragi, etc.

Irrigation facilities are—

Sagarams, channels and tanks.—Originally the rent was collected in kind by the zaminder. His portion generally represented a certain share in all the crops, according to certain proportions which were generally as follows :—

Eighteen putties per garce for lands under major irrigation sources (paddy crop).

Fifteen putties on other wet lands (paddy crop).

Fifteen putties for chodi, blackgram, gingelly, etc.

Two-fifth rajabhagam share for greengram, castor.

One-fourth rajabhagam for sugarcane.

In order to realize their share in the crops Izara was given to persons who paid lump sums to the zamindar and made their own arrangements for collecting the produce from the tenants.

In 1830, the estate went into the management of the Court of Wards. The Court of Wards adopted this system for some time but obviously finding the system not working satisfactorily, had the estate surveyed (the block survey) from 1861 to 1867.

After the survey the cash rent system was introduced based on the rents payable in kind. The wet rates were fixed with reference to the annual yield of paddy on one acre of land valuing the paddy at the then market rate of Rs. 20 per garce and the dry rates were fixed with reference to the price of ragi the main dry crop at Rs. 30 per garce and the rents thus worked out are as shown above.

The Maharaja Sahab applied in 1925 for the preparation of record of rights and settlement of all the jirayiti villages. This was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3653, Law (General), dated 18th November 1927. The settlement of village is in progress, only a few villages having settled till now. During the present settlement the Special Revenue Officer, taking into consideration the yield of the lands, etc., enhanced the existing rents by 100 per cent in Garabanda group and held that this enhancement would apply to all the other villages of the taluk. On revision a single member of the Revenue Board reduced the enhancement to two annas in a rupee but finally the Collective Board, decided to allow an enhancement of six annas in a rupee over the existing rates (Board Resolution Ms. No. 3523, dated 9th October 1936).

The ryots moved the High Court of Judicature, Madras, against the orders of the Full Board, but the High Court upheld the orders of the Collective Board.

Hence the estate is entitled to an enhancement of six annas in a rupee over the existing rates noted above in respect of all lands, wet, reinfed and dry.

2. Nil.

3. (1) The number of tanks and other irrigation sources are 1,604.

(2) The irrigation sources are in good condition.

(3) The amount spent from 1909 to 1936, both inclusive—Rs. 10,93,125.

(4) The extent of tank-beds assigned on pattas since 1912 is 214.19 acres.

4. 328.37 acres.

5. The following are the revenue accounts maintained :—

(1) Village plan.

(2) Field measurement book.

(3) Survey land register.

(4) Village chitta.

(5) Village avarja.

(6) Village irasalnama.

(7) Collection statement.

(8) Assamwari patta statement showing individual demand.

(9) Assamwari bakipatti.

(10) Demand samjayishi.

(11) Miscellaneous land revenue register.

(12) Ledger.

(13) Printed receipt books in duplicate.

(14) Process register.

6. The total demand including cesses for fasli 1346—Rs. 3,06,299.

Total collections including cesses during fasli 1346—Rs. 2,20,958.

7. Information is not available.

8. No rates are fixed. Only kattubadi is being collected as fixed by the Inam Commissioner at the time of enfranchisement during sixties of last century.

9. There are both reserves and unreserved in the estate.

Extent of the reserve forest area is 37,529.00 acres.

Extent of unreserved area is not known as the blocks were not surveyed.

Rates of seigniorage per headload and cartload are as given below :—

							RS.	A.	P.
Headload—									
(1) Greenwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0
(2) Deadwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	9
(3) Bamboos	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	3
(4) Deadwood special	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	3
(5) Bable grass	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0
(6) Usufruct	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	0
(7) Tamarind	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	3
(8) Chonogras	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	3
(9) Leaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0
(10) Leaves special	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	3
Cartload—									
(1) Greenwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	0
(2) Deadwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
(3) Usufruct	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0
(4) Rough stones	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0
(5) Metal	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	6
(6) Gravel	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	6
(7) Lime-stone	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	6
(8) Sand	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	6

Grazing fees—

Cow Three annas each to ryots.
One and a half annas each for savaras.

Buffalo Six annas each for ryots.
Three annas each for savaras.

Sheep and goats .. Four annas each for ryots and two annas each for savaras.

10. 252.55 acres. Old.

ii. The estate is a surveyed one and it was surveyed by the Government Survey party.

Memorandum by Mr. Inuganti Venkata Gopalapattabhi Ramarao Bahadur Zamindar Garu, Zamindar of Chanubanda estate, dated 22nd April 1938.

With reference to your letter dated 8th December 1937 I herewith enclosed some statements for your kind perusal. I have purchased the Chanubanda Estate from Sree Rajah Vijaya Apparao Savai Aswarao Bahadur, Zamindar of Bhadrachalam, etc. Estates, in the end of fasli 1345. The Chanubanda village is a surveyed village. It was surveyed by the second survey party of Madras and the survey records were approved by the Assistant Director of Survey, Madras in the year 1919. There are thirteen irrigation tanks in this village Chanubanda. Between faslis 1322 and 1325 all the thirteen irrigation tanks were completely repaired and placed in good condition. In fasli 1344 one of the tanks, viz., Veerasanikonta was again repaired. The rates of rent prevailing in this village for both wet and dry lands have been in force since fasli 1320. All the accounts No. 1 to 18 are kept, as per the zamindari manual system for Revenue administration.

I have purchased Chandrugudem and Sabjapadu villages in the end of fasli 1346. These two villages were surveyed by private survey party. In these villages also all the revenue accounts are kept for Revenue administration. The irrigation tanks two, in Chandrugudem village are completely repaired from fasli 1337 to 1346 and they are in good condition. The other needful information can be had from the statements enclosed.

Statement showing the areas held with different rates (as graded) in Chanubanda village Chanubanda estate, Tiruvur taluk.

Rates and extents.			Average rate per acre.	Rates and extents.			Average rate per acre.
Above.	to	Extent in acres.		Above	to	Extent in acres.	
		dry.			wet.		
0 8 0	1 0 0	1,955-15		..	4 0 0	149-34	
1 0 0	1 8 0	877-76		4 0 0	4 8 0	12-11	
1 8 0	2 0 0	696-50		4 8 0	5 0 0	168-05	
2 0 0	2 8 0	13-68		5 0 0	5 8 0	123-81	
2 8 0	3 0 0	166-01		5 8 0	6 0 0	0-16	
3 0 0	3 8 0	2-66		6 0 0	6 8 0	64-44	
3 8 0	4 8 0	1-27		6 8 0	7 0 0	6-01	
				7 0 0	7 8 0	0-86	
				7 8 0	8 0 0	99-17	
		<u>3,713-03</u>	1 5 10			<u>623-96</u>	5 7 8

The above rates of rent are existing since fasli 1320.

Statement showing the demand and collection.

Name of the village.	Fasli.	Demand.	Collection without recourse to any process.	Amount for which summary remedies taken under section 112 of Madras Estate Land Act.		Suits filed and decreed.	
				Number of attachments.	Amount involved.	Number of suits filed.	Amount of rent involved in the suits.
Chanubanda	1,344	12,208 9 9	11,436 13 11	..	..	..	..
	1,345	12,089 1 9	11,321 13 8	..	..	..	..
	1,346	12,458 8 6	11,206 15 4	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the rates charged for grazing cattle and for taking fuel in the forests.

Name of the village.	Forest area in acres.		Income realised for the forest in 5 years.					Rates charged per head of cattle.				Remarks showing the concessions allowed to tenants in respect of ploughing, cattle, agricultural implements and fuel.
	Reserved.	Unreserved.	Fasli 1342.	Fasli 1343.	Fasli 1344.	Fasli 1345.	Fasli 1346.	Buffaloes.	Bullocks and cows.	Goats and sheep.	Rate charged for fuel.	
Chanubanda	470-36	363-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the reserved forest only thorn bushes are being grown. All the cattle of all the tenants are freely allowed to graze in this reserved forest. The unreserved forest is completely left to the tenants.

Statement showing the amounts spent for irrigation works in the Estate of Chanubanda for the last twenty years i.e., from faslis 1327 to 1346.

Name of the village.	Faslis and amounts spent for repairs.																	Total				
	1327.	1328.	1329.	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.	1343.		1344.	1345.	1346.	
Chanubanda.																		Rs.	1,000	1,000 *

* There are 18 irrigation tanks in this village. All the tanks were completely repaired between Faslis 1322 and 1325. In Fasli 1344 one of the tanks (viz.), Virraankunta was again repaired. Ordinary repairs are being made every year whenever necessary.

Statement showing the levies customary or otherwise other than rent and land cess in Chanubanda Estate.

Name of the village.	Description of the levy.	Customary.	Otherwise.	Rate per rupee.	How the levies are utilised.
Chanubanda ..	Deval (देवल)	499 13 8	..	0 0 9	This amount is being collected for the sake of Sri Kodandaramaswami Varu of Chanubanda. In this amount Rs. 32-8-0 is being paid to the Hindu Religious Endowment Board and Temple committee every year towards contributions. A sum of Rs. 80 is to be given to the Archaka of the Temple annually. Nearly Rs. 50 are spent towards Bhogums on festival days every year and some amount will be spent towards the Kalyanam of Sri Kodandaramaswami Varu in the month of Chaitram every year. A chitta is being maintained in our Tana office relating to this Deval fund. In fasli 1344 a big koneru was dug in Chanubanda village at the request of the several ryots in the village from this fund and several other improvements are being made to the Temple now and then. This cess is collected with the unanimous consent of all the ryots and the funds are being utilised for communal and religious purposes also.
	Shroff (शुल्फ)	168 14 10	..	0 0 8	This amount is being paid to the shroff every year.

Statement showing the extent (in acres) covered by various rates at a graded scale in Chanubanda Estate.

Name of the village.	Dry lands.							Total.
	Up to Annas 8.	Above Annas 8 to Rs. 1.	Above Rs. 1 to Rs. 2.	Above Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.	Above Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.	Above Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.	Above Rs. 5 to Rs. 7.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Chanubanda		1,955-16	1,574-26	179-69	2-66	1-27	..	3,713-3

Name of the village.	Manual wet lands.							Total.	Grand total.
	Up to Rs. 4.	Above Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.	Above Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.	Above Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.	Above Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.	Above Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.	Above Rs. 9 to Rs. 10.		
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Chanubanda	149-34	180-16	173-97	70-45	100-3	..	..	623-95	4,336-98

కటా నెంబరు.	పట్టాదారు లేక ఇతరుల పేరు మార్చిన వారి పేరు.	గుత్తుకు ఎత్తినవారి పేరు.	సర్వే నెంబరు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	అకరమునకు ఎంత చుట్టూ ధింపు.	పట్టాదారు లేక ఇతరులపేరు మా ర్చినవారి పేరు.	జమీందారులకు ఎంతవస్తువు తెల్లించబడలేదు.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	దారా ముత్యం	పేకు గాలిబు పాపా బు. డిటో. డిటో.	95-2 3 4	2.08 1.01 1.01	12 12 12	8 8 8	6 4 5 8 5 0
	దారా సత్యనారాయ ణ వగైరా.	యనమదల సుబ్బారా యదు. గార్లపాటి జానకిరాము డు. నాగుల అప్పడు ...	177-2 179-1 180-3	1.24 2.04 1.41	12 12 11	8 8 7	6 4 5 8 5 0
2	కామినేని వెంకట్రామ య్య. దారా ముత్యం వగై రా.	గరికపాటి నరసింహ్యం. మిద్దె వెన్నప్ప ... డిటో. డిటో. కిరంగి శోభనాద్రి ...	181-2 183-2 6 5 3	1.10 0.88 0.25 0.25 1.62	11 11 11 11 12	7 7 7 7 8	5 8 0 5 8 0 5 8 0 5 8 0 6 4 0
	చిట్లూరి నాగభూషణం. పరాంకుశం నరసింహ్య చార్యులు.	గత్తం వీరయ్య ... పయ్యం లాలు పా పాబు.	160-1 170	0.86 1.59	12 11	8 7	7 8 0 6 4 0
3	దారా ముత్యం వగై రా.	పిల్లి ముత్యాల ... విస్సంపల్లి అర్జునయ్య. ముద్దు అర్జునయ్య ... డిటో. కిరంగి శ్రీరాములు, కి రంగి వెంకటస్వా మి.	162-1 2 699-1 4 5	0.83 0.91 0.60 1.18 4.18	10 10 10 10 10	6 6 6 6 6	4 0 0 5 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 5 8 0
	పరాంకుశం నరసింహ్య చార్యులు.	జోగు వీరవెంక డిటో.	158-8,9 193-1	1.00 0.80	11 11	7 7	6 0 0 8 0 0
9	బెల్లంకొండ లక్ష్మయ్య. పరాంకుశం నరసింహ్య చార్యులు.	గాడె పిచ్చయ్య ... వెలగ వేరప్ప ...	182-1 185-3	2.04 1.08	12 11	8 7	5 8 0 5 8 0
10	శ్రీరాముల వెంకటా చార్యులు.	కటకం రామస్వామి మునగంటి కేశవులు. డిటో.	186-1 655-2 657-2	2.76 1.54 0.12	11 12 12	7 7 7	6 4 0 6 4 0 6 4 0
	పరాంకుశం నరసింహ్య చార్యులు.	సవరం లక్ష్మయ్య ...	674-3	0.96	12	8	8 0 0
75	కొత్త లక్ష్మీకాంతం ...	విస్సంపల్లి వీరయ్య.	161-1	0.33	10	6	5 0 0
123	కొప్పల అప్పయ్య ...	వేగి నరసయ్య ...	588-6	0.90	11	7	4 0 0
204	కొలూరు అనంతయ్య.	తాటివర్ల భోమలింగం.	1084-2	1.50	18	8	6 4 0
210	గొళ్ల కాంతయ్య ...	దేవిరెడ్డి చౌదరి రెడ్డి. డిటో. డిటో.	997 999-1 1124-6	3.24 0.83 0.54	11 11 11	7 7 7	5 8 0 5 8 0 4 0 0
211	గోగులపూడి వీరా రెడ్డి.	దేవిరెడ్డి రామి రెడ్డి.	989-2	0.56	11	7	5 8 0
212	డిటో.	డిటో.	1128-3	1.00	12	8	5 0 0
268	కుమ్మరగుంట్ల వాళ య్య.	గుండ్రం విజయ రెడ్డి ...	1559-2	1.30	11	7	5 8 0

పట్టా నెంబరు.	పట్టాదారు లేక ఇతరుల పేరు మరియు వారి పేరు.	గుత్తుకు ఎత్తైనవారి పేరు.	సర్వే నెంబరు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	ఒక ఎకరమునకు ఎంత పంట సుధింపు.	పట్టాదారు లేక ఇతరుల పేరు మరియు వారి పేరు.	జమీందారుకు ఎంత పన్ను చెల్లింపవలెను.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
806	కేసేపల్లె లక్ష్మీనారాయణ.	రిలికటి అప్పయ్య ...	1541-3	1.09	9	5	యా. అ. సె. 4 0 0
325	నడిపల్లి గురవయ్య...	నాగా వెంకాయ ...	1187-1	1.12	10	6	4 0 0
328	కనికచర్ల వెంకటేశ్వరామయ్య.	కోట రామయ్య ...	1544-3	1.09	10	6	4 0 0
825	నడిపల్లి గురవయ్య...	నాగా వెంకాయ ...	1187-1	1.12	10	6	4 0 0
423	వల్లూరి సుహలక్ష్మమ్మ.	పిరంగా వెంకటస్వామి.	1165-2	2.19	18	8	8 0 0
256	ముక్కు కామయ్య.	బేబన అప్పడు ...	698-2	2.05	15	9	8 0 0
144	డిటో.	డిటో	3	1.41	15	9	8 0 0

కె. వి. రామా రాజ్య,

20-4-38.

తానేదారు.

Statement showing the areas held with different rates (as graded) in Chandragudem Tana, Bezwada taluk.

Rates and extent.			Average rate per acre.	Rates and extent.			Average rate per acre.
Above	To	Extent in acres.		Above	To	Extent in acres.	
<i>Chandragudem.</i>							
DRY.							
0 8 0	1 0 0	19.95	10 0 0	12 0 0	11.62		
1 0 0	1 8 0	980.10	12 0 0	14 0 0	33.37		
1 8 0	2 0 0	775.25			67.38	11 12 0	
2 0 0	2 8 0	24.23					
2 8 0	3 0 0	39.23					
		1,838.76	1 10 8				
ZARIB.							
..	4 0 0	4.04	1 0 0	1 8 0	50.04		
4 0 0	5 0 0	6.95	1 8 0	2 0 0	194.37		
5 0 0	6 0 0	2.75	2 0 0	2 8 0	78.95		
6 0 0	7 0 0	68.74	2 8 0	3 0 0	6.13		
		82.48			329.49	1 13 8	
WET.							
..	8 0 0	7.21	..	4 0 0	5.45		
8 0 0	10 0 0	15.18	4 0 0	5 0 0	..		
			5 0 0	6 0 0	31.30		
					39.75	5 8 3	

(8)

Statement showing the demand and collection.

Name of the village.	Faall.	Demand.	Collection without recourse to any process.	Amount for which summary remedies taken under section 112 of the Madras Estates Land Act.		Suits filed and decreed.	
				Number of attachment.	Amount involved.	Number of suits filed.	Amount of rent involved in the suits.
Chandrugudem ..	1341	5,691 12 5	4,461 14 8	..	..	..	..
	1342	6,369 7 3	4,684 12 11	..	..	..	..
	1343	6,615 3 9	4,966 11 1	..	..	..	..
	1344	6,571 7 9	4,729 2 10	..	..	..	..
	1345	6,483 15 2	4,661 2 7	..	..	..	..
	1346	6,466 15 2	3,792 1 2	..	..	..	..
Sabjapadu ..	1341	890 13 5	259 9 4	..	..	..	..
	1342	890 13 5	150 3 11	..	..	..	..
	1343	890 13 5	272 6 0	..	..	..	..
	1344	890 13 5	717 10 11	..	..	..	..
	1345	890 13 5	761 2 1	..	..	..	..
	1346	890 13 5	387 3 3	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the rates charged for grazing cattle and for taking fuel in the forests. Chandrugudem Tana.

Name of the village.	[Forest area in acres.		Income realised for the forest in five years.					
	Reserved.	Unreserved.	Faall 1942.	Faall 1943.	Faall 1944.	Faall 1945.	Faall 1946.	
								(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1 Chandrugudem.	412.22	..	349 15 9	459 5 6	451 8 0	427 0 0	410 0 0	
2 Sabjapadu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Name of the village.	Rates charged per head of cattle.			Rate charged for fuel.	Remarks showing the concessions allowed to the tenants in respect of ploughing cattle, agricultural implements and fuel.
	Buffalo.	Bullocks and cows.	Goats and sheep.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	(13)	(14)
1 Chandrugudem.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	..	Ploughing cattle are allowed to graze in the forest freely. Three carts of fuel is given to each of the tenants without taking any fees per year. No fees is charged in respect of agricultural implements.
2 Sabjapadu ..	..	..	..	..	....

Statement showing the rate of customary levies in the village of Chandrugudem Tana.

Number and name of the village.	Customary of levies if any collected.	
	Description.	Rate per rupee.
1 Chandrugudem ..	..	..
2 Sabjapadu ..	..	..
	} Nil.	

Statement showing the extent (in acres) covered by various rates at a graded scale in Chandragudem Tana.

Number and name of the village.	Dry lands.							Earth lands.					Manual wet lands.					Grand total.					
	Up to Rs. 3.	Above Rs. 3 to Rs. 1.	Above Rs. 1 to Rs. 2.	Above Rs. 2 to 3.	Above Rs. 3 to 4.	Above Rs. 4 to 5.	Above Rs. 5 to 7.	Total.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 6.	Rs. 7.	Total.	Up to Rs. 4.	Above Rs. 4 to 5.	Above Rs. 5 to 6.	Above Rs. 6 to 7.		Above Rs. 7 to 8.	Above Rs. 8 to 9.	Above Rs. 9 to 10.	* Above Rs. 10.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1 Chandragudem	19-95	1755-85	63-46	..	..	..	1838-76	4-4	6-95	2-75	68-74	82-48	..	..	..	..	7-21	..	15-18	44-99	67-38	1988-62	
2 Sabjapadu .. ..	..	244-41	85-8	..	..	..	329-49	8-45	..	31-30	..	39-76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	369-24

Statement showing the amounts spent for irrigation works in the villages of Chandragudem Tana, Beswada taluk for the last 20 years, i.e., from faslis 1327 to 1346.

Name of the village.	Faslis and amounts spent for repairs.																				Total.																						
	1327.	1328.	1329.	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.	1343.	1344.	1345.	1346.																							
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.		P.	Rs.	A.	P.																		
1 Chandra-gudem.	300	0	0	260	0	0	150	0	0	185	0	0	469	5	7	80	5	5	73	6	7	142	11	9	187	8	11	339	15	10	2,188	6	1
2 Sabjapadu.	

Memorandum by the Monegar, Kalahasti Samasthanam.

In the Kalahasti area several villages were held by the ryots on the Koru tenure, i.e., sharing system by which the landholder was receiving one-half of the gross produce. As a result of the request of the ryots and petitions and mahazirs sent by them the koru tenure was converted into cash rates. The rates fixed were after a due consultation with the ryots and the rates have been agreed upon because they have been beneficial to them. As such the rates are fair and equitable and no case can be made out for disturbing those rates.

With reference to lands paying cash rent from a long time, i.e., even prior to the Madras Estates Land Act, the rents have never been enhanced. Even when the prices have been risen, i.e., the period of boom (1914-30), no steps were taken to increase the rents on the ground of the rise of the price of food stuffs.

Schedule of rates.—Wet-rates range from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 13-5-0 plus the billmakta rates range from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16.

Dry-rates range from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 3.

Totakal lands from Rs. 7 to Rs. 11.

The higher rates prevalent are due to the native fertility of the soil and they are the consolidated rent for two crops. They also include water-rates.

Usually the rate for the second crop is one-half of the first crop.

Collection of rent.—According to the custom in the estate, usually the tenants in these villages do not demand pattas as there is no uncertainty with reference to the conditions of tenancy. Pattas have been exchanged in several cases and once there is an exchange of patta and a muchilika annual exchanges of the same, are unnecessary unless the conditions of tenancy are altered. Usually there will be mutation of names on joint applications by the transferor and transferee. The moment the estate authorities are intimated about the transfers the mutation will be complete. Receipts are granted for payment of rent by the monegar in the usual course of business. Distraint and proceedings for sale are very rarely resorted to. Landlords generally wait till the expiry of the period of limitation. There have been few cases of illegal attachments. In cases where it is difficult to get at the joint pattadars who have not paid their share of rent as a rule of convenience sometimes even persons who have paid their share will be proceeded against. In the absence of the subdivisions there is nothing illegal in the landholder pursuing the most convenient method of recovering his rent.

Remissions are usually granted as a matter of course in deserving cases. Whenever the tenant applies in time for remission on the ground of failure of crops the landholder grants remission after due enquiry and report as a matter of grace.

Irrigation works.—Irrigation works are properly maintained in this estate. There are no home-farm lands in the estates and the water of the tank is useful solely for the ryots. Usually the ryots are not co-operative in the matter of kudi-maramat.

Communal lands.—Communal lands are never encroached by Zamindars. Tank beds are not leased out in general save in cases where it has never been possible for water to reach the level of those lands. It must be borne in mind that in almost all these cases if encroachments the persons who actually encroached upon these lands of the ryots of the village and it is only after they begin cultivation that the landholder charges assessment. The instances specified are however very negligible.

Forests.—Mafi permits are usually granted to the ryots for normal use of fuel and other implements of husbandry. Strict watches are however maintained to prevent abuse of this privilege and any possible damage to the forest produce.

It is submitted that the various questions of intricacy touching the problem of Zamindar and the ryots do not exist in any acute form in this area neither is there any oppression of the tenantry.

The fact that no complaints are raised against the estate is proof positive of the smooth working of the system and the general tone of sympathy that pervades the same. Under these circumstances it is urged that the status quo of the parties should be preserved.

SEIGNIORAGE LIST OF THE JEYPORE SAMASTHANAM, FOREST DEPARTMENT, WITH AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS UP TO 20TH JUNE 1936.

Seigniorage List of the Jeypore Forest Department.

జయపురం ఫారెస్టు డిపార్టుమెంటు యొక్క సీనియరీజు రేట్ల జాబితా.

List of reserved trees.—Rs. 6 per cart-load rough ; Rs. 9 per cart-load squared ; As. 8 per head-load rough ; and As. 12 per head-load square.
 రిజర్వు చెట్ల రేట్లు — బండ్ల 1 కి చెక్కనిది రూ 6 లు ; చెక్కినది రూ 9 లు ; తలబరుపు చెక్కనిది ఆ 8 లు ; చెక్కినది ఆ 12 లు.

For items 1, 3, 6 and 14 special rates are entered in the column "Remarks."

నె 1, 3, 6, 14 ర్లకు ప్రత్యేకపు రేట్లు రిమార్కు కాలమ్లో వ్రాయబడినవి.

II PART IV-52

No.	Date of notification.	Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Oriya name.	Remarks.
నెం.	ప్రకటన తేదీ.	బొటానికలు పేరు.	ఇంగ్లీషు పేరు.	తెలుగు పేరు.	ఓడ్రపు పేరు.	రిమార్కులు.
1	2nd July 1900 ..	Tectona grandis ..	Teak	Teku— తేకు.	Teko— తేకో.	Item No. 1 prohibited under Rule 5 (1) Notification on 2nd July 1900. 5 వ రూలు 1 వ క్లౌజ్ ప్రకారం నిషేధించబడినది.
2	Do. ..	Terminalia chebula (Terminalia).	Myrabolan Gallnut, Indian.	Karakkeji— కరక్కాయ.	Horida హారిడా.	Item No. 1 will be charged at the rate of Rs. 20 per cart-load rough—vide notification, dated 1st June 1922, Agency District Gazette.
3	Do. ..	Dalbergia Latifolia ..	Blackwood, Rosewood.	Irugudu cheva— ఇరుగుడుచేవ.	Sisuva— సిసువా.	నె 1 రు కలకు బండ్ల 1 కి చెక్కనిది రూ 20 లు చొప్పున వసూలు చేయబడును.
4	Do. ..	Hardwickia Binata ..	Anjam	Yepi— ఏపి.	.. ..	1922 వ సం॥ జూన్ 1 వ తేదీన విజ్ఞప్తి గ్రాంటులో ప్రకటించబడినది.
5	Do. ..	Tamarindus Indica ..	Tamarind, common ..	Chinta— చింత.	Tentuli— తెంతులి.	
6	Do. ..	Shorea Rbusta ..	Sal Indian Dammer ..	Guggilam— గుగ్గిలం.	Sorigi— సోరిగి.	
7	Do. ..	Bassia Latifolia ..	Mohwa	Ippa— ఇప్ప.	Mohuls— మొహుల్.	Item Nos. 3, 6 and 14 will be charged at the rate of Rs. 12 per cart-load rough and Rs. 18 per cart-load squared in case of export and at usual rate for local consumption—vide Notification, dated 29th May 1920.
8	Do. ..	Mangifera Indica ..	Mango, East Indian ..	Mamidi— మామిడి.	Ambo— అంబో.	
9	Do. ..	Chloroxylon Swietenia ..	Satonwood	Billa— బిల్లా.	Bheru— బేరు.	
10	Do. ..	Xylia Dolabriformis ..	Burma Iron wood ..	Kondathangedu కొండతంగేడు.	Tangini— తంగిని.	

Kalahasti

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART IV

No.	Date of notification.	Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Oriya name.	Remarks.
నం.	ప్రచురము కాబడిన తేదీ.	బోటానికలు పేరు.	ఇంగ్లీషు పేరు.	తెలుగు పేరు.	ఓడ్రపు పేరు.	రిమార్కులు.
11	1st July 1900 ..	Sapindus Emarginatus ..	Soapnut	Kunkudu— కుంకుడు.	Muktamunji— ముక్తముంజి.	నె 3, 6, 14 రు కలప యగు మరియునపుడు బండ్లి 1 కి వెక్కిని కలవకు రూ12 అన్నది, వెక్కిన కలవకు రూ 18 అన్న చొప్పున వసూలు చేయబడును. స్వతః భవనాగములకు మామూలు రేట్లు చొప్పున వసూలు చేయబడును. 1920 వ సం॥ మే 29 వ తేదీన ప్రచురింపబడినది.
12	Do. ..	Pongamia Glabra	Indian Beech	Kanuga— కానుగ.	Koronjo— కొరంజో.	
13	Do. ..	Artocarpus Integrifolia ..	Jack	Panasa— పనస.	Ponoso— పొనసో.	
14	Do. ..	Pterocarpus Massupium ..	Kins	Yegisa— యేగిస.	Bija— బిజ.	
15	1st December 1900.	Diospyrus Ebenum ..	Ceylon Ebony	Tummica— తుమ్మిక.	Kendu— కెండు.	Item No. 15 prohibited— vide notification, dated 1st February 1904. 1904 వ సం॥ ఫిబ్రవరి 1 వ తేదీ నె 15 రు నిశ్చయం చేయబడినది.
16	1st February 1905.	Sehbichera Trijuga ..	Ceylon oak	Kosangi— కోసంగి.	Kusum— కుసుము.	Item No. 15 prohibited— vide notification, dated 2nd September 1907.
17	1st July 1904 ..	Adinacordifolia	Yellow teak	Bandaru— బండరు.	Holondo— హొలండో.	Item Nos. 17 to 21 and 23 will be charged at reserved rates in case of export and at first-class rates for local consumption—vide notification, dated 3rd January 1910. నె 17—21, 23 రు కలవకు ఎగుమతి చేయబడినపుడు రికార్డుడు రేట్లున్న స్వతః భవనాగములకు రిమిట్టు
18	Do. ..	Anogissus Latifolia	Button tree	Sirimanu— సిరిమాను.	Dhow— డౌ.	
19	Do. ..	Lagers trœmia Parviflora.	Crape Myrtle	Chenugu— చెనుగు.	Sidha— సిద్ద.	
20	Do. ..	Soymida Febrifuga ..	Coromandal Red wood.	Sonnida— సోనిద.	Sonhan— సోహన్.	
21	Do. ..	Terminalia Arjuna ..	White winged Myra- bolam Arjoon.	Tellamaddi— తెలమది.	Arjuno— అర్జునో.	

నల్లమది 1 కు కరగతి రేట్లున్నవి
1910 వ సం॥ జనవరి 8 కు
లేది గల వోటిఫికేషను ప్రకా-
రం వసూలు చేయబడును.

Item No.22 will be charged
Rs. 9 per 20 cubic feet
rough when exported
outside the Samasthanam
limits through Vama-
dara river in Gunupur
and Gudari Ranges and
Sebari river in Malkana-
giri and Motu Ranges—
vide notification, dated
4th April 1923.

నె 22 కు కలకు 20 ఘ॥ చెక్క
నిది సంస్థానం సరిహద్దులుపాటి
గుణపురం, గుడారి రేంజీలలో
వంశదారానదిగుండాను మో-
టి, మల్కనగిరి రేంజీలలో శభరి
నదిగుండా రవాణా అయిన
ప్పుడు రూ 9 లు రేటు వా-
చ్ఛున 1923 వ సం॥ ఏప్రిల్
4 వ లేది గల జిల్లా గెజిట్టు
లో వసూలుచేయమని ప్రకా-
శించబడినది.

Item Nos. 25 and 26 prohi-
bited—vide notification
dated 23rd June 1922.
నె 25, 26 యొక్క 1922 వ సం॥
జూన్ 23 వ లేది ప్రచురణ
ప్రకారం నిషేధించబడినవి.

22	2nd July 1904 ..	Terminalia Termentosa ..	Black winged Myra- bolam.	Nallamaddi—	Sajo—
				నల్లమది.	సాజో.
23	Do. ..	Stephegyre Parviflora ..	Water Kadamba	Battaganapa— బట్టగణక.	Mundi— ముంది.
24	Do. ..	Cedrela Toona ..	Toon	Penu Vepa— పెనువేప.	Mahalimbo— మహలింబో.
25	1st August 1922.	Strychnus Nuxvomica ..	Nuxvomica ..	Mushidi— ముషిడి.	Kora— కోరా.
26	Do. ..	Mallotus Phillippinenses ..	....	Vasanthagusedu Chettu— వసంతగూడచెట్టు.	Sinduro Gocho— సిందూరో గోచో.

No.	Date of notification.	Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Oriya name.	Remarks.
నెం.	ప్రకటనకు కాబడిన తేదీ.	బొటానికలు పేరు.	ఇంగ్లీషు పేరు.	తెలుగు పేరు.	ఓడ్రపు పేరు.	రిమార్కులు.
27	11th July 1928.	Santalum Album ..	Sandal wood ..	Chendanam— చండనం.	Chondono— చండోనో.	Item No. 27 prohibited— vide notification, dated 11th July 1928, even to privilege-holders. నే 27 రు హక్కుదార్లకుకూడా 1928 వ సం॥ జూలై 11 వ తేదీ గల ప్రకటనకు ప్రకా రము నిషేధించబడినది.
28	28th January 1928.	Brake poles ..	.....	Bidi Karralu— బిడికరలు.	Bidi Katta— బిడికట్టో.	Item No. 28 will be charged pies 3 per poli per trip.

List of first-class trees—Rs. 5 per cart-load rough, Rs. 7-8-0 per cart-load squared ; As. 4 per head-load rough and As. 6 per head-load squared.

1 వ తరగతి చెట్ల విలువ.—బండి 1 కి చెక్కనిది రూ 5 లు, చెక్కినది రూ 7-8-0 లు ; తలబద్ద చెక్కనిది ఆ 4 లు, చెక్కినది ఆ 6 లు.

1	1st February 1904 and 5th April 1904.	Ongenia Dalbersoides ..	Oojeiur Black wood ..	Thellamodugu alias Konda yegisa— తెల్లమడుగు లేక కొండ ఏ గన.	Bandhono— బంధనో.
2	Do.	Anthocephalus Adamba ..	Common Cadamba Parvatyis tree.	Kadamba— కడంబా.	Kadambo— ఖడంబో.
3	Do.	Gmilina Arborea ..	White teak ..	Gummudu— గుమ్ముడు.	Gombari— గొంబారి.
4	Do.	Schrebera Swietenioides ..	Weavers beam ..	Mokka మొక్కా లేక పాయ	Gonta, Jantia Dantia Midibero— గొంటియ, జంటియ, దంటి య, మినివెరో.
5	11th July 1928.	Albizzia Odoratissima ..	Tlagrant Sirisa ..	Chindugu— చిందుకు.	Bonosirisi— బోనోసీరిసి.
6	Do.	Albizzia Lehbek ..	Common Siria Sultan's tree.	Derisina— దిరిసి.	Sirisi— శిరిసి.

List of second-class trees—Rs. 2-8-0 per cart-load rough, Rs. 3-12-0 per cart-load squared; 2 annas per head-load rough, 3 annas per head-load squared.
 2 వ తరగతి చెట్ల లెక్క—బండిబయ్య చెక్కనిది రూ 2-8-0 లు, చెక్కినది రూ 3-12-0 లు; తలబయ్య చెక్కనిది ఆ 2 అ, చెక్కినది ఆ 3 అ.

1	2nd July 1900 ..	Acacia Arabica	Black babool Indian gun arabic.	Nallattumma—	Babulo—
2	Do. ..	Acacia Lucophloea ..	White Babool Arrack Acacia.	నల్లతుమ్మ Tellattumma—	బాబూలా. Gauria—
3	Do. ..	Acacia Sundra ..	Black Calochu, Kath, Acacia Sundara.	తెల్లతుమ్మ Sandra—	గురియా. Khoiro—
4	Do. ..	Anogeissus Aenminate ..	Acute leaved button tree.	సండ్ర Pasi—	ఖోయిరో. Pasi—
5	Do. ..	Eugenia gambolana ..	Common black plum.	చాసి Neradu—	చాసి. Jambu—
6	Do. ..	Azadirachta Indica ..	Neem Margosa ..	నేరడు Vepa	జంబు. Limbo—
7	1st February 1904.	Melia Azadarach	Large Neem	వేప Turaka Vepa—	లింబో. Potanlimbo—
8	1st June 1922 ..	Chistanthers Collimes ..	Rafter wood.	తరకవేప Odisa — ఉడిస	పోటాన్-లింబో. Korada— కోరడ.

Item No. 8 will be charged at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per cart-load rough only in Gunupur, Gutari, Rayaghada and Alaman-da Ranges. In other ranges only Re. 1-4-0 per cart-load rough.
 నె 8 రు కల్ప చెక్కనిది బండి 1 కి రూ 2-8-0 లు చొప్పున గుణపురం, గుడారి, రాయఘడా, అలమండా రేంజీలలో మాత్రం ఉన్నట్లు ఉన్నాయి. ఇతర రేంజీలలో రూ 1-4-0 లు మాత్రం బండి 1 కి వసూలు చేయబడును.

List of third-class trees—Re. 1-4-0 per cart-load rough, Rs. 1-14-0 per cart-load squared; anna 1 per head-load rough; As. 1-6 per head-load squared.
 3 వ తరగతి చెట్ల లెక్క.—బండి 1 కి చెక్కనిది రూ 1-4-0 లు, చెక్కినది రూ 1-14-0 లు; తలబయ్య చెక్కనిది ఆ. 1, చెక్కినది రూ. 0-1-6.

2nd July 1900 ..	All other trees .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	తదితర చెట్లు అన్నియు.				

Third class timber comprises all timber not notified as class I, II or reserved.
 1, 2 లేక రిజర్వుడు తరగతిగా ప్రకటించబడని కఠక యాకత్తూ 3 వ తరగతి క్రింద చేరును.

Rates of royalty on head-loads of small timbers.

1st February 1913	Reserved As. 4, First class As. 3, second class As. 2. రిజర్వుడు, ఆ 4 అ; 1 వ తరగతి, ఆ 3 అ; 2 వ తరగతి, ఆ 2 అ.	Third class, 1 anna. 3 వ తరగతి, ఆ. 1.
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Grazing fees.
కనకమేయటకు ఖర్చులు.

				RS. A. P.			
1	2nd July 1900 and 1st October 1909.	(1) Full grown buffalo, cow, pony or ass. బాగా పెరిగిన యెనుము, ఆవు, గుర్రము లేక గాడిద.	Per head per annum ..	0	2	0	For grazing in the reserved land and also in unreserved lands in cases where such grazing is chargeable under the Jeypore Forest Rules.
		(2) Calves more than 6 months old.	Do.	0	1	0	రిజర్వులోగాని ఇయపురం ఫారెస్టు రూల్స్ ప్రకారము వసూలు చేయదగిన అల్-రిజర్వులోగాని.
		అరు మాసములు పైబడిన దూడలకు	ఒకటికి సంవత్సరముకు.				
2	1st November 1919 ..	Full-grown goat బాగా పెరిగిన మేకకు	Do. డిటో.	0	1	6	In the unreserved lands of Parvatipur Division.
		Full-grown sheep బాగా పెరిగిన గొర్రెకు	Do. డిటో.	0	1	0	పార్వతీపురం డివిజన్ అల్ రిజర్వులో మేయటకు
3	28th June 1920 ..	Do. బాగా పెరిగిన గొర్రెకు	Do. డిటో.	0	1	0	In the reserved lands of Koraput Division.
							కోరాపుట్టి డివిజన్ రిజర్వులో మేయటకు.

Miscellaneous.
మిశ్రమేయము.

No.	Date of notification.	English name.	Telugu name.	Cart-load.	Kavidi load.	Head-load.	Remarks.
నెం.	ప్రకటనకాలబడిన తేదీ.	ఇంగ్లీషు పేరు.	తెలుగు పేరు.	బండి 1 కి.	కావిడి 1 కి.	వలబర్డు 1 కి.	రిమార్కులు.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1	2nd July 1920 ..	Firewood (dead)	Yendu Vantacheruku— యెండు వంట చెరుకు.	0 6 0	0 0 6	0 0 3	Item No. 1 will be charged at the rate of As. 12 per cart-load—only poor reserved lands—Vide notification, dated 1st June 1922. నె 1 రు బండి 1 కి అ 12 లు చొప్పున 1922 న సం॥ జూన్ 1 న తేదీని ప్రకటించబడిన ప్రకారం రిజర్వుల నుండి తెచ్చిన యెడల వసూలు చేయబడును.
2	1st May 1914 ..	Firewood (green)	Patchi Vantacheruku— పచ్చి వంట చెరుకు.	0 12 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	

3	Do.	Bamboos	Vedullu— వెదుల్లు.	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	Item No. 3 will be charged Rs. 2 per cart-load of 100 bamboos when exported outside the samsthanam limits through Vamsadara river in Gudari and Gunupur Ranges and Re. 1 on export through roads— <i>Vide</i> notification, dated 4th April 1923 and As. 2 per head-load for export— <i>Vide</i> notification, dated 11th February 1928.
4	1st July 1920 ..	Big bamboos	Bandi Bongulu— బండి బొంగులు.	..	..	0 0 6	Item No. 4 will be charged Rs. 2-8-0 per cart-load and As. 2 per head-load for export outside the samasthanam— <i>Vide</i> notification, dated 11th February 1928.
* 5	11th February 1928.	Medari Bamboo	Medari Vedullu— మెదారి వెదుల్లు.	2 8 0	..	0 2 0	Item No. 5 will be charged Rs. 2-8-0 per cart-load and As. 2 per head-load for export outside the samasthanam— <i>Vide</i> notification, dated 11th February 1928.
6	2nd November 1908.	Brush wood	Veduru or Itharajalli Kampa. వెదురు లేక యితర వాటి కంప.	0 5 0 0 6 0	0 0 6 మాసకంప.	0 0 3	Item No. 6 bamboo brush for export will be charged at As. 12 per cart-load and Pies 6— <i>Vide</i> notification, dated 11th February 1928.

* For export outside the samasthanam an usual rate of Re. 1 per cart-load and Pies 6 per head-load for use within the estate.

No.	Date of notification.	English name.	Telugu name.	Cart-load.	Kavidi load.	Head-load.	Remarks.
నంబరు.	ప్రచురముకాలాదిన తేది.	ఇంగ్లీషు పేరు.	తెలుగు పేరు.	బండి 1 కి.	కావిడి 1 కి.	తలబరుపు.	రిమాన్సులు.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
7	2nd November 1908 and 11th February 1928.	Split bamboo	Bamboo split whether un-worked, wrought up. వెదురు బద్దలు చీల్చినవి, చీల్చనివి, చేసినవి.	1 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	Item No. 7 will be charged at Rs. 5 per cart-load for export—Vide notification, dated 11th February 1928. నె 7 కు యిగుమతికి బండి 1 కి రూ 5 లు చొప్పున 1928 క నంబర్ ఫిబ్రవరి 11 క తేది ప్రచురం ప్రకారం వసూలు కాబడును.
8	11th February 1928.	Veduru	Kavidi Baddalu	10 0 0	For export only.	0 8 0	
9	Do.	Piccota bamboos	Yetham Veduru	3 12 0	For export only.	0 3 0	
10	1st June 1903	Charcoal	Boggulu— బొగ్గులు.	1 8 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	
11	11th February 1928.	Palmyra tree each	Thatichettu	2 0 0	..	..
12	Do.	Palmyra beams per 1,000	Thatakulu తాటాకులు 1,000 1 కి.	1 0 0	..	..
13	Do.	Date tree each	Eetha Chettu— యీత చెట్టు 1 కి.	0 8 0	..	..
14	Do.	Tapping fee for date and palmyra tree.	..... తాటి యీత చెట్లకు కట్టె గీయ టకు మొదలైన వా 1 కి	0 4 0	each.	..	

List of Minor Forest produce and their rates in Jeypore Forest Department.

చిల్లర అడవి ఫలసాయములు, వాటి రేట్లును తెలియజేయు లిస్టు.

No.	Date of notification.	Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate.	Remarks.	
సంఖ్య.	ప్రచురముకాబడిన తేదీ.	బొటానికల్ నేరు.	ఇంగ్లీషు నేరు.	తెలుగు నేరు.	రేటు.	రిమార్కులు.	
					Rs. A. P.		
1	1st November 1917	..	Dammer Sal Mesin ..	Guggilam— గుగ్గిలం.	Maund of 25 lb. .. 25 పా॥ మజుగుల.	0 6 0	Item Nos. 1 to 3, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19 and 22 to 25 are prohibited under Rule 8 and permits will be issued by C.F.O.—Vide notification, dated 11th March 1921 and 11th July 1928.
2	Do.	..	Ralla Bark	Rellacheke— రెళ్లచెక్క.	Cart-load of 1,120 lb. 1,120 పా॥ బండి.	10 0 0	
3	Do.	..	Lac	Lakka— లక్క.	Maund of 25 lb. 25 పా॥ మజుగుల.	0 12 0	
4	24th March 1921 and 11th February 1928.	..	Tamarind	Chintapandu— చింతపండు, రవానాకు పిక్కలో, పిక్కతీసినది.	Do. (local) Use for export with seed. Use for export without seed.	0 0 9 0 1 6 0 2 0		సె. 1 to 8, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 22—25 కు ఫల సాయములు 1921 వ సం॥ మార్చి 11 వ తేదీ, 1928 వ సం॥ జూలై 11 వ తేదీ ప్రవచన ప్రకారము నిషేధించబడినవి. Item No. 3 will be charged at Rs. 6 for export—Vide notification, dated 11th February 1928. సె. 8 కు 1928 వ సం॥ ఫిబ్రవరి 11 వ తేదీ ప్రవచన ప్రకారం రవానాకు రూ. 6 లు చొప్పున వసూలుచేయబడును.
5	2nd July 1900 ..	..	Soapnuts	Kunkullu— కుంకుళ్లు.	Maund of 25 lb. .. 25 పా॥ మజుగుల.	0 1 0
6	2nd July 1900 and 11th February 1928.	..	Reed	Thunga or Thunga chapalu.	Each Cart-load	0 0 3 0 5 0	
7	2nd July 1900 ..	..	Honey	Theney— తేనె.	Maund of 25 lb. .. 25 పా॥ మజుగుల.	0 4 0
8	Do. ..	..	Arrow-root	Palagunda— పాలగుండ.	Do. డిటో.	0 4 0
9	Do. ..	..	Mohwa Flower	Ippa Puvvu— ఇప్ప పువ్వు.	Do. .. డిటో.	0 1 0
10	Do. ..	..	Cocoon	Kasangi Kayalu— కోసంగి కాయలు.	Per 1,000 .. వెయ్యికి.	0 2 0

II 9—PART IV—54

Kalahasti]

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART IV

No.	Date of notification.	Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate.	Remarks.	
నెంబరు.	ప్రచారముకాలాదిన తేది.	బొటానికలు పేరు.	ఇంగ్లీషు పేరు.	తెలుగు పేరు.	పరిమాణము.	రేటు.	
						RS. A. P.	రిమార్కులు.
11	2nd July 1900 ..	..	Pippalamodi ..	Pippalamodi— పిప్పలమోది.	Maund of 25 lb .. 25 పౌ|| మణుగుల.	0 4 0	
12	Do. ..	..	Pongam seed ..	Kanugapappu— కానుగపప్పు.	Do. డిటో.	0 1 0	
13	12th June 1922 ..	..	Mohwa seed ..	Ippapappu— ఇప్పపప్పు.	Do. డిటో.	0 1 6	
14	1st September 1902	..	Mohwa oil ..	Ippanune— ఇప్పనూనె.	Per kunchem .. కుంచం 1 కి.	0 4 0	
15	1st September 1909	..	Cleaningnut ..	Indugukayalu— ఇండుగుకాయలు.	Maund of 25 lb. 25 పౌ|| మ||	0 0 6	
16	30th January 1928.	..	Wax	Mainamu— మైనము.	Do. డిటో.	1 12 0	
17	Do.	..	Sambur horns ..	Kanusukommulu— కనుసుకొమ్ములు.	Do. డిటో.	0 12 0	
18	1st September 1909	..	Sambur skins ..	Kanusuchermamulu— కనుసుచర్మములు.	Per skin ప్రతి 1 కి.	0 4 0	
19	Do.	..	Vasantagunda ..	Vasantagunda— వసంతగుండ.	Maund of 25 lb. 25 పౌ|| మ||	0 4 0	
20	Do.	..	Musk	Buthupilligeddal— బూతుపిల్లిగెడ్డలు.	Do. డిటో.	0 2 0	
21	1st November 1909	..	Deer skins ..	Duppi charmamulu— దుప్పిచర్మములు.	Each ప్రతి 1 కి.	0 1 0	
22	30th January 1928.	..	Deer horns ..	Duppi kommulu— దుప్పికొమ్ములు.	Maund of 25 lb. 25 పౌ|| మ||	2 8 0	
23	Do.	..	Gallants ..	Karakkayalu— కరక్కాయలు.	Do. డిటో.	0 1 0	
24	1st June 1922 ..	..	Shekai ..	Shekai— శికాయి.	Do. డిటో.	0 1 0	
25	1st July 1911 ..	..	Nuxvomica seeds ..	Mushidiginjalu— ముషిడిగింజలు.	Do. డిటో.	0 0 6	

26	Do.	..	Markingnuts	..	Nallajeedi ginjalu— నల్ల జీడిగింజలు.	Do. డిటో.	0 0 6	
27	11th February 1928	..	Gooseberry	..	Usirikayalu ఉసిరికాయలు.	Per head-load .. తలబద్ద.	0 1 0	
						Per kavadi load కావిడిబద్ద.	0 2 0	
						Cart-load .. బండిబద్ద.	1 4 0	
28	3rd January 1917.	..	Iron ore	..	Inaparai— ఇనపరాయి.	Maund of 25 lb. 25 పౌ|| మ||	0 2 0	
29	8th April 1921 ..	..	Sal bark	..	Guggilapu chekka— గుగ్గిలపు చెక్క.	Do. డిటో.	0 2 0	
30	Do.	..	Saj bark	..	Nallamaddi chekka— నల్లమద్ది చెక్క.	Do. డిటో.	0 2 0	
31	1st June 1922 ..	..	Bison horns	..	Gorapothu kommulu— గొరపోతు కొమ్ములు.	Do. డిటో.	1 0 0	
32	Do.	..	Wild buffalo horns	..	Karupotu kommulu— కారుపోతు కొమ్ములు.	Do. డిటో.	0 8 0	
33	Do.	..	Tender bamboo shoots.	..	Veduru kanji— వెదురుకంజి.	Per head-load .. తలబద్ద 1 కి.	0 0 3	
						Per kavadi load. కావిడి బద్ద 1 కి.	0 0 6	
34	Do.	..	Rattans	..	Bethulu— బెత్తులు.	Per head-load .. తలబద్ద 1 కి.	0 2 0	
35	Do.	..	Gooseberry pulp	..	Usirika pappu— ఉసిరిక పప్పు.	Maund of 25 lb. 25 పౌ|| మ||	0 1 0	
36	Do.	..	Kosangi seed	..	Kosangi ginjalu— కోసంగి గింజలు.	Do. డిటో.	0 0 6	
37	Do.	..	Kosangi oil	..	Kosangi Nune— కోసంగినూనె, కుసుమనూనె.	Per kuncham .. కుంచం 1 కి.	0 2 0	
38	Do.	..	Capparis grandis	..	Nallupi— నల్లప్పి.	Maund of 25 lb. 25 పౌ|| మ||	0 1 0	
39	Do.	..	Ippa leaves	..	Ippakulu— ఇప్పలకులు.	Per head-load తలబద్ద.	0 0 3	
40	Do.	..	Modugu leaves	..	Modugakulu— మోడుగులకులు.	Do. డిటో.	0 0 3	

Item No. 28 will be levied per batti as annual royalty for the removal from all the reserves and unreserves of the Jeypore Samasthanam—*Vide* notification, dated 11th March 1921.

నే 28 దుకు 1921 వ సం॥ మార్చి 11 వ తేది నోటిఫికేషను ప్రకారం యివ్వవలసిన జయపురం సంస్థానం రిజర్వు ఆఫ్-రిజర్వులనుంచి తీయటకు, ప్రతి బట్టి 1 కి సంవత్సరం 1 కి రూ 2 లు చొప్పున వసూలు చేయబడును.

Item No. 36, prohibited under Rule 8—*Vide* notification dated, 11th July 1928.

నే 36 దు 1927 వ సం॥ జూలై 11 వ తేది కల ప్రకారం ప్రకారం నిషేధించబడినది.

No.	Date of notification.	Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate.	Remarks.	
నంబరు.	ప్రచురముకాలదిన తేది.	బొటానికల్ నేరు.	ఇంగ్లీషు నేరు.	తెలుగు నేరు.	రేటు.	రిమార్కులు.	
					RS. A. P.		
41 } 42 }	..	..	Fibres and creepers, i.e., mushidi pasi and chetaattu tiva.	..	Per headload.	0 0 6	For Public Works Department one cart-load = 13½ c.ft.—Vide page 10 of the Forest Supplement of the Vizagapatnam district Gazette for February 1921.
				కుపిడిక, పాసి, చేతుకట్టు తివ్వ ముదలగు తివ్వలకు నారలకు.	తలబర్సు 1 కి.		
43	1st June 1922	..	Date leaves ..	lthagaddi— యీతగడ్డి.	Do. డిటో.	0 0 3	డి.పి.డబ్ల్యు.వారికి బండి 1 కి 13½ మునకలుగులు వొప్పన విశాఖ పట్టణం ఫారెస్టు సప్లై మెంటు లో ఫిబ్రవరి 1921 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రచురింపబడినది.
44	Do.	..	Tamarind seed	Chintaginjal — చింతగింజలు.	Maurd of 25 lb. 25 పౌండులు.	0 0 3	
45	Do.	..	Medicinal herbs	Pippalagaddi and vasa పిప్పలగడ్డియు, వసయ.	Do. డిటో.	0 0 1	
46	Do.	..	Bamboo sticks	Munakala chetiveduru karralu. - మునకాల చేతివెదురు కర్రలు.	Per head-load ..	0 2 0	
47	Do.	..	Bison skin ..	Gorapothu chermamu గొరపోతు చర్మము.	Per skin ..	0 4 0	
48	Do.	..	Wild buffalo skin	Karupoth chermamu కారుపోతు చర్మము.	Do. డిటో.	0 4 0	
49	Do.	..	Bear skin ..	Yelugubanti Cher-mamu. యెలుగుబంటు చర్మములు.	Do. డిటో.	0 4 0	
50	Do.	..	Wild goat skin	Adavimeka Cher-mamu. అడవిమేక చర్మము.	Do. డిటో.	0 1 0	
51	Do.	..	Red earth ..	Yerramannu యెర్రమన్ను.	Per cart-load ..	1 4 0	
52	9th October 1920	..	Rough stone ..	Chekkani Rai చెక్కని రాయి.	Do. డిటో.	0 1 0	

53	Do.	..	Chisseled stone	..	Chekkina rai చెక్కినరాయి.	..	Do.	0 2 0	
54	Do.	..	Metal .. ..	..	Metalangi— మెటాంగి.	..	Do.	0 0 6	
55	Do.	..	Gravel .. ..	..	Kankara— కంకర.	..	Do.	0 0 6	
56	Do.	..	Lime stone .. ..	..	Sunnapurai— సున్నపురాయి.	..	Do.	0 1 0	
57	11th March 1921	..	Gold collection	..	Bangaram Theeyadam బంగారము తీయడము.	Per family a year. కుటుంబముకు సం॥కు.	Do.	6 0 0	
58	1st June 1903	..	Leaves for plates	..	Addakulu— అడ్డాకులు.	Per head-load .. తలబర్య.	Do.	0 0 3	
59	Do.	..	Paper grass .. ..	..	Kopirigadda కోపిరిగడ్డి.	Do.	0 0 3		
60	1st December 1906.	..	Adda Twina .. ..	..	Addanara — అడ్డనార.	Do.	0 0 6		
61	Do.	..	Wild Brooms	..	Konda Cheepurn కొండచీపురు.	Do.	0 0 3		
62	2nd November 1908.	..	Thatch grass .. ..	..	Nethagadda— నేతగడ్డ.	Per cart-load ..	Do.	0 5 0	
						బండిబర్య 1 కి విడి బర్య 1 కి తలబర్య 1 కి.		0 0 6 0 0 3	
63	1st November 1909.	..	Sal leaves .. ..	..	Guggelapu aku — గొగ్గలపు ఆకులు.	Per K. L. కాచిడి 1 కి. Per head-load .. తలబర్య 1 కి.	Do.	0 0 6 0 0 3	
64	11th February 1928.	Bombax Mala bori- cum Floss.	Silk cotton .. ..	..	Burugududi— బూరుగుడుపాది.	Maund of 25 lb. 25 పౌ॥ మణుగులు.	Do.	0 1 0	Royalty should be collected duly when the produce 60 and 61 is exported out- side the Jeypore Estate.
65	Do.	Melia Indica seed.	Margosa seed .. ..	..	Vepaginjal— వేపగింజలు.	Do.	0 0 6		
66	Do.	Terminalia Bell- rica fruits.	Tadi Fruits .. ..	..	Tadipandulu— తాడిపండ్లు.	Per head-load .. తలబర్య 1 కి, కాచిడి 1 కి.	Do.	0 0 6 0 1 0	నె 60, 61 ద్దు యగుమతి చేయ బడినపుడు నూత్రమే రాయిల్ల వసూలుచేయబడును.

For washing gold in Rollab river and its tributaries lying within the Jeypore Estate.
జయపురం సరిహద్దులలోవున్న రొల్లాబు నదియున్నూ దాని పువ నదులలోనున్నూ బంగారము కడిగే ప్రతి కుటుంబము 1 కి సంవత్సరమునకు రూ 6 లు చొప్పున నియమించబడినది.

No.	Date of notification.	Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate.	Remarks.	
నెంబరు.	ప్రచురముకాబడిన తేదీ.	బొటానికలు పేరు.	ఇంగ్లీషు పేరు.	తెలుగు పేరు.	పరిమాణము.	రేటు.	
						Rs. A. P.	రిమార్కులు.
67	11th February 1928.	Aigle Mermelos ..	Fruits	Maradipandulu— మారదిపండ్లు.	Per head-load చలబడ్డ 1 కి, కావిడి 1 కి.	0 1 0 0 2 0	
68	Do.	..	Khus-Khus	Vattiveru— వట్టివేరు.	Maund of 25 lb. మణుగు 1 కి.	0 8 0	
69	Do.	Hemidsmus Indicus roots	Sarasaparilla	Sugandhi Veru— సుగంది వేరు.	Do. డిటో.	0 4 0	
70	Do.	..	Cheerata	Nela Vemu— నేల వేము.	Do. డిటో.	0 4 0	
71	Do.	Asparagus Racemosus roots.	..	Satavari— శతావరి.	Do. డిటో.	0 1 0	
72	Do.	Cassia Auriculate.	Bark	Thangedu chekka— తంగేడు చెక్క.	Do. డిటో.	0 2 0	
73	Do.	Morindacetin Folia bark.	..	Thogaruchekka .. తోగరు చెక్క.	Do. డిటో.	0 4 0	

Explanation.

- 1 2nd July 1900 .. Rates for timber squared in the Forest are fifty (Rs. 50) per cwt. higher than rough.
- 2 2nd November 1908. A head-load should be taken as equivalent to 1 c.ft. or 56 lb. Two head-loads will be taken as a kavadi load and 10 kavadi loads or 20 c.ft. or half a ton equal to one cart-load.
- 3 11th March 1921. Seigniorage for a yoke-load (in the case of bullocks) half the rates for a cart-load and for a yoke-load (in the case of buffaloes) three-fourths of the rates for a cart-load.
- 4 2nd November 1908. Green firewood includes only the classified species fit for fuel and not for building or other purpose.

అడవిలో వెక్కబడిన కలపకు రూ 50 లు, వెక్కనిదానికంటె హెచ్చు రేటు వసూలుచేయబడును.

ఒక తల బర్డు లేక ఘనపుటడుగు లేక 56 పొనులకు సమానము. రెండు తలబర్డులు ఒక కావిడి బరువగును. 10 కావల్ల లేక 20 ఘనపుటడుగులు లేక ఆరటన్న ఒక బండి బర్డు సమానము.

ఎద్దులాగిన పూజాబరువు ఆరబండి బరువుకు సమానము, పోతులాగిన పూజా బరువు 3 బండి బరువుకు సమానము.

పచ్చి వంట చెరుకు అనగా ప్రత్యేకముగా వంటచెరుకుకై ప్రయోగించవలసిన తరగతులు. ఇండ్లు కట్టుకుగాని లేక యితర వసులకు ప్రయోగమైన కలప పచ్చి వంట చెరుకు నిమిత్తముకాదు.

K. MAKUTAPALLU GOWNDER,
Chief Forest Officer.

CHIEF FOREST OFFICE, JEYPORE,

Dated 3rd November 1922.

(True copy

Memorandum by Mrs. Akella Subba Lakshamma, mother and guardian of Akella Suryanarayana Rao, and Akella Venkata Papayya Sastri, Minor Proprietors of West Shermahammadpuram Estate.

1. The late father of the minor proprietors purchased the above estate for a heavy sum of over five lakhs of rupees in the year 1930, the remaining portion having been purchased by Perlas of Vizianagram. The price paid worked out 25 times the net annual rental value of the said estate. After purchase, we improved the irrigation sources of the said estate principally the big tank in Budumuru village the chief irrigation source at a cost of over Rs. 14,000. The rate of rent under the said tank is not very high being about Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 per acre on an average. The annual peshkash and other public charges payable on the said estate are Rs. and the net annual income is about Rs. at present.

The estate is near Chicacole situated within eight miles of the town Chicacole a good market centre where the present rate of paddy is about Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per garce. The ryots are fairly well to do and belong to the Kalinga caste, a well educated, intelligent, crafty caste. It is difficulty to realize the rents, and large arrears are remaining uncollected owing to the recalcitrancy of the ryots. The good management the contentment and the prosperity of the ryots are evidenced by the fact that, while there have been complaints from the ryots in other estates in the district, no complaints have been preferred from the ryots of this estate, when the committee was holding its sessions at Vizagapatam. The absence of any such complaints made me believe that it was unnecessary to lead any evidence before the committee or submit a memorandum.

2. From the peshkash payable on the estate, you may be pleased to see that it is one of the estates heavily assessed to Government land revenue having been originally carved out of the Haveli lands of the Government, in what was then known as the Chicacole Circar. The Government fixed the peshkash at a heavy proportion of about two-third and the proprietors believed that they obtained rights of property in Government lands thus parcelled out, and the Estates Land Act. Sections 27 and 28 fixed the rents remaining in 1908, when the Act was passed as fair and equitable, and on the strength of the said enactment and the assurance that these rents were fixed as final, the minor's father invested a large sum of money above named as a fair price at 25 times capitalized value of purchase money, calculated on the rentals then existing. I apprehend that the committee is adopting a policy of disturbing the equilibrium of the rents now realized and lawfully payable under the provisions of the Estates Land Act.

3. The computation of rates of rent, finally sanctioned in the neighbouring estates of Urlam, Siripuram were fixed by the High Court at Rs. 70 and Rs. 67 per garce, soon after the passing of the Estates Land Act. If money rents now payable in our estates are converted into grain, there will be considerable margin of profit to the ryots owing to the rise of prices, the money rents paid work out considerably less than the grain rent or the waram rents. Land values in the estates and the neighbourhood increased enormously after the Estates Land Act was passed and both melvaram and kudivaram fetched high prices as can be seen from various sales, mortgage sub-leases or other transactions entered into by the ryots as well as the purchases of the melvaram.

4. The small proprietors who have invested all their savings in the purchase of such estates deserve special treatment and consideration as the income from such estates is the main source of the livelihood and the support of their families and dignity, and the means of discharging their liability to Government. Whatever may be the case with regard to ancient zamindari or big landed estates, these minor proprietors like minor inamdars in whole village estates, deserve special consideration at the hands of the Government. Until the Estates Land Act was passed, they were considering themselves proprietors of both warams, as under settlement, with them the Government took a large proportion of revenue as peshkash and left the balance as consideration for support of their dignity, status and the maintenance of their families.

When the Estates Land Act was passed declaring or confirming or newly conferring occupancy ryots in the holdings in the said estates, these proprietors had at least the satisfaction and felt that they could be sure of the rents they were realizing at the time from the ryots, with periodical enhancement by two annas in the rupee under section 30 of the Estates Land Act.

It is believed that there must be other estates in the presidency which have changed hands subsequent to the Estates Land Act. But being a lady I have no means of obtaining information regarding them. The Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act has affected the middle class landholders to a large extent and any disturbance of the existing equilibrium is likely to result in more deleterious consequences to such small holders, while the general

Answers.

(1) (a) Rates of rent—

Classification of soil. (1)	Nature of soil. (2)	Irrigation facilities. (3)	Crops grown (4)	Rates. (5)
Dry	Patigudde or old village-site.	Wells (unfailing supply).	Tobacco, chillies and ragi.	5 to 10
	Red soil	Do.	Tobacco, chillies and ragi and also groundnut and horsegram.	3 to 6
	Red gravel	Nil	Groundnut, horsegram and redgram.	2 to 4
	Black saline or nalla or krishna revadi.	Nil	Cumbu, ragi and jonna.	2 to 4
	Sandy	Nil	Groundnut, ragi and horsegram.	1 to 4
Wet	Red loam or yerra revadi.	Tanks (rainfed) ..	Paddy, ragi, greengram and gingelly.	5 to 10 and 12 to 18 only under one tank.
	Sandy loam or chavaka or isaka.	Do.	Paddy	1 to 10
	Chaviti kare or Alcholine soil.	Do.	Paddy	1 to 8

(Note—The above rates were fixed at the time of Settlement in 1905 with reference to the yielding capacity of the several classes of land.)

(b) Rents are paid in cash but not in kind.

(c) The estate was surveyed and settled during 1902–1905 and the above rates have been in force since then with no further revision. Although revision was due since 1925, the rates were not revised as the then proprietrix was a minor and as the estate was indebted. In 1930 the present proprietors came into possession but owing to the economic slump and out of regard for the economic conditions of the ryots, no revision has been undertaken up-to-date. The prior history of the rates is not immediately traceable.

(2) No customary levies or cesses are collected.

(3) (a) i. Total number of tanks—46.

ii. Irrigation channels from gedda—1.

All the tanks except three in the village of Budathavalasa and one in Thamvada are entirely dependant on rains and there is not sufficient supply of water owing to the frequent failure of the monsoon. The excepted tanks are fed by channels from geddas or hill streams.

(b) Generally in good condition ; but, like the bunds of any other tanks, the bunds of some tanks require the usual and periodical strengthening, say once in five years. Steps are being taken in this direction.

(c) Amount spent for repairs and improvements during the last seven years, i.e., since the present proprietors came into possession—Rs. 22,000 in round figure.

(d) Extent of tank-beds assigned for cultivation—Nil.

(4) Extent of waste lands assigned for cultivation since 1908—1,186 acres roughly.

(5) Accounts of Revenue Administration.—Village demand, collection and balance books giving pattawar particulars and daily chittas or remittance lists are maintained by the village officers. Duplicate copies of Demand, Collection and Balance books, the day-book, the ledgers and other subsidiary accounts are maintained in the Manager's Office. There is a regular audit of these accounts by certified Auditors.

(6) Demand and collection from the several villages in the estate.—

Name of village.	Total demand for fasli 1346.			Average of total collections during last three years (both arrear and current).			Current collections of fasli 1346.		
	(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)			
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Budumuru	9,321	1	5	9,223	10	6	8,168	8	5
2 Murapaka	7,852	13	4	7,992	12	11	7,143	6	4
3 Guntukupeta	1,199	12	0	1,248	4	9	1,136	11	9
4 Chinniahpeta	846	3	2	847	1	9	841	3	9
5 Thamvada	2,711	12	4	2,738	4	0	2,608	0	2
6 Suryanarayanapuram	205	8	7	205	14	5	205	10	10
7 Rayaningaripeta	960	12	11	947	6	6	942	12	8
8 Budathavalasa	2,601	1	4	2,599	3	2	2,564	11	9
9 Mettavalasa	710	13	3	700	3	10	695	12	0
10 Pedaraopalli	3,734	5	1	3,866	11	8	2,932	4	11
11 Koyyam	6,167	5	11	5,037	5	2	3,444	10	8
Total ..	36,311	9	4	35,406	14	8	30,683	13	3

(7) (a) Total number of pattas in the estate—945.

(b) Number of pattadars who sublet their patta lands (entire pattas)—16.

(c) Rates or amounts of rent realized by such pattadars—2 to 3 times the oist payable to the estate.

(8) Prevailing rates of rent in whole inam villages within the Estate.—Dry—Rs. 6 to 10 per acre. Wet—Rs. 6 to 12 per acre.

(9) Forests.—Nil.

(10) Private land.—Acres 31·04. Recently purchased either in Court auction or by private negotiations.

(11) Survey.—The estate was surveyed by private agency during 1902–1904.

(12) Origin of the estate.—No Sanads or historical documents are available.

The entire Sermahammadpuram Estate which had originally belonged to some Nawab, appears to have been auctioned by the British Government for arrears of peshkash and purchased by the Godey family of Vizagapatam. Subsequently, it devolved on Ankitam Bangaramma Garu who was a daughter of the Godey family. Mr. Ankitam Venkata Bhanoji Rao, the last holder, sold the estate in two portions in the year 1930 to his creditors, Messrs. the Perlas of Vizianagaram and Akellas of Vizagapatam, East and West respectively.

The present owners of this West Sermahammadpuram Estate are (1) M.R.Ry. Akella Suryanarayanarao Pantulu Garu and (2) M.R.Ry. Akella Venkata Papayya Sastri Garu of Vizagapatam. They are minors and the estate is managed by their mother and guardian Sri Akella Subbalaksmamma Garu.

The amounts of peshkash and cesses payable on the estate are noted below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Peshkash	8,112	0	9
(2) Cesses for fasli 1346 ..	3,200	10	0
Total ..	11,312	10	9

Challan.

	RS.	A.	P.
Remittance into the Huzur Treasury at Vizagapatam	1,000	0	0

(Rupees one thousand only).

West Shermahammadpuram Estate—Demand, collection and balance statement of rent and civil suits for fasli ending 30th June 1937 (1346).

Serial number.	Suit number.	Village.	Pattadar's name.	Demand (brought forward from fasli 1345).			Subsequent costs and interests.	Total of columns (7) and (8).	Collections.			Balance.			Remarks.
				Principal (Land Revenue).	Interests and costs.	Total.			Principal.	Interests and costs.	Total.	Principal.	Interests and costs.	Total.	
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1	88/32	Pedaraopalli.	12-B, 22. Arangikaruvadu.	167 10 4	128 2 9	295 13 1	..	295 13 1	..	..	..	167 10 4	128 2 9	295 13 1	This amount may be written off. The High Court decided the appeal against order taken.
2	134/33	Murapaka ..	2-B, 2-D. Malipeddi Papinaidu.	..	16 15 5	16 15 5	..	16 15 5	..	..	..	..	16 15 5	16 15 5	Interest may be written off.
3	135/33	Do. ..	2-E, 80. Malipeddi Dajinaidu.	..	4 4 1	4 4 1	..	4 4 1	..	..	..	..	4 4 1	4 4 1	Do.
4	136/33	Budumuru ..	20. Jallu Latchumudu.	74 14 2	41 7 8	116 5 10	..	116 5 10	..	..	..	74 14 2	41 7 8	116 5 10	Lands purchased in sale and delivered to the Estate.
5	138/33	Do. ..	38. Pedanayuni Kithayyagari Janakiramayya.	93 7 6	22 3 3	115 10 9	48 12 9	159 7 6	93 7 6	66 0 0	159 7 6	..	..	..	....
6	143/33	Do. ..	12. Gonapu Buchamah.	113 6 4	40 14 3	154 4 7	..	154 4 7	..	..	..	113 6 4	40 14 3	154 4 7	Lands purchased in sale and delivered to the Estate.
7	145/33	Murapaka ..	79. Meesala Surappal Nayudu.	..	0 9 7	0 9 7	6 1 7	6 11 2	..	..	..	..	6 11 2	6 11 2	Interest may be written off.
8	148/33	Do. ..	40. Musala Appala Nayudu.	..	1 4 4	1 4 4	..	1 4 4	..	..	..	..	1 4 4	1 4 4	Do.
9	149/33	Thamvada ..	56. Routhu Thulasappadu.	..	1 15 6	1 15 6	..	1 15 6	..	..	..	..	1 15 6	1 15 6	Do.
10	152/33	Murapaka ..	27. Meesala Chinnappayya.	32 9 10	18 13 2	51 7 0	..	51 7 0	32 9 10	18 13 2	51 7 0	..	..	..	....
11	166/33	Do. ..	2-G, 2-K. Landa Latchigadu.	..	2 0 5	2 0 5	..	2 0 5	..	..	..	..	2 0 5	2 0 5	Interest may be written off.
12	167/33	Do. ..	2-L. Malipeddi Papi Nayudu.	..	1 6 1	1 6 1	..	1 6 1	..	..	..	..	1 6 1	1 6 1	Do.
13	168/33	Do. ..	6-C, 7-C, 7-E, 8-CG. Malipeddi Papi Nayudu.	..	4 4 10	4 4 10	..	4 4 10	..	..	..	..	4 4 10	4 4 10	Do.
14	169/33	Do. ..	191. Malipeddi Papi Nayudu.	..	0 15 2	0 15 2	..	0 15 2	..	..	..	..	0 15 2	0 15 2	Do.
15	170/33	Koyyam ..	33. Thara Ankamma.	37 7 5	21 15 11	59 7 4	0 8 8	60 0 0	37 7 5	22 8 7	60 0 0	..	..	..	....
16	171/33	Do. ..	26. 82-C. Buthsa Venkayya.	72 2 8	31 3 4	103 6 0	..	103 6 0	..	..	..	72 2 8	31 3 4	103 6 0	Lands purchased in sale and delivered to the Estate.
17	173/33	Do. ..	60-A. Mylapilli Ramayya.	34 12 6	21 15 6	56 12 0	2 14 4	59 10 4	34 12 6	24 13 10	59 10 4	..	..	..	....
18	174/33	Do. ..	100. Dharapu Yerakayya.	68 12 6	49 3 6	118 0 0	..	118 0 0	..	..	..	68 12 6	49 3 6	118 0 0	Lands purchased in sale and delivered to the Estate.
19	175/33	Do. ..	108. Kurhnnis Appalnaramayya.	45 9 0	36 15 0	82 3 0	..	82 3 0	..	..	..	45 9 0	36 15 0	82 3 0	Do.
20	182/33	Thamvada ..	45. Avuru Kanchivadu.	11 12 8	15 0 10	26 13 6	3 6 11	30 4 5	11 12 8	18 7 9	30 4 5	..	..	..	....
21	183/33	Koyyam ..	1, 74. Mazzi Surannah.	420 8 6	177 0 2	597 8 8	77 3 0	674 11 8	..	..	..	420 8 6	254 3 2	674 11 8	Execution filed and pending in the Court.
22	88/34	Budumuru ..	51, 88. Balivada Dherma Rao.	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	Interest may be written off.
23	89/34	Koyyam ..	81. Mazzi Appanna ..	26 0 3	17 11 4	43 11 7	15 14 10	59 10 5	..	..	..	26 0 3	33 10 2	59 10 5	Amount of Rs. 59-10-5 deposited in the Court by third party. Cheque petition filed.

24	90/34	Budumuru ..	105, Malla Soorayya.	10 11 10	35 14 4	36 10 2	8 2 1	44 12 3	10 11 10	34 0 5	44 12 3	..	..	..	....
25	91/34	Koyyam ..	71, Allamsetti Bhaskara Rao.	54 2 1	24 10 9	78 12 10	..	78 12 10	54 2 1	15 18 11	70 0 0	..	8 12 10	8 12 10	Interest may be written off.
26	93/34	Budumuru ..	45, 60, Golan Simhadri.	22 0 0	15 11 4	37 11 4	..	37 11 4	..	..	..	22 0 0	15 11 4	37 11 4	Land purchased in sale and delivered to the Estate.
27	94/34	Do. ..	146, Bahivada Dharmas Rao.	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	Interest may be written off.
28	96/34	Koyyam ..	21-A, Dhoni Korlayyah.	74 3 0	28 12 10	102 15 10	12 13 1	115 12 11	..	..	..	74 3 0	41 9 11	115 12 11	Execution Petition filed and pending in the Court.
29	97/34	Do. ..	3, 51-A, Mazzi Suranna.	1 10 6	24 8 6	26 8 0	8 3 5	34 6 5	..	..	..	1 10 6	32 11 11	34 6 5	Do.
30	98/34	Do. ..	73, Kotha Thathammas.	27 9 11	21 2 5	48 12 4	7 13 2	56 9 6	11 0 0	..	11 0 0	16 9 11	28 15 7	45 9 6	Do.
31	99/34	Pedaraopalli.	11, Lolla Pentayya ..	72 13 4	29 6 1	102 3 5	14 2 9	118 6 2	72 13 4	15 10 0	88 7 4	..	27 14 10	27 14 10	Execution Petition will be filed.
32	140/34	Koyyam ..	14, 13-A, Mazzi Suranna.	56 6 10	21 9 2	88 0 0	..	88 0 0	..	..	..	56 6 10	31 9 2	88 0 0	Land purchased in sale by the Estate and not yet delivered.
33	141/34	Budumuru ..	9, Pande Soorayya ..	86 1 2	35 4 6	121 5 8	..	121 5 8	..	..	..	86 1 2	35 4 6	121 5 8	Lands purchased in sale by the Estate and delivered.
34	49/35	Pedaraopalli.	6, Arangi Chinmaya.	131 4 11	38 15 10	170 4 9	13 15 7	184 4 4	44 0 0	..	44 0 0	87 4 11	52 15 5	140 4 4	Execution Petition filed and pending in the Court.
35	51/35	Do.	10, Arangi Narasamma.	83 7 5	33 5 7	116 13 0	14 7 5	131 4 5	1 14 0	..	1 14 0	81 9 5	47 13 0	129 6 5	Do.
36	52/35	Do.	9, Konkana Appanna.	5 12 2	39 5 3	45 1 5	4 9 5	49 10 10	5 12 2	41 4 4	47 0 6	..	2 10 4	2 40 4	Interest may be written off.
37	53/35	Do.	5-7, Arangi Sanyasi ..	0 2 0	75 1 5	75 3 5	..	75 3 5	0 2 0	54 14 0	55 0 0	..	20 3 5	20 3 5	Do.
38	54/35	Do.	44, Arangi Kurmannak.	..	37 2 1	37 2 1	..	37 2 1	..	28 0 0	28 0 0	..	9 2 1	9 2 1	Do.
39	55/35	Do.	43, 39, Arangi Buchanna.	..	23 15 3	23 15 3	..	23 15 3	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	3 15 3	3 15 3	Do.
40	56/35	Do.	42, Arangi Lingayyagari Sanyasi.	15 4 0	44 8 1	59 12 1	..	59 12 1	15 4 0	29 12 0	45 0 0	..	14 12 1	14 12 1	Do.
41	57/35	Do.	21, 23, 35, 41-A, Konni Appanna.	158 6 2	45 4 1	208 10 3	22 2 0	225 12 3	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	38 6 2	67 6 1	105 12 3	Execution Petition filed and pending in the Court.
42	58/35	Do.	23, Rambothu Thammayya.	82 13 4	28 8 7	61 5 11	2 10 1	64 0 0	32 13 4	31 2 3	64 0 0	..	..	..	....
43	169/35	Budumuru ..	43, Bolli Appayya ..	2 12 4	10 3 6	12 15 10	..	12 15 10	..	..	..	2 12 4	10 3 6	12 15 10	Execution Petition will be filed if necessary.
44	236/35	Do.	19-B, Peddanayani Narayana.	8 4 9	8 7 0	16 11 9	10 3 5	27 4 2	..	..	..	8 4 9	18 15 5	27 4 2	Land purchased in sale by the Estate and not yet delivered.
45	244/35	Do.	42, Kinthal Mahalakshmapadu.	31 13 0	15 6 9	47 3 9	11 12 11	59 9 3	..	..	..	31 13 0	27 3 3	59 0 3	Do.
46	237/35	Do.	188, Konni Appanna.	26 2 4	17 2 2	43 4 6	..	43 4 6	26 2 4	17 2 2	43 4 6	..	..	..	....
47	238/35	Do.	40, 71, Malla Surayya.	..	1 13 1	1 13 1	..	1 13 1	..	..	..	..	1 13 1	1 13 1	Interest may be written off.
48	241/35	Do.	23, 24, Patnana Surigadu.	69 9 10	24 14 6	94 8 4	10 1 9	104 10 1	69 9 10	22 6 2	92 0 0	..	12 10 1	12 10 1	Do.
49	240/35	Koyyam ..	8, 88-A, Mazzi Krishnamma.	181 13 8	67 3 11	249 1 7	27 6 0	276 7 7	..	..	..	181 13 8	94 9 11	276 7 7	Execution Petition filed and pending in the Court.
50	239/35	Do.	34, Jeeru Parasayya.	126 7 5	37 9 10	164 1 3	20 2 3	184 3 11	..	..	..	126 7 5	57 12 6	184 3 11	Do.
51	242/35	Do.	96, Munakala Chennayya.	..	14 15 11	14 15 11	..	14 15 11	..	..	..	..	14 15 11	14 15 11	Execution Petition will be filed if necessary.
52	243/35	Do.	105, Kurimna Ramayya.	154 1 6	45 3 7	190 10 1	20 14 6	220 8 7	..	..	..	154 1 6	66 7 1	220 8 7	Execution Petition filed and pending in the Court.
53	1/36	Budumuru ..	63, Pedanayuni Narasamma Nayaraju.	118 6 10	22 15 3	141 6 1	18 9 11	160 0 0	118 6 10	41 9 2	160 0 0	..	..	..	....
54	2/36	Do.	65, Pedanayuni Appanarasu Nayudu.	..	5 14 3	5 14 3	..	5 14 3	..	..	..	..	5 14 3	5 14 3	Interest may be written off.
55	290/36	Mettavalaan.	2, Kaalasetti Sanyasi	37 15 7	10 11 10	54 11 5	4 3 1	58 14 6	..	..	..	37 15 7	20 14 11	58 14 6	Land purchased in sale on 7th October 1937 by third party.

West Shermsham- LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS-PART IV madapuram] 233

West Shermahammadpuram estate—Demand, collection and balance statement of rent and civil suits for fasli ending 30th June 1937 (1346)—cont.

Serial number.	Suit number.	Village.	Pattadars' name.	Demand (brought forward from fasli 1345).			Subsequent interests and costs.	Total of columns (7) and (8).	Collections.			Balance.			Remarks.
				Principal (Land Revenue).	Interests and costs.	Total.			Principal.	Interest and costs.	Total.	Principal.	Interests and costs.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
56	201/36	Budumuru ..	30, 32. Appurubuktha Suryanarayana.	34 11 7	13 5 3	48 0 10	9 4 4	57 5 2	5 8 3	3 6 0	8 14 3	29 3 4	19 3 7	48 6 11	Land purchased in sale by the estate and not yet delivered.
57	496/36	Murapaka ..	79. Meesala Surappala Nayudu.	33 8 0	18 11 6	51 14 6	1 12 0	53 10 6	23 2 3	9 11 3	32 13 6	10 0 9	10 12 3	20 13 0	Execution petition will be filed.
58	497/36	Koyyam ..	43, 79, 112. Jeeru Duruglah.	82 2 4	25 0 2	107 2 6	14 0 2	121 2 8	20 3 6	..	20 3 6	61 14 10	39 0 4	100 15 2	Land purchased in sale by the estate on 11th September 1937.
59	499/36	Budumuru ..	19, 5, 84. Pedanayani Sanyasi.	29 15 10	14 3 3	44 3 6	3 15 4	48 2 10	..	..	..	29 15 10	16 3 0	48 2 10	Execution petition filed and pending in the court.
60	500/36	Koyyam ..	43, 79, 113. Chukka Ramannah.	91 11 3	27 5 3	119 0 11	6 12 1	125 13 0	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	41 11 3	34 1 9	75 13 0	Execution petition will be filed.
61	501/36	Do. ..	95. Vuppada Ramajiah.	24 10 10	12 6 6	37 1 4	..	37 1 4	24 10 10	9 13 0	34 7 10	..	2 9 6	2 9 6	Interest may be written off.
62	502/36	Pedaraopalli.	43. Konna Sanyasi on Appannah.	21 8 0	11 12 9	33 4 9	0 11 3	34 0 0	21 8 0	12 3 0	34 0 0	..	..	..	....
63	503/36	Koyyam ..	23, 82-A. Mylapalli Appalaswami.	90 5 11	28 3 5	118 14 4	12 0 1	130 14 5	..	..	..	90 5 11	40 3 6	130 14 5	Execution petition filed and pending in the court.
64	503/36	Do. ..	68, 79, 114. Jeeru Ellayya.	185 3 7	37 15 7	173 3 2	15 3 3	188 6 5	30 14 5	..	30 14 5	104 5 2	53 2 10	157 8 0	Land purchased in sale by the estate on 9th August 1937.
65	505/36	Budumuru ..	7. Kinthali Ammana.	63 6 2	20 15 3	84 5 5	5 15 10	90 5 3	15 10 6	6 0 0	21 10 6	47 11 3	20 15 1	68 10 9	Land purchased in sale by the estate on 23rd October 1937 by third party.
66	506/36	Do. ..	46, 87. Vazza Adinarayana.	35 8 11	14 15 7	50 3 6	10 3 5	61 0 11	..	..	..	35 8 11	25 3 0	61 0 11	Land purchased in sale by the estate on 10th August 1937 by the estate.
67	507/36	Murapaka ..	54. Pishini Appiah ..	76 12 4	22 13 0	99 9 4	1 0 0	100 9 4	8 5 3	2 3 2	10 13 10	68 6 3	21 4 10	89 11 6	Execution will be filed.
68	498/36	Do. ..	27. Meesala Chitannappannah.	39 1 2	17 2 7	56 3 9	..	56 3 9	20 2 4	2 4 5	22 6 9	13 14 10	14 14 2	33 13 0	Do.
69	509/36	Koyyam ..	107. Bora Jagglah ..	29 3 4	13 12 4	42 15 8	3 14 11	46 14 7	29 3 4	0 12 3	30 0 0	..	16 14 7	16 14 7	Do.
70	510/36	Budumuru ..	33. Pedanayani Kithayyagari Ramannah.	128 12 11	33 4 2	162 1 1	2 0 0	164 1 1	128 12 11	35 4 2	164 1 1	..	..	..	....
71	511/36	Do. ..	78. Jallu Venkiah ..	209 9 2	59 6 3	268 15 10	11 3 6	280 3 4	..	..	..	209 9 2	70 10 2	280 3 4	Land purchased in sale by the third party on 23rd October 1937.
72	512/36	Do. ..	107. Malla Appamma.	18 11 10	11 15 0	30 10 10	3 13 2	34 3 0	18 11 10	12 3 11	31 4 9	..	3 3 3	3 3 3	Interest may be written off.
73	516/36	Do. ..	9. Pandis Boorlah ..	149 9 0	33 1 9	187 10 9	9 7 0	197 1 9	..	..	..	149 9 0	47 3 9	197 1 9	Land purchased in sale by the estate on 8th November 1937.
Total ..				4,033 8 9	1,978 2 7	6,061 11 4	494 1 3	6,555 13 0	1,189 11 6	597 2 9	1,786 14 3	2,893 13 3	1,375 1 6	4,768 14 9	
<i>Suits filed in fasli 1346.</i>															
74	239/37	Budumuru ..	33. Kinthali Sanyasi.	56 6 0	15 1 3	71 7 3	6 15 10	78 7 1	..	..	..	56 6 0	22 1 1	78 7 1	Execution petition filed and pending in the court.
75	260/37	Do. ..	63, 99, 120. P. Narasamma Nayudalu.	118 9 2	23 2 7	141 11 9	9 1 11	150 13 3	..	..	..	9 2	32 4 6	150 13 3	Do.
76	291/37	Do. ..	115. Malla Jaganna.	24 7 11	11 5 7	35 13 6	..	35 13 6	24	..	11	..	11 5 7	11 5 7	Execution petition will be filed.
77	292/37	Do. ..	69. Pedanayini Kannamma.	32 10 6	14 2 3	46 13 2	5 5 3	52 2 10	..	..	..	6	19 3 4	52 2 10	Execution petition filed and pending in the court.

76	298/37	Do.	..	5, 64. Pedanayuni Venkiahgari Sanyasi	73 10 5	22 14 10	96 9 3	..	96 9 3	25 9 3	..	25 9 3	48 1 3	22 14 10	71 0 0	Execution petition will be filed.
79	204/37	Do.	..	16, 79. Kintihall Appadu	186 2 0	39 7 3	225 9 3	10 3 8	235 12 11	56 14 4	..	56 14 4	129 3 8	49 10 11	178 14 7	Execution petition filed and pending in the court.
80	331/37	Murapaka	..	24. Meesala Sooramma.	50 0 4	14 13 3	64 13 7	..	64 13 7	50 0 4	8 2 0	58 2 4	..	6 11 3	8 11 3	Interest may be written off.
81	32/37	Do.	..	21-A. Mazzi Venkiah.	102 8 6	23 1 8	125 10 2	..	125 10 2	76 13 11	14 12 0	91 9 11	25 10 7	8 5 8	34 0 3	Execution petition filed and pending in the court.
Total ..					644 6 10	164 1 1	808 7 11	81 11 1	840 3 0	238 13 9	22 14 0	256 11 9	410 9 1	172 14 2	583 7 3	
Grand total, rent suit ..					4,727 15 7	2,142 3 8	6,870 3 3	525 12 9	7,396 0 0	1,423 9 3	620 0 9	2,043 10 0	3,304 6 4	2,047 15 8	5,352 6 0	

					Civil Suits.											
1	494/33	Narayana-puram Agharam.	1. Andhavarapu Appiah.	..	3 10 10	3 10 10	..	3 10 10	..	..	..	..	..	3 10 10	3 10 10	Interest may be written off
2	267/35	Pedaraopalli.	66. Arangi Chinniah..	..	1 5 3	1 5 3	..	1 5 3	..	1 5 3	1 5 3	..	..	..	..	..
3	248/36	Narayana-puram Agharam.	1. Andhavarapu Appiah.	21 12 0	12 8 8	34 4 8	2 13 8	37 2 4	..	..	..	..	21 12 0	15 6 4	37 2 4	Execution petition filed and pending in the court.
4	455/36	Pedaraopalli.	72. Lolla Pentaya ..	7 9 8	8 11 7	16 5 3	4 2 2	20 7 5	..	..	..	..	7 9 8	12 13 9	20 7 5	Since collected Rs. 18-0-2.
5	456/36	Do.	67. Pragada Sanyasi..	6 5 2	8 5 1	14 10 3	..	14 10 3	6 5 2	8 2 10	14 8 0	..	..	0 2 3	0 2 3	Interest may be written off.
6	457/36	Do.	69. Peddi Venkiah ..	13 8 1	11 1 0	24 9 1	..	24 9 1	..	..	..	..	13 8 1	11 1 0	24 9 1	Since collected Rs. 24.
7	458/36	Do.	71. Arangi Yerranna.	17 8 8	11 0 9	28 9 5	..	28 9 5	..	..	..	..	17 8 8	11 0 9	28 9 5	Since collected Rs. 32-0-2.
8	459/36	Do.	75. Arangi Sottaramanna.	79 14 9	26 6 7	106 5 4	..	106 5 4	79 14 9	16 13 0	96 11 9	..	..	9 9 7	9 9 7	Interest may be written off.
Total, civil suits ..					146 10 4	83 1 9	229 12 1	6 15 10	236 11 11	86 3 11	26 5 1	112 9 0	60 6 5	68 12 6	124 2 11	
Grand total ..					4,874 9 11	2,225 5 5	7,099 15 4	532 12 7	7,632 11 11	1,509 13 2	646 5 10	2,156 3 0	3,364 12 9	2,111 12 2	5,476 8 11	

Lands purchased by the estate in court auction and delivered to it.

Serial number.	Suit number.	Village.	Pattadars' name.	Principal.	Interest and costs.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>West Shermahammadpuram estate.</i>						
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	S.S. 136/33	.. Budumuru	.. 20. Jallu Surayya and others	74 14 2	41 7 8	116 5 10
2	S.S. 143/33	.. Do.	.. 12. Gauapa Butchemma and others	113 6 4	40 14 3	154 4 7
3	S.S. 171/33	.. Koyyam	.. 26, 32-C. Butcha Venkayya	72 2 8	31 3 4	103 6 0
4	S.S. 174/33	.. Do.	.. 100. Darapu Yerakayya	68 12 6	49 3 6	118 0 0
5	S.S. 175/33	.. Do.	.. 108. Kurimra Ramayya and others.	45 9 0	36 15 0	82 8 0
6	S.S. 93/34	.. Budumuru	.. 45, 36. Golusu Simmasu and others.	22 0 0	15 11 4	37 11 4
7	S.S. 141/34	.. Do.	.. 9. Pande Soorayya and others	86 1 2	35 4 6	121 5 8
Total ..				482 13 10	250 11 7	733 9 5

Note.—Steps are being taken to reassign these lands.

Lands purchased by the estate in court auction to be delivered.

1	S.S. 140/34	.. Koyyam	.. 14, 13-A. Maggi Sooranna	56 6 10	31 9 2	88 0 0
2	S.S. 236/35	.. Budumuru	.. 19-B. Konni Narayamma	8 4 9	18 15 5	27 4 2
3	S.S. 244/35	.. Do.	.. 42. Kintali Mahalakshmiappadu	31 13 0	27 3 8	59 0 8
4	S.S. 291/36	.. Do.	.. 30, 32. Appurubhukta Sooryanarayana.	29 3 4	19 3 7	48 6 11
5	S.S. 497/36	.. Koyyam	.. 48, 79, 112. Zuru Duragayya and others.	61 14 10	39 0 4	100 16 2
6	S.S. 504/36	.. Do.	.. 68, 79, 114. Zuru Yellayya and others.	104 5 2	52 2 10	157 8 0
7	S.S. 506/36	.. Budumuru	.. 46, 37. Vajja Adinarayana and others.	35 8 11	25 8 0	61 0 11
8	S.S. 516/36	.. Do.	.. 9. Pende Soorayya and others	149 9 0	47 8 9	197 1 9
Total ..				477 1 10	262 3 9	739 5 7

Note.—Steps are being taken to obtain sale certificates from the Court.

Statement showing the items to be written off for fasli 1346.

1	S.S. 86/32	.. Pedaraopalli	.. 12, 13, 22. Arangi Karuvadug and others.	167 10 4	123 2 9	295 13 1
2	S.S. 134/33	.. Murapaka	.. 2-B, 2-D. Malpeddi Papnaidu	..	16 15 5	16 15 5
3	S.S. 135/33	.. Do.	.. 2-H, 80. Do.	..	4 4 1	4 4 1
4	S.S. 145/33	.. Do.	.. 79. Do.	..	6 11 2	6 11 2
5	S.S. 148/33	.. Do.	.. 40. Do.	..	1 4 4	1 4 4
6	S.S. 149/33	.. Thamooda	.. 56. Routhu Thulasappadu	..	1 15 6	1 15 6
7	S.S. 166/33	.. Murapaka	.. 2-G, 2-K. Landa Latchigadu	..	2 0 5	2 0 5
8	S.S. 167/33	.. Do.	.. 2-L. Malpeddi Papnaidu	..	1 6 1	1 6 1
9	S.S. 168/33	.. Do.	.. 6-C, 7-C, 7-E, 8-C, G. Malpeddi Papnaidu.	..	4 4 10	4 4 10
10	S.S. 169/33	.. Do.	.. 131. Malpeddi Papnaidu	..	0 15 2	0 15 2
11	S.S. 88/34	.. Budumuru	.. 51, 88. Ballivada Dharmarao	..	4 0 0	4 0 0
12	S.S. 91/34	.. Koyyam	.. 71. Allamsetti Bhaskararao	..	8 12 10	8 12 10
13	S.S. 94/34	.. Budumuru	.. 146. Ballivada Dharmarao	..	4 0 0	4 0 0
14	S.S. 52/35	.. Pedaraopalli	.. 9. Konkana Appannah	..	2 10 4	2 10 4
15	S.S. 53/35	.. Do.	.. 57. Arangi Sanyasi	..	20 3 5	20 3 5
16	S.S. 54/35	.. Do.	.. 44. Arangi Kurmannah	..	9 2 1	9 2 7
17	S.S. 55/35	.. Do.	.. 43, 39. Arangi Buchannah	..	3 15 3	3 15 3
18	S.S. 56/35	.. Do.	.. 42. Arangi Sanyasi	..	14 12 1	14 12 1
19	S.S. 238/35	.. Budumuru	.. 40, 71. Malla Soorah	..	1 13 1	1 13 1
20	S.S. 241/35	.. Do.	.. 23, 24. Patnana Surigadu	..	12 10 1	12 10 1
21	S.S. 2/36	.. Do.	.. 65. P. Appalanarasunaidu	..	5 14 3	5 14 3
22	S.S. 501/36	.. Koyyam	.. 95. Vuppada Bamlah	..	2 9 6	2 9 6
23	S.S. 512/36	.. Budumuru	.. 107. Malla Appannah	..	3 3 3	3 3 3
24	S.S. 351/37	.. Murapaka	.. 24. Meesala Soorannah	..	6 11 3	6 11 3
25	S.O. 494/33	.. Narayanapura Agrapharam.	.. 1. Andhavarapu Appiah	..	3 10 10	3 10 10
26	S.C. 456/36	.. Pedaraopalli	.. 67. Pragada Sanyasi	..	0 2 3	0 2 3
27	S.C. 459/36	.. Do.	.. 75. Arangi Sottaramannah	..	9 9 7	9 9 7
Total ..				167 10 4	281 11 10	449 6 2

Item 1.—The amount may be written off as the appeal in the High Court has been decided in the ryots' favour.

Items 2 to 27.—Interest waived as the parties paid the whole amount of principal and costs and as it is usual to do so in the case of deserving ryots.

Note.—Statement already submitted on 30th October 1936 in respect of items 2-5, 7-11, 13, 19-21 and 25.

Lands purchased by third party in court auction.

1	S.S. 89/34	.. Koyyam	.. 81. Maggi Appanna	26 0 3	33 10 2	59 10 5
2	S.S. 290/36	.. Mettavalasa	.. 2. Kalisetty Sanyasi and others	37 15 7	20 14 11	58 14 6
3	S.S. 505/36	.. Budumuru	.. 7. Kintali Ammanna and others	47 11 8	20 15 1	68 10 9
4	S.S. 511/36	.. Do.	.. 73. Jallu Venkayya and others	209 9 2	70 10 2	280 3 4
Total ..				321 4 8	146 2 4	467 7 6

Note.—Cheque petitions have been filed in court in respect of items 1 and 2 and steps will be taken to file similar petitions in respect of the remaining two items.

Execution petitions filed and pending in Court.

Serial number.	Suit number.	Village.	Pattadar's name.	Principal.	Interest and costs.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
RENT SUITS.						
1	S.S. 183/33	Koyyam	1, 74. Maggi Sooranna and others	420 8 6	254 3 2	674 11 8
2	S.S. 90/34	Do.	21-A. Done Korlayya	74 3 0	41 9 11	115 12 11
3	S.S. 97/34	Do.	3, 51-A. Maggi Sooranna	1 10 6	32 11 11	34 6 5
4	S.S. 98/34	Do.	73. Kotta Thatamma	16 9 11	28 15 7	45 9 6
5	S.S. 49/35	Pedaraopalli	6. Arangi Chinayya and others	87 4 11	52 15 5	140 4 4
6	S.S. 51/35	Do.	10. Arangi Narasamma and others	81 9 5	47 13 0	129 6 5
7	S.S. 57/35	Do.	21, 29, 35, 41-A. Konni Gaddeyyagari Appanna and others.	38 6 2	67 6 1	105 12 3
8	S.S. 240/35	Koyyam	8, 88-A. Maggi Krishnadevu Nayudu and others.	181 13 8	94 9 11	276 7 7
9	S.S. 239/35	Do.	34. Zuru Parasayya and others	126 7 5	57 12 6	184 3 11
10	S.S. 243/35	Do.	105. Kurminia Ramayya and others.	154 1 6	66 7 1	220 8 7
11	S.S. 499/35	Budumuru	19-5, 64. Pedanaiyuni Venkayagari Sanyasi and others.	29 15 10	18 3 0	48 2 10
12	S.S. 508/35	Koyyam	28, 82-A. Mylapilli Appalaewami	90 5 11	40 8 6	130 14 5
13	S.S. 289/37	Budumuru	38. Kintali Sanyasi and others	56 6 0	22 1 1	78 7 1
14	S.S. 290/37	Do.	63, 99, 120. Pedanaiyuni Narasamma-naiyuralu.	118 9 2	32 4 6	150 13 8
15	S.S. 292/37	Do.	69. Pedanaiyuni Kannamma and others.	82 10 6	19 8 4	52 2 10
16	S.S. 294/37	Do.	16, 79. Kintali Appadu and others	129 3 8	49 10 11	178 14 7
17	S.S. 332/37	Murapaka	21-A. Maggi Venkatappadu and others.	25 10 7	8 5 8	34 0 3
			Total	1,665 8 8	935 2 7	2,600 11 3
CIVIL SUITS.						
1	S.C. 248/36	Narayanapuram	Andhaverapu Venkatesam and others.	21 12 0	15 6 4	37 2 4
2	S.C. 455/36	Pedaraopalli	72. Lolla Pentayya and others	7 9 8	12 13 9	20 7 5
3	S.C. 457/36	Do.	69. Peddi Venkayya and others	13 8 1	11 1 0	24 9 1
4	S.C. 458/36	Do.	71. Arangi Yerrayya and others	17 8 8	11 0 9	28 9 5
			Total	60 6 5	50 5 10	110 12 3
			Grand total	1,725 15 1	985 8 5	2,711 7 6

Executions to be filed in Court.

1	S.S. 99/34	Pedaraopalli	11. Lolla Pentayya and others	..	27 14 10	27 14 10
2	S.S. 169/35	Budumuru	43. Bolli Appayya	2 12 4	10 3 6	12 15 10
3	S.S. 242/35	Koyyam	96. Munokala Chinayya	..	14 15 11	14 15 11
4	S.S. 496/35	Murapaka	79. Musala Surappala Nayudu and others.	10 0 9	10 12 3	20 13 0
5	S.S. 500/35	Koyyam	48, 79, 113. Chukka Ramanna	41 11 3	34 1 9	75 13 0
6	S.S. 507/35	Murapaka	54. Peshini Asirappa and others	68 6 8	21 4 10	89 11 6
7	S.S. 498/35	Do.	27. Musala Chinappayya and others	18 14 10	14 14 2	33 13 0
8	S.S. 509/35	Koyyam	107. Borajagayya and others	..	16 14 7	16 14 7
9	S.S. 291/37	Budumuru	105. Malla Jagganna and others	..	11 5 7	11 5 7
10	S.S. 293/37	Do.	5, 64. Pedanaiyuni Appanna and others.	48 1 2	22 14 10	71 0 0
			Total	189 15 0	185 6 3	375 5 3

Note.—Some relate to balances of decretal amount to be recovered. Steps will be taken to file execution petitions in all these cases.

Abstract.

Purport.	Balance on 30th June 1937.		
	Principal.	Interest and costs.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Balance as per suits statement of fiscal 1946	3,364 12 9	2,111 12 2	5,476 8 11
Deduct as under—			
(1) Lands purchased in sale by the estate and delivered	482 13 10	250 11 7	733 9 5
(2) Lands purchased in sale by the estate to be delivered	477 1 10	262 3 9	739 5 7
(3) Amount as per write-off statement	167 10 4	281 11 10	449 6 2
Total, deductions	1,127 10 0	794 11 2	1,922 5 2
Net balance collectable as under—	2,237 2 9	1,317 1 0	3,554 3 9
(1) Lands purchased in sale by third party	321 4 6	146 2 4	467 7 0
(2) Execution petitions filed and pending in the court	1,725 15 1	985 8 5	2,711 7 6
(3) Execution petitions to be filed	189 15 0	185 6 3	375 5 3
Total	2,237 2 9	1,317 1 0	3,554 3 9

1937 వ సం॥ దిసంబరు నెలకు ఖర్చు జాబితా—శేషము

అవస్థా వేళి నెంబరు.	జమ వివరములు.	నెల మొత్తము.			సంవత్సరము మొదలు నెలాఖరు వరకు మొత్తము.			బడ్డటు దాఖలా.
		(3)			(4)			
		రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	
6 యితర చిల్లర రాబట్టె—శేషము								
	4 చిల్లర వస్తువుల క్రయ ములు.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	5 శోర్టు సాక్షి సమనుల భత్యములు.	2	4	0	11	4	0	...
	6 కళాటిబ్యూషను ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 జెరిమానాలు ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 జామీను బావతులు ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 నగదు జాఫీ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
199	10 యితర కావతులు— కనూలుకాబడ్డ అద్యాన్సులు.	35	0	0	105	0	0	...
204	11 దిప్పాబట్టు ...	2,053	11	2	4,341	11	2	...
	12 రీఫండ్లు ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. వెరళి ...	2,090	15	2	4,457	15	2	...
	మొత్తం 1—6 వెరళి ...	9,136	2	5	14,338	8	4	...
	Total including opening balance.	9,387	2	10	...	...	...	...

అవస్థా వేళి నెంబరు.	ఖర్చు వివరములు.	నెల మొత్తము.			సంవత్సరము మొదలు నెలాఖరు వరకు మొత్తము.			బడ్డటు దాఖలా.
		(3)			(4)			
		రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	
1. (a) ముస్టాల్లిషుమెంటు—								
వెర్కనెంటు—								
211	1 మేనేజరు ...	220	0	0	660	0	0	...
218	2 గురుస్థాయి ...	248	6	9	719	10	4	...
215	3 కాఖర్లు ...	94	9	5	304	9	5	...
217	4 పెంపరరీ ...	156	9	1	445	3	9	...
(b) ఆఫీసు ఖర్చులు—								
219	1 పోస్టేజీ ...	7	0	0	12	0	0	...
220	2 తెలిగ్రాములు.	0	12	0	0	12	0	...
221	3 స్టేషనరీ	8	13	0	45	13	0	...
222	4 దీపములు	3	14	0	7	3	6	...
	5 ఆచ్చు ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224	6 ఇంటిఅద్దె	8	8	0	6	8	0	...
225	7 బిల్లులు, కుర్చీలు కగేరా.	101	0	6	101	0	6	...
226	8 యితర చిల్లర ఖర్చులు.	49	12	3	71	6	6	...
227	9 సామవ్రతుకు.	7	0	0	17	0	0	...
(c) ప్రావిజింగు—								
229	1 మేనేజరువారు.	19	12	0	49	4	6	...
	2 ఎస్టాబ్లిష్మెంటు	35	2	3	63	4	9	...
	1. వెరళి ...	956	3	8	2,505	12	3	...

అవగాహన పేజీ నెంబరు.	ఖర్చు వివరము.	నెల మొత్తము.	సంవత్సరము మొదలు నెలాఖరు వరకు మొత్తము.	బడ్జటు వాఖలా.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		రూ. ఆ. పై.	రూ. ఆ. పై.	
	2. మరామతులు—			
	(a) యిరిగేషను—			
	1 కొత్త బావులు...	...	...	...
233	2 మరమ్మతులు ...	126 11 11	126 11 11	...
	(b) బిల్డింగులు—			
235	1 కొత్త బావులు (కోటకోరడి).	70 12 0	70 12 0	...
	2 మరమ్మతులు ...	...	...	...
	(c) యితర వాషతులు.	...	...	...
	2. వెరిఫై ...	197 7 11	197 7 11	...
	3. గవర్న మెంటువారికి ఇతరులకు చెల్లవలసిన వాషతులు—			
	(a) గవర్న మెంటుకు—			
241	1 వేషము ...	1,521 8 10	2,585 14 8	...
	2 నీటిపన్ను వగైరా.	...	...	...
242	3 క్వీటరెంటు ...	80 14 3	80 14 3	...
243	4 శెన్నులు ...	512 0 0	1,536 0 0	...
	5 వడ్డీ ...	...	...	...
	(b) యితరులకు—			
	1 ఇన్-కంట్రాక్టు.	...	...	...
	2 మాన్సిఫాల్టీ వగైరా పన్నులు.	...	...	...
	3 కట్టుబట్టు, శెన్నులు.	...	...	...
	4 వడ్డీ.	...	...	...
	3. వెరిఫై ...	2,114 7 1	4,152 12 11	...
	4. పెట్టుబట్టులు—			
	(a) గవర్న మెంటు వతారులు.	...	...	...
246	(b) స్ట్రీటోనింగ్ క్రియాలు.	...	525 0 0	...
	(c) స్ట్రీటోనింగ్ యిచ్చిన రుణములు.	...	...	...
	(d) యితర రుణములు.	...	...	...
	4. వెరిఫై ...	...	525 0 0	...
	5. దేవస్థానం—			
247	(a) జీతములు ...	24 0 0	72 0 0	...
	(b) ఉత్సవములు ...	...	...	...
250	(c) ఇతర ఖర్చులు ...	...	1 8 0	...
	5. వెరిఫై ...	24 0 0	73 8 0	...

అవకాశం నెడి నెంబరు.	ఖర్చు వివరము.	నెల మొత్తము.	సంవత్సరము మొదలు నెలాఖరు వరకు మొత్తము.	విడ్డము దాఖలా.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		రూ. అ. పై.	రూ. అ. పై.	
6. యితర ఖర్చులు—				
	(a) దావాలు—			
	1 దావా ఖర్చులు.	...	...	...
	2 ప్లీడరు ఫీజు ...	...	...	...
253	3 యితర ఖర్చులు.	21 8 0	89 3 0	...
254	(b) ఖర్చు ఖర్చులు ...	...	25 0 0	...
	(c) గ్రామ నాఖర్ల ముఠాలు.	...	...	...
	(d) చందాలు ...	...	...	...
	(e) రీఫండు ...	...	...	...
	(f) యితర వాచకులు.	...	...	...
262	(g) దిహిజియ రీఫండు.	3,224 14 3	3,944 14 3	...
265	(h) గుమస్తాలు నాఖర్లకు అద్వాన్సులు.	245 0 0	1,385 0 0	...
	6. వరక ...	3,491 1 3	5,394 1 3	...
	7. మాజూరుకు యిచ్చాలు.	...	215 2 11	...
	8. నగదు నిల్వ ...	2,603 15 4	...	...
	అన్ని వాచకుల మొత్తం 1—6.	6,788 3 6	13,063 13 3	...
	Total including closing balance.	9,387 3 10	...	...

1937 వ సం॥ డిసెంబరు నెలకు జమా ఖర్చు జాబితా ఆబుస్ట్రాక్టు.

సంఖ్య.	జమ వివరములు.	నెల మొత్తము.			సంవత్సరం మొదలు యీ నెలాఖరుకు మొత్తం.			విద్రుతు బాఖలా.	రిమార్కు.	సంఖ్య.	ఖర్చుల వివరములు.			నెల మొత్తము.			సంవత్సరం మొదలు యీ నెలాఖరుకు మొత్తం.			విద్రుతు బాఖలా.	రిమార్కు.
		రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.				సంఖ్య.	సంఖ్య.	సంఖ్య.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.			రూ.	అ.	పై.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
	శుక్రము నిలక ...	251	0	5								1	యెస్టాబ్లిష్ మెంటు.	956	3	3	2,505	12	8	...	...
1	ల్యాండు రివిన్యూ (ఆనురకం).	6,755	0	3	8,464	1	1	...	...	2	మరామత్తు ...	197	7	11	197	7	11	...	...	...	...
2	మిసలేనియస్ రివిన్యూ.	290	3	0	1,416	8	1	...	...	3	గవర్న మెంటువారికి యితరులకు చెల్లవలసిన వాపతులు.	2,114	7	1	4,152	12	11	..	...	..	...
8	రుణముల వసూళ్లు.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	వెళ్ళుబట్టు ...	...	...	...	525	0	0	..	...	..	...
4	ధాన్యాదుల అమ్మకం వల్ల రాబడులు.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	దేశస్థానం ...	24	0	0	73	3	0	...	...	...	...
5	యితర క్రయముల రాబట్టు.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	యితర ఖర్చులు ...	8,491	1	3	5,394	1	3	...	...	...	...
6	యితర చిల్లర రాబట్టు.	2,090	15	2	4,457	15	2	...	..	7	శుశారకు యిచ్చలు.	...	...	...	215	2	11	...	...	...	...
	Total receipts.	9,186	2	5	14,338	8	4	...	...		Total charges.	6,783	3	6	13,063	13	3	...	..	...	..
	Grand total including opening balance.	9,387	2	10	...	...	..	...	..	8	శుక్రము నిల్వ ..	2,603	15	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
											Grand total including closing balance.	9,387	2	10	...	...	...	..	...	..	...

కుశం, బుడువూరు.
తది. 1-1938.

West Shermahammadpuram Estate—List of paid vouchers for the month of
December 1937.

Serial number.	Date.	Voucher number.	Particulars.	Amount paid in cash.	Amount paid by adjustment.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	8th December 1937 ..	1	Contingencies, Manager's office	89 15 6	..	89 15 6
2	Do. ..	2	Advance to estate wakil, Visianagram, towards law charges	10 0 0	..	10 0 0
3	Do. ..	3	Further advance to Messrs. G. Narasimham and Company, Auditors, towards fees, etc.	115 0 0	..	115 0 0
4	15th December 1937..	4	Adjustment of deposits made by village officers of Pedasalpalli .. ..	..	566 14 3	566 14 3
5	Do. ..	5	Adjustment of deposits made by village officers of Murapaka .. ..	..	460 0 0	460 0 0
6	Do. ..	6	Adjustment of deposits made by village officers of Tamvada .. ..	..	773 0 0	773 0 0
7	Do. ..	7	Adjustment of deposits made by village officers of Budatavalasa .. ..	..	260 0 0	260 0 0
8	Do. ..	8	Amount spent for repairs to irrigation channels of Budatavalasa village ..	45 11 11	..	45 11 11
9	Do. ..	9	Amount of peshkash and cesses for December 1937	2,033 8 10	..	2,033 8 10
10	Do. ..	10	Amount of quit-rent and cesses on minor inams held by the estate	80 14 3	..	80 14 3
11	16th December 1937..	11	Pay bill of Manager for October 1937 ..	110 0 0	..	110 0 0
12	Do. ..	12	Pay bill of establishment for October 1937..	171 13 5	..	171 13 5
13	Do. ..	13	Pay bill of temporary for October 1937 ..	72 15 6	..	72 15 6
14	Do. ..	14	Pay bill of temple establishment for October 1937	12 0 0	..	12 0 0
15	Do. ..	15	Pay bill of Manager for November 1937 ..	110 0 0	..	110 0 0
16	Do. ..	16	Pay bill of office establishment	166 2 9	..	166 2 9
17	Do. ..	17	Pay bill of temporary establishment	83 9 7	..	83 9 7
18	Do. ..	18	Pay bill of temple establishment	12 0 0	..	12 0 0
19	Do. ..		Further advance to Manager towards repairs to callingula of big tank of Budumuru village	20 0 0	..	20 0 0
20	Do. ..	20	Adjustment of deposits made by revenue pettandar of Budumuru .. ..	..	535 0 0	535 0 0
21	21st December 1937.	21	Contingencies, Manager's office	71 13 0	..	71 13 0
22	Do. ..	22	Amount spent for raising koradi	70 12 0	..	70 12 0
23	Do. ..	23	Amount spent for repairing the irrigation channel leading from the sluice of the big tank of Budumuru village	6 0 0	..	6 0 0
24	Do. ..	24	Cost of survey instruments purchased ..	101 0 6	..	101 0 6
25	31st December 1937.	25	Adjustment of deposits made by village officer's of Murapaka .. ..	..	150 0 0	150 0 0
26	Do. ..	26	Amount paid to Arangi Karuvada, etc., for repairs to Vura tank of Bayyannapeta ..	25 0 0	35 0 0	60 0 0
27	Do. ..	27	Amount paid to Peddy Venkayya and others for closing breaches of Suravaripoonu ..	15 0 0	..	15 0 0
28	Do. ..	28	Advance to the manager for repairs to callingula of Budumuru big tank	100 0 0	..	100 0 0
29	Do. ..	29	Adjustment of deposits made by karnam of Tamvada .. ..	..	175 0 0	175 0 0
30	Do. ..	30	Adjustment of deposits made by village officer's of Budatavalasa .. ..	..	255 0 0	255 0 0
Total ..				3,523 5 2	3,359 14 3	6,788 3 6

B. A. NARASIMHAM,
Manager.

Memorandum by Mr. K. Viraraghavachariar, Pleader, Chittoor, and Representative of the Polegarini of Kallurpalayam, Chittoor district, dated 26th April 1938.

Kallurpalayam is situated in the district of Chittoor. The present Polegarini succeeded to the estate in the year 1907 after the death of her husband. She is managing the estate through her agent. The state consists of 94 villages divided into six groups. It has a beriz of about Rs. 12,500. The peshkash is Rs. 4,042-3-10. The quit-rent is Rs. 622-14-2. The land cess amounts to Rs. 1,489-5-7. The total comes to Rupees 6,154-7-7. Forest collections amount to about Rs. 250. The establishment charges come up to Rs. 924 annually.

Cash rent system prevails in the estate. The rates of rent as fixed in the original paimash still continue and have not been altered. But a deduction of two annas in the rupee is made in every patta. This deduction is called "Riyathi".

The average rate per acre for wet land is Rs. 7-0-0 and for dry is Rs. 1-8-0. These rates are collected irrespective of crops grown. Paddy, Ragi, Sajja, Zonna, sugar-cane and gram are generally grown.

2. There are no customary levies or cesses collected in the estate.

3. There are 19 sircar tanks and 57 desabandam tanks. All the sircar tanks are in good condition, except 5 or 6 desabandam tanks which are not repaired during the last ten years by the desabandamdars. A sum of Rs. 905 has been spent during the last ten years for the repair of the sircar tanks, of which Rs. 685 was spent in 1933 for the repair of Chittareddi cheruvu (tank). An extent of about 5 acres of tank-bed has been assigned on patta.

4. An extent of about 47 acres of waste lands have been assigned on patta.

5. A statement showing the nature of the accounts kept in the estate is herewith appended.

6. The total demand and collections of the various groups of villages and remissions is given in the statement annexed. It will be seen that a large amount of arrears has been outstanding but there have been very few suits between the Polegarini and the ryots.

7. All the pattadars cultivate their own lands except Vaisyas and Brahmans who let out on waram tenure.

8. There are six inam villages in the estate.

9. There are about 20,000 acres of forest area of which more than 60 per cent is unreserved. In the latter the ryots have got free access for cattle, fire-wood, agricultural implements. But for manure leaves they have to pay Re. 1 per bandy load. However, as the ryots have got plenty of trees on their own lands, they rarely resort to forest. As regards reserve forest, the same facilities are afforded to the ryots except they have to go in with permits and they cannot take goats inside. For three months in the year, the reserve forest is closed.

10. There are no private lands in the pollum as such. But the Polegarini and her family have got about 1,000 acres of land on patta which have been acquired by private purchase and rent sales.

11. The estate has not been surveyed.

12. The Polegarini wishes to associate herself with all the representations made hitherto by the Madras Landholders Association, as regards the present inquiry.

ENCLOSURES.

1, 7 క ప్రక్క.

నె 4 రు కల్లూరు గ్రామం—కల్లూరుపాలీయం.

(1)	గ్రామం పేరు.			విద్య రేటు.			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	ఎకరా 1 8	లేక	కాచి 1 8	లేక	కాచి 1 8	రేటు.										
	రూ.	ఆ.	పై.					ఈదు.	బోగం.							
1	కల్లూరు—	సంజ.	11 5 0	2 4 12				ప్రమాపి	2 1	కొక్కువానికుంట.	వరి, రాగి, జా					
			17 0 0					శ్రీ	8 2		...	6				
			11 0 0	0 4 12				శ్రీ	2 1	కొక్కువానికుంట.	...	1				
		పుంజ.	8 0 0	24 8 8					8 0	...	సజ్జ, రాగి, జా					
			2 3 0						5 0		సజ్జ, రాగి, జా					
			2 0 0						6 0		సజ్జ, రాగి, జా					
			1 12 0						7 0		సజ్జ, రాగి, జా					
1	చొంతుగుట్టపల్లె—	సంజ.	7 18 0	1 8 8					2 2	దేవబత్తెని గోవిందు	వరి, రాగి, మి					
			17 1 0						8 2	కుంట.	రవ, వెరు					
			15 1 0						4 2	...	కు.					
		పుంజ.	8 12 0	36 11 0					8 0	...	సజ్జ, జాన్న, శా					
			2 3 0						5 0		శాన్న, రా					
			1 4 0						7 0		గి.					
15	పాతపేట—	సంజ.	16 0 0	84 2 0					1 1	వారాయణరాజు	వరి, రాగి, జా					
			18 10 0						2 2	వెర్దు.	య్య, మి					
			8 18 0						8 1		రవ, సజ్జ, జా					
			10 0 0						7 1		బొన్న, జా					
			1 12 0						35 1		కులు.					
		పుంజ.	6 0 0	88 6 8					1 0	...	సజ్జ, రాగి, శా					
			8 8 0						2 0		కుగ, జా					
			3 0 0						8 0		సజ్జ, లెవ్య, ఆరుక,					
			1 12 0						6 0							
			1 5 0													

1, 7 వ ప్రశ్న—శేషము.

నె 4 రు కట్టారు, గ్రూపు—కట్టారుపాళియం—శేషము

శ్రేణులు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	తీర్య రేట్లు.			వారం రేటుగా అంటే యెంత.	ఈ రేటు యొక్క నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమియొక్క గుణము, తరగతి.		జలాధారములు.	సాధారణము గా సాగు చేయ వచ్చు.	(9) పట్టణాధారు యెంతరు.	(10) పట్టణాధారు క్రింది చేయవలసినారు.	(11) పట్టణాధారు క్రింద సాగు చేయ వచ్చినారు.	(12) సాగు చేయవలసిన పట్టణాధారు కు ఇవ్వవలసిన రేట్లు.	(13) కర్ర.
		ఎకరా 1 కి లేక కాని 1 కి రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	వారం రేటుగా అంటే యెంత.			ఈ రేటు యొక్క నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమియొక్క గుణము, తరగతి.								జలాధారములు.	సాధారణము గా సాగు చేయ వచ్చు.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
		యా. అ. వె.				కుడు. అంగు.						గ్. అ.			
18	కోటపల్లె—	10 8 0	9 7 4			2 1	యర్ర చెరువు ...		కరి, రాగి, జి						
	నరణి	10 5 0				3 2			రుక్మ, బి						
1	యర్రచెరువు—	10 0 0				5 2			రుక్మ, సజ్జె						
		28 0 0				1 2			రుక్మ, సజ్జె						
		7 5 0				4 1			కొత్త, అ						
2	యిరసానిమల్లకుం ట—	19 0 0	4 2 4			2 2	యిరసానిమల్లకుం కుంట		అక్క, అక్క						
		18 3 0				1 1			అక్క, అక్క						
		16 2 0				3 2			అక్క, అక్క						
		8 4 0				4 1			అక్క, అక్క						
3	కంచాలవానికుంట.	10 8 0	0 11 8			2 1	కంచాలవానికుంట.								
4	శేనైబండవానికుం ట.	10 0 0	0 11 0			2 1	శేనైబండవానికుం ట.								
5	రాతిచెరువు—	18 0 0	1 1 12			1 1	రాతి చెరువు.								
		12 0 0				3 2									
	పుంజ.	1 12 8	50 2 8			1 0	...		సజ్జె, కొత్త,						
		1 13 0				3 0			శేనై, అ						
		2 5 0				5 0			అక్క, అక్క.						
		1 11 6				6 0									
		1 0 0				7 0									
19	యద్దులవాతిపల్లె—	10 7 0	2 13 0			3 1	కదిరప్పనాయని		సజ్జె, కరి, రా						
	నరణి.	15 5 0				2 1	చెరువు		గి.						

1, 7 క ప్రక్క—శేషము

నె 4 దు, కల్లూరు గ్రామ—కల్లూరు సాళియం—శేషము.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	శీర్ష్య శేషము.			వారం శేషముగా పుంటే ఎంత.	యీ శేషు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమియొక్క గుణము. తరగతి.	జలాధార ములు.	సాధారణము గా సాగుచేయు లేదు.	పట్టణాలయంబు.	సాగుచే క్రింద పట్టణాలయంబు యగుచేందరు.	పట్టణాలయంబు క్రింద సాగుచే యగుచేందరు.	సాగుచే పట్టణాలయంబు సాగుచే యగుచేందరు.	శీర్ష్య.
		ఎకరా లేక శాఖ 1 కి శేషు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	గుంటలు.										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
		చా. అ. వై.	గుంటలు.			చా. అ.					గుంటలు.			
36	తలారివాండ్రపల్లె.	3 8 0	3 12 4			3 0	...	సజ్జ, శనుగ,	8					
	పుంజ.	1 5 0				7 0		శుల్క.						
40	చాపిరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె,	18 8 0	36 8 8			1 2	సాగుచేయదలచుచున్నది.	వరి, చెరువు,	1					
	సాగుచేయదలచుచున్నది	12 0 0				2 2		రాసి, మి						
	చెరువు—	10 0 0				3 1		ర్ప అకులు.						
	నంజ.	6 6 0				4 1								
		18 0 0	4 10 8			2 2	యర్రచెరువు ...	డిటా.	1					
		18 8 0	0 10 4			2 2	రాతిచెరువు ...	డిటా.	1					
		9 0 0				3 1								
		18 0 0	8 14 8			2 2	యల్లప్పకుంట ...	డిటా.	1					
		19 0 0				1 1								
		9 0 0				3 1								
		18 0 0	2 8 0			2 2	చాకరాచేతుకాని	...	1					
							కారి.							

క ప ప్రశ్న.

నె 4 రు, కల్లూరు గ్రామం.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు	చెరువు లేక యితర జలాధారములు.						జలాధారములు, స్థితులు.	10 సంవత్సరముల లోగా మరామత్తు చేసిన మొత్తము.	పట్టాకుయిచ్చిన నీరు ముసక విస్తీర్ణం.	క.రా.
		అయకట్టు.			శిస్తు.							రూ.	ఆ.	పై.	ఎ.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	కల్లూరు గ్రామం కొక్కు వారికుంట	2	0	0	23	2	3	మంచిస్థితిలోనున్నది.	...	...	దశబంధం రయితులకుంట.
	కొక్కు వారికుంట	0	4	12	4	3	5	డిటో.	...	...	డిటో.
18	బొంతుగుట్టపల్లె, దేవబత్తిగోవిందుకుంట.	1	8	8	23	1	9	డిటో.	...	...	జమీందారికుంట.
15	పాతపేట, న. రాయల రాజుచెరువు	28	14	12	419	0	4	డిటో.	...	...	డిటో.
	రంగప్పనాయనిచెరువు	0	11	4	6	3	5				
18	కోటపల్లె, యర్రచెరువు	9	7	4	101	0	8	డిటో.	...	...	డిటో.
	యూరపానివాండ్రకుంట	4	2	4	48	1	5	డిటో.	...	...	డిటో.
	కంబాలవాండ్రకుంట	0	11	8	7	4	4	డిటో.	...	...	దశబంధం రయితులకుంట.
	లేనేబండవారికుంట	0	11	0	7	9	7	డిటో.	...	...	డిటో.
	రాతి చెరువు	1	1	12	17	15	0	డిటో.	...	...	జమీందారిచెరువు.
19	యద్దలవాండ్రపల్లె, కదిరప్పనాయనిచెరువు	2	13	0	26	3	7	డిటో.	...	...	డిటో.
	యద్దలవారికుంట	0	12	8	8	7	11	డిటో.	...	...	దశబంధం రయితులకుంట.
	పూకావాలయ్యకుంట	1	5	12	15	8	6	డిటో.	...	...	డిటో.
31	ముండ్లవారిపల్లె, ఆరటికోపుకుంట	0	7	0	6	6	4	డిటో.	...	...	జమీందారికుంట.
	ముండ్లవారిపాచి	0	14	8	15	2	4				
33	గుట్టకొండపల్లె, రంగప్పనాయనిచెరువు	3	7	12	80	12	9	డిటో.	...	...	జమీందారిచెరువు.
	గుట్టకొండవారిపాచి	0	4	0	2	13	9	డిటో.	...	...	డిటో.
35	కొంగరివారిపల్లె, ఆగ్రహారంకుంట	1	6	12	20	6	4	డిటో.	...	0 8 0	దశబంధం రయితులకుంట.
	అవ్వచెరువు	3	9	8	33	15	5	డిటో.	100 0 0	...	జమీందారిచెరువు కట్టమీద మన్ను వేయించడం తూముకట్టించడం యీ వగయిరా పనులకు.
	తుమ్మలకుంట	0	3	8	2	15	2	తెగిపోయినది	...	...	దశబంధం రయితులకుంట.
	గొల్లవారిపాచి	0	6	12	6	0	3	మంచిస్థితిలోనున్నది.	...	...	డిటో.
	గాండ్రవారికుంట	1	8	0	2	10	0	డిటో.	...	...	జమీందారికుంట.
40	పాపిరెడ్డివారిపల్లె, యినామతి నాగండుగ్రామం	36	3	8	599	7	8	డిటో.	...	...	జినాందార్ల చెరువులు, కుంటలు, వాళ్లు.
	చెరువు.	4	10	8	85	9	4				
	యర్రచెరువు	0	10	4	9	14	5				
	రాతిచెరువు	8	14	8	115	9	7				
	యల్లప్పకుంట	2	8	0	45	15	2				

4 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 4 రు, కల్లూరు గ్రూపు—కల్లూరుపాలీయం.

1908 వ సం॥కు నుండి పట్టాకుయిచ్చిన వింజరు భూములు.

సెంజరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	సంవత్సరము.	నెంజరు.								
			నంజ.			వుంజ.			వెంజ.		
			రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	రూ. ఆ. పై.	(5)	రూ. ఆ. పై.	(7)	రూ. ఆ. పై.	(8)	రూ. ఆ. పై.		
18	కోటపల్లె ...	1908 నుండి 1937 సం॥ వరకు	3 7 2	0 6 0	2 4 0	0 14 0	5 11 2	1			
35	కొంగరవారిపల్లె.	డిటో.	0 14 0	0 8 0	...	...	0 14 0	0 0	

6 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 4 రు, కల్లూరు గ్రూపు—కల్లూరుపాలీయం.

సెంజరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	ఫసలి.	విమాండు.	వసూలు.			ముజరా.			కయిలుచేయబడిన సూక్ష్మ.
				రూ.	ఆ.	పై.	రూ.	ఆ.	పై.		రూ.
4	కల్లూరు గ్రూపు.	1837	2,811 6 4	1,513 3 8	235 11 10	..	1,062			
		1338	2,797 6 11	1,460 9 5	238 13 5	...	1,098			
		1339	2,822 4 6	1,603 1 1	231 6 10	...	987			
		1340	2,825 14 9	1,887 0 4	205 10 1	...	738			
		1341	2,792 14 9	1,970 3 4	208 15 7	...	613			
		1342	2,712 11 2	1,586 1 5	235 12 5	...	890			
		1343	2,724 13 7	1,901 10 5	246 12 0	...	576			
		1344	2,802 7 8	1,985 11 9	235 5 4	..	581			
		1345	2,982 13 4	2,028 4 3	174 14 5	...	779			
		1346	2,781 12 8	2,034 11 2	245 13 9	...	501			

8 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 4 రు, కల్లూరు గ్రూపు—కల్లూరుపాలీయం.

సెంజరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	రేటు.								
		నంజ.			వుంజ.			కోటక్కార్.		
		విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	రూ. ఆ. పై.	(5)	రూ. ఆ. పై.	(7)	(8)	(9)		
40	పాపిరెడ్డిగారి పల్లె రాజబిందు యినామతి గ్రామము.	52 14 12	856 8 2	68 3 8	261 8 11	...	...	...

రూ. కాయలుచేయబడిన సూక్ష్మ. భాగము. వారిపైనే పరిపాలనములో లేదు. యి.కాంతారు సొంతంగానే సాగు చేసుకొనుచున్నారు. రైతుకు సా.

9 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 4 రు, కల్లూరు గ్రామం—కల్లూరు పాళియం.

గ్రామం పేరు.	అడవి విస్తీర్ణం.		ఫారెస్టు క్రీజయొక్క రేట్లు.		యెర్రు అకు బడి 1 కి.	యెర్రు కన్నులు.	అడవి తీరముల వస్తూలు.	శ్రేయస్కరత.
	రిజర్వు.	అకా-రిజర్వు.	మేతకు.	వంట చెర్రు.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4 కల్లూరు గ్రామం మొత్తం యెర్రులు ఎ 18,806.15 లు యెర్రులతో అడవి విస్తీర్ణం ఎ 10,108.20 లు.	6,738.80	3,869.40	...	...	...	రూ. అ. పై. 1 0 0	...	బడి 1 కి.

10 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 4 రు, కల్లూరు గ్రామం—కల్లూరు పాళియం.

గ్రామం పేరు.	సొంత భూములు.			నూతనమా పేక పురా తనమా.	యెట్లు సంపాదించినారు.	మరూ.		
	నంబ.	పుంబ.	తోట కార్డులు.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1 కల్లూరు ...	1	5	2	1	10	0	విక్రయముల రిట్యానున్ను నె 4 రు యాలముల రిట్యానున్ను సంపాదించ బడినది.	కమతం భూములు ఈ జమీందారిలోలేవు. యిందు లో కనియందే భూములు రయితులవద్ద విక్రయము లకు తీసినవిన్ని రయితులు జమీందారికి చెల్లింపవల సిన రెంటు వాబతుకుగాను నె 4 రు యాలములలో ఎవరు కోరనందున జమీం దారికి చేరినది.
5 పాతపేట ...	20	1	8	...	...	...
3 కోటపల్లె ...	12	1	6	22	10	12		
3 యద్దలవారిపల్లె...	0	4	12	5	8	4		
3 గుట్టకింజపల్లె ...	...	...	...	23	15	6
5 కొంగరవారిపల్లె ...	5	3	0	31	10	8		
0 పాపిరెడ్డివారిపల్లె.	17	10	4	24	13	2		

కల్లూరు పాళియం జమీందారిలోవుండు గ్రామం లెఖల నమూనాలు.

- 1 మానవారి పాగుబడి రెఖ ...
- 1A పాగుబడి గోప్పారా ...
- 3 అడంగల్ చితా ...
- 1A కివాయల ము రెఖ ...
- 5 ముజురా రెఖ ...
- 1 బోజువారిపేట తీర్పు రెఖ ...
- 1 యినాగమకవారి... ..
- 1 ప్రక్కవారి చితా ...
- 1 కట్టా ముచ్చిలికా ...
- 1 రయితువారి వేరిజ గోప్పారా ...
- 1 రోజువారి వస్తూలు తండలో ...
- 1 వెల్లు లాకి అ మర్తా చితా ...
- 1 యిరపావ నామా ...

యీ ప్రకారం గ్రామం లెఖలు మామూలుగా యున్నవి. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం జూన్ అఖరులోగా జమాబంది పూర్తి అవుచున్నది.

1, 7 ప ప్రశ్నలు.
నె 3 రు, దేవళంపేట.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	లిక్క రేటు.			వారం రేటుగా వుంటే ఎంత.	యీ రేటు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమి యొక్క గుణము, తరగతి.	జలాధార ములు.	సాధారణము గా పాగుచేయు శక్తి.	గ్రామంపై గుణములు	గ్రామంపై గుణములు	గ్రామంపై గుణములు	గ్రామంపై గుణములు	పే.
	ఎక రా. లేక కాని 1 కి రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.											
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	రూ. అ. పై.	చ.		రూ.		కు.మ. బో.గం.							
8 మిట్టమీదకల్లె నంజ	9 3 0	0 4 0	25 5 12	...	పయిమాషీకా లములో.	3 1	కాని.	వెయ్య, రాగి, వరి, మిర్చి, సబ్బ, శనగ, పుల్ల, జొన్న, అరుక.	11	...	...	...
పుంజ ...	1 8 0			...	...	1 0	...						
	2 3 0			...		2 0							
	2 10 8			...		3 0							
				...		4 0							
				...		5 0							
				...		6 0							
4 వంకాయలపాటి కాని కొత్తకల్లె. పుంజ	2 3 0	0 11 8		...	వయిమాషీకా లములో.	7 0 } 5 0 }	...	మామిడి, సబ్బ, అకులు.	1	...	...	...
5 తొక్కవారికల్లె నంజ.	11 5 0 } 18 10 0 }	0 5 12		...	డిటో.	2 1 } 2 2 }	వంకాయలపా టివారి కొ త్తకల్లె.	వరి, రాగి, వె య్య, మి ర్చి.	2	...	...	...
పుంజ ...	1 4 0	1 1 0		...	డిటో.	7 0	...	సబ్బ, జొన్న.	1	...	...	...
7 కుకప్పకల్లె, పుంజ.	3 8 0	4 4 8		...	డిటో.	2 0	...	సబ్బ, జొన్న, శనగ.	1	...	...	...
9 కమతంకల్లె, పుంజ.	1 12 0	15 1 4		...	డిటో.	6 0 } 4 0 }	...	డిటో.	1	...	...	...
10 రావకల్లె యరం	12 0 0			...		1 1	ముత్తిరెడ్డి వ వరి, వెయ్య,		4	...	...	...

	పుంజ ...	1 2 0	12 7 8	...	డిటూ.	1 0	...	సర్క, బాన్సు, శనుగ.	5	...	...	...
		2 8 0				2 0						
		2 10 0				4 0						
		8 8 0				8 0						
						7 0						
14	వడ్డెపల్లె, పుంజ.	1 0 0	6 2 8	...	డిటూ.	2 0	...	డిటూ.	2	...	...	...
		8 0 0				6 0						
		1 12 0				7 0						
16	వెనుకాలవాండ్రు యిగ్గువల్లె.	1 0 0	8 9 8	...	డిటూ.	2 0	...	డిటూ.	2	...	...	...
		1 8 0				7 0						
17	మర్రిగుంటవారిపల్లె, నంజ.	20 0 0	8 0 12	...	డిటూ.	1 2	...	అద్ద చెరువు. వరి, రాగి, చెరువు, మిర్చి.	14	2	1.40	16 0
		16 0 0				2 1						
		12 8 0				8 2						
		18 1 0				4 1						
		6 4 0				9 1						
	పుంజ ...	8 8 0	18 18 8	...	డిటూ.	2 0	...	సర్క, రాగి, బాన్సు, శనుగ.	5	4	5.25	15 0
		4 0 0				8 0						
		1 4 0				4 0						
		2 4 0				5 0						
		1 4 0				7 0						
21	వెనుకాలవాండ్రు యిగ్గువల్లె.	1 5 0	23 15 8	...	డిటూ.	1 0	...	సర్క, రాగి, బాన్సు, శనుగ, తల్చి.	12	...	...	...
		8 8 0				2 0						
		8 0 0				8 0						
		1 5 0				7 0						
		2 8 0				4 0						
		2 0 0				6 0						
25	చేవభండం, పుంజ.	2 8 0	9 14 0	...	డిటూ.	2 0	...	సర్క, బాన్సు, శనుగ, రాగి, తల్చి.	6	...	...	...
		3 0 0				3 0						
		2 0 0				4 0						
		1 0 0				7 0						
26	దిగ్గునూరివారిపల్లె, పుంజ.	8 8 0	7 12 4	...	డిటూ.	2 0	...	డిటూ.	2	5	4.00	10 0
		2 10 0				4 0						
		1 12 0				6 0						
		1 6 0				7 0						

1, 7 వ ప్రశ్న—శేషము.
 38 రు దేవభంవేటగ్రామ—కల్లూరుపాలియం.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	అకరా లేక శాని 1 కి రేటు.			తీర్య రేటు.			వారం రేటుగా భ్రంశే ఎంత.	యీ రేటు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమియొక్క గుణము, తరగతి.	జలాధార ములు.	సాధారణము గా సాగుచే యవచ్చు.	పట్టణాధిపతి జాబరు.	పట్టణాధిపతి క్రింద సాగుచే యవచ్చు.	పట్టణాధిపతి క్రింద సాగుచే యవచ్చు.	సాగుచేయవచ్చు పట్టణాధిపతి ఇవ్వవచ్చు సరాసరి రేటు.	గ. రు.
	యా. ఆ. వై.	యా. ఆ. వై.	యా. ఆ. వై.	యా. ఆ. వై.	యా. ఆ. వై.	యా. ఆ. వై.										
27 చాసరిగి శెట్టి వల్లె సంజ. భంజ ...	20 8 1	4 1 2	0 0 0	0 7 15	3 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
29 వంకాయలపాటి వారిపల్లె. సంజ ...	10 10 6	0 8 7	0 0 0	1 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	18 11 7 17 6 6 9	4 0 10 1 10 8 0	0 0 8 4	6 6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
భంజ ...	1 2 2 0 0	5 6 10 7 14	0 0 0	13 4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
80 వాల్ రెడ్డిగారి వల్లె సంజ.	12 11 16 13	8 6 0 4	0 0 0	2 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...

పుంజ ...	8 0 0	12 6 4	...	డిటో.	2 0	...	...	...	...
	3 0 0				3 0				
	2 0 0				4 0				
	1 12 0				5 0				
	1 8 0				7 0				
82 కొమ్మిరెడ్డిగారి పల్లె నంబ	12 0 0	9 14 4	...	డిటో.	1 1	వెంకటమ్మ త	వరి, రాగి, త	3	20 10.75 50 0
	15 0 0				2 1	ర్యు కల్పే	ర్యు మిర్చి.		
	14 0 0				3 1	వాండ్ల శం			
	12 9 0				4 1	ట.			
పుంజ ...	4 0 0	25 9 12	...	డిటో.	1 0	...	సగ్గ, జాన్న, క	4	...
	2 0 0				2 0		నుగ, అరుక,		
	1 8 0				3 0		శర్వ.		
	1 8 0				4 0				
	1 4 0				6 0				
	1 8 0				7 0				

2 వ ప్రశ్న.

మామూలు తీర్మాన చట్టపు కస్సులు గాక వసూలు చేయబడు యితర కస్సులు.

నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	యే కస్సు వివరం	మొత్తం.	పా.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		యీ రెక్క-పూజ్యం.		

3 వ ప్రశ్న.
నె లి రు నేవళంపేట.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	చెయ్య లేక యితర జలాధారములు.			జలాధారములు, స్థితులు.	10 సంవత్సరములలోగా ప్రయము చేసిన మొత్తము.	పట్టా యిచ్చి త్రండే నీటిమునక విస్తీర్ణం.	క.కా.
		అయకట్టు.	శిస్తు.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
			రూ. ఆ. పై.		రూ. ఆ. పై.	గుంటలు.		
5	కొక్కవారిపల్లె—వరి. కొత్త చెయ్య	0 5 12	4 6 10	మంచినీటిలో నున్నది.	...	...	దశబంధం రయితుల చెయ్య.
10	రాజపల్లె యర్రంబెట్టిగారిపల్లె కుత్తిరెట్టి చెయ్య చిరా రెట్టి కుంటు.	1 14 4	17 9 5	డిటో.	...	..	డిటో.
17	మరిగుంటవారిపల్లె—పెద్ద చెయ్య	8 0 12	129 7 6	డిటో.	...	0 4 0	జమీందారు చెయ్య.	
27	వాసగి గంగిశెట్టిపల్లె—గంగికుంట	0 3 0	3 13 0	తెగిపోయినది	...	...	...
29	వంకాయలపాటివారిపల్లె—							
	(1) తాటూకుల ఒడ్డు	1 6 4	11 9 3	మంచినీటిలో నున్నది.	...	0 11 0	దశబంధం రయితుల చెయ్యలు.	
	(2) గోదాన ఒడ్డు	6 6 12	86 6 0	డిటో.	...	2 12 4	డిటో.	
30	వాల్ రెట్టిగారిపల్లె—							
	గురుకూర్తి కుంట	1 11 12	22 11 2	డిటో.	...	...	దశబంధం రయితులకుంట్ల.
	యర్రంబెట్టికుంట	1 0 5	16 13 10	డిటో.	...	...	డిటో.
32	కొమ్మిరెట్టిగారిపల్లె—							
	వెంకటమ్మ చెయ్య	7 11 12	117 5 9	డిటో.	...	...	జమీందార్ల చెయ్యలు.
	వాళ్ళే వాండ్లకుంట	2 2 8	28 10 7	డిటో.	...	...	డిటో.
3	మిట్టమీదపల్లె—మిట్టమీద యర్రని వారి	0 4 0	2 4 9	డిటో.	...	...	రయితుల దశబంధం వారి.

4 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 3 రు దేవశంపేట గ్రామం.

1908 వ సంవత్సరంనుండి పట్టాకు యిచ్చిన బంజరు భూములు.

సంవత్సరం.	నంజ.			వుంజ.			వరణ.		
	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.		రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.		రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1908 నుంచి 1987 వరకు.	రూ. అ. వై.		రూ. అ. వై.		రూ. అ. వై.		రూ. అ. వై.		
3. మిట్టమీదిపల్లె గ్రామం.									
1908 నుంచి 1987 వరకు.	...	...	11 8 4	6 8 8	11 8 4	6 8 8		
5. శౌక్యవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.									
1908 నుంచి 1987 వరకు.	...	...	1 5 11	1 1 0	1 5 11	1 1 0		
17. మర్రిగుంటపారిపల్లె గ్రామం.									
1908 నుంచి 1987 వరకు.	11 13 11	0 15 8	2 8 0	1 0 0	14 0 11	1 15 8			
25. దేవశంపేట గ్రామం.									
1908 నుంచి 1987 వరకు.	...	...	6 8 1	2 2 0	6 8 1	2 2 0		
29. వంశాయలపారిపల్లె గ్రామం.									
1908 నుంచి 1987 వరకు.	8 15 4	0 9 12	...	...	8 15 4	0 9 12		
వరణ ...	15 13 3	1 9 4	21 9 4	10 11 6	87 6 7	12 4 12			

6 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 3 రు దేవశంపేట గ్రామం.

సంవత్సరం.	డిమెండు.	వసూలు.	ముజరాలు.	ఫయిలు చేయ బడిన సూట్లు.	కాళ్.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	రూ. అ. వై.	రూ. అ. వై.	రూ. అ. వై.		రూ. అ. వై.
3. దేవశంపేట గ్రామం.					
1887	2,045 11 2	1,310 11 6	161 14 8	...	578 1 0
1888	1,980 8 9	1,383 15 1	136 14 4	...	459 11 4
1889	2,014 9 8	1,552 11 11	135 6 10	...	326 6 11
1840	2,123 7 8	1,488 7 9	110 7 10	...	524 8 1
1841	2,049 13 8	1,444 13 8	144 6 10	...	460 9 2
1842	2,011 1 1	1,293 3 9	129 3 9	...	588 9 7
1843	2,055 2 10	1,470 4 1	148 15 6	...	440 15 3
1844	1,974 10 6	1,405 2 7	145 11 4	...	423 12 7
1845	2,152 2 7	1,502 4 10	119 7 4	...	530 6 5
1846	2,018 9 8	1,472 2 11	150 14 10	...	386 6

8 వ ప్రశ్న.
నె 3 రు దేవళంపేట గ్రామం.

రేట్లు.						వారమైతే ఫం సాయంలో డు కాం.	క.రా.
నంజ.		పుంజ.		వెరళి.			
విస్తీర్ణం. (1)	రేటు. (2)	విస్తీర్ణం. (3)	రేటు. (4)	విస్తీర్ణం. (5)	రేటు. (6)	(7)	(8)
ఈ రెక్కలు పూజ్యం.							

9 వ ప్రశ్న.
నె 3 రు దేవళంపేట గ్రామం.

అడవి విస్తీర్ణం.		ఫారెస్టు ఫీజయొక్క రేట్లు.			యితర వస్తువులు.	అడవి తీర్చులు : లు రేటు పు.
రిజిస్ట్రు. (1)	ఆర్ రిజిస్ట్రు. (2)	మేతకు. (3)	వంట పెరుకు. (4)	యెర్లు అకు బండి 1 కి. (5)		
ఎ.	ఎ.	రూ. ఆ. వై.	రూ. ఆ. వై.	రూ. ఆ. వై.	రూ. ఆ. వై.	(7)
3. దేవళంపేట గ్రామం మొత్తము యెరియా విస్తీర్ణం ఎ	8,185.65	లు.				
1,301.22	5,118.62	...	...	1 0 0	...	బండి 1 కి.

10 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 3 రు దేవళంపేట గ్రామం—కల్లూరుపాళయం.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	సొంత భూములు.						నూతనమా లేక పురాతనమా.	ఎట్లు సంపా దించినారు.
	నంజ. (2)	పుంజ. (3)	తోటక్కార్.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
8 మిట్టమీదపల్లె	9 1 12	...	} కమీ.}	నె 4 రు విలము రీత్యానున్న క్రయముల త్యానున్న మేజి సంక దించబడినది.			
5 కొక్కువారిపల్లె ...	0 5 0	...						
7 కురప్పల్లె ...	...	4 4 8	...				
17 మర్రిగుంటవారిపల్లె.	2 15 4	31 0 12	...					
21 వెనుకాలవాండ్ర యెగ్గ పల్లె.	...	1 3 0	...					
25 దేవళంపేట ...	...	2 8 12	...				
26 దిగ్గూర్తివాండ్రపల్లె	...	10 0 0	...					
27 దాసరిగంగిశెట్టిపల్లె.	0 4 0	5 6 4	...					
29 వంకాయలపాటివారి పల్లె.	0 12 8	0 13 8	...					
32 కొమ్మిరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె...	7 2 8	1 4 4	...					
10 రావపల్లె యర్రంరెడ్డి గారిపల్లె.	0 12 5	9 7 11	...					
30 బాల్ రెడ్డిగారిపల్లె ...	}	}	}					
14 వడ్డెపల్లె ...								
10 గ్రామాదులకు ...								
30	4 0 5	8 2 14	...					

1,7 వ ప్రశ్న.
 నె 1 దు రామిరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	తీర్చి రేట్లు.			వారం రేటుగా ప్రంటి ఎంత.	యీ రేటు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమి యొక్క గుణము, సరము.	జలాధారములు.	సాధారణముగా సాగు చేయ వచ్చు.	గ్రామం యొక్క పరిపాలన.	సాగు చేయ వచ్చు సాగు చేయ వచ్చు.	సాగు చేయ వచ్చు సాగు చేయ వచ్చు.	సాగు చేయ వచ్చు సాగు చేయ వచ్చు.	సాగు చేయ వచ్చు సాగు చేయ వచ్చు.
	ఎకరా లేక కాచి 1 కి తీర్చి.	చిస్తీర్చం.	చిస్తీర్చం.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	యా. అ. వై.	గుంటలు.	యా. అ. వై.			కు. బా.							
69 వీరన్నగారిపల్లె.	4 5 4	29 13 8	...	...	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 2 8		...	...	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 12 0		...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 5 0		...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
సంజ ...	19 0 0	2 6 12	...	...	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 8 0		...	...	4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 8 0		...	...	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 0 0		...	...	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 బండివారిపల్లె.	4 6 8	9 3 8	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 10 0		...	...	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0 4 0		...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
సంజ ...	12 0 0		...	...	2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17 0 0	12 8 0	...	...	2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 0 0		...	...	4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 0 0		...	...	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71 దివ్యపాక్షవారి పల్లె.	3 0 0	12 10 4	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 10 0		...	...	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 4 0		...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0 10 6		...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
సంజ ...	15 0 0	9 6 12	...	...	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 0 0		...	...	2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1, 7 వ ప్రశ్న.

సె 1 దు రామిరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె—శేవము.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	అకరాల లెక్క			విస్తీర్ణం.			వారం రేతుగా పుంటే ఎంత.	యీ రేతు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమియొక్క గుణము తరగతి.	జలాధారములు.	సాధారణముగా సాగుచేయవచ్చు.	సాధారణముగా సాగుచేయవచ్చు.	సాగుచేయవచ్చు.	సాగుచేయవచ్చు.	సాగుచేయవచ్చు.	సాగుచేయవచ్చు.	
	చ. అ. వై.	చ. అ. వై.	చ. అ. వై.	చ. అ. వై.	చ. అ. వై.												
(1)	11	8	0														
	10	0	0														
	6	8	0														
	6	8	0	0	2	4	...	...	4	1	అంకయ్యగారి కుంట.	వరి, రాగి, మిర్చి, జొన్న.	...	...	...	...	...
73 చిరమాకులపల్లె	6	8	0				...	...	4	1	ముద్దు వెంకటప్ప భావి.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	8	0	77	11	4	...	...	2	0		సజ్జ, జొన్న, ఆమిడ, తుల్స.	40	...	...	...	...
	4	0	0						1	0							
	0	10	0						7	0							
	8	0	0						4	0							
	1	5	0						5	0							
	1	4	0						7	0							
	1	10	0						6	0							
నంబ ...	7	0	0	0	2	8	...	...	4	1	మల్లిగారికుంట.	రాగి, వరి, జొన్న.	...	...	...	...	...
	6	4	0						4	1	కుర్మకరిగాణి కుంట.	...	...	...	...	...	...
74 కరారువాండ్ల పల్లె.	1	0	0	5	9	0	...	...	7	0	మానవారి.	సజ్జ, శనగ, తుల్స.	4	...	...	...	...
	1	4	9						6	0							
77 యలమరామన్న పల్లె.	10	0	0	3	1	4	...	...	8	2	ఆయ్యవాండ్ల వెర్లు.	వరి, రాగి.	2	...	...	...	...
	9	3	0						3	1							
	6	12	6						4	1							

II Q—PART IV—64	00 రాములదొంగారి పల్లె.	2	5	0	22	12	8	2	0	మానావారి.	సజ్జె, బొమ్మ, రాసి, అల్ప.	10	...
		3	0	0						3	0				
		1	12	0						6	0				
		2	8	0						5	0				
		11	0	0	4	7	0			2	2				
		12	0	0						2	1	వెంకటసుకు			
		16	0	0						3	1	ద్రవంబెయ్య.			
		6	9	0	1	8	8	4	1	వెరుమాళ్ల వంక.	రాసి, మిర్చి, చెయ్య.	6	...
		17	0	0						2	2				
		20	0	0						1	2				
84 మంజురవారిపల్లె.	1	4	0	12	7	12	...	...	7	0	మానావారి.	సజ్జె, బొమ్మ, శుల్కం.	10	...
	0	14	0						3	0					
	1	11	8						3	0					
85 శివలిమ్మయ్య గారిపల్లె.	2	10	0	52	13	12	...	...	4	0	మానావారి.	డిటో.	4	...
	3	8	0						2	0					
	4	6	0						1	0					
	0	12	0						6	0					
	1	6	0						7	0					
86 యగ్నపాకవారి పల్లె.	3	8	0	36	11	0	...	..	2	0	మా.	సజ్జె, బొమ్మ, శుల్కం, కనక.	4	...
	2	4	0						5	0					
	1	12	0						6	0					
	2	8	0						3	0					
	1	0	0						7	0					
87 అర్జునాంజులపల్లె.	5	12	0	28	0	6	...	...	2	0	మానావారి.	డిటో.	12	...
	2	10	0						4	0					
	2	0	0						5	0					
	0	14	0						7	0					
	1	8	0						6	0					
సంజ ...	18	0	0	0	6	8	...	...	2	2	కరారుపాంజుల కుంట.	వరి, రాసి, మిర్చి, చెయ్య.	..	...
	12	4	0						3	1					
	5	0	0						2	1					
	17	0	0	0	15	4	...	...	2	1	వరసాపన్న భావి.		...	...
88 మేకవారిపల్లె ...	2	8	0	3	11	8	...	...	2	0	మానావారి.	సజ్జె, బొమ్మ, శుల్కం.	...	...
90 మూగచింతనిపల్లె.	3	8	0	6	9	8	...	...	1	0	మానావారి.	సజ్జె, శుల్కం, వరి.	6	...
	4	0	0	1	0	12	...	...	2	1	బొక్కనంబూరి భావి.		...	...

1, 7 వ ప్రశ్న.

నే 1 రు రామిరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె—కేవలము.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	తిర్వ రేటు.			వారం రేటుగా శ్రుంఠే ఎంత.	యీ రేటు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమియొక్క గుణము తరగతి.	జలాధారములు.	సాధారణముగా సాగుచేయవలసినది.	సాగుచేయవలసినది.	సాగుచేయవలసినది.	సాగుచేయవలసినది.	సాగుచేయవలసినది.	సాగుచేయవలసినది.
	ఎకరా లేక కాచి 1 కి తిర్వ	విస్తీర్ణం.	గుంటలు.										
(1)	రూ. అ. పై.	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
	11 8 0												
	10 0 0												
	6 8 0												
	6 8 0	0 2 4	...	...	4 1	అంకయ్యగారి కుంట.	వరి, రాగి, మిర్చి, జొన్న.	...	...	...	..
	6 8 0				4 1	ముద్దు వెంకటప్ప శావి.	...	...	...	...	..
78 చిగరమాకులపల్లె	8 8 0	77 11 4	...	...	2 0		సజ్జి, తనగ, త్రమిడ, తల్వ.	40	...	...	...
	4 0 0				1 0								
	0 10 0				7 0								
	8 0 0				4 0								
	1 5 0				5 0								
	1 4 0				7 0								
	1 10 0				6 0								
నంజ ...	7 0 0	0 2 8	...	...	4 1	మల్లిగాళికుంట.	రాగి, వరి, జొన్న.	...	...	...	...
	6 4 0				4 1	కుర్పకరిగాణి కుంట.							
74 కలారువాండ్ల పల్లె.	1 0 0	5 9 0	...	...	7 0	మానవారి.	సజ్జి, తనగ, త్రమిడ.	4	...	...	...
	1 4 9				6 0								
77 యలమరామన్న పల్లె.	10 0 0	3 1 4	..	...	8 2	అయ్యవాండ్ల చెరువు.	వరి, రాగి.	2	...	...	...
	9 3 0				3 1								
	6 12 6				4 1								
	6 0 0	1 8 12			4 1								

83 రామిరెడ్డిగారి పల్లె.	4	8	0	22	12	8	...	...	2	0	మానావారి.	సజ్జ, జొన్న, రాగి, అప్పి.	10	...	..	...
	8	0	0						8	0						
	1	12	0						6	0						
	2	8	0						5	0						
	11	0	0	4	7	0			2	2						
	12	0	0						2	1	వెంకటసము					
	16	0	0						8	1	ద్రంశేర్వు.					
	6	9	0	1	8	8	...	...	4	1	వెరుమాళ్ల వంశ.	రాగి, మిర్చ, చెర్కు.	6	...	...	..
	17	0	0						2	2						
	20	0	0						1	2						
84 మంగారవారిపల్లె.	1	4	0	12	7	12	...	...	7	0	మానావారి.	సజ్జ, జొన్న, ల్పి.	10	...	...	..
	0	14	0						8	0						
	1	11	8						8	0						
85 పెద్ద తిమ్మయ్య గారిపల్లె.	2	10	0	52	18	12	...	...	4	0	మానావారి.	డిటో.	4	...	...	..
	3	8	0						2	0						
	4	6	0						1	0						
	0	12	0						6	0						
	1	6	0						7	0						
86 యగ్గపాళ్లవారి పల్లె.	8	8	0	36	11	0	...	..	2	0	మ్మ.	సజ్జ, జొన్న, శల్వ, శనగ.	4	...	..	...
	2	4	0						5	0						
	1	12	0						6	0						
	2	8	0						3	0						
	1	0	0						7	0						
87 అర్జునాండ్లపల్లె.	5	12	0	28	0	6	...	...	2	0	మానావారి.	డిటో.	12	...	...	..
	2	10	0						4	0						
	2	0	0						5	0						
	0	14	0						7	0						
	1	8	0						6	0						
	18	0	0	0	6	8	...	...	2	2	కలారుపాండ్ల	వరి, రాగి, మి	..	...	...	..
12	4	0						8	1	కుంట.	ర్చి, చెర్కు.	..	...	...	..
5	0	0						2	1							
17	0	0	0	15	4	...	...	2	1	వీరపాపన్న భా		...	...	...	..
2	8	0	8	11	8	...	...	2	0	మానావారి.	సజ్జ, జొన్న, శల్వ.	...	...	...	..
88 మేన్లవారిపల్లె ...	8	8	0	6	9	8	...	...	1	0	మానావారి.	సజ్జ, శల్వ, వరి.	6	...	...	..
	4	0	0	1	0	12	...	...	2	1	జొక్కనంబాని	భావి.	...	...	...	..

3 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 1 య రామిరెడ్డిగారి పల్లె—శేషము.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	వెయ్య లేక యితర జలాధారముల పేరు.						జలాధారముల శిస్తుతో.	10 సంవత్సరములలోగా 8వేరికుగాను క్రయముచేసిన మొత్తం.	పట్టాకు యిచ్చి తుంటే నీటి ముక్క విస్తీర్ణం.	క. నా.
		అయకట్టు.		శిస్తు.							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)				
69	వీరన్న గారిపల్లె	...	2 6 12	33 12 8				...		దశబంధం రయితుల వెయ్యలు, కుంటలు, కాళలు.	
	ముక్కురంగయ్యకుంట	...			మంచిస్థితిలో నున్నది.			...		డిటో.	
70	బండివారిపల్లె	...	0 5 8	4 2 0				...		డిటో.	
	రంతు పాపయ్యకుంట	...			డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
	వెంకట రామని వెయ్య	...	0 7 0	4 5 9	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
71	దిగ్గపాకలవారిపల్లె	...						...
	పాకలవారి వెయ్య	...	7 0 12	81 11 0	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
	అంకయ్యగారి కుంట	...	0 2 4	1 2 4	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
	ముద్దువెంకటప్ప తావి	...	0 1 4	0 8 4	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
78	చిగరమాకులపల్లె	...						...
	మల్లుగానికుంట	...	0 1 12	0 11 4	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
	కుర్కరిగారి కుంట	...	0 0 12	0 5 9	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
88	రామిరెడ్డిగారి పల్లె	...						...
	వెంకటసముద్రం వెయ్య	...	1 2 8	14 7 11	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
	వెరుమాళ్ల వొడ్డు	...	1 8 8	18 7 1	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
	పంది గంగక్క తావి	...	0 8 4	1 6 9	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
87	అర్జునాండ్ల పల్లె	...						...
	కళ్యాణాండ్ల కుంట	...	0 4 4	8 8 0	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
	వోరుగుంటవారి కుంట	...	0 6 8	8 10 8	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
	వీరపాపన్న తావి	...	0 15 4	16 8 3	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
90	మాగచింతన పల్లె	...						...
	బొక్కసంజాని తావి	...	0 11 0	2 15 10	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
	రెడ్డింజాని తావి	...	0 5 12	3 9 9	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
92	చిరగయ్యగారి పల్లె	...						...
	వెల్లప్ప వెయ్య	...	7 8 4	69 1 9	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	
	చిరగయ్యగారి తావి	...	0 12 0	10 9 5	డిటో.			...		డిటో.	

6 వ ప్రశ్న.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	ఫసలి.	డిమెండు.			వసూలు.			ముజరా.			ఫయలు చేయబడిన సూట్లు.			చాకిలు.			క.రా.
			(4)			(5)			(6)			(7)			(8)			
			రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	
1	రామిరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె గ్రామం ...	1337	2,101	7	6	1,186	11	8	150	5	9	...	814	6	1	...		
		1338	2,168	9	1	1,238	13	8	163	6	4	...	771	5	1	...		
		1339	2,194	3	5	1,397	5	8	150	5	9	...	646	8	0	...		
		1340	2,472	1	2	1,506	9	10	137	0	5	...	828	6	11	...		
		1341	1,946	12	5	1,601	11	1	158	4	6	49	4	4	137	8	6	
		1342	1,988	11	11	1,486	5	8	162	4	1	69	10	8	265	7	11	
		1343	2,071	6	9	1,429	14	8	160	0	6	65	2	11	416	5	1	
		1344	2,036	10	7	1,438	5	4	163	5	5	...	434	15	10	...		
		1345	2,242	9	4	1,443	11	9	150	10	11	...	648	2	8	...		
		1346	1,988	11	11	1,491	2	8	159	8	1	...	388	1	2	...		

8 వ ప్రశ్న.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	రేటు.				రోటక్కావ్.		చారనయిలే ఫలనాయంబోయే భాగము.	క.రా.
		నంజ.		పుంజ.		రోటక్కావ్.			
		విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.	ఎ.	రూ. అ. పై.		
94	కంబంపారిపల్లె గ్రామం ...	...	...	26	0 4	82	7 8	...	యిందుకు జూడి 88-1-8 యిసాందార్ల స్వాధీనం లో యున్నది.

9 వ క్రమం.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	అడవి విస్తీర్ణం.		ఫారెస్టు వీజయొక్క రేట్లు.				అడవి తీర్చి వసూలుచేయు వివరము.	క.రా.
		రిజిస్ట్రు.	అఫ్-రిజిస్ట్రు.	మేతకు యట్ల రేటు.	వంట చెయ్యి- లకు యట్ల రేటు.	మడి అకుకు యట్ల రేటు.	యితర వస్తువులకు రేటు.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	రామి రెడ్డిగారిపల్లె గ్రూప్ ...	ఎ. సెం. 640.00	ఎ. సెం. 140.64	...	...	రూ. అ. పై. 1 0 0	...	బండి 1 కి	...

10 వ క్రమం.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	స్వంత భూములు.			నూతనమా లేక పురాతనమా.	యట్లు సంపాదించినది.	క.రా.
		నంజ.	వుంజ.	తోటక్కాల్.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
69	వీరన్న గారిపల్లె ...	6 11 4	15 12 4	...	} ఛూర్యమునుండి యిం త వరకు.	} వట్టాలు వల్లనన్ను తెలిస్తూ శిస్తు యాలంబల్లనన్ను.	
70	బండివారిపల్లె ...	0 9 15	21 2 8	...			
71	దిగ్గపాకలవారిపల్లె ...	5 10 2	4 6 8	...			
73	చిగరమాకులపల్లె ...	0 4 0	19 13 12	...			
74	కలారుపాండ్లపల్లె ...	...	56 12 10	...		
83	రామి రెడ్డిగారిపల్లె ...	4 13 3	13 14 10	...			
84	కుంకరవారిపల్లె ...	...	3 14 4	...		
85	పెద్దలిమ్మయ్యగారిపల్లె ...	...	29 6 4	...		
86	యెగ్గపాకలవారిపల్లె ...	...	2 10 8	...		
87	ఆర్యవాండ్లపల్లె ...	4 3 4	10 4 8	...			
88	మేకవారిపల్లె ...	0 7 0	...	...	
90	మూగచింతనపల్లె ...	0 2 0	...	...	
92	చిరగయ్యగారిపల్లె ...	3 9 8	9 11 0	...			
93	రామి శివ్వవారిపల్లె ...	0 6 4	18 2 12	...			
మొత్తం		26 12 8	205 15 8				

1, 7 వ ప్రశ్న.
నె 2 రు అయ్యాకాండవల్ల గ్రూప్

గ్రామ నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	అకరాల రేటు.			అకరాల రేటుగా ఫ్రంట్ ఎంత.	యీ రేటు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమియొక్క గూణము, తీర్చులు.	జలాభార ములు.	సాధారణ ముగా సాగు చేయవలసినది.	సాగుచేయవలసినది.	సాగుచేయవలసినది.	సాగుచేయవలసినది.	సాగుచేయవలసినది.	సాగుచేయవలసినది.
	అకరాల రేటు.	అకరాల రేటు.	అకరాల రేటు.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
	హ. అ. కె.	గుంటలు.	హ.	కుడు లోగం.									
2 చారిత్రక శాస్త్రాల వల్ల.	7 8 0	0 14 12	...	...	1 2	బుద్ధాచార్యుల కుంట.	వరి	...	5	...	...	...
	11 6 0	2 11 12	...	...	2 1	ముద్దప్పకుంట	...	...	1	...	...	తెనక యినది.
	18 12 0		...	...	4 2		...	...		...	...	...
పుంజ ...	8 1 10	...	...	...	4 0	మ్మా	శల్వ	...	2	...	...	...
	1 5 0	8 14 0	...	...	2 0		...	...		...	...	...
6 యిస్కాంబారిక వల్ల.	20 5 4	7 6 8	...	...	2 2	పాపే వేర్లు.	రాగి, వరి, మి ర్చి.	...	8	...	...	...
	11 6 0		...	...	2 1		...	...		...	...	...
	6 14 8		...	...	11 1		...	...		...	...	...
8 అయ్యాకాండ వల్ల.	8 8 0	95 10 8	...	...	2 0	మ్మా	సజ్జె, రాగి, వ నగ, శల్వ లెక్క.	...		...	...	...
	8 8 0		...	...	3 0		...	...		...	...	...
	2 2 6		...	...	5 0		...	...		...	...	...
	1 5 4		...	...	7 0		...	...		...	...	...
	4 6 8		...	...	1 0		...	...		...	...	...
	20 0 0	8 11 0	...	...	2 2	అ. యగ్గ వ ర్లు.	వరి, రాగి, వ ర్లు, బొన్న	...	12	...	...	...
	12 0 4		...	...	2 1		...	...		...	...	...
		...	...	...	2 1	వెంకటాయణి	వరి, మిర్చి, రా గి.	...		...	...	...
	20 0 0	1 0 4	...	...	2 2	వేర్లు.	...	...		...	...	...
	11 5 4	1 3 4	...	...	2 1	రెడ్ల వేర్లు.	రాగి, వరి, అకు బొన్న.	...		...	...	...
	18 8 0		...	...	1 2		...	...		...	...	...
12 తెస్త వేర్లుగాని వల్ల.	1 4 8	4 5 4	...	...	6 0	మ్మా	సజ్జె, వనగ.	...	3	...	...	...

1, 7 క ప్రశ్న—కడకు
నె 2 రు అయ్యవాండ్లపల్లి గ్రామ్—కడకు

కరుస నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	తీర్చి కేటు.			వారంకేటుగా త్రంటే ఎంక.	యీ కేటు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమియొక్క గుణము, తీర్చులు.	జలాధార ములు.	సాధారణ ముగా సాగు చేయ వేరు.	పట్టాదారు మొందరు.	పట్టాదారులైన సాగుచేయు వారు మొందరు.	పట్టాదారులైన సాగుచేయు వారు మొందరు.	పట్టాదారులైన సాగుచేయు వారు మొందరు.	క. ర.
	యకరా లేక కాని 1 క తీర్చు.	విస్తీర్ణం.											
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	నూ. అ. వై.	గుంటలు.		యా.		కుడు బాగం.							
28 దేవులపల్లె రామి రెడ్డిగారిపల్లె.	8 8 0 1 12 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 1 12 0 8 0 0 16 0 0 8 0 0	10 6 0	1 4 12	...	...	2 0 8 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 2 1 8 2 1 2	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
84 బెన్నపల్లె ...	2 0 0 8 2 2 8 8 0 16 0 0 18 8 0 9 1 1 13 1 4 7 0 0	9 11 4	4 5 4	...	...	5 0 3 0 2 0 8 2 1 1 8 1 4 2 4 1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
67 పెద్ద వెంకట్రెడ్డి గారిపల్లె.	1 12 0 1 4 0	1 8 4	...	...	6 0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68 మేడసానివారి పల్లె.	8 8 0 1 12 0 2 1 8 1 5 6 2 2 0 2 0 0 20 4 0 6 8 0	7 14 0	...	...	...	2 0 6 0 5 0 7 0 8 0 4 0 2 2 4 1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...

1, 7 వ క్రమం - రేణు

నె 2 య. ఆయావాండ్లపట్ల గ్రూప్ - రేణు

గ్రామ నెంబరు, నెం.	రేణు			వారం రేణుగా పుంజీ ఎంత.	యీ రేణు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమి యొక్క గుణము, తీర్చులు.	జలాభార ములు.	సాక్షారణ భూగా సాగు చేయవలయు.	సాగునీరు పొందవలయు.	సాగునీరు పొందవలయు.	సాగునీరు పొందవలయు.	సాగునీరు పొందవలయు.	సాగునీరు పొందవలయు.	సాగునీరు పొందవలయు.
	అకరా లేక కాని 1 క తీర్చు.	చిన్న చిన్న.	చిన్న చిన్న.											
(1)	చ. అ. ప.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
80 కాసుకుర్తివారి వల్లె.	14 0 0	5 12 8	...	...	8 2	అరణ్యం	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 0 0	...	...	...	8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 9 0	...	...	...	4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9 0 0	...	...	...	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80 కాసుకుర్తివారి వల్లె.	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19 2 8	1 14 8	...	...	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6 2 4	...	...	...	4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81 కుర్తివారి వల్లె.	2 0 0	5 4 8	...	...	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 5 4	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82 పెద్దమూడు రేణు వల్లె.	3 0 0	31 12 10	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 5 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 2 0	...	...	...	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2 8 0	...	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4 2 0	...	...	...	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83 పెద్దమూడు రేణు వల్లె.	8 8 0	4 1 12	...	...	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4 8 0	...	...	...	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 0 0	11 7 13	...	...	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 8 0	...	...	...	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9 3 4	...	...	...	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 0 0	...	...	...	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

శీ వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 2 రు అయ్యవాండ్లపల్లె గ్రామం.

(1) గ్రామం నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	చెయ్య లేక యితర జలాధారములు పేరు.			జలాధారము స్థితి.	10 సంవత్సరముల లోగా రివేర్షి క్రయముచేసిన మొత్తం.	పట్టాకు యిచ్చి యుంటే నీటి మనక విస్తీర్ణం.	గ.కా.
		అయకట్టు.	శిస్తు.	రూ. అ. పై.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
2	బాల్ రెడ్డి కొండపల్లె ...	0 14 12	6 14 7	మంచి స్థితిలో ఉన్నది	...	...	...
	బుద్ధయరన్నకుంట ...	2 11 12	36 1 6	తెగిపోయినది	...	...	...
	ముద్దప్పకుంట ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	ఇనుకొలభారిపల్లె పావెల్ చెయ్య.	7 6 8	110 7 11	మంచి స్థితిలో ఉన్నది	...	120 0 0	తెగిపోయినందున గొండి కట్టించడం గూడు కట్టించడం యీ కరయిదా మరాచుత్తు పనులకు.	
8	వెంకట్రాయని చెయ్య ...	1 0 4	15 12 10	డిటో	...	...	...
	రెడ్డిచెయ్య ...	1 3 4	14 8 0	డిటో	...	...	...
28	రామకృష్ణ చెయ్య ...	1 4 12	18 1 7	డిటో	...	...	...
84	తిమ్మనముదం చెయ్య ...	4 5 4	44 8 7	డిటో	...	...	...
68	పిచ్చిలి నల్లకరెడ్డికుంట ...	0 12 14	15 2 5	డిటో	...	...	...
72	గొల్ల తిమ్మడికంట ...	1 3 12	9 11 7	డిటో	...	...	...
72	వెల్లిగుండ్ల చెయ్య ...	5 11 12	60 5 5	డిటో	...	...	...
76	కొత్త చెయ్య ...	2 15 8	17 18 7	డిటో	...	...	...
79	క్రీష్ణమ్మ చెయ్య ...	18 8 4	161 11 2	డిటో	...	...	...
	రామప్పనాయనికుంట ...	0 9 4	11 5 2	డిటో	...	...	...
	అరణియని చెయ్య ...	5 12 8	65 14 9	డిటో	...	...	...
80	కానకుర్తివారికుంట ...	...	...	తెగిపోయినది	...	...	...
	చిన పుల్లన్నకుంట ...	1 14 8	11 1 3	మంచి స్థితిలో ఉన్నది	...	...	...
89	బొమ్మిరెడ్డి చెయ్య ...	5 2 12	52 6 1	డిటో	...	...	...

4 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 2 రు అయ్యవాండ్లపల్లె గ్రావు.

1908 వ సంవత్సరములలో పట్టాకు యిచ్చిన వివిధ భూములు.

సంవత్సరములు	నంజ.		వింజ.		కోటకావ్.	
	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	రూ. అ. వై.	గుంటలు.	రూ. అ. వై.	గుంటలు.	రూ. అ. వై.	గుంటలు.
6. యినుకోలవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.						
1935	9 9 3	1 0 12	...	...	...	...
81. కుర్మకరిగాణిపల్లె గ్రామం.						
1936	...	...	1 5 4	1 0 0	...	...

6 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 2 రు అయ్యవాండ్లపల్లె.

ఫస్ట్.	డిమేండు.			వసూలు.			ముఠాదాలు.			వైలు చేయబడిన సూట్లు.			కాశిలు.		
(1)	(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)			(6)		
	రూ.	అ.	వై.	రూ.	అ.	వై.	రూ.	అ.	వై.	రూ.	అ.	వై.	రూ.	అ.	వై.
2. అయ్యవాండ్లపల్లె గ్రామం.															
1337	2,573	6	4	1,424	3	1	297	0	6	...	...	...	852	2	9
1338	2,535	15	3	1,241	15	5	267	4	6	...	...	...	1,026	11	4
1339	2,495	10	11	1,541	9	5	189	6	4	...	...	...	954	1	6
1340	2,777	2	1	1,779	14	9	132	1	0	...	...	...	965	2	4
1341	2,581	6	10	1,809	13	9	154	15	11	62	14	2	553	11	0
1342	2,424	7	6	1,690	14	6	178	14	7	60	15	4	493	10	1
1343	2,553	10	10	1,767	11	7	189	4	5	65	6	3	531	4	7
1344	2,349	9	5	1,637	2	11	196	0	11	...	...	...	516	5	7
1345	2,733	2	8	1,923	15	0	152	0	2	...	...	...	657	3	6
1346	2,588	11	5	2,111	5	8	184	1	8	...	...	...	243	4	1

8 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 2 ఆయావాండ్లపల్లె.

రేట్లు.							
నంజ.			పుంజ.			తోటక్కార్.	
విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.		విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.		విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)
గుంటలు.	రూ. అ. పై.		గుంటలు.	రూ. అ. పై.			

వారమైతే ఫల సాయములో యే భాగము.

41. పెద్దమ్మగారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

5	2	12	98	15	9	29	10	4	91	1	0	...
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పరా.—యిందుకు జోడి 53-0-5 లు యినాందార్లు అనుభవంలో యున్నది.

9 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 2 రు ఆయావాండ్లపల్లె.

అడవుల విస్తీర్ణం.		ఫారెస్టు కేజియొక్క రేట్లు.					అడవి తీర్మాన వసూలు చేయు వివరము.
రిజిస్ట్రీ.	ఆకార రిజిస్ట్రీ.	మేతకు యెట్లు రేటు.	కంటవెరుకులకు యెట్లు రేటు.	మడిఅకుకు యెట్లు రేటు.	యితర వస్తువులకు యెట్లు రేటు.	(7)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		

2. ఆయావాండ్లపల్లె గ్రూప్ (విస్తీర్ణం య 2,186.84 లు మొత్తం యేరియా).

...	740.50
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10 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 2 రు ఆయావాండ్లపల్లె.

భౌతికభూములు.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	నంజ.	పుంజ.	తోటక్కార్.	నూతనమా లేక పురాతనమా.	ఎట్లు సంపాదించినది.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	గుంటలు.				
2 ఆయావాండ్లపల్లె గ్రూప్.	...	...	...
2 వార్ రెడ్డి కొత్తెడ్డిపల్లె.	2	11	12	1	5
6 యినుకొలవారిపల్లె ...	13	15	0	34	9
28 దేవులపల్లె రామిరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె.	3	5	12	1	1
34 బెస్తపల్లె ...	2	7	4	9	11
67 పెద్ద వెంకటెడ్డిగారిపల్లె.	0	4	4	...	...
68 మేడసానివారిపల్లె ...	...	...	12	2	12
78 రాజుప్పనాయనిపల్లె.	...	...	19	15	14
79 యర్రపాపిరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె.	7	3	8	1	5
80 కాసుకురివారిపల్లె ...	1	2	4	22	13
82 పెద్ద చూచువారిపల్లెగారిపల్లె.	...	...	7	14	0
89 వల్లపరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె ...	7	12	0	5	14
గ్రూప్ మొత్తం వెరక	38	13	12	116	12

క్రమక్రమముగా. విక్రయాల రిట్యూనున్న నె 4 రు యాలముల వల్లనున్న.

డిటా. డిటా.

1, 7 వర్షం.
వేరరు వెంకటదాసరివల్ల గ్రామం.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	తీర్చి రేటు.			వారం రేటుగా పుంటే ఎంత.	యీ రేటు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమి యొక్క గుణము, తరగతి.	జలాధార ములు.	సాధారణము గా సాగుచే య్యలేదు.	పట్టణమునందు పట్టణమునందు.	పట్టణమునందు పట్టణమునందు.	సాగుచే య్యలేదు.	పట్టణమునందు పట్టణమునందు.	పట్టణమునందు పట్టణమునందు.	పట్టణమునందు పట్టణమునందు.	పట్టణమునందు పట్టణమునందు.
	ఎకరా లేక కాని 1 కి తీర్చి.	నిస్తీర్ణం.	గంటలు.												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
	రూ. అ. పై.	గంటలు.			చ. అ.					గంటలు.					
51 వెంకటదాసరివ ల్ల. నంబ, కా ని 1 కి రేటు.	20 6 0 17 1 0 13 0 0 14 0 0 6 6 8 9 10 8	17 12 12	...	...	1 2 2 2 3 1 3 2 4 1 4 2	దుర్గివెర్దు.	వరి, కా, మి ర్దు, కా వర్దు, వరు కు.	14	80	17 12 12	అర్థం.		
పుంజ కాని 1 కి రేటు.	4 5 0 8 7 0 8 9 8 1 12 0	11 1 8	...	...	1 2 3 4	మానవారి.	సజ్జ, కెనిగ, త ల్వ, అర్క.	...	...	11 1 8	...	
52 వెంకటదాసరివల్ల. నంబ కాని 1 కి రేటు.	16 0 0 11 0 0 17 0 0 9 0 0 11 5 0 4 11 0 10 0 0	8 6 12	...	...	1 2 2 1 2 2 3 1 3 2 4 1 4 2	వెర్దు వెంకటదా రివంట.	వరి, కా, మి ర్దు, వరు కు, కాన్ప.	23	25	8 6 12	అర్థం.		
పుంజ కాని 1 కి రేటు.	4 5 4 8 8 0 2 0 0 0 1 0	48 14 8	...	...	1 2 3 4	మానవారి.	సజ్జ, కెనిగ, త ల్వ, అర్క.	...	...	...	...

53	కుకాళ్లువారిపల్లె.	19	2	8	0	18	8	...	...	1	2	కర్తా వరపు కుంట.	సం.	11	12	0	18	8	అర్జం.
	సంజ కాడి 1	8	5	4						8	1								
	కి రేటు.	5	10	8						4	1								
	పుంజ కాడి 1	3	8	0	15	6	4	...	...	2			సజ్జ, కనిగ, త	...	...	...	...	...	...
	కి రేటు.	0	14	0						4			ల్వ, అర్క.						
54	బెస్ల పల్లె, సం	20	5	6	17	1	14	...	...	1	2	చాయవ వెయ్య.	కరి, రాగి, మి	29	70	17	1	14	అర్జం.
	జ కాడి 1 కి	12	0	0						2	1		ర్వ, వెయ						
	రేటు.	17	1	4						2	2		కు, జొన్న.						
		6	9	4						8	1								
		9	0	0						3	2								
		4	6	0						4	1								
		10	12	0						4	2								
		1	12	0						35	1								
	పుంజ కాడి 1	4	8	0	16	2	0	...	...	1				...	...	...	...	...	...
	కి రేటు.	8	8	0						2									
		2	14	0						3									
		1	12	0						4									
56	పొట్టి శివారెడ్డి	26	4	0	6	14	12	...	...	1	2	వంకటెడ్డి క	డిటా.	15	60	6	14	12	అర్జం.
	పల్లె, సంజ కా	12	8	0						2	1								
	డి 1 కి రేటు.	17	1	4						2	2								
		8	5	4						8	1								
		4	5	4						4	1								
	పుంజ కాడి 1	4	5	0	23	1	4	...	...	1			సజ్జ, కనిగ, మా	...	...	...	...	...	...
	కి రేటు.	4	6	0						8			కడి, అర్క,						
		0	14	0						4			తల్వ, రాగి.						
57	పానంరెడ్డిపల్లె	9	4	0	8	2	0	...	...	8	1	పంది పాకిరెడ్డి	కరి, రాగి, మి	18	70	8	2	0	అర్జం.
	సంజ కాడి 1	8	4	0						4	1	వావి, పా	ర్వ, వెయ						
	కి రేటు.	20	0	0						1	2	నంరెడ్డి కుం	కు, జొన్న.						
		11	6	0						2	1	టు, అదిగ న							
		5	5	4						2	2	ల్లన్న వావి,							
												మంజర గం							
												గ రెడ్డి కుం							
												టు, యల్ల త్ప							
												కుంట.							

(1)-(7) వ ప్రశ్న—శేషము,
నె 5 రు వెంకటదాసరిపల్లె గ్రామ—శేషము.

నెంబరు, గ్రామ పేరు.	తీర్చి రేట్లు.			వారం రేటుగా భంటే ఎంత.	యీ రేటు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమి గొలుక్క- గుణము, తరగతి.	జలాధార ములు.	సాధారణము గా సాగుచే య వ్రేళ్లు.	సాగుచే యవలసిన వ్రేళ్లు.	సాగుచే యవలసిన వ్రేళ్లు.	సాగుచే యవలసిన వ్రేళ్లు.	సాగుచే యవలసిన వ్రేళ్లు.
	ఎకరా లేక కాని 1 కి తీర్చి.	విస్తీర్ణం.	గుంటలు.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	యా. ఆ. వై.	గుంటలు.			కు. షా.					గుంటలు.		
పుంజ, కాచి 1 కి రేటు.	4 8 0 3 8 0 2 4 0 0 14 0	49 0 0	...	...	1 2 3 4	మానవారీ.	సజ్జ, కెనిగ, ఆ రై, కాగి, శ్రవ్య, ఆమి క, కొర సాను.	...	...	49 0 0	ఆర్.ం.	
58 కంది పాపిరెడ్డి వల్ల నంజ, కా చి 1 కి రేటు.	20 6 0 11 6 0 17 0 0 9 4 0 9 11 0 4 8 0	4 1 0			1 2 2 1 2 2 3 1 3 2 4 1	కంది పాపిరెడ్డి కొత్త కుంట, బుచ్చిరెడ్డి వా ది, కుమ్మరవా ని కుంట, కం భయ్యకుం టు, శంకర య్య కుంట.	వరి, మిర్చి, కాగి, చెరు కు.	8	20	4 1 0	ఆర్.ం.	
పుంజ, కాచి 1 కి రేటు.	4 8 0 3 8 0 1 18 4 1 9 4	16 2 12			1 2 3 4		సజ్జ, కెనిగ, కాగి.	8	20	16 2 12	ఆర్.ం.	
59 రామన్న గారిపల్లె.	3 8 0	13 6 8			1 2		సజ్జ, కెనిగ, కా గి, జానపి.	6	10	13 6 8		
పుంజ, కాచి 1 కి రేటు.	11 0 0 1 4 0				3 4							

60	ముంగరవారిపల్లె.	4	8	0	29	4	8
		4	0	0			
	పుంజ, కాచి 1	2	11	0			
	రేణు.	1	5	0			
61	సువారంవారిపల్లె	20	4	0	15	9	12
	నంజ, కాచి 1	17	1	0			
	రేణు.	10	5	4			
		10	4	0			

పుంజ.	4	6	0	24	0	0	
	8	8	0				
	2	10	0				
	0	14	0				
62	కడియాల వారి	17	0	0	7	14	0
	పల్లె నంజ.	9	0	0			
		4	9	0			

పుంజ.	4	4	0	16	8	4
	8	8	0			
	1	12	0			
	1	0	0			

1		సజ్జ, కెనగ,	3	6	29	4	8
2		రాగి బొన్న.					
3							
4							
1	2	మేకల క్రీష్ణమ్మ	20	10	5	0	0
2	2	కాల్వ, ముం.					
3	2	గంగి రాద్ది					
4	2	కుంట, బేరివా					
		ని కుంట, మ					
		మ్మలకుంట,					
		కడియాల					
		వారి కాచి					
		కుంట, చిన్న					
		వెరుకువారి					
		కుంట, నల్ల					
		నీళ్లకుంట.					
1	0		20	30	20	0	0
2	0	సజ్జ, బొన్న,					
3	0	కెనగ, రా					
4	0	గి, తల్వ.					
2	2	కెన్నాలవారి	14	20	6	4	0
3	1	కుంట, ముద్ది					
4	1	కుంట, రాసంకె					
		ట్టికుంట, దిడ్డు					
		వానికుంట.					
1	0		14	15	10	12	0
2	0	సజ్జ, బొన్న,					
3	0	కెనగ, త					
4	0	ల్వ, ఆరుక,					
		మిర్ప.					

3 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 5 రు వెంకటదాసరిపల్లె గ్రామం.

క్ర.సం.	గ్రామం పేరు.	చెరువు లేక యితర జలాధారములు.			జలాధారముల స్థితులు.	10 సంవత్సరములు లోగా ప్రయము చేసిన మొత్తం.	వటూ యిచ్చి త్రంపే నీటి ముసక విస్తీర్ణం.	ప.నా.
		అయకట్టు.		శిస్తు.				
		ఎ.	రూ.	అ. వై.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
51	వెంకటదాసరిపల్లె దుర్గి చెరువు ...	17 12 12	207 15 9	మంచి స్థితిలో నున్నది ...	...	...	జమీన్ దార్ల వారి చెరువు.
52	చెరువు-వారిపల్లె పెద్ద చెరువు-వారికుంట	8 6 12	31 2 8	డిటో.	...	...	దళబంధం రయితుల చెరువు.
53	కువ్వకులవారిపల్లె కరమల వీరమ్మకుంట	0 13 8	8 2 5	శికస్తు దళలోనున్నది ...	...	...	దళబంధం రయితుల కుంట.
54	బెన్నపల్లె ... ప్యాయలచెక్క	17 1 14	145 14 0	మంచి స్థితిలో నున్నది ...	...	...	జమీన్ దారి చెరువు.
56	పొట్టిశివారెడ్డిపల్లె వెంకటరెడ్డిచెరువు	6 3 12	83 2 2	డిటో.	...	...	దళబంధం రయితుల చెరువు.
57	పాసంరెడ్డిపల్లె— 1 పందిపాపిరెడ్డి కావి 2 అడినల్లన్న కావి 3 మంగరంగంరెడ్డికుంట 4 యల్లప్ప కుంట	0 14 0 1 5 8 0 12 8 0 14 8	4 0 5 12 5 8 10 9 7 4 2 3	డిటో. పాడుబడిన కావి కాగున్నది ... శికస్తులోనున్నది	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	దళబంధం రయితుల కాల్వలు కుంట.
58	పంది పాపిరెడ్డిపల్లె— 1 పందిపాపిరెడ్డి కొత్తకుంట 2 మంచి గాడి కావి	0 8 12 1 2 8	6 3 6 10 12 11	డిటో. డిటో.	... ...	... ...	దళబంధం రయితుల కాల్వలు కుంట.

58 తంది వాపి రెడ్డి పల్లె—శ్రమకు.												
3	కున్నరవాని కుంట	...	0	11	12	12	7	1	} మంచిస్థితిలో నున్నవి	...	...	...
4	తంబయ్యకుంట	...	0	13	0	3	11	6		...	...	...
5	శంకరయ్యకుంట	...	0	13	0	7	14	2		...	...	...
61 సువారంవారి పల్లె—												
1	మేకలకొత్తమ్మ కాల్య	...	6	6	12	41	14	9	మద్య రకంగాల్నది	...	...	...
2	ముంగరింగి రెడ్డి కుంట	...	0	7	0	4	0	3	శకనులోనున్నది	...	...	...
3	బేరివాసికుంట	...	1	3	0	8	2	0	చాగున్నది ...	...	...	...
4	కుమ్మలకుంట	...	1	9	8	8	12	7	డిటో.	...	...	...
5	చినబెర్కువారికుంట	..	3	0	0	26	12	3	డిటో.	...	...	...
6	నల్లనీళ్లకుంట	..	0	11	0	7	0	11	డిటో.	...	...	...
7	కడియాలశాండ్లకుంట	...	0	9	12	2	12	11	శకనులోనున్నది	...	...	...
8	కడియాలవారి చావి	...	0	11	4	5	3	0	డిటో.	...	...	...
62 కడియాలవారిపల్లె—												
1	తెనాలివారికుంట	...	2	0	6	24	6	10	చాగున్నది ...	...	...	...
2	సుద్దికుంట ...	...	2	14	8	20	1	11	తెగిపోయినది	...	...	...
3	చాసంకెట్టికుంట	...	0	8	4	4	5	5	డిటో.	...	...	...
4	దిద్దువాసికుంట	...	2	6	12	14	2	7	డిటో.	...	...	...

జమీన్ దార్ల కాల్య

దశబంధం రయితులు కుంటలు.

జమీన్ దార్ల కుంట
దశబంధం రయితుల చావి, కుంట.

దశబంధం రయితుల కుంట.

సర్కారు జమీన్ దార్ల రయితుల కుంట.
దశబంధం రయితుల కుంట.

4 వ ప్రక్క.

నె 5 రు వెంకటదాసరిపల్లె గ్రామ.

1908 వ సంవత్సరమునుండి ఇట్టాకు గుచ్చిన వివరములు.

గ్రామ నెంబరు, వేరు.	సంవత్సరం.	1908 వ సంవత్సరమునుండి ఇట్టాకు గుచ్చిన వివరములు.							
		పుంజ.			నంజ.			కోటక్కావ్.	
		రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.		రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.		రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
		రూ. అ. పై.	గుంటలు.	రూ. అ. పై.	గుంటలు.	రూ. అ. పై.	గుంటలు.		
51 వెంకటదాసరి పల్లె.	1 14 6	0 6 0				
52 వెంకటదాసరి పల్లె.	...	5 1 2	5 14 8	...	...		
53 కుళాకులదారి పల్లె.	...	11 15 0	13 10 4	...	...		
54 బెన్నపల్లె.	...	0 10 6	0 6 0	7 8 6	2 6 0				
56 పొట్టి శివారావు పల్లె.	...	4 6 0	1 0 0	...	...		

6 వ ప్రక్క.

నె 5 రు వెంకట దాసరిపల్లె గ్రామ.

నెంబరు, గ్రామ వేరు.	ఫసలి.	డిమాండు.			వసూలు.			ముజరా.			వైశ్యమునకు సూక్ష్మ.	కా.
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)			(6)	(7)
		రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.		రూ. అ. పై.
5 వెంకటదాసరి పల్లె గ్రామ.	1337	2,016	3	3	1,371	13	2	180	9	3	...	463 12 10
	1338	2,102	13	10	1,388	11	4	180	9	3	...	533 9 8
	1339	2,097	8	7	1,443	0	2	192	8	2	...	462 0 8
	1340	2,260	8	9	1,542	9	6	149	11	0	...	568 4 3
	1341	2,040	0	1	1,377	10	5	190	5	11	...	471 15 9
	1342	2,022	10	5	1,538	2	1	192	6	9	...	292 1 7
	1343	2,095	14	4	1,546	4	5	181	1	1	...	368 8 10
	1344	2,062	1	10	1,477	5	2	195	10	2	...	389 2 6
	1345	2,226	2	6	1,627	14	9	169	14	1	...	428 5 8
	1346	2,107	2	8	1,531	0	3	200	6	4	...	875 12 1

8 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 5 రు వెంకటదాసరివల్ల గ్రూపు.

కరువు నెంబరు.	ఇనాం గ్రామం యొక్క పేరు.	రేట్లు.						పరిశోధనా కార్యములలో యేమిటా మార్గాగ ముఖ్యముగా ఉన్నాయి.
		పుంజ.		నంజ.		తోటకార్కావ్.		
		విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				గుంటలు.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	
54	బెస్తవల్ల	...	...	2 15 8	49	8	3	...
56	పొట్టి శివారెడ్డివల్ల	...	...	1 7 12	18	3	2	...

మ.రా.—వెద్దమ్మగారివల్ల యినామరికి జోడి చేరియున్నది. పాపిరెడ్డిగారివల్ల యిదామరికి జోడి చేరియున్నది.

9 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 5 రు వెంకటదాసరివల్ల గ్రూపు.

గ్రామం నెంబరు, పేరు.	అడివి విస్తీర్ణం.		ఫారెస్టులు ఫీజు యొక్క రేట్లు.		అక్షయ ధాన్యం.	యొకర వస్తువులు.	అడివి తీర్పులు కనూలు చేయు వస్త్రాది.
	రిజిస్టర్.	అకర్ రిజిస్టర్.	మేతకు.	వంటి వేరుకు.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5 వెంకటదాసరివల్ల గ్రూపు.	...	195-38	...	...	1 0 0	...	బండి 1 కి.

మొత్తం యెరియా—2,763.69.

10 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 5 రు వెంకటదాసరివల్ల గ్రూపు.

ప్రాంత భూములు.

గ్రామం నెంబరు, పేరు.	పుంజ.			నంజ.			తోట కార్కావ్.	నూతనమా లేక పురాతనమా.	యెట్లు సంపాదించినారు.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			
51 వెంకటదాసరివల్ల.	23	15	12	17	6	13	...	పురాతనమునుండి యిదివరకు.	విక్రయములరీత్యా, యెలకులరీత్యా.
52 చెయ్యకారివల్ల.	...	...	...	0	15	8	...		
53 ముఖ్యవారివల్ల.	0	2	0	...	...	...	...
54 బెస్తవల్ల	...	...	...	2	3	4	...		
56 పొట్టి శివారెడ్డివల్ల.	46	0	0	4	1	0	...		
57 సానారెడ్డివల్ల.	12	9	0	4	15	0	...		
58 వందివాపిరెడ్డివల్ల.	...	...	...	1	11	4	...		
59 రామన్నగారివల్ల.	35	4	12	...	...	...	...
60 ముంగరవారివల్ల.	10	8	0	...	...	...	...
61 సుబ్బారావువారివల్ల.	28	6	0	2	10	4	...		
62 కడియాలవారివల్ల.	14	14	12	...	...	...	...

1, 7 ప్రక్క.
 6 రు అధికారికము.

గ్రామం నె.బరు, పేరు.	తీర్చి రేట్లు.			తారం రేటుగా ప్రంటే ఎంత.	యీ రేటు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమి యొక్క గుణము తీర్చులు.	జలాధార ములు.	సాధారణ ముగా సాగు చేయవచ్చు.	పట్టణము యందు.	పట్టణము యందలి సాగుచేయు కారు యందు.	పట్టణము యందలి సాగుచేయు కారు యందు.	పట్టణము యందలి సాగుచేయు కారు యందు.	పట్టణము యందలి సాగుచేయు కారు యందు.	గ్రామం నె.బరు, పేరు.	
	ఎకరా లేక కాచి 1 కి తీర్చు.	వీర్చు.													(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	రూ. అ. పై.	ప.				కుడు. అం.									
42 కొత్తరివారిపల్లె, పుంజ.	4 3 0	33	11	4	...	1 0	...	మానావారి ...	సబ్బ, రాగి, బొ	11	...	...	...	...
	8 8 0					2 0			స్వ, తల్వ, ఆర్క.						
	2 0 0					8 0									
	1 8 0					4 0									
నంబ.	17 0 0	1	8	12	...	1 2	...	కొత్తరివారి	వరి, రాగి.						
	9 0 0					8 1		కుంట.							
	4 8 0					4 1									
44 ఆత్మలపెద్దిరెడ్డి పల్లె-పుంజ.	4 0 0	8	6	12	...	1 0	...	మానావారి ...	సబ్బ, తనగ, త	9	...	...	...	...
	8 8 0					8 0			ల్వ.						
	0 14 0					4 0									
నంబ.	20 5 8	7	14	4	...	1 2	...	కడియాల వెం	వరి, రాగి, చె						
	6 14 0					2 1		గన్న చెర్వు.	రుకు, మి						
	4 8 0					4 1			ర్వ.						
	6 0 0					4 2									
	8 0 0					8 1									
45 కొత్తరివారి పల్లె-పుంజ.	5 0 0	23	15	4	...	1 0	...	మానావారి ...	సబ్బ, తనగ, త	7	...	...	...	...
	3 8 0					2 0			ల్వ, ఆంక.						
	2 8 0					8 0									
	2 0 0					4 0									
నంబ.	16 0 0	1	4	12	...	1 2	...	మేకపానివారి	వరి, రాగి, బొ						

1, 7 క్ర.శ. - శేషము.
 9 6 రు లోపై దొంగరివల్ల - శేషము.

గ్రామ నెంబరు, పేరు.	లిక్క రేట్లు.			వారం. రేటుగా భంపే యంత.	ఈ రేటు యొక్కదు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమియొక్క గుణము తీర్చుట.	జలాధారములు.	పాతాళి కుగా పాగు చేయ వ్రేలు.	(9) కట్టావారు మొదరు.	(10) కట్టావారు క్రింద పాగుచేయ వ్రేలు.	(11) కట్టావారు క్రింద పాగుచేయ వ్రేలు.	(12) కట్టావారు క్రింద పాగుచేయ వ్రేలు.	(13) ...	
	ఎకరా లోక కాని 1 8 రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.												
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	చా. అ. శె.	అ.	శె.	చా.		చా. అ. శె.	చా. అ. శె.							
55 మొకలవారిపల్లె - శేషము నంబ.	15 0 0	1	4	0	...	...	2 2	వెంకటేశ్వరుని చెయ్య.	వరి, రాగి, మి ర్చు చెయ్య.	4	...	...	...	...
	8 0 0						8 1							
	4 9 8						4 1							
68 వడ్డిపల్లె త్రింజ.	1 12 0	17	4	0	...	...	3 0	కూనావారి ...	పత్తి, కనక, ఆ					
	0 14 0						4 0		చెయ్య.					
	7 0 0	0	12	8	...	...	4 1	బోధనానికుంట	చెయ్య.					
	11 0 0						4 2	డిటో.						
	16 0 0	9	10	0	...	...	2 2	కోళ్లపెంటు చె	వరి, రాగి, మి					
	9 0 0						8 1	య్య.	రబ్బు చెం					
	6 0 0						4 1		కాయ, చెయ్య.					
	20 0 0	10	10	0	...	...	1 2	చిన్న వర్తిరెడ్డి	డిటో.					
	18 0 0						2 2	చెయ్య.						
	8 0 0						3 1	డిటో.	డిటో.					
	6 14 0						4 1							
	7 0 0	1	2	8	...	...	1 1	కరమలవానికుం	డిటో.					
	20 10 8						1 2	టు.						
	8 8 0						4 1			28	...	...	...	...

	20	0	0	4	8	7	...	...	2	1	చేలకుంటపెద్ద.	డిటా.			
	16	0	0						2	2					
	10	0	0						8	1					
	4	0	0						4	1					
	4	10	4	80	9	12	...	...	4	1	చిట్టారెడ్డిపెద్ద.	హా, మిర్చి ...			
65 బోరెడ్డిగూడపల్లె.	4	0	0	38	5	0	...	...	1	0	మానావారి.	సజ్జ, పుల్వ ...			
పుంజ	3	8	0						2	0	డిటా.	డిటా ...			
	1	0	0						8	0	డిటా.	డిటా ...			
	1	4	0						4	0	డిటా.	డిటా ...			
సంజ	20	0	0	7	10	8	...	...	1	2	అయ్యవారి	కరి, రాగి, జొ	27	...	...
	18	0	0						2	2	పెద్ద.	స్తా, సజ్జ.			
	8	0	0						8	1					
	7	0	0						4	1					
	12	0	0						4	2					
66 గోవ్వలవారిపల్లె.	4	0	0	11	18	8	...	...	1	0	మానావారి.	సజ్జ, పసగ ...	1	...	...
పుంజ	1	5	0						4	0					

8 వ ప్రశ్న
నె 6 రు లో రెడ్డిగారిపల్లె.

(1)	గ్రామం పేరు.	చెడ్డలు_లేక యితర జలాధారముల పేర్లు.						జలాధారము స్థితి.	10 సంవత్సరము లకులోగా రిపేరికి క్రయముచేసిన మొత్తం.	పట్టాకుయిచ్చి భండే నీరు కుసక విస్తీర్ణం.	జ.రా.		
		అయకట్టు.		శస్త్రు.		(5)	(6)					(7)	(8)
		(3)	(4)	(3)	(4)								
						చూ. అ. వై.		చూ. అ. వై.	ఎ.				
42	కొప్పరివారిపల్లె	...	1 8 12	7 1 6	...	...	మంచిస్థితిలో యున్నది.	...	...	...
	కొప్పరివారికుంట									దశబంధం రైతులకుంట.			
44	అవులపెద్దిరెడ్డిపల్లె	...	7 14 4	78 15 5	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	దశబంధం రైతులచెర్వు.
	కడియాలవెంగన్న చెయ్యి												
45	కొక్కువారిపల్లె	...	1 4 12	15 10 4	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	దశబంధం రైతులకుంట.
	మేడసానివారికుంట												
47	చెన్నమ్మగారిపల్లె	...	4 5 8	53 7 2	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	డిటో.
	చెన్నమ్మగారికుంట												
49	కుర్పరావగొనిపల్లె	...	0 10 8	2 12 9	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	డిటో.
	కుర్పరావగొనికుంట												
50	తోటవారిపల్లె	...	8 8 12	40 14 2	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	సర్కారు జమీందార్లది.
	యాతాలవంక												
55	మేకలవారిపల్లె	...	1 4 0	9 15 8	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	...
	వెంకటేశ్వరునిచెర్వు									దశబంధం రైతులచెర్వు.			
68	పద్మేపల్లె	..	0 12 8	7 3 1	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	...
	జాడసానికుంట									దశబంధం రైతులకుంట.			
	తోళ్లవెంటుచెర్వు	...	9 10 0	115 5 10	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	దశబంధం రైతులచెర్వు.
	చిన్న పెద్దిరెడ్డిచెర్వు	..	10 10 0	119 8 6	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	డిటో.
	కరమలవానికుంట	...	0 14 4	12 10 3	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	దశబంధం రైతులకుంట.
	నేలగుంటచెర్వు	...	3 5 7	28 5 3	...	...	డిటో.	...	...	దశబంధం రైతులచెర్వు.
	చిట్టారెడ్డిచెర్వు	...	30 9 12	140 11 10	...	...	డిటో.	685 0 0	...	సర్కారు జమీందారువారి చెర్వు యీ చెర్వు తెగిపోయినందున కట్టించుటకు వయినకి గాను.	

4 వ ప్రశ్న
 నె 6 రు జోరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె.
 1908 వ సంవత్సరము మొదలు పట్టాకుయిచ్చిన బంజరు భూములు.

(1) ప్రాతి సంఖ్య.	(2) గ్రామం పేరు.	(3) సంవత్సరములు.	నంజ.						వుంజ.						తోటక్కార్.						(10) క్ర.సం.	
			రేటు.			విస్తీర్ణం.			రేటు.			విస్తీర్ణం.			రేటు.			విస్తీర్ణం.				
			రూ.	అ.	పై.	చ.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	చ.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	చ.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	చ.	రూ.	అ.		పై.	చ.
68	జోరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె...	1935	...	...	...	5	4	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	జోరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె...	1938	...	...	...	3	14	11	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	జోరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె...	1935	...	...	...	2	11	0	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

6 వ ప్రశ్న.

(1) ప్రాతి సంఖ్య.	(2) గ్రామం పేరు.	(3) ఫసలి.	డిమెండు.			వసూలు.			ముజరా.			వైద్యచేయబడిన సూట్లు.			వాకీలు.			(9) క్ర.సం.
			రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	
6	జోరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె.	1837	2,277	1	9	1,430	9	0	240	11	3	...	605	13	6	...	...	...
		1838	2,253	12	1	1,434	10	4	217	3	4	...	601	14	5	...	...	...
		1839	2,231	7	9	1,407	11	11	240	13	6	...	582	14	4	...	...	...
		1840	2,510	15	5	1,796	11	5	186	8	7	...	527	11	5	...	...	...
		1841	2,292	8	9	1,662	6	6	217	8	9	...	412	9	6	...	...	...
		1842	2,269	7	11	1,689	9	6	252	0	8	...	327	13	9	...	...	...
		1843	2,331	12	2	1,522	12	4	229	15	6	...	579	0	4	...	...	...
		1844	2,226	6	5	1,667	8	3	239	6	7	...	319	7	7	...	...	...
		1845	2,403	15	8	1,743	6	10	214	5	7	...	456	3	3	...	...	...
		1846	2,299	5	8	1,728	11	4	229	12	2	...	340	14	2	...	...	...

8 వ ప్రశ్న.

(1) ప్రాతి సంఖ్య.	(2) గ్రామం పేరు.	నంజ.						వుంజ.						తోటక్కార్.						(10) క్ర.సం.
		విస్తీర్ణం.			రేటు.			విస్తీర్ణం.			రేటు.			విస్తీర్ణం.			రేటు.			
		చ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	చ.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	చ.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	చ.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	
64	మత్తు వారిపల్లె.	6	12	12	105	0	11	61	8	4	164	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...

* ఇందుకు జోడి 90-13-4 పాశాగార్లువారి స్వాధీనం అయి వసూలు అవుచున్నది.

9 వ ప్రశ్న.

(1) ప్రాతి సంఖ్య.	(2) గ్రామం పేరు.	అడవుల విస్తీర్ణం.		ఫారెస్టు షేజు యొక్క రేటు.				(8) అడవి రేట్ల వ సూలు చేయబడిన వివరం.	(9) క్ర.సం.
		రిజర్వు.	అకారెజర్వు.	మేతకు యొక్క రేటు.	వంటచెరుకు యొక్క రేటు.	మడిఅకు యొక్క రేటు.	ఇతర వస్తువులకు యొక్క రేటు.		
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
6	జోరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె గ్రాం.ప.	...	1,707.75	...	...	1	0	0	బొడి 18.

య 8,502.48 లు.

10 వ ప్రకృతి.

బోర్డెస్టిగారిపల్లె.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	స్వంత భూములు.			నూతనమా లేక పురాతనమా.	ఎట్లు సంపాదించినది.	చ.రా.
		సంజ.	పుంజ.	లోటక్కాల్.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
42	కొత్తరివారిపల్లె ...	...	22 4 8	...	క్రమేణ పూర్వము మొదలు యిదివరకు.	వికయముల రీత్యానున్న, 6 విమ్యా శిస్తు బాకీల యాలం రీత్యానున్న.	
43	గాండ్లయ్యరప్పనీపల్లె ...	...	2 12 0	...			
44	ఆవులవెద్దిరెడ్డిపల్లె ...	0 15 0	...	...	
45	కొత్తరివారిపల్లె ...	...	29 15 0	...			
46	బల్లవారిపల్లె ...	...	2 6 4	...			
47	చన్నమ్మగారిపల్లె ...	0 4 8	...	...	
48	రోళ్లవారిపల్లె ...	...	21 9 4	...			
49	కుర్వరాజుగారిపల్లె ...	2 7 4	12 8 8	...			
50	లోటవారిపల్లె ...	2 10 4	1 10 12	...			
55	మేకలవారిపల్లె ...	2 8 4	27 10 4	...			
63	పల్లెపల్లె ...	30 3 12	2 0 0	...			
65	బోర్డెస్టిగారిపల్లె ...	4 8 0	12 8 4	...			
66	గుప్పలవారిపల్లె ...	...	-11 13 8	...			
మొత్తం		48 4 0	146 13 4	...			

**Memorandum by the Agent for the Zamindar of Chintalapati Vontu Estate,
Kistna district, dated 28th April 1938.**

In Chintalapati Vontu Estate, the rents on ryoti lands were originally fixed on asara system which has been judicially recognized and confirmed by courts in a large number of suits between the zamindar and the ryots. Subsequently the zamindar and the ryots entered into compromises and consented to commute and fix the rents into cash. According to this compromise, the zamindar recognized certain rights including permanent rights of occupancy, in favour of the ryots in respect of their holdings. Based on all these considerations the rents on ryoti lands were fixed in money terms and in 1906 registered pattas and muchilikas were exchanged between the landholder and the ryots embodying these terms. Since then the same rates of rents have been prevailing in all the villages of the estate without alteration and at present there is no rent in kind anywhere in the estate. The market value of the crops prevailing at the time when the rents were thus settled and fixed in cash is much lower than the market value of the same at present. Statement A hereto appended shows the rates of rents on dry ryoti lands prevailing in the villages of the estate, while Statement A-1 hereto appended shows the rates of rents on wet ryoti lands prevailing in the estate.

2. Except the land cess and the education cess, etc., authorized by law there are no other customary levies or cesses collected by the zamindar.

3. There are in all seven tanks in five villages of the estate of which six tanks alone are owned absolutely by the estate. The seventh tank which lies in the village of Jayanthi was constructed at the expense of the estate on a ryoti holding of a pattadar in the years 1927 and 1928 at considerable cost. In addition to these tanks the zamindar, under an agreement with the Board of Revenue, Madras, constructed an irrigation channel taking off water from Mureru river at the village of Sanagapadu intended to irrigate lands in the villages of Sanagapadu, Nandigama, etc. This channel irrigates lands lying on either side of the same whether they be either zamindari or Government land. From 1924 to 1937 an amount of about Rs. 50,000 has been spent for the maintenance and repair of this channel alone while an amount of about Rs. 25,000 has been spent on repairs and maintenance of the aforesaid tanks in the previous decade by the zamindari. The said tanks and irrigation channel are in good condition. An extent of 529.85 acres of land from the beds of the aforesaid six tanks has been, from ancient times, used by the zamindar either for his own cultivation or is being assigned by the zamindar in favour of private persons for seasonal or temporary cultivation without prejudice to the user of the said tanks as irrigation sources. In either case, the zamindar has all along been paying land cess to the Government on the amounts thus realized by him on the said extent of land either by cultivation or assignment.

4. In this estate, no waste land has been assigned for cultivation since 1908.

5. The accounts of the estate kept for revenue administration and the system of accounting are substantially the same as those prescribed in the village manuals.

6. The total demand and collection for fasli 1342 of each village in the estate are shown in the Statement B appended hereto, and the statement shows that the ryots have been paying the same without any demur.

7. The estate is not in possession of full particulars as to how many of the pattadars sublet their patta lands and the rates of rent or amount realized by them by such subletting. So far as it has been possible to collect the said information, the particulars of such subletting of patta lands together with particulars of rent realized by such subletting, etc., are given in this Statement C hereto appended.

8. The estate has no information about the rates of rent prevailing in mokhasas and aghahams, etc., in the estate.

9. There is a block of forest only in the village of Muktyala and 3,197.46 acres of the same was leased out on ijara by the zamindar to Sree Raja Vasireddi Kanakavallikamba Bahadur Garu by a registered lease deed, dated 16th September 1931, for a period of ten years, i.e., fasli 1341 to the end of fasli 1350. The zamindar has been paying land cess to the Government on the amount realized by him by the said leasing of the said area. The said lessee charges the rates of fees as shown in the Statement D hereto appended.

10. Private land of the zamindar in the estate is of an extent of about 275.25 acres and it is old in its origin.

11. The whole of the estate has been surveyed by the estate which is a private one.

12. A true copy of the sanad of the estate is herewith enclosed for reference as Exhibit A. The sanad was originally granted for the whole of Nandigama Paragana of which

the Chintalapati Vontu Estate is a portion. The peshkash due on the Chintalapati Vontu Estate was apportioned and fixed in or about the year 1862, by an inayatnama, dated 16th October 1862, issued by the Collector, Kistna district, under orders from the Board of Revenue, Madras. A true copy of the said inayatnama is also enclosed for reference as Exhibit B.

Statement A showing the rates of rents of dry zarib ryoti lands prevailing in the village of Chintalapati Vontu Estate, Nandigama taluk, Kistna district.

Rate per acre.		Extent.		Rate per acre.		Extent.	
RS.	A. P.	ACS.		RS.	A. P.	ACS.	
1	0	0	12,822-97	9	0	0	
1	0	0		to			
2	0	0	13,497-04	10	0	0	1-34
2	0	0		10	0	0	
3	0	0	12,593-43	to			
3	0	0		11	0	0	1-01
4	0	0	2,205-91	12	0	0	
4	0	0		to			
5	0	0	510-71	13	0	0	0-05
5	0	0		13	0	0	
6	0	0	88-53	to			
6	0	0		14	0	0	3-63
7	0	0	38-15	14	0	0	
7	0	0		to			
8	0	0	32-52	15	0	0	0-24
8	0	0		15	0	0	
9	0	0	1-36	to			
9	0	0		16	0	0	0-17
				16	0	0	
				to			
				17	0	0	0-08

Statement A-1 showing the rates of rents on wet ryoti lands prevailing in the village of Chintalapati Vontu Estate, Nandigama taluk, Kistna district.

Rate per acre.		Extent.		Rate per acre.		Extent.	
RS.	A. P.	ACS.		RS.	A. P.	ACS.	
18	12	0	1-15	6	4	0	2-79
15	10	0	32-98	5	0	0	
12	8	0	44-04	to			
9	6	0	18-91	6	0	0	0-55
7	13	0	15-43				

Statement B showing the demand collection and balance of the village in the Chintalapati Vontu Estate for fasli 1342.

Name of village.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Chinnalapadu	10,417	10	8	10,417	10	8			
2 Kunikinapadu	1,789	15	4	1,789	15	4			
3 Chevitikallu	3,436	15	11	3,434	0	2	2	15	9
4 Vemulapalli	283	0	3	283	0	3			
5 Pendyala	3,640	15	9	3,623	2	11	17	12	10
6 Sydapuram	986	0	1	986	0	1			
7 Keesara	3,076	1	1	3,073	12	4	2	4	9
8 Nandlur	1,603	4	2	1,591	4	3	11	15	11
9 Bodavada	1,017	7	6	1,017	7	6			
10 Vellanki	6,524	12	7	6,520	5	11	4	6	8
11 Dachavaram	1,340	2	7	1,312	8	3	27	10	4
12 Jayanti	8,589	15	7	8,580	0	3	9	15	4
13 Konatamathamkur	3,082	15	5	3,082	15	5			
14 Jonnalagadda	1,581	11	2	1,851	11	2			
15 Nandigama Vontu	8,162	3	6	8,135	7	2	26	12	4
16 Kanchela	3,776	7	7	3,763	11	1	12	12	6
17 Muppalla	7,305	3	11	7,305	3	11			
18 Babbalapadu	5,372	6	4	5,354	10	5	17	11	11
19 Peddavaram	7,319	7	9	7,319	7	9			
20 Vedadri	729	13	11	729	13	11			
21 Muktheswarapuram	695	15	5	695	15	5			
Total	81,002	10	6	80,868	4	2	134	6	4

Statement C showing the particulars of lands, etc., sublet.

Village.	Patta number.	Extent.	Rent payable to samindar.			Amount realized by the pattadar by subletting.		
			ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Jayamai	151	8.85	16	11	0	221	0	0
2 Do.	145 and 158.	9.45	22	9	0	274	0	0
3 Do.	246	2.31	3	14	5	60	0	0
4 Do.	47	4.52	7	13	7	60	0	0
5 Do.	8	3.00	10	0	6	55	0	0
6 Konathamakur	88	7.00	21	2	0	150	0	0
7 Do.	3	2.65	9	9	9	120	0	0
8 Chevitikallu	33	10.75	28	3	8	125	0	0
9 Do.	20	2.00	3	12	0	20	0	0
10 Chintalapadu	305	0.43	1	12	10	10	0	0
	224	2.25	12	0	4	38	0	0
	30	6.45	18	1	9	100	0	0
	80	4.00	10	10	0	88	0	0
	278	2.00	7	6	0	40	0	0
11 Kanchela	36	3.40	7	3	7	55	0	0
12 Muppala	26	1.95	6	0	0	36	0	0
	14	16.92	28	7	0	550	0	0
13 Peddavaram	91	16.40	29	9	0	105	0	0
14 Pendyala	194	9.95	21	2	8	220	0	0

Statement D showing the rate of forest fees collected in Chintalapati Vontu Estate.

Grazing fees.

	RS.	A.	P.
Goat and sheep	0	5	4
Cow and she-buffaloe, ox-horse, etc.	1	9	6
Young ones	0	12	9
Cartload of fuel	2	0	0
Headload	0	1	0

Copy of Sanad—Exhibit A.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF BEZWADA.

Original Suit No. 705 of 1933.

Between

Sri Raja Vasireddi Sree Chendra Mowleswara Prasad Bahadur
Zamindar Garu Plaintiff

and

The Secretary of State for India in Council, represented by the Collector
of Kistna and others Defendants.

Certified that Non-Judicial stamp worth As. 12 is furnished to Exhibit Y in copy application No. 368 of 1938 in O.S. No. 705 of 1933 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Bezwada.

(By order)

R. V. CHALAPATI,
Examiner.

Sunnud I Milkeut Istimrar or deed of permanent property granted by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Baron Clive of Walcot in the County of Salcp and Baron, Plassy of the Kingdom of Ireland, Governor in Council of Fort St George, on the part of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to Vassareddi Venkatadri Nayudu Zamindari Nundegamah in the Sircar of Masulipatam.

It is known to the zamindars, talukdars, meraffydars, ryots, and all cultivators of land in the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George, that from the earliest until the present period of time, the public assessment of the land revenue has never been fixed; but that according to the established practice of Asiatic Government, the assessment of the land revenue has fluctuated without any fixed principles for the determination of the amount; and without any security to the zamindars or other persons for the continuance of a moderate land tax. On the contrary, frequent enquiries have been instituted by the ruling power, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, for the purpose of augmenting the assessment of the land revenue and it has been customary to regulate such augmentations by the enquiries and opinions of the local officers appointed by the ruling power for the time being. In the attainment of an increased revenue on such foundations, it has been usual for the Government, to deprive the zamindars, and to appoint persons on its own account to the management, of the zamindaris; thereby reserving to the ruling power the implied right, and the actual exercise, of the proprietary possession-torn, of all lands whatever, it is obvious that such a mode of administration must be injurious to the permanent prosperity of the country, by obstructing the progress of agriculture, population, and wealth; and destructive to the comfort of individual persons by diminishing the security of personal freedom, and of private property.

2. The British Government, impressed with a deep sense of the injuries arising to the state and to its subjects from the operation of such principles, has resolved to remove from its administration so fruitful a source of uncertainty and disquietude to grant to zamindars, and other landholders, their heirs, and successors, a permanent property in their land in all time to come; to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands, which shall never be liable to change under any circumstances; to institute Courts of Judicature for the protection of these valuable rights; and to secure to every description of its native subjects under the operation of fixed and defined laws, the free exercise of the religious institutions, and domestic usages of their ancestors.

3. In conformity to these principles the assessment of your zamindari has been fixed from the commencement of fasli 1262 at the annual sum of Star pagodas (30,000) thirty thousand which said sum of Star pagodas (30,000) thirty thousand shall be fixed, and is hereby accordingly declared by this sunnud to be the permanent annual jamma of your zamindari payable in the current coin of the province, in fixed monthly instalments agreeably to the separate kistbandi signed by—torn.

4. This permanent assessment of the land tax on your zamindari is exclusive of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of salt, and salt-petre; exclusive of the Sayer or duties of every description, whether by Sea or Land, the—torn, administration of which the Government reserves to itself; exclusive of the Abkari or tax on the sale of spirituous, liquors, and intoxicating drugs; exclusive—torn? excise which is or may be levied on commodities or articles of consumption; exclusive of all taxes personal and professional as well as those from (torn) fairs and bazaars; exclusive of Lakiraj lands (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and of all other alienated lands paying a small torn?—torn? unchangeable by you, is included in the assets of your zamindari) and inclusive? of all lands and Russooms heretofore appropriated to the—torn? Police establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing temporarily or permanently, the articles of revenue included according to the custom and practice of the country, under the several heads above stated.

5. You shall regularly pay in all seasons the amount of the permanent assessment above fixed; the remissions which have occasionally been granted according to the custom of the country on account of draught, inundation, or other calamity of the season, shall now cease and never be revived; and if (which God forbid) you should fail to discharge your engagements, your zamindari and your personal property shall be answerable for the consequence of such failure.

6. In this event your personal property will be liable to attachment in the first instance; and your lands will ultimately be liable to be sold and transferred from you, for ever, for the payment of the public revenue; but under the moderate terms of the assessment on your zamindari, this event can never happen except in consequence of your own default; for the Court of Judicature will protect you against such an injury, unless warranted by your failure.

7. You shall be at free liberty to transfer, without the previous consent of Government, or of any other authority to whom ever you may think proper either by sale, gift, or otherwise, your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your Zamindary such transfers of your land shall be valid, and recognized, by the Courts and Officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Muhammadan or the Hindu laws, or to the Regulations of the British Government, but unless such sale, gift, or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the office of the Collector, and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined, and fixed on such separated portions of your estate by the Collector such sale, gift, or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect; nor shall such transaction exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire Zamindary previously to such transfer; but your whole Zamindary shall continue to be answerable for the total land tax, in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred.

8. In the event of the sale of any part of your Zamindary for the liquidation of arrears of the assessment; or in satisfaction of the decree of a Court of Judicature; or in the event of the transfer of any part of your Zamindary by gift, sale or otherwise, you shall furnish the Collector with true and correct accounts of your entire Zamindary and of the portion of your Zamindary to be so separated for a period not less than the three years preceding such sale or transfer, in order that the due proportion of the public revenue may be fixed thereon. The assessment to be settled on the separated parts of your lands, shall always bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the separated portion, as the total permanent Jummah on your Zamindary bears to the actual produce of the whole Zamindary; so that if the accounts to be furnished by you should be correct, no partial assessment can happen; nor any increase of the fixed Jummah be ever made, under whatever changes or improvements, your interests or your pleasure may lead you to introduce into the Zamindary.

9. Although you shall have free right and liberty to transfer by sale, gift, or otherwise any part of your Zamindary not repugnant to the Regulations of Government, yet it shall not be competent for you, nor for any Zamindar to form any part of your lands into a separate estate paying its Jummah directly to Government, unless the public assessment on such separate estate shall amount to the annual sum of five hundred Star Pagodas (500) and upwards.

10. In order that you may at all times be enabled to comply with the conditions of the 8th Article of this Sunnud, by which you are bound to furnish true and correct accounts of your Zamindary when required by the Collector, you shall support the regular and established number of Curnams in the several villages of your Zamindary. The Curnams shall be appointed from time to time by you; and shall obey all regular orders issued by your authority; but they shall not be liable to be received from their office, except by the sentence of a Court of Judicature. In the event of your having, or of your under-farmers, tenants, or ryots, having cause of complaint against the Curnam of any village for a breach of duty, you shall be at liberty to institute at your own peril suit in the Adaulut of the Zillah, for the purpose of bringing such Curnam to trial and punishment but in the event of your dispossessing a Curnam of his office without such previous regular process, you shall be liable to make such satisfaction for the injury as the Adaulut of the Zillah may decree. Where a Curnam may be dismissed from his office by the sentence of a Court of Judicature you shall in the first instance—torn a successor from the family of the last incumbent, provided any member of that family shall be capable of the duty of Curnam, but if no member of it shall be capable of discharging that duty, you shall exercise your discretion in the appointment of a proper person. The name of the person appointed to succeed shall be reported to the Collector.

11. The Government having charged itself with the maintenance of the Police of the country will defray the entire expense of that Establishment; you shall nevertheless aid and assist its officers in apprehending and securing, offenders of all description and you shall enquire and give notice to the Magistrates of all robbers or disturbers of the public peace, who may be found, or who may seek refuge in your Zamindary.

12. You shall enter into engagements with your ryots either for a rent in money or in kind; and shall within a reasonable time grant to each ryot a pottah or cowle clearly defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining every condition of the engagement; and you shall grant, or cause to be granted regular receipts to the ryots for all discharges in money or in kind made by them to you or for your account. If after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your Cabocleat you shall neglect, or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers, or ryots, for the pottahs and receipts abovementioned, you shall be liable to be sued in the Adaulut of the Zillah; and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by the Adaulut to the Complainant.

13. The foregoing conditions contain an abstract of the obligations and duties which you shall incur and of the rights which you have acquired under the new constitution erected for the security, protection, and prosperity of the subjects of the British Government. But for the enlargement of that constitution, and for the improvement of the condition of the people, the Governor in Council will continue from time to time to enact such regulations as experience may suggest, or the progress of human affairs render necessary. Such regulations will be administered by independent Judges in constituted Courts of Judicature, governing their decisions by the laws only. The decrees of those Courts will be founded on the regulations of Government, printed, published and translated for the information, and security of its subjects; and on the institutes of the Hindu or Muhammadan laws, which are also open to the enquiry of all persons; the proceedings of the Adaulut will be held in open Courts accessible to persons of every description; all parties will be at liberty to attend to their own interest by their presence in the Courts during such proceedings; or to employ their vakils with such instructions regarding the mode of prosecution or defence, as may appear to be most eligible to themselves; the sentences of the Courts will be pronounced in the same public manner; and executed by civil authority without the interposition of military force; the Collectors and other public servants of the Government will be compelled to appeal to the Courts of Judicature for the adjudication of all cases, in which by virtue of their offices they may be parties; and finally, the greatest practicable degree of security has been extended to the native subjects of the British Government by the establishment of a gradation of appeals from the Zillah Court to the Provincial Court; and from the Provincial Court to the Court of Sudder Adaulut at the Presidency; and in the last resort from the Court of Sudder Adaulut to the Governor-General in Council of Bengal.

14. Being therefore sensible of the benefits conferred on you by these institutions, and confident of enjoying the fruits of your Industry, you shall be punctual in your engagements with Government, you shall conduct yourself with good faith, towards your ryots, whose prosperity is inseparably connected with your own; you shall treat them with tenderness, encourage them to improve and extend the cultivation of the land, and lay the foundations of your own happiness in the permanent prosperity of your Zamindary.

15. Continuing to perform the above stipulations, and to perform the duties of allegiance to the British Government, its Laws, and Regulations, you are hereby authorized and empowered to hold in perpetuity to your heirs, successors, and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named, the Zamindary of Nundegamah.

Given in Fort St. George this eighth day of December 1802 by and in the name of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

Entered in the Secretary's office.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) _____ ? HODGSON.

(Signed) Clive. (Signed) T. Stuart. (Signed) _____. (Signed) _____.

District Munsif's Court of Nuzvid. Original Suit No. 207 of 1922. Produced on the 10th August 1922 by K. R. Somayajulu, on behalf of plaintiff's witness Raja Vari — ? Venkata Lakshmi Narasamma Bahadur, produced by:—P.W. 1, on 10th August 1922, and filed as Exhibit J-1. (Signed) _____, District Munsif. 14th last sheet. Typed by G. Daniel. (Signed) P. Devarajulu, 18th February 1936. Superintendent of copyists. (Signed) Shaik Sheriff, 28th February 1936. (Signed) M. A. Rajak. Exhibit J-1 the Sanad, dated 8th December 1803, given by the Government to Sri Rajah Venkatadri Nayudu Garu. S.A. No. 1022 of 1925. (Sealed) District Munsif's Court of Bezwada.—Received 29th February 1936. (Initialed) AN.S.R. Head clerk. (Sealed) High Court Appellate Side, Madras. C.D. No. 1512. Application made:—26th February 1936, Application returned:—_____, Application represented:—_____, Stamps called for:—26th February 1936, Stamps deposited:—26th February 1936, Additional stamps called for:—_____, Additional stamps deposited:—_____, Additional stamps delivered, 28th February 1936. (Initialed) P.D., Superintendent.

(Sealed) District Munsif's Court of Bezwada. Original Suit No. 255 of 1934, produced from the record in Original Suit No. 79 of 1934, admitted by:—_____, on 28th September 1936, and filed as Exhibit A-1. (Initialed) C.B., District Munsif.

(Sealed) District Munsif's Court of Bezwada. Original Suit No. 79 of 1934, produced from the record in Original Suit No. 705 of 1933, proved by—P.W. 1, on 27th June 1933, and filed as Exhibit A-1. (Initialed) C.B., Additional District Munsif.

(Sealed) District Munsif's Court of Bezwada. Original Suit No. 705 of 1933, produced on the—26th February 1936, by:—Plaintiff, proved or admitted by consent, on 3rd March 1936, and filed as Exhibit Y. (Initialed) K.S.R., District Munsif.

(Torn) (Torn) శేష్యరక్షసాద రాశ్ర (not clear and torn). జమీందార్లున్నూ (not clear and torn) ఆయిన చింతలపాటి (not clear and torn) నందిగామ, పెద్ద వొంటు వేలములో చేర్చి స్వాధీనపర్చుకోవడం న్యాయముకానందున మాకు తిరిగి దాఖలుపరచవలసినదనే మొదలయిన సంగతులలో మీరు బోర్డు ఆఫ్ రివిన్యూవారికి విశదపరుచుకున్నందుకు హారుకావలసిన సముజాయపీని కలెక్టరువారి వద్దనుంచి తెప్పించుకొని గవర్నమెంటువారు (not clear torn) గవర్నమెంటువారు సదరు చింతలపాటి వొంటును మీకు తిరిగి జమీందారీగా దాఖలుపరచగలండులకు శలవు యిచ్చి 1862 వ సం॥ సెప్టెంబరు 27 వ తారీఖున నె 2106 రున ప్రా4డింగ్సు జరిగించినారు.

మీ చింతలపాటి వొంటు పెద్ద వొంటు జమీందారుకు లోపాయకారీగా శిస్తు చెల్లించబడుతూవున్నదేగాని, ప్రత్యేకముగా సర్కారుకు వేక్కును చెల్లించబడుతూవున్నదికానందున యీ వొంటుకూడా చేరివున్న నందిగామ జమీందారీ (not clear and torn). సర్కారు, దాఖలు కావలసిన (torn) వేలము వేళినప్పుడు మీరు పెద్ద వొంటు జమీందారుకు చెల్లిస్తూవచ్చిన శిస్తును పుచ్చుకోవడమునకు మాత్రము గవర్నమెంటువారికి హక్కు కలిగినదేగాని మిక్కున తప్పించి, గవర్నమెంటువారు పెద్దమంటుతోపాటు మీ వొంటునుకూడా స్వాధీనపరచు (not clear and torn). పూర్వం నందిగామ జమీందారుకు మీరు (torn). రూ 19,868 లు చెల్లిస్తూ వున్నప్పటికి ఆ వేక్కును యీ (torn) యొక్క విస్తీర్ణమును పట్టిగాని పలితమునపట్టిగానివి (torn) చాలాజాస్తి గావున్నందున నందిగామ పరగణాలో మా (torn) తుగావున్న యీ చింతలపాటి వొంటుమీద 1802 సంవత్సరం రూ 25 లు (not clear). శ 9 ను ప్రకారము దామాయిపాయాని రూ 19,500 లు వేక్కును విర్పరచడమైనదనిన్ని యీ వొంటు మీద నిల్వవున్న బకాయివాళి అనేది ఆనందిగామ యెట్టేటు జమీందారుకు యివ్వవలసినదిగాని సర్కారుకు యివ్వవలసినది కానందుననున్న మీరు ఆ యెట్టేటుకు యివ్వవలసిన వాకీకంటె హెచ్చుగా కోర్టు దిక్రీ ప్రకారం ఆ నందిగామ జమీందారుడు రూ. 2,00,000 లు వైగా మీకే వాకీవున్నట్లు కనుపడుతూవున్నందున నున్న, మీవొంటు మీద బకాయివాకీయొక్క దావాను గవర్నమెంటువారు వాదులుకోవడమైనదనిన్ని యీ చింతలపాటి వొంటు వేలం పడ్డది మొదలుకొని వచ్చిన ఆర్టు ఆమల్ కలెక్షన్లో ఖర్చులున్నూ, మీకు యిప్పిస్తూవచ్చిన బూతాదు వైకమున్నూ యిప్పుడు యేర్పరచిన వేక్కునుసాలు కి రూ 17,500 లు చొప్పున నున్న ముజరా పుచ్చుకోవలసినదనే మొదలయిన సంగతులను గవర్నమెంటువారు వ్రాయించివున్నారు. యీ చింతలపాటి వొంటును తగిన వేక్కును యేర్పరచి యిప్పుడు మీకు తిరిగి యిప్పించడమైనది. గనుక మిక్కున విశేషమైన యొక్క స్థితిలో గవర్నమెంటువారు వ్రాయించుకు యికమీద తిరిగి వాకీయేర్పడేలాగున మీరు వ్యవహరించిన పక్షమందు గవర్నమెంటువారు యంతమాత్రము విశ్వసించరని మీకు తెలియవయ్యవలసినట్లు బోర్డు ఆఫ్ రివిన్యూవారు యీ నెల 1 వ తారీఖు వ్రతరువులో వ్రదహరించినారు గనుక వ్రాయించేదే మంటె :—

గవర్నమెంటువారి వ్రతరువు ప్రకారము సదరు చింతలపాటి వొంటు తాలూకు యీ క్రింద వ్రదహరించిన 23 గ్రామములు మీకు జమీందారీగా (torn) వదవడమైకది.

యిందుమీద సలీనుగా యేర్పడ్డ రూ 17,500 వేక్కునులో యింతటినుంచి యిందు క్రింద వ్రాయించిన కిస్తీబంది ప్రకారము నేవారుగా ప్రతిసాలున చెల్లించి రకీదులు పుచ్చుకుంటూ వ్రండవలసినది :—

				కిస్తీబంది.		
				రూ.	అ.	పై.
అక్టోబరు 15 వ తేది	...	...	...	1,093	12	0
నవంబరు 15 వ తేది	...	...	...	1,093	12	0
డిసంబరు 15 వ తేది	...	...	...	1,093	12	0
జనవరి 15 వ తేది	...	...	...	2,187	8	0
ఫిబ్రవరి 15 వ తేది	...	...	...	2,187	8	0
మార్చి 15 వ తేది	...	...	...	3,281	4	0
ఏప్రిల్ 15 వ తేది	...	...	...	3,281	4	0
మే 15 వ తేది	...	...	...	2,187	8	0
జూన్ 15 వ తేది	...	...	...	1,093	12	0
మొత్తం	...	...	...	17,500	0	0

మీ యెట్టెలు గ్రామముల రయితులకు యంతమాత్రము రొప్పు నట్లములు కలగకుండా యెక్తముగా వ్యవహరించుతూ తాలూకా అవార్డు సైటిల్ ప్రండెలాగున మీరు జరిగించువరని కోరుతున్నాము. యీ చింతలపాటి వంటుయొక్క గ్రామముల వివరం—22 శేరి గ్రామములు—1 చింతలవాడు, 2 కంకల, 3 ముప్పాళ్ల, 4 అద్దెళ్ల పాడు, 5 పెద్దవరం, 6 చమిలుకల్లు, 7 తునికేనపాడు, 8 చాపూరు, 9 (pasted), 10 జయంతిపురము, 11 ముక్కేశ్వరం, 12 జయంతి (not clear), 13 జొన్నకొండ, 14 కొన్నతనపాడు, 15 వెళ్లంకి, 16 చాచవరం, 17 పెండేల, 18 కీసర, 19 నందిగామ వంటు, 20 పయిచాపురము, 21 నందలూరు, 22 బోడి వాడ—అగ్రహారము—వేములపల్లి—వెర 23—1860 వ సం॥ ఆగ్స్టు 16 వ తేది.

(Signed)
Ag. Collector.

దివసహి పురుషోత్తమ శరన్నాదాద్ అనిభున్నది.
అవటపల్లి వెంకటరత్నం బ్రాలు అనిభున్నది
రివిన్యూ హెడ్ క్లర్కు. దస్తూరీ దాస్రియంబక రావు, క్లర్కు అనిభున్నది.

(Sealed) District Munsif's Court of Bezwada. Received 2nd December 1935. Head clerk——(6) Inayatnama from Collector, Kistna, 16—10—1862. Bezwada District Munsif's Court. Original Suit No. 666 of 1933. Filed for plaintiff. (Initialed) Bh. V.R.R. 2nd December 1935. Pleader.

(Sealed) District Munsif's Court of Bezwada. Original Suit No. 79 of 1934. Produced from the records in O.S. No. 705 of 1933. Proved by P.W. 1, on 27th July 1933 and filed as Exhibit B-1. (Initialed) Not clear, District Munsif. (Sealed) District Munsif's Court of Bezwada. Original Suit No. 255 of 1934. Produced from the records in Original Suit No. 79 of 1934 on 28th September 1936 and filed as Exhibit B-1. (Initialed) C.B., District Munsif. (Sealed) District Munsif's Court of Bezwada. Original Suit No. 705 of 1933. Produced on the 2nd December 1935 send for from Original Suit No. 689 of 1933. Proved or admitted by P.W. 1 on 24th January 1936 and filed as Exhibit B-1.

(Initialed) K.S.R.,
District Munsif.

Seshadri Iyer,
6th and last sheet.

(True copy)

G.T.W. 915

K. Ranga Rao,
Examiner.

Memorandum by the ryots of Chintalapati Vontu estate, Nandigam taluk, Kistna district.

This estate was surveyed by the Government in 1860 and was handed over to the ancestors of the present Zamindar in 1866. The headquarters of the Estate is Muktyala. The Government prepared record of ryots and other necessary field sketches, plans, etc., and they are available with the Government.

The estate consists of 21 villages excluding two hamlets. Almost all villages are surrounded on all sides by Government villages. The rent on seri lands in the said surrounding Government villages varies from Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 per acre while it varies from Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 6-0-0 per acre in this estate. The land which is taxed Re. 0-12-0 in this estate is very little and it is useless even for paying much less for cultivation. The rent on the remaining land in this estate varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per acre. Thus it is thrice the amount when compared with the rate of rent in the adjacent Government villages.

2. Annual rental income.—The annual rental income of the estate in 1936 is rupees 78,882-10-8, besides Rs. 30,000-0-0 on the lands held nominally in the name of the wife of the present Zamindar. The Zamindar has been screwing the ryots every year to pay him large amounts by way of "Nazarana" either for giving permission to construct houses in seri lands or for mutation of names in his accounts. The interest on arrears of rent is being collected by him at the rate of 12 per cent violating the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act. Thus the present Zamindar has been consistently increasing the rents in season and out of season either by hook or by crook. An example will clear matters.

Name of village.	Phasali.	Income.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Chintalapadu	1297	4,979	0	0
Muppala	1311	5,551	15	2
Peddavaram	1316	5,100	3	8
Chintalapadu	1345	9,392	2	4
Muppala	1322	6,703	13	3
Peddavaram	1332	6,564	0	2

The above figures show how the Zamindar has increased his revenue. In one village only the Zamindar has managed to increase his revenue by Rs. 5,000 (Chintalapadu), and the same process has been adopted by him in the remaining villages.

The Government survey of 1860 of the records of the Zamindar in fasli 1297 clearly show the area of—

(1) Village sites,	(10) Waste lands,
(2) Public paths,	(11) Uppu Dibbalu,
(3) Tank porambokes,	(12) Ralla Yonulu,
(4) Vagu porambokes,	(13) Chakalarevu,
(5) Cheruvus,	(14) Site of goddess,
(6) Muniyeru porambokes,	(15) Charitable topes,
(7) Madugulu,	(16) Communal lands, and
(8) Burial grounds,	(17) Thrashing floors, etc.
(9) Wells,	

while to-day all these communal lands are shown as the private property of the Zamindar, thereby depriving us, poor ryots of our valuable rights in the above said items.

Secondly in fasli 1297 there was a "Lanka" of 100 acres in Chintalapadu village, exclusively used by the villagers for grazing their cattle. The present area of the said "Lanka" is about 360 acres on which the zamindarini is extracting an amount of about Rs. 4,000 and odd annually.

3. *General management of the estate.*—The present landholder has been ruling the estate with an iron hand. The following are the instances:—

- (1) The terms of the thirty years patta given by him are all to his advantage and convenience, and the period was expired by fasli 1345.
- (2) The zamindar never gives legal receipts for the payments made to him. If at all any receipt is given, it does not contain the details required by the provisions of the Estates Land Act.
- (3) Transfer of names in the zamindari accounts has almost become an impossibility.

Consequently illegal and most unjust distraints of movable properties have almost become matters of daily occurrence. The zamindar without even tendering patta has begun distraint proceedings in the village of "Pendyalu." The present zamindar has granted in fasli 1316 a thirty-year lease to every ryot in his estate and the said lease has expired at the end of fasli 1345. From fasli 1346 the zamindar has not entered into new engagements.

4. *Construction of houses in seri lands.*—Almost all the villages in this estate are immediately surrounded by seri lands with the result that the ever increasing population of the villages has either to content itself with the already existing space or pay heavy amounts as nazarana to the zamindar at the rate of As. 4 to As. 8 per square yard, besides paying the usual dry rate which is already exorbitant. There is no possibility for expansion of villages, unless some provision is made that the zamindar should compulsorily set apart some land for enlargement of the village without receiving any nazarana.

5. *Charitable thopes, samudayams, etc.*—The charitable thopes, samudayams, burial grounds, etc., which were set apart for public use by the Government in the survey of 1860 have been confiscated by the present zamindar. In the village of "Peddavaram" the Government survey of 1860 shows that a "gattu" of about 3,000 acres has been set apart for communal usage. But that "plot" stands to-day in the name of the zamindarini, the wife of the zamindar, who is collecting heavy tolls on it. The villagers are to pay for the grazing of the cattle, have to pay for fuel, for getting kampa, etc.

6. *Irrigation (tanks).*—There are five tanks in the estate. The zamindar never spends a single pie for the repairs. He never allows water to go to the lands of the ryots before his *sontakamtam* lands are transplanted. This results in a very heavy loss of crop to the ryot. Nextly, after the wet crop season, the water is pumped out from the tank-bed and the zamindar is raising dry crop on it without even caring whether the ryot wants water or not. To add to this, the zamindar levies a rent of Rs. 6 per acre as water-rate for supplying water as stated above.

Canal.—There is a canal from “Muniyeru” starting from “Ponnavaram” village which is five miles from Nandigama. The Government should take over its management from the zamindar.

(Please vide Board's Proceedings No. 7888, dated 31st October 1866. Kistna Collector's report, dated 3rd October 1929. Kistna Collector's letter R.O.C. A-2-2984/29, dated 4th December 1929, to the Zamindar of Chintalapati vontu. Bezwada Sub-Collector's D. Dis. 2486/29, dated 17th September 1929, to the Collector, Kistna. D. Dis. No. 1394/29, dated 31st August 1929, from the Tahsildar, Nandigama, to the Sub-Collector, Bezwada. Kistna Collector's R.O.C. No. A-2 2984/29, dated 28th May 1929.)

6th January 1938.

CH. SESHAGIRI RAO.

Memorandum by Mr. K. Veeraraghava Charyar, representative of the Polegar of Pulicherlapalayam, Chittoor district, dated 26th April 1938.

Pulicherlapalayam is situated in the district of Chittoor. It consists of 32 villages at present, a portion of the palayam having been sold away for debts when the present poligar was a minor and the estate was managed by the Revenue Department.

The beriz therefor comes to about Rs. 13,000. The peshkash amounts to Rs. 4,500. The establishment charges amount to Rs. 440 annually. Jamabandi is done every year.

The system of collecting rent is by way of cash. The rates of rent as fixed in the original paimash still continues, and have never been altered. But a deduction of 2 annas in the rupee is made in every patta. This deduction is called “Riyathi.” The average rate per acre of wet land is Rs. 18 and for dry is Rs. 3-8-0.

The above rates are collected irrespective of the crops grown. Paddy, ragi, sugar-cane, sajjā, groundnut and zonna and gram are generally grown.

2. There are no customary levies or cesses collected by the poligar.

3. All the tanks are in good condition. A sum of Rs. 400 has been spent for the repair of Ramasamudram tank. An extent of about 40 acres of tank-bed has been assigned on patta.

4. An extent of about 360 acres of waste lands have been assigned for cultivation from 1914.

5. The nature of the various accounts kept in the office of the poligar is set out in the statement appended herewith.

6. The total demand and collection of the various groups of villages is given in the statements filed herewith. There has been no appreciable balance during the past ten years. There were absolutely no suits between the poligar and the ryots except five suits filed last year which have however been compromised.

7. All the pattadars cultivate their own lands. The system of subletting does not prevail.

8. There are only three inam villages in the estate.

9. There are about 33,000 acres of forest of which nearly 60 per cent is unreserve. In this, the ryots have got right of free entry for all agricultural purposes. They can graze their cattle freely and can cut grass freely. The ryots are permitted to cut freely leaves (for Visthrakulu) and also forest produce like Velakkayalu so that they might sell them and earn their livelihood. The ryots are granted freely firewood and thatch for roofing and bamboos for marriages, etc. They can also take without payment stones, fence, etc. In fact, the ryots are permitted to use the unreserved forest freely. As regards reserved forest, the ryots have to pay 6 annas per bandy load of manure leaves.

10. There are no private lands as such in the palayam but the poligar and his family have got about 40 acres of land on patta which have been acquired by private purchase.

11. The estate has not been surveyed.

12. The poligar associates himself with all the representations made till now by the Madras Landholders Association, as regards this inquiry. The poligar further wishes to emphasise that he experiences great difficulty in controlling the village officers.

1 వ ప్రశ్న 7.
నె 43 రు రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం నెంబరు.	శిర్క రేటు.		వారం రే టుగా శ్రం పే ఎంత.	యీ రేటు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూముయొ క్క గుణము తరగతి.	జలాధార ములు.	సాధారణ ముగా సాగు లేదు లేదు.	అంబు పల్లె దారు.	అయిదేళ్ల దండ్రి పల్లె దారు.	అయిదేళ్ల దండ్రి పల్లె దారు.	అయిదేళ్ల దండ్రి పల్లె దారు.	అయిదేళ్ల దండ్రి పల్లె దారు.	అయిదేళ్ల దండ్రి పల్లె దారు.
	ఎకరా లేక కాచి 1 కి శిర్క.	విస్తీర్ణం.											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
రాయవారిపల్లె నంబ.	36 0 0	} 203 15 2			1 1	దిన్నె పాటి తే ర్చు.							
	34 0 0					1 2	అనువో తేర్చు.	వరి, రాగి, తే	382	...	...	...
40 మిద్దెవారిపల్లె ..	24 8 0					2 1	దుగువ వొడ్డు.	రుక్మ, మి					
	29 8 0					2 2	దిగవ వొడ్డు.	రుక్మ, బొ					
41 తానికొండవారి పల్లె.	28 0 0					3 1	రాయవారి కా	న్న.					
	18 10 0					3 2	తేన్నయ్య త						
	16 14 0					8 2	రుక్మ.						
48 రాయవారిపల్లె.	15 12 0					4 1	పద్మిమాని కా						
	14 12 0						రుక్మ.						
	11 6 0						రుక్మ.						
44 వడ్డెపల్లెవారిపల్లె.	12 8 0						రామస్వామి						
	13 8 0						కాల్య.						
	10 14 0						వవిటు కాల్య.						
	7 9 0												
45 పొట్టపాటివారిపల్లె పుంజ.	5 4 0												
	6 4 0												
46 పాశంవారిపల్లె.	6 2 0												
	5 12 0												
49 బయ్యారెడ్డివారి పల్లె.	5 8 0												
	5 4 0												
	8 8 0												
	4 10 0												
	3 0 0												
	2 0 0												
	1 8 0												
	1 0 0												

Pullcherla-
palayam]

LANDHOLDERS' STATEMENTS—PART IV

2 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 43 రు, రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

మామూలు తిర్వలు వట్టపు శిస్తులుగాక వసూల్ చేయవలసిన యితర శిస్తులు.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.

(1)	చు శిస్తు వివరం.		మొత్తం.
	(2)	(3)	
43 రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం

3 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 43 రు, రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	చెర్వు లేక యితర జలాధారములు.			జలాధారముల స్థితి.	10 సంవత్సరములలోగా ప్రయముచేసిన మొత్తం.	పట్టాకు యియంటే కి ముసక విస్తీర్ణం.
	అయకట్టు.	శిస్తు.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
		రూ. అ. వై.				
రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం—						
చిన్నపాటి చెర్వు, చెన్నయ్య చెర్వు, కావలి వారి కాల్వ.	108 6 1	421 6 7	మంచి స్థితిలో ఉన్నది.	...	...
అమల్ల చెర్వు వొడ్డు...	27 14 8	1,662 11 2	డిటో.	...	...
రామస్వామి కాల్వ, మద్ది మాని కాల్వ.	26 2 12	831 14 9	డిటో.	...	...
శ్రీపు చెర్వు ...	2 2 0	14 14 6	డిటో.	...	...
దిగవ వొడ్డు, వెంకట్రాయని చెర్వు.	89 5 13	490 3 1	డిటో.	...	...

4 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 43 రు, రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

1908 వ సంవత్సరంనుండి పట్టాకు యిచ్చిన బంజరు భూములు.

వి సంవత్సరం మొదలు.	నంజ.		పుంజ.			వెరగి.	
	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(1)							
			రూ. అ. వై.		రూ. అ. వై.		
	48. రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.						
1922	10 0 0	1 1 8	3 8 0	19 6 10	...	20 8 2	
మొదలు	9 3 0		2 0 0				
1937	5 0 0		1 8 0				
వరకు.	4 9 0		1 0 0				

6 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 43 రు, రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

ఫసలి.	డిమెండు.			వసూలు.			ముకరా.			ఫయలు చేయబడిన సూట్లు.	చాకి.		
	(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	(6)				
	రూ.	అ.	వై.	రూ.	అ.	వై.	రూ.	అ.	వై.		రూ.	అ.	వై.
43. రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.													
1837	2,442	1	4	2,338	0	2	104	1	2	...	...	...	...
1838	2,480	7	10	2,455	12	4	24	10	9	...	0	0	9
1839	2,630	2	5	2,598	5	11	36	12	6	...	...	...	...
1840	2,810	10	4	2,854	5	4	56	5	0	...	...	...	...
1841	2,750	13	11	2,712	4	10	38	9	1	...	...	...	...
1842	2,588	11	11	2,531	2	4	57	9	3	...	...	...	...
1843	2,542	11	6	2,490	12	1	51	9	0	...	0	6	5
1844	2,347	2	0	2,261	10	7	33	2	2	...	52	5	3
1845	2,716	1	8	2,433	14	4	23	13	2	...	258	6	2
1846	2,725	1	6	105	8	11	...	...	...	...	2,619	13	7

8 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 43 రు, రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

రేట్లు.						వారముల పంపిణీ సాయంలో యే భాగములు.	చరా.
నంజ.		పుంజ.		తోటకార్కాలు.			
విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	(7)	(8)
(1)	రూ. అ. వై.	(3)	రూ. అ. వై.	(5)	రూ. అ. వై.		
43. రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.							

9 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 43 రు, రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

అదవి విస్తీర్ణం.		ఫారస్టు ఫేజయొక్క రేట్లు.			యితర వస్తువులు.	అదవి తీర్పులు వసూలు చేయవచ్చు.
రిజర్వు.	ఆఫ్ రిజర్వు.	మేతకు.	వంటవెరుకు.	యెరువు ఆకు.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ఎ.	రూ. అ. వై.	రూ. అ. వై.	రూ. అ. వై.	రూ. అ. వై.	రూ. అ. వై.	
43. రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.						
2114	24	...	...	0	6	0
బండి 1 కి						
(unreserved).						

10 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 43 రు, రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

నెలదు, గ్రామం పేరు.	సొంత భూములు.			నూతనమా లేక పురాతనమా.	ఎట్లు సంపాదించినారు.
	నంజ.	పుంజ.	తోటకార్కావ్.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	ఎ.	రూ. అ. వై.	రూ. అ. వై.		
43. రాయవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.					

1, క్ర. 7.
 సె 24 రు, కావేటిగారిపల్లె.

(1) నెంబరు.	(2) గ్రామం పేరు.	తీర్పు రేటు సరాసరి.			(5) వారం రేటుగా తుంటే మొత్తం.	(6) యీ రేటు మొత్తం సర్దుచుంటినది.	(7) భూమి యొక్క గుణము లేక తరగతి.	(8) జలాధారములు.	(9) సాధారణముగా సాగు చేయవలసిన.	(10) పట్టుతలంబడు.	(11) పట్టుతలంకింద సాగు చేయవలసిన.	(12) పట్టుతలంకింద సాగు చేయవలసిన విస్తీర్ణం.	(13) పట్టుతలంకింద సాగు చేయవలసిన భూమి యొక్క విస్తీర్ణం.	(14) రూ. అ. ప.							
		ఎకరా లోక కాచి 1 కి తీర్పు.	చ. అ.	చ. ప.																	
2	కావేటిగారిపల్లె గ్రామం.	34	2	0	...	1	రామసముద్రం పేరు.	వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.	450	80	25	0	...								
1	బోట్లూరు, నంబం ...	29	0	0	...	...	సంకటసముద్రం పేరు.		వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.	...	...	...	...	...		
		26	4	0			చెరువు.			వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.	...	...	...	...	...	
		21	7	0			కావేటి చెరువు.				వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.	...	...	...	...	...
2	వెన్నుపాటివారిపల్లె.	18	8	0		2	శ్రీ వెంకటేశ్వర స్వామి చెరువు.					వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.	...	...	...	...	...
		15	12	0	294	2	2						వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.	...	...	...	...	...
8	చిన సోమిరెడ్డిపల్లె.	14	0	0		3	తిమ్మపురం చెరువు.							వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.	...	...	...	...	...
		18	9	0		4	తిమ్మరెడ్డి చెరువు.								వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.	...	...	...	...	...
4	వలరెడ్డివారిపల్లె ...	11	6	0		...	...									వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.	...	...	...	...	...
		10	0	0		1	...										వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.	...	...	...	...	...
5	కొత్తపల్లె ...	9	8	0		2	...	వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.										...	...	...	...	...
		9	0	0		3	...		వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.									...	...	...	...	...
		5	0	0		4	...			వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.								...	...	...	...	...
6	వడసోమిరెడ్డిపల్లె ...	4	9	0		...	...				వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.							...	...	...	...	...
7	వలతంకలపల్లె ...	6	2	0		...	...					వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.						...	...	...	...	...
8	కొమ్మరెడ్డిగారిపల్లె తుంజ.	5	4	0		...	...						వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.					...	...	...	...	...
9	గొట్టగుంటవారిపల్లె .	8	8	0		...	...							వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.				...	...	...	...	...
		3	0	0	476	4	1								వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.			...	...	...	...	...
		2	8	0		...	...									వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.		...	...	...	...	...
		2	3	0		...	...										వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.	...	...	...	...	...
		2	0	0		...	...	వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.										...	...	...	...	...
		1	12	0		...	...		వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.									...	...	...	...	...
		1	8	0		...	...			వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.								...	...	...	...	...
		1	0	0		...	...				వరి, రాగి, తొక్క, పసుపు.							...	...	...	...	...

పట్టుతలంకింద సాగు చేయవలసిన భూమి యొక్క విస్తీర్ణం. 15-0-0.

పట్టుతలంకింద సాగు చేయవలసిన భూమి యొక్క విస్తీర్ణం. 8-0-0.

4 వ ప్రశ్న

2. కావేటిగారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

సంవత్సరం—1914 వ సంవత్సరం మొదలు 1937 వ సంవత్సరం వరకు.

1908 వ సంవత్సరమునుండి పట్టాకుయిచ్చిన బంజరు భూములు.

సంజ.			పుంజ.			వెరళి.									
రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.		రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.		రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.								
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)								
రూ. అ. వై.			రూ. అ. వై.												
10	0	0	9	11	0	3	8	0	172	1	10	..	181	12	10
9	3	0				3	0	0							
5	0	0				2	0	0							
4	9	0				1	8	0							
						1	0	0							

6 వ ప్రశ్న.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	ఫస్దీ.	డిమాండు.	వసూలు.	ముజరా.	వైసల్ పేయబడిన సూట్లు.	కా.కి.	కా.కి.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			రూ. అ. వై.	రూ. అ. వై.	రూ. అ. వై.		రూ. అ. వై.	
24	కావేటిగారిపల్లె.		3,397 2 5	3,369 0 3	28 3 2	...	...
	1338		3,460 4 9	3,423 1 4	37 3 5	...	...
	1339		3,591 14 11	3,533 6 5	28 8 6	...	...
	1340		3,742 14 5	3,309 2 5	33 12 0	...	..
	1341		3,725 3 9	3,673 2 11	52 0 10	...	...
	1342		3,691 8 3	3,662 0 11	29 7 4	...	...
	1343		3,604 4 3	3,497 0 11	25 8 4	...	81 11 0	
	1344		3,609 0 8	3,442 15 8	25 14 6	..	140 2 6	
	1345		3,803 5 1	3,345 0 4	20 8 4	...	437 12 5	
	1346		3,745 15 10	1,447 13 3	...	...	2,298 2 7	

8 వ ప్రశ్న.

వస్తువైనది.	గ్రామం పేరు.	రేట్లు.						పొలం పై పనియే ముల్యము ఖాతం.	ప.రా.
		నంజ.		పుంజ.		తోటకార్కాల్.			
		విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2	కావేటిగారి పల్లె గ్రామం.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

9 వ ప్రశ్న.

వస్తువైనది.	గ్రామం పేరు.	అడవి విస్తీర్ణం.		ఫారెస్టు డివిజన్ రేటు.				అడవి పై పనియే ముల్యము ఖాతం.	ప.రా.			
		రిజర్వు.	అక-రిజర్వు.	మేతకు.	వంటపెరుకులు.	యెరువులు.	యితర వస్తువులు.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)			
2	కావేటిగారి రిజర్వు.	156	0	4,476	0	0	6	0

10 వ ప్రశ్న.

వస్తువైనది.	గ్రామం పేరు.	సొంత భూములు.			సొంత భూముల గానా లేక పురాతనము గానా.	యెట్లా సంపాదించినది.	ప.రా.
		నంజ.	పుంజ.	తోట కార్కాల్.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)
2	కావేటిగారిపల్లె.	...	...	...	...	...	...

1, 7 ల ద్రక్క.

శ 48 దు, ఎల్లంకివారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

(1) నెంబరు.	(2) గ్రామం పేరు.	తిర్వ రేణు.			(5) వారం రేణుగా తంతు, యెంత.	(6) యీ రేణు ఎక్కువ నిర్ణయించినది.	(7) మామియెక్క గణము, పరగతి.		(8) జలాధారములు.	(9) స్వాధారము గా పాగుచేయని ప్రక.	(10) స్వాధారము మొదరు.	(11) పట్టాదార క్రింది పాగు చేయవారెందరు.	(12) పట్టాదార క్రింద పాగుచేయని వారెందరు.	(13) పట్టాదార క్రింద పాగుచేయని వారెందరు.			(14) మొత్తం.
		యా. ల. ప్ర.	కా. ల. ప్ర.	కా. ల. ప్ర.			ఈ ప్ర.	బో.కో.						పెరుకు, రాగి, వరి, నువ్వు లు.	పెరుకు, రాగి, వరి, నువ్వు లు.	పెరుకు, రాగి, వరి, నువ్వు లు.	
39	ఎల్లంకివారిపల్లె గ్రామం.	34	2	0	1	2	వంకటాయని వద్ద.	పెరుకు, రాగి, వరి, నువ్వు లు.	64	5	4	0	4	0	0
		29	10	0			1	1									
		22	12	0			3	1									
		15	10	0			2	2									
		21	6	0			2	2									
		17	2	0			2	2									
		15	12	0			2	2									
		81	13	0			1	0									
		16	0	0			2	2									
		11	6	0			3	0									
		9	8	0			2	2									
		14	0	0			3	0									
		4	10	0			2	0									
	మొత్తం.	2	8	0	126	11	0	0		
		2	8	0			2	2	వేళ్లవారికుంట కొయిన కాల్వ.	పెరుకు, రాగి, వరి, నువ్వు లు.	86	
42	వేళ్లవారిపల్లె గ్రామం.	34	2	0	...	...	2	1							
		15	12	0			3	1									
		5	0	0			1	2									
		5	0	0			2	0									

1, 7 వ (కర్షణ) - విభాగము

నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	విద్యుత రేఖలు.			వారం రేఖలుగా భుండ్లు, మొంత.	యీ రేఖలు ఎప్పుడు నిర్మయించినది.	భూమి యొక్క గుణము, తరగతి.	జలాధారములు.	ప్రభుత్వ రేఖలు గా సాగు చేయబడు.	పట్టణములకు చెందిన సాగు చేయబడు.	పట్టణములకు చెందిన సాగు చేయబడు.	పట్టణములకు చెందిన సాగు చేయబడు.	సాగు చేయబడు.	సంఖ్య.			
		ఎకరా 1 కి	చేక	కాచి 1 కి											విస్తీర్ణం.		
(1)	(2)	రూ.	ఆ.	పై.	గుంటలు.	(14)			
52	పోచంపాదితలై నంజి	29	12	0	64	10	6	4	1	వెంకటరెడ్డి పేర్లు, పుట్టాచెట్టి కం	చెరుకు, కాగి, 28, తల్వ, వసుతి.	127
		18	0	0					2	1							
		15	12	0					1	1							
		19	8	0					3	1							
		25	2	0					1	2							
		21	8	0					2	2							
		11	8	0													
		15	14	0													
		17	4	0													
		9	3	0													
		16	0	0													
	పుంజి.	6	2	0	128	5	4	2	0	
		3	0	0					3	0							
		2	8	0					1	0							
		8	8	0					3	1							
		1	0	0													
		1	8	0													
		2	0	0													

3 వ ప్రకృతి.

సె 48 రు ఎల్లింకివారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

(1) నెంబరు.	(2) గ్రామం పేరు.	చెయ్య లేక యితర జలాధారముల పేరు						(5) జలాధారం పేరు.	(6) 10 సంవత్సరములకులోగాను రిపేరింగైనవయము చేసిన మొత్తం.	పట్టాకు యిచ్చిన ప్రాంతే నీటి మునక విస్తీర్ణం.			(9) గుంటలు.
		అయకట్టు.			శస్తు.					మునక విస్తీర్ణం.			
		రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.			రూ.	అ.	పై.	
89	గెంటింబారిపల్లె వెంకట్రాయని చెయ్య.	12	4	8	129	12	5	తెగిపోయినపున్నది.	...	1	10	12	
42	వెళ్లవారిపల్లె వేళ్లవారికుంట కొయ్యి కాల్వలు.	19	11	5	243	4	2	మంచి స్థితిలో లేనది.	...	0	4	0	
47	బంగాళావారిపల్లె శివమ్మకుంట.	4	0	12	70	0	10	డిటో.	...	...	...	...
50	దిగుమూర్తివారిపల్లె పాపమ్మచెయ్య కింగుసముద్రం చెరువు కులం పూలనుండి.	24	0	0	262	9	11	డిటో.	...	1	2	8	
51	గోపన్న గారపల్లె ముప్పి కుంట.	20	2	14	199	9	6	డిటో.	...	0	4	0	
52	పోవంబారిపల్లె వెంకటరెడ్డి చెరువు, వెంగల్ రెడ్డి చెరువు, పుల్లారెడ్డి కుంట.	64	10	6	942	13	0	డిటో.	...	4	9	8	

4 వ ప్రకృతి.

సె 48 రు ఎల్లింకివారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

1908 వ సంవత్సరములోనుండు పట్టాకు యిచ్చిన బంజరు భూములు.

(1) నెంబరు.	(2) గ్రామం పేరు.	(3) సంవత్సరములు.	1908 వ సంవత్సరములోనుండు పట్టాకు యిచ్చిన బంజరు భూములు.						(10) పే.		
			నంజ.			వుంజ.				కోటక్కార్.	
			రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	గుంటలు.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	గుంటలు.		రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.
48	ఎల్లింకివారిపల్లె గ్రామం.	1908 వ సంవత్సరము మొదలు 1927 వ సంవత్సరముకు.	రూ. 12 అ. 0 పై. 0	విస్తీర్ణం. 16	గుంటలు. 1 9	రూ. 1 అ. 0 పై. 0	విస్తీర్ణం. 113	గుంటలు. 13 14	...	...

6 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 48 దు ఎల్లంకివారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	ఫస్ట్.	డిమాండు.			వసూలు.			ముజరాయి.			పైలుచేయబడిన సూట్లు.			కాక.		
			రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.
48	ఎల్లంకివారిపల్లె గ్రామం.	1837	2453	15	1	2423	13	7	30	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1838	2599	13	2	2574	15	3	24	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1839	2796	7	11	2754	14	11	41	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1840	2842	13	5	2800	8	7	42	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1841	2846	14	12	2787	12	7	59	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1842	2621	5	11	2602	6	7	18	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1843	2563	13	8	2525	6	3	28	9	1	...	...	9	14	4	
		1844	2490	8	11	2438	1	6	25	6	4	...	...	17	1	1	
		1845	2686	0	7	2529	7	9	0	12	8	228	2	2	155	12	2
		1846	2691	12	11	1419	5	0	...	...	...	263	0	0	1272	7	11

9 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 48 దు ఎల్లంకివారిపల్లె గ్రామం.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	అడవి విస్తీర్ణం.		ఫారస్టు ఫీజు యొక్క రేట్లు.				అడివి పీర్సలు వసూలు చేయబడినవి.	కాక.				
		రిజిస్టర్.	అకౌంట్ రిజిస్టర్.	మేతకు యెట్లు రేటు.	వంటు చెరు కులకు యెట్లు రేటు.	మడిఅనుము యెట్లు రేటు.	యితర వస్త్రపుల రేటు.						
48	ఎల్లంకి వారిపల్లె గ్రామం	9441	4	50	25	0	6	0	బండి 1 కి.

(గ్రామం మొత్తం విస్తీర్ణం య 10,687.25 అ.)

10 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 48 దు ఎల్లంకివారిపల్లె గ్రామం—పాశుగారువారి స్వంత భూములు.

సంఖ్య.	గ్రామం పేరు.	స్వంత భూములు.						సూతనమా లేక పురా తనముగానా.	మొట్టాసంపా దించినది.	కాక.
		నంజి.			పుంజి.						తోటకాల్కలు.
42	వేళ్ళవారిపల్లె	2	4	0	} సూతనముగా.	} విక్రయరీత్యా సంపాదించబడినది.	
48	యల్లంకివారిపల్లె	...	...	...	3	6	4
51	గోపన్న గారిపల్లె	6	15	8	4	11	4			
52	పూవంపవారిపల్లె	16	5	12	4	2	4			
	మొత్తం	25	9	4	12	3	12			

1, 7 వ ప్రశ్న.

శ్రేణి, గ్రామం పేరు.	తీర్చి రేట్లు.			వార్షిక రేటుగా ప్రస్తుత ఎంత.	యీ రేటు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమి యొక్క గుణము, తరగతి.	జలాధార ములు.	సాధారణము గా సాగు చేయ వచ్చు.	సంబంధించిన సంఖ్య.	సాగు చేయ వచ్చిన సంఖ్య.	సాగు చేయ వచ్చిన సంఖ్య.	సాగు చేయ వచ్చిన సంఖ్య.	సాగు చేయ వచ్చిన సంఖ్య.	సాగు చేయ వచ్చిన సంఖ్య.
	ఎకరా లేక కాని 1 కి తీర్చి.	అ. అ. అ.	విస్తీర్ణం.											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1 కల్లివేడు గ్రామం	84	4 0	293 7 7	...	...	1 1	కుంచినీళ్ల చెరువు, వరదరాజులు చెరువు, చింతనూరి కాల్వ, రంగ నాయకులు కంట, రెండా నూరి కాల్వ, యగవల్లపు కాల్వ, దిగవల్లపు కాల్వ, వెంకట్రాయ నిచెరువు కట్టు కాల్వ, మల్లేశ్వర స్వామి చెరువు, దొన చింత చెరువు, తాటి తోట కాల్వ.	595	...	...	...	...
2 రవణయ్యగారి కల్లె.	29	8 0				3 2								
3 చెండగిరివారికల్లె	28	8 0				3 2								
4 మల్లప్పగారికల్లె.	27	9 0				4 1								
5 సర్కారువారి గుట్టకల్లె.	21	9 0												
6 తెల్లగుండ్లకల్లె...	18	12 0												
7 యినాము తివారి గుట్టకల్లె.	15	12 0												
	14	0 0												
	18	12 0												
	19	0 0												
	17	8 0												
	18	6 0												
	10	0 0												
	9	8 0												

1 వ ప్రశ్న—శేషము.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.	తీర్చి శేషము.		వారం శేషముగా వుంటే ఎంత.	యీ శేషము ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమి యొక్క గుణము, తరగతి.	జలాధారములు.	సాధారణము గా సాగు చేయవచ్చు.	గుండ్లంబులు వున్నవి.	యొద్దగుండ్ల బండ్ల వున్నవి.	యొద్దగుండ్ల బండ్ల వున్నవి.	యొద్దగుండ్ల బండ్ల వున్నవి.	ప.
	ఎక్కడా లేక కాని 1 కి తీర్చి.	విస్తీర్ణం.										
(1)	చ. అ. ప.	(8) గుంటలు.	(4) చ.	(5)	(6) చ. అ. అ. గం.	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
...	6 0 0											
...	5 0 0											
...	4 10 0											
...	4 9 0											
పుంజ ...	6 4 0	768	4 12	...	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6 2 0				2 0		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5 6 0				3 0		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5 4 0				4 0		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3 8 0											
...	3 0 0											
...	2 8 0											
...	2 5 0											
...	2 3 0											
...	2 0 0											
...	1 8 0											
...	1 0 0											
...	0 8 0											

2 వ ప్రశ్న.

కూమారుల తీర్చి, వట్టపు శిస్తులుగాక వసూలు చేయబడు యితర శిస్తులు.

నెంబరు, గ్రామం పేరు.

(1)

చే శిస్తు వివరం.	మొత్తం.
(2)	(3)

చ. అ.

(4)

శ్రావణం.

(1)	(2)	చెరువు లేక యితర జలాధారములు వేర్లు.			3 వ ప్రక్క.		(5)	10 సంవత్సరములుగా రివేరుకుగాను జయముచేసిన మొత్తం.	పట్టాకు యిచ్చి ప్రంబే సీటి ముసక విస్తీర్ణం.	కా.
		అయకట్టు.	శాస్త్రం.		జలాధారము స్థితి.					
		(3)	(4)	రూ.	అ.	పై.				(8)
కల్లివేడు గ్రూప్—										
మంచినీళ్ల చెరువు వరదరాజు చెరువు చింతనూరి కాల్వ.		56 15 2	821 4 7				మంచి స్థితిలోవున్నవి.	...	...	...
వెంకట్రాయని చెరువు దిగవల్లపు కాల్వ, యెగవల్లపు కాల్వ.		99 15 13	1,490 2 7				డిటా.	...	...	...
రెండా సూరికాల్వ, రంగనాయకులకుంట.		21 14 12	481 2 3				డిటా.	...	...	..
మల్లెశ్వరస్వామి చెరువు, కొనచింత చెరువు, కాటి కోపు కొత్తకాల్వ.		75 7 12	916 5 7				డిటా.	...	...	...
కట్టు కాల్వ ...		39 2 0	484 5 8				డిటా.	...	...	...

4 వ ప్రశ్న.

1908 వ సంవత్సరం పట్టాకు యిచ్చిన బంజరు భూములు.

సంవత్సరం. (1)	నంజ.		పుంజ.			వెరగి.	
	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	
	రూ. అ. పై.	(3)	రూ. అ. పై.	(5)	రూ. అ. పై.	(7)	
1914 —	9 8 0	3 15 5	1 0 0	29 12 12	...	38 12	
1837 వసతి.	4 10 0		1 8 0				
	4 8 0		2 0 0				
	5 0 0		3 8 0				
			5 4 0				

6 వ ప్రశ్న.

ఫసలి.	డిమాండు.	వసూలు.	ముజరా.	ఫయిన్ చేయబడిన సూట్లు.	కాకి.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ. అ. పై.	రూ. అ. పై.		రూ. అ.
1337	3,497 8 11	3,406 4 9	91 3 2	...	...
1338	3,621 13 3	3,585 1 10	86 9 6	...	1
1339	3,795 4 11	3,729 6 4	65 14 7	..	...
1340	4,019 1 0	3,907 10 9	111 6 3	...	...
1341	3,972 1 2	3,878 3 0	93 14 2	...	...
1342	3,856 9 2	3,773 7 4	78 15 7	...	4 2
1343	3,840 0 4	3,746 6 5	66 8 0	...	27 1
1344	3,616 5 6	3,506 7 0	66 2 6	...	33 12
1345	4,024 3 9	3,792 2 7	60 15 11	...	170 13
1346	3,855 9 1	702 7 6	...	...	8,153 1

8 వ ప్రశ్న.

నంజ.		పుంజ.		తోటకార్కావ్.		వారసులే ఫల సాయముతో యే భాగము.	కరణ.
విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

9 వ ప్రశ్న.

అడవి విస్తీర్ణం.	అర్జున్ రిజర్వు.	మేతకు.	వంటబెరుకు.	యెరుత్త అకు.	యితర వస్తువులు.	అడవి రిజర్వు వసూలు చేయబడినది.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1,933-13-0	4,306-5-0	...	...	0 6 0	...	...

10 వ ప్రశ్న.

సైనికులు, గ్రామం చేరు.	సొంత భూములు.			నూతనమా లేక పురాతనముగానా.	యిట్లు సహా దించినది.
(1)	నంజ.	పుంజ.	తోటకార్కావ్.	(5)	(6)
వల్లివేడు గ్రూప్	...	2 7 4	1 11 12	...	...

1, 7 వ ప్రక్క.
నె 60 కు వర్తిచేసినవారిపట్టి.

సంఖ్య, గ్రామం పేరు.	చిర్య రేణు.			కారం రేణుగా తుంట ఎంత.	యీ రేణు ఎప్పుడు నిర్ణయించినది.	భూమియొక్క గుణము, తరగతి.	అలాభారములు.	పాత్రారణము నా పాగుచేయ వచ్చు.	గురంజులయొక్క పేరు.	పట్టణాధికారికి సంబంధించిన పాత్రులు.	యొక్క సంస్థల పేరు.	అధికారి, రిజిస్ట్రార్, ఇతర అధికారుల పేరు.	పేరు.
	ఎకరా లేక కాచి 1 కి చిర్య.	చిర్యం.											
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	చ. అ. ప.	గుంటలు.				కుడు.	కోకు.						
62 ఇమడికొండవారి పల్లె నంబ, కా. 1 కి రేణు.	11 6 0	13	4 4	...	...	2	1	శంకర్ శాస్త్రియే తి కాశ్యపు.	శరి. రా. సజ్జ.	59	...	...	...
	9 8 0					3	1						
	5 8 0					8	1						
	5 4 0					4	1						
	11 4 0					5	1						
	11 8 0												
	15 12 0												
	2 8 0												
	8 0 0												
	12 0 0												
పుంజ, కా. 1 కి రేణు.	1 0 0	57	1 8	...	...	4	1	...	శనిక, సజ్జ, తులక.	...	...	...	...
	2 8 0					1	0						
	2 8 0					2	0						
	2 0 0					8	0						
	8 8 0												
	4 8 0												
64 పాటుకడుపల్లె, నంబ కా. 1 కి రేణు.	11 6 0	13	2 12	...	...	4	1	పాటుకడు పల్లె య్యలు.	డి.కా.	24	...	...	...
	25 8 0					2	1						
	15 8 0					4	1						
	9 8 0					4	1						
	4 10 0					1	2						
	5 4 0					8	1						

3 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 60 రు వల్లివేటివారిపల్లె.

నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	చెరువు లేక ఇతర జలాధారములు.						జలాధారములు నీతులు.	10 సంవత్స రములులోగా వయముచేసి న మొత్తం.	పట్టా యిచ్చి వుంటే నీటి మునక విస్తీ ర్ణం.			
		ఆయకట్టు.			శస్తు.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)				
62	ఇ. మేడికొండవారిపల్లె సంజ.	13	4	4	135	14	1	కాల్వ	...	30	0	0	...
62	స. మేడికొండవారి పల్లె.	4	7	8	67	11	3	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...
64	పోటుపట్టుపల్లె ...	13	2	12	134	0	7	చెరువు	...	10	0	0	...
57	శ్రో. సాదుబడివారి పల్లె.	8	4	8	24	8	0	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...
60	వల్లివేటివారిపల్లె ...	14	8	12	52	14	10	కాల్వలు	...	...	...	...	...
61	కలిబండవారిపల్లె ...	15	0	12	49	0	0	డిటో.	...	...	...	...	...

4 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 60 రు వల్లివేటివారిపల్లె.

1908 వ సంవత్సరమునుండి పట్టాకు యిచ్చిన బంజరు భూములు.

నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	సంవత్సరం.	1908 వ సంవత్సరమునుండి పట్టాకు యిచ్చిన బంజరు భూములు.						
			సంజ.		పుంజ.		వెరశి.		
			రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
			రూ. ఆ.	ఎ.	రూ. ఆ.	ఎ.	రూ. ఆ.	ఎ.	
60	వల్లివేటివారిపల్లె గ్రామం.	1914 మొదలు 1937 వరకు.	1	8	3.00	...	3.00
					1	0			
					2	0			

6 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 60 రు వల్లివేటివారిపల్లె.

నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	ఫసలి.	డిమాండు.			వసూల్.			ముజరా.			నెల్ చేయబడిన గూట్లు.	చాకి.
			రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.	రూ.	అ.	పై.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)			(6)			(7)	(8)
60	వల్లివేటివారి పల్లె.	1837	799	5	0	109	5	8	...	...	...	...	...
		1838	820	7	3	171	5	8	2	15	11	...	...
		1839	868	6	5	2	0	0	10	7	10	...	...
		1840	880	12	9	27	14	6	9	5	8	...	...
		1841	893	3	9	0	10	0	21	2	2	...	...
		1842	894	2	9	36	5	9	24	0	7	...	...
		1843	900	10	8	9	0	0	8	12	2	...	...
		1844	870	6	9	...	...	...	8	6	9	...	...
		1845	925	3	1	1	16	9	14	4	9	...	...
		1846	933	9	1	...	...	...	9	18	11	...	...

8 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 60 రు వల్లివేటివారిపల్లె.

నెంబరు.	ఇనాం గ్రామం యొక్క పేరు.	రేట్లు.						వసూల్ చేసిన కలసా వారి స్ట్రెస్సు ముల్ల వల్ల గము.	చ.రా.
		నంజ.		వుంజ.		తోటక్కాల్.			
		విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.	విస్తీర్ణం.	రేటు.		
(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ఇ. వల్లివేటివారి పల్లె.	...	...	...	...	...	...	సగము.	*
2	ఇ. కలిబండవారి పల్లె.	...	...	...	...	...	...	సగము.	†
8	శ్రీ. సాదుబడి వారిపల్లె.	8 4 8	19 4	32 0 12	19 4	...	...	...	‡

* యీ గ్రామం జోడి 106-0-10.

† యీ గ్రామం జోడి 98-0-8.

‡ మొదటి యినాందార్లు భూములను రైతులకు విక్రయించివేసినారు. నెలకు రైతులు జోడి 4 పాళగారివారికి చెల్లి ఆసుభవించుతూయున్నారు. జోడి 38-8-0.

9 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 60 రు, వల్లివేటివారిపల్లె.

నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	అడవి విస్తీర్ణం.		ఫారస్టు ఫీజు యొక్క రేట్లు.		యెద్ద ఆకు.	యితర వస్తువులు.	అడవి తీర్చుటకు అవసరమైన ఖర్చు.
		రిజర్వు.	అక రిజర్వు.	మేతకు.	వంట చెరుకు.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
60	వల్లివేటివారి పల్లె గ్రామం మొత్తం.	...	2689	12	8	...	0 6	...
						రూ. అ.	బండి 1 కి.	

10 వ ప్రశ్న.

నె 60 రు వల్లివేటివారిపల్లె.

సొంత భూములు.

నెంబరు.	గ్రామం పేరు.	సొంత భూములు.						నూతనమా లేక పూరా తనమా.	యెక్కు సంపాదించి నారు.
		నంజ.		పుంజ.		తోట కార్కార్.	(6)			(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
62	ఇ. మేడికొండవారి పల్లె.	8 13 4	10 6 0	...	...	...	...	శ్రీపాలెగారువారికి స్వంతం పట్టా భూములు.
62	స. మేడికొండవారి పల్లె.	0 11 12	...	...	...	...	నూతనము.	ట్రాక్టోఫరు రీత్యా శ్రీ పాలెగార్ వారి భార్యగారైన మ-రా-రా-శ్రీ మల్య మంగమ్మ నాయకు రాలుగారికి స్వంత పట్టా భూములు.
62	ఇ. మేడికొండవారి పల్లె.	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	మ-రా-రా-శ్రీ పులిచెర్ల వెంకటసరసింహ రాజుగారి స్వంతం.
62	ఓటో.	...	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	శ్రీ రామలింగప్ప వాయనివారి స్వంత పట్టా భూములు.

పులిచెర్లపాలెయం ఆఫీసుకు.

1988 క సం॥ ఏప్రిల్ 16 క తేదిగల ఆఫీసు నె 355 రు శుక్రవారం ప్రకారం వ్రాయించిన సంజాయిషీ.

1. మాసవారి సాగుబడి లేదు.
2. ఆడుగులో చిత్రా యిండ్లులో ప్రతి స్థలముయొక్క వివరములును తెలియచేయగలది.
- 2 (ఎ) యిది శివాయి జను సాగుకాబడిన భూముల వివరం తెలిసే రెఫ.
3. పట్టా మార్పులు ఆ సంవత్సరం తీరభాస్తులు శివాయి జనులు ఏట్లు వివరం తెలియగల రెఫ.
4. వైమాన్ టీర్స్ లో రూ. 1 కి ఆ 2 ల ప్రకారం వజాచేయదురియాతి అనియు బంజరు కుజరాలు యితర యితర కుజరాలు అన్నియు యిందులో కనుపరచే రెఫ.
5. టీర్స్ జాస్తి, ఫసలీజాస్తి తెలియగలది. యినాం భూములకు సర్కారు భూములకుమాడా పాశయం జలాధారములవల్ల పొరిన వాటికి రెఫ.
7. యినాం భూముల వివరము యితర చిల్లర వరుమాళం తెలియగల మిసలేనియస్ రెఫ.
10. ప్రతి అసామికి సంబంధపడిన సర్కారు యినాం తరభాస్తు శివాయి జనులీర్స్ జాస్తి ఫసలీ జాస్తి రియాటి

ల్యాండు రెవిన్యూ యీలాటివన్నియు యీ రెఫలో చాఖలై మొత్తం బేరీజు అవుతున్నది. యిదియే పట్టా అని తెప్పబడిన రెఫ.

- 10 (ఎ) వసిపోయిన పట్టాదార్ల విషయమైన వివరం తెలిసే రెఫ.
12. ప్రతి అసామి యెస్టేటుకు చెల్లించవలసిన బేరీజు నె 10 రు ప్రకారం యిందులో పట్టావారిగా మొత్తం బేరీజు తెలియగల రెఫ.
13. రయితులవల్ల రివిన్యూకు సంబంధపడిన యావత్తు రోజువారి వసూలు తండలు.
14. ప్రతి అసామి నె 12 రు రెఫ ప్రకారం బేరీజు బెల్టువాకి తెలియగల రెఫ.
15. నె 13 రు రెఫ ప్రకారం గ్రామవారి యిరసాల్ రెఫ.
20. వర్షములు తెలియచేయు రెఫ.
అనుభవ రిజిస్టరు. — అనుభవరీత్యా పట్టాలు మార్పుకావలసిన వాటి మార్పు అయినట్టిన్ని వివరం తెలియగల రిజిస్టరు.
ఈ యెస్టేటు ఆఫీసులో వై ప్రకారం రెఫలు వచ్చి యున్నది.

Memorandum by the Manager of the Raja of Panagal estate.

The Panagal estate consists of 21 ayan villages and 19 aghaharams villages which once formed part of the Impartible Estate of Kalahasti. They were purchased in court auction in 1910 and in 1911 by the late Raja Ramarayaningar. The zamindari of Kalahasti of which these villages formed part was permanently settled in 1802.

In these villages cash rents, waram and also fixed grain rents exist from time immemorial. The details of the rates under the three systems are given in this statement. Before and at the time of permanent settlement waram system prevailed in all the villages under which the zamindar's share was 50 per cent gross except in the case of Brahmin pattadars and relations of the Raja and some pettadars in which case alone the zamindar's share was slightly less than 50 per cent gross. I file old jamabandi tirwas of 1205, 1263 and 1271 of Chinna Anjimedu village as a sample. It will be seen from these that the zamindar and the ryot were sharing grain 50 per cent gross each. These records show that in fasli 1205, i.e., before permanent settlement and after that fasli up to fasli 1271 that system prevails. They also show that cropwar assessment also prevailed.

In some portions of the villages the waram seems to have been replaced by cash since and the cash rates fixed then on those portions have existed without any alteration till now side by side with waram system on the principle of 50 per cent gross in the remaining portion of the villages. I produce 2 F. account of Chinna Anjimedu village of fasli 1322 which shows that even in that year this 50 per cent gross share was taken by the estate. The Zamindar of Kalahasti was under the management of Court of Wards from 1899 to 1905 and the system was existing even during their management. Their system of management continues till to-day. There is no case in the estate of any enhancement of rent either before or after the Estates Land Act. A statement showing details of sales made by one ryot to another is also filed to show that the holdings are greatly valued.

Collection of rent.—There is no complaint in our estate about the transfer and separation of pattas. If the ryots apply it is done without delay. The remedies given by the Act for collection of rent are very defective being costly and dilatory. There is great difficulty experienced by the zamindars owing to want of sufficient and effective control over the village officers. Power to the landholder to invoke the provisions of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act will meet the situation effectively and satisfactorily.

Irrigation works.—Statements showing the number of tanks and other water sources together with the amounts spent and the nature of repairs are filed. There are important irrigation channels taken from the rivers Swarnamukhi and Rallakalva. The zamindar has regular establishment to look after the irrigation works.

Bought-in-lands.—The estate is experiencing great difficulty with regard to these lands. The zamindar had to buy the lands himself in rent sales since on account of the combination of the ryots there were none to bid. Even after the purchase the defaulters continue to squat on the holdings. The zamindar is not able either to get possession or recover rents. In many cases no doubt the lands were being given back to the pattadars on payment of arrears of rent and costs. An effective and speedy remedy to eject the squatter is necessary. Extension of the provisions of the Madras Land Encroachment Act may be suggested.

Forests.—There are no reserve forests in the estate. The ryots are allowed to take wood for agricultural implements and manure leaves and to graze their cattle in the forests attached to their villages free on permits granted to them on application. As regards other villagers the following fees are charged:

Firewood per 1 cartload—As. 12.

Firewood per 1 headload—6 pies.

For grazing cattle per head per year—2 annas.

For grazing goats per head per year—4 annas.

Accounts.—A list of accounts with their nature which are kept by the estate is appended.

Statement No. 6 (c) showing the maramaths done in various villages in Panagal Estate.

Serial number and name of the village. (1)				Either tank, channel or kasam. (2)	In what year repairs took place. (3)	Amount spent. (4)
						RS. A. P.
1	Punabaka	..	..	Tank	1922	537 11 4
2	Do.	..	..	Do.	1922	243 4 9
3	Do.	..	..	Do.	1922	60 8 3
4	Do.	..	..	Do.	1922	158 7 6
5	Do.	..	..	Do.	1923	158 7 6
6	Punabaka	Cheruvuthottu	Kandrigai	Do.	1925	19 12 3
7	Punabaka	..	..	Supplying Channel	1927	482 6 9
8	Do.	..	..	Tank	1932	48 12 4
9	Do.	..	..	Supplying Channel	1934	280 12 4
10	Do.	..	..	Tank	1937	1,031 8 6
11	Chinna	Anji	Medu	Do.	1919	957 9 5
12	Do.	..	..	Do.	1919	501 14 0
13	Do.	..	..	Kaluju	1936	43 12 0
14	Do.	..	..	Tank	1937	122 1 0
15	Do.	..	..	Do.	1937	153 14 9
16	Do.	..	..	Do.	1937	80 0 0
17	Do.	..	..	Do.	1937	25 13 6
18	Do.	..	..	Do.	1937	355 15 9
19	Ardalamitta	Puttur	..	Supplying Channel	1923	100 0 0
20	Do.	..	..	Do.	1926	152 5 9
21	Do.	..	..	Bogada	1930	9 9 0
22	Do.	..	..	Tank	1931	379 2 0
23	Do.	..	..	Kaluju	1934	562 7 0
24	Do.	..	..	Tank	1936	10 0 0
25	Do.	..	..	Supplying Channel	1937	28 2 0
26	Pullur	..	..	Channel	1923	66 8 10
27	Do.	..	..	Tank	1927	65 1 4
28	Do.	..	..	Do.	1927	744 3 0
29	Do.	..	..	Do.	1929	57 9 0
30	Do.	..	..	Kasam	1936	222 0 0
31	Do.	..	..	Tank	1937	71 8 10
32	Do.	..	..	Do.	1938	239 13 1
33	Chinnakanuparthi	..	..	Do.	1922	50 0 0
34	Do.	..	..	Do.	1923	192 9 6
35	Do.	..	..	Do.	1923	197 5 5
36	Do.	..	..	Do.	1923	166 14 9
37	Do.	..	..	Do.	1923	186 6 0
38	Do.	..	..	Do.	1923	337 8 0
39	Do.	..	..	Do.	1930	36 13 0
40	Do.	..	..	Thoomu	1935	55 0 0
41	Do.	..	..	Tank	1936	267 13 9
42	Madhavamala	..	..	Do.	1927	191 1 6
43	Do.	..	..	Do.	1932	150 3 0
44	Do.	..	..	Do.	1933	5 14 0
45	Do.	..	..	Tank and Thoomu	1937	12 0 0
46	Kalvakuru	..	..	Tank	1928	160 8 6
47	Do.	..	..	Do.	1936	157 4 9
48	Do.	..	..	Do.	1937	99 15 9
49	Yerpedu	..	..	Do.	1935	516 0 0
50	Do.	..	..	Do.	1936	23 9 11
51	Penumallam	..	..	Kasam	1937	20 0 0
52	Do.	..	..	Do.	1937	51 11 0
53	Penumallam	Venkatamma	Gunta	Tank	1937	144 0 0
54	Merlapaka	..	..	Channel	1922	264 0 0
55	Do.	..	..	Tank	1928	229 5 9
56	Do.	..	..	Do.	1932	330 13 5
57	Do.	..	..	Do.	1934	19 4 0
58	Kobaka	..	..	Do.	1918	51 13 3
59	Do.	..	..	Do.	1931	81 4 11
60	Do.	..	..	Do.	1931	31 2 10
61	Do.	..	..	Do.	1932	41 9 0
62	Cherlapalli	..	..	Do.	1933	469 8 4
63	Do.	..	..	Do.	1934	123 7 0
64	Marrimanda	..	..	Supplying Channel	1936	10 0 0
65	Penkulapadu	..	..	Channel	1923	46 13 3
66	Perindesam	..	..	Tank	1937	98 4 0
67	Do.	..	..	Tank's Gandhi	1926	57 8 3
68	Mattam	..	..	Tank	1936	193 0 0
69	Do.	..	..	Do.	1936	19 11 1
70	Do.	..	..	Tank's Gandhi	1928	23 14 6
71	Do.	..	..	Do.	1926	92 0 4
72	Do.	..	..	Tank	1931	204 3 10
73	Konnali	..	..	Thoomu	1936	175 0 0
74	Kallivettu	..	..	Tank	1931	109 14 0

Statement No. 6 (a) showing the number of tanks and other water sources in Kalahasti taluk villages belonging to this zamindari.

Serial number and name of the village. (1)	Number of the tanks and other water sources. (2)	Condition of water sources. (3)
1 Madhavamala village	1 Tank named Lingamma Cheruvu. 1 Supply channel (Mallemadugu)	} All in good condition.
2 Merlapaka village	1 A channel from kasum 3 Tanks of which one is called Pedda cheruvu another Somanna cheruvu and another Annavarigunta.		} All in good condition.
3 Kobaka village	2 Tanks	} Do.
4 Nachauri village	2 Supply channel 1 Chinna cheruvu .. ..		} Do.
5 Vikrutamala village	1 Pedda cheruvu 1 Supply channel from hills	} Do.
6 Penumallam village	1 Tank 1 Supply channel from the river .. ..		} Do.
7 Govindavaram village	1 Tank 1 Kasam kaluva	} Do.
8 Marrimanda village	1 Tank 1 Kasum kaluva .. ..		} Do.
9 Venkatammagunta village	1 River supply channel	} Do.
10 Panagal village	1 Tank .. ..		} Do.
11 Ardalamitta Puttur	1 Channel 1 Tank	} Do.
12 Penkulapadu	1 Supply channel 1 Supply channel from kasum .. ..		} Do.
13 Aravakothuru	2 Tanks	} Do.
14 Cherlopalli village	2 Tanks .. ..		} Do.
15 Yerpedu	1 Tank 1 Supply channel	} Do.
16 Chinna Anjimedu	1 Tank 1 Supply Channel (Mallimadugu)	
17 Punabaka village	1 Tank 1 Adivikaluva	} Do.
18 Punabaka Thoorpu Khandrigai.	1 River supply channel Do.	
19 Pullur	1 Big Tank 1 Manchiesla cheruvu	} Do.
20 Kalavakooru	1 Supply channel from river 1 Supplying Kasum .. ..		} Do.
21 Chinnakanuparthi	1 Big tank 1 Narayana Reddi gunta	} Do.
	2 Tanks 1 Supply channel from the river .. ..		} Do.

The accounts which are kept for revenue administration and the system of accounting.

Village Accounts.

- 1 Pymashi (a) Register which shows the different classes of lands held by ryots ryotwar with rates in the village and with extents.
- 2 No. 1 account showing cultivation of each ryot monthwar.
- 3 No. 2 account (adangal) which gives the complete information of the ryot holdings and the Ayacut of the village with rates, etc.
- 4 No. 2 (a) account showing the extent of land cultivated without the permission of the zamindar called the (Uttarasivaya).
- 5 No. 2 (c) account showing the fees collected from fruit trees.
- 6 No. 2 (f) account shows the grain income ryotwar according to the custom of the villages and the prescribed rates.
- 7 No. 2 (g) account shows grain rent such as fixed grain rents (maktha).
- 8 No. 3 Transfer of pattas of ryots.
- 9 No. 5 account gives the complete information of the waste (beedu) and savi remissions allowed by the zamindar (Vaja Patti).
- 10 No. 6 account showing the (cropwar assessment) theervajasti and faslijasti.
- 11 No. 7 account shows the inams jodi.
- 12 No. 9 account shows land cess calculated on the cash beriz and grain beriz.
- 13 No. 9 (a) showing the land cess amount calculated on inam tharam assessment.
- 14 No. 9 (b) account showing meras and rusums due to village officers.
- 15 No. 10 showing the dittam of ryotwar.
- 16 No. 10/2 Ryotwar odambadika.
- 17 No. 12 account showing the total beriz account ryotwar of the village.
- 18 No. 13 Village collection chitta of datewar.
- 19 No. 13 (a) Village collection chitta of grain.
- 20 No. 14 (a) Cash demand collection balance ryotwar.
- 21 No. 14 (b) grain demand collection balance ryotwar.
- 22 No. 15 Remittances account from village.

Account maintained in the Zamindari Estate office.

- 1 Taluk No. 15 account showing the demand, collection, balance of villagewar.
- 2 No. 12 account showing the beriz of the villagewar with all items.
- 3 Nagadu chitta (cash chitta) showing the amounts received from the villages.
- 4 Nagadu chitta (cash chitta) showing the amounts received from the villages for grain.
- 5 Expenditure chitta for cash.
- 6 Expenditure chitta for grain.
- 7 Suits register for suits filed in the Rent Court.
- 8 Decree register.
- 9 Suits register relating to the Civil Court.
- 10 Decree register of the Civil Court.
- 11 Distraint register showing the distraint made by the zamindar ryotwar.
- 12 Forest permit books.
- 13 Receipt books for the collection of rents issued to villagers.
- 14 Petition register showing the petitions received from the ryots.
- 15 Subordinate register showing the correspondence of the subordinate officers.
- 16 General register showing the correspondence between the Government and the zamindar.
- 17 Darakast register.
- 18 Patta transfer register.

Statement No. 4 (a) showing the several patta lands sold by several tenants in several villages.

Name of the seller.	Name of the purchaser.	Date of sale.	Wet or dry.	Extent in acres.	Sale amount.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
VIKUTAMALA VILLAGE.						
Appireddigari Mangamma.	Duvvoori Chenchurami Reddi.	..	..	..	..	..
Goni Chengamma	G. Gnanamma and another.	19th April 1937	.. Dry	1-6½	100	4 2 0
Shaik Tippu Sahib and another.	Landu Subba Reddi ..	16th April 1937	.. Do.	1-20	200	4 8 0
CHINA KANUPARTHI VILLAGE.						
Pachha Munisamy Nayudu.	Padarthi Venkatappa Nayudu.	25th September 1937.	Wet	1-50	..	12 0 0
Sarvaraju Pattabhiramiah.	Rajinoni Ankama Nayudu and others.	9th August 1937	.. Do.	2-0	200	(Not written)
NACHHANERI VILLAGE.						
Thondamanati Muni Reddi and another.	Kanchi Rami Reddi ..	22nd July 1937	.. Wet	1-63	100	Koru.
ARAVAKOTTOOR VILLAGE.						
Mappeti Muni Reddi ..	Arigonda Muniswamy Mudali.	21st December 1936.	Wet	0-12	20	1 4 0
Arigonda Venkatasubbaya Mudali.	Chanuboyina Gangayya ..	20th July 1936	.. Do.	0-08	20	0 0 0
Arkadu Thayamma ..	Thota Krishnamma ..	1st February 1937	.. Do.	1-33	250	10 0 0
Mappeti Venkatesu Reddi and another.	Mappeti Venkatrama Reddi.	6th October 1936	.. Wet and dry.	0-88	100	(Not written)
Nagi, Bullamma and another.	Divita Ramaswami Mudali.	27th April 1937	.. Wet	0-73½	200	5 11 0
Nagiri Ratinayya Setti ..	T. Desappa Mudali ..	Do.	.. Do.	0-51½	100	1 8 0
Nagiri Ratnavelu Setti ..	A. Kallappa Mudali ..	Do.	.. Do.	0-57	100	2 0 0
PERINDESAM VILLAGE.						
Bangarigari Pedda Battayya and others.	Shaik Khadir Husein Sahib.	29th July 1936	.. Wet	4-00	120	Koru.
Telangapalli Venkatrama Nayudu.	Garthi Venkatakrishnayya.	30th July 1936	.. Do.	1-82½	50	Koru.
Telangapalli Venkatrama Nayudu.	Gangayya	31st July 1936	.. Do.	1-82½	50	Koru.
Votti Dalayattinadu ..	Bugga Venkatakrishnamma.	22nd December 1936.	Do.	0-32	25	1 8 0
Manubolu Hojjayya ..	Gangayya	31st July 1936	.. Do.	1-60	300	1 4 0
Telangapalli Venkatrama Nayudu.	Bathayya	Do.	.. Dry	1-00	100	0 14 0
N. Subbramanya Row ..	Kanta Munisami Setti ..	1st March 1937	.. Wet and dry.	0-73 } 3-82 }	4-55	6 0 1
YERPEDU VILLAGE.						
Billa Subbayya	Billa Venkatayya ..	27th May 1937	.. Wet.	1-13½	200	5 10 0
K. Yellappa Nayudu ..	A. Ramakrishnayya Mudali.	1st May 1937	.. Do.	0-65	40	1 8 0
MADAVAMALA VILLAGE.						
Eswarawaka Audunarayana Reddi.	Graudey Venkatraya Setti.	28th July 1936	.. Wet	0-25	100	0 5 0
Eswarawaka Subba Reddi and others.	Innumala Seshamma ..	7th July 1937	.. Do.	0-35	157	8 0 0 and 0 5 0
Munagala Chengayya Setti.	Patnam Natesa Achari ..	22nd July 1937	.. Do.	0-56	200	2 8 0
Nelavai Krishna Reddi and another.	Eswarawaka Subba Reddi.	1st September 1937	.. Do.	1-38	50	Koru.
Maram Reddi Chenga Reddi another.	V. Rangachari	Do.	Dry	2-46 } Wet 2-22 }	300	6 0 0
Kapi Reddi Baugi Reddi and others.	Thatayya Kalva Muni Reddi.	4th October 1936	.. Dry	0-45 } Wet 3-12 }	200	8 15 0
Biyyapu Poli Reddi ..	Do.	29th October 1937	.. Dry	0-16 } Wet 0-22 }	50	(Not written)
Biyyapu Subbakka ..	Do.	Do.	.. Dry	0-15	25	0 3 0
CHINA ANJIMEDU VILLAGE.						
Thatayya Kalva Yerra Reddi and another.	Thatayya Kalva Mangamma.	4th March 1937	.. Wet	2-46½	200	20 0 0
Bhovanigri Pattamma ..	Gurijala Chinnakkamma ..	2nd October 1936	.. Do.	0-80	200	4 0 0
A. Devaraja Mudali, Official Receiver.	T. Sreenivasa Chari ..	12th February 1937	.. Do.	0-50	340	(Not written).
Thatayya Kalva Ramakka.	T. Muni Reddi	4th May 1937	.. Do.	0-78½	32	Do.
Mandera Venkata Muni Reddi.	Kesani Venkatappa Nayudu.	23rd June 1937	.. Do.	0-28	100	6 14 0

Statement No. 4 (a) showing the several patta lands sold by several tenants in several villages—cont.

Name of the seller. (1)	Name of the purchaser. (2)	Date of sale. (3)	Wet or dry. (4)	Extent in acres. (5)	Sale amount. (6)	Assessment. (7)
CHINA ANJIMEDU VILLAGE—cont.						
Pudi Pullayya	Asadi China Munigadu	29th June 1937	Dry	0.38	100	1 4
Thatayya Kalva Ramakka.	Kannali Yenadi Reddi	4th May 1937	Wet	0.24	100	(Not written)
Thatayya Kalva Ramakka.	Thatayya Kalva Peddi Reddi.	4th May 1937	Do.	0.55	100	Do.
Do.	Vallamsetti Ramayya	4th May 1937	Do.	0.25	100	2 8
Guntakinda Palli Ayyalu Reddi and another.	Thatayya Kalva Lakahmu Reddi.	29th July 1937	Do.	0.91	..	5 0
Thatayya Kalva Muni Reddi.	Thatayya Kalva Narasa Reddi.	29th July 1937	Do.	0.59	..	Koru.
Tirumalasetti Chengayya.	M. Erravadu	14th August 1937	Do.	0.50	50	0 5
Thatayya Kalva Narasa Reddi.	Kannali Ellappa Reddi	26th July 1937	Dry	0.5	..	0 4
Thatayya Kalva Muni Reddi.	B. Ramakrishna Reddi	21st October 1937	Do.	0.53	100	2 1
Sani Venkata Seahama Nayudu.	Kobaku Munisami Achari.	4th November 1937.	Wet	1.35	100	Koru.
A. PUTTUR VILLAGE.						
Taniganti Alagar Setti	A. Venkatesam and another.	23rd September 1937.	Dry	0.70	200	1 12
Avisanigari Chenchu-narayanayya.	A. Jayaramayya	16th August 1937	Do.	0.28	100	0 12
Taniganti Venkatesam Setti.	Taniganti Alagadri Setti.	23rd September 1937.	Do.	0.35	200	0 14
Adanapattu Kalappa Reddi.	Nagari Vollemma	12th August 1937	Wet	0.98	700	5 0
PANAGALLU VILLAGE.						
Chenja Pedda Subba Reddi.	Sooragari Subbramanyam.	17th March 1937	Dry	0.46	35	0 8
Raja P. Parthasarathi Raja Nimgar.	Governor of Madras	26th August 1937	Wet	1.35	..	Gift
Jagannatha Mudaliyar	Sundararaja Ayyangar	23rd September 1937.	Dry	1.72	..	..
KOBAKA VILLAGE.						
Moorithoti Pedda Muni Gadu.	Mandem Venkata Muni Reddi.	..	Dry	1.21	32	2 8 0
Chapala Chinna Venganna.	Pallendi Nayudu Appa Nayudu.	21st June 1937	Wet	0.94	50	2 0 0
MEELAPAKA VILLAGE.						
Mandem Narayana Reddi.	Damenli Yellappa	24th April 1937	Dry	0.44	1.26	300
Mandem Veerasami Reddi.	Somiseti Narasimulu Setti.	23rd April 1937	Wet	0.82	1.51	400
Mandem Adivi Reddi	Vayyala Chinna Narasa Reddi.	23rd April 1937	Dry	and wet.	3.33	..
Mandem Venkata Krishna Reddi.	Mandem Subba Reddi	23rd May 1937	Wet	..	0.80	..
Mandem Venkatakrishna Reddi.	Noothalpathi Bathi Setti.	24th April 1937	Do.	..	0.81	100
Mandem Veerasami Reddi.	Noothalpathi Bathi Setti	23rd April 1937	Do.	..	0.12	25
Pramidi Sanka Batah.	Banda Ramalingaiah Setti.	20th August 1937	Do.	..	5.70	1,600
Amlineni Seahama Nayudu.	Anumala Setti Muncemma.	24th August 1937	Do.	..	1.30	100
A. PUTTUR VILLAGE.						
Dakshinadi Muna Sami Reddi.	Pudururu Baghava Reddi	25th October 1937	Do.	..	0.16	75
Poola Pullajah	Poola Munaawami Reddi.	18th December 1937.	Wet	0.35	0.42	200
Thonnati Nedipi Muni Reddi.	Thonnati Chinna Muni Reddi.	11th October 1937	Dry	0.70	0.09	35
CHINNA ANJI MEDU VILLAGE.						
Guntaginipalli Kalappa Reddi.	Thathalkalva Gangi Reddi.	9th November 1937.	Dry	..	0.33	100
Vallam Setti Narasalah	Mandem Venkata Muni Reddi.	10th January 1938	Wet	..	0.27	10
Kobaka Lakshmana Chari.	Kobaka Munasami Achari.	9th November 1937	Do.	..	0.23	100
Mekalahuru Chinna Govindappa Mudali.	Kavali Venkatamuni Setti.	7th January 1938	Dry	..	1.36	200
PANAGAL VILLAGE.						
Balasetti Sitaramayya	Bodda Gangi Reddi	11th April 1938	Wet	..	0.90	150
ARAVA KOTURU VILLAGE.						
Moppeti Chinna Muni Reddi and others.	Manduru Bathajah	11th April 1938	Wet	..	0.25	50
A. PUTTUR VILLAGE.						
Balasetti Sitaramayya	Budda Gangi Reddi	11th April 1938	Dry	..	0.20	150
Nattam Balamani Amma.	Budda Gangi Reddi	..	Do.	..	0.73	150
PANAGAL VILLAGE.						
Nattam Balamani Amma.	Budda Gangi Reddi	11th April 1938	Wet	..	0.81	150

Statement No. 2 showing the various rates of rents of dry, wet and garden land of Kalahasti villages.

1. ARDALAMITTA PUTHUR.

Dry.			Wet.			Manavari.		
Rates per acre. (1)	Extent. (2)	Assessment. (3)	Rates. (4)	Extent. (5)	Assessment. (6)	Rates. (7)	Extent. (8)	Assessment. (9)
RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
2 1 6	48.66	151 0 0	10 13 0	62.41	674 13 0	0 13 9	0.63	0 0 2
2 5 2	2.27	5 4 2	8 4 9	0.80	6 10 4	1 1 6	8.47	9 4 4
1 9 3	40.16	63 6 0	3 1 6	1.25	3 13 11	0 13 6	0.33	0 4 5
3 12 0	0.48	2 12 6	4 6 6	48.19	209 4 7			
1 8 9	0.57	0 14 4	3 1 6	1.25	3 13 11			
50 0 0	0.03	1 4 0	7 4 0	29.8	210 13 3			
(Indigo turf).			2 3 0	38.82	84 8 0			
	92.37	224 9 0	1 14 0	0.85	1 9 6			
			11 9 8	0.8	1 0 9			
Village Dittam amount Rs. 1,001-9-2.	..	..	6 7 2	5.80	5 2 8			
			5 12 10	11.22	65 2 0			
				199.59	1,266 11 11			

There is only 0.03 cents of land at Rs. 50 because it is indigo turf.

Statement No. 2 showing the various rates of rents of dry, wet and garden lands of Kalahasti villages—cont.

2. KALAVAKURU.

Dry.			Wet.			Manavari.		
Rate per acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Rate.	Extent.	Assessment.	Rate.	Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs. A. P.
1 1 2	24-00	26 1 10	2 0 7	4-01	8 5 6			
1 8 0	0-80	1 3 3	2 8 0	0-40	1 0 0			
1 4 0	8-47	10 9 6	3 0 0	4-00	12 0 0			
1 14 6	0-50	0 15 6	4 0 0	13-85	55 5 7			
2 8 0	4-34	10 13 6	4 2 0	13-40	42 13 7			
2 10 2	0-15	0 6 4	4 8 0	13-50	60 11 9			
4 2 0	5-14	21 2 4	5 0 0	4-50	22 8 6			
4 13 4	0-25	1 2 1	5 2 8	1-00	5 3 0			
5 0 0	4-89	24 6 8	5 10 9	5-76	32 9 2			
5 13 9	0-06	0 5 3	6 0 0	0-19	1 1 10			
The last four items relate to irugaru mulugu thotalu.								
	48.59	97 2 3	6 3 0	3-85	23 12 3			
			6 4 0	31-38	196 1 6			
			7 8 0	8-49	63 11 8			
			12 0 8	0-10	1 3 4			
Village Dittam amount, Rs. 623-9-11.	45-25	Koru sharing waram lands sharing half the gross produce.						
			146-72½		526 7 8			

Out of 146-72½ acres of total wet land 101-47½ is cash, 45-25 is waram.

3. CHINNA KANUPARTHI.

11 4 0	0-05	0 10 2	15 0 0	0-47	7 3 6			
7 8 0	1-50	11 4 0	12 8 0	1-15	14 6 0			
5 2 6	1-16	5 15 11	12 0 0	0-70	8 13 4			
5 0 0	0-20	1 0 0	11 5 2	0-08	0 15 10			
4 0 0	0-90	3 10 5	11 4 0	2-25	25 5 0			
3 8 0	1-90	6 14 3	10 3 0	10-00	101 15 6			
3 1 6	13-60	42 2 0	8 12 0	2-20	17 8 0			
2 0 9	1-80	3 11 9	8 8 0	1-50	12 12 0			
1 1 3	8-08	8 11 7	8 0 0	17-08	136 12 2			
0 15 4	4-58	4 6 4	7 0 0	8-45	59 2 5			
	33-85	88 6 5	6 8 0	0-74	4 12 1			
			6 0 0	0-68	4 0 10			
			5 10 9	8-13	46 3 1			
			5 4 0	7-50	39 3 7			
			5 0 0	7-68	38 2 0			
			4 10 3	7-58	35 2 5			
			4 8 0	3-00	13 8 1			
			2 8 0	0-80	2 0 0			
			2 2 6	0-08	0 2 10			
Dittam amount, Rs. 656-7-1.	43-53	waram tenure grain sharing half gross produce.						
			80-40		568 0 8			

Out of 123-0 acres of total wet land cash rent prevail on 79-87 acres waram system on 43-53 acres.

4. MERLAPAKA.

6 4 0	6-40	40 0 9	14 0 0	61-80	865 6 9	1 1 0	5-88	6 4 5
5 0 0	1-38	6 14 3	11 8 0	73-63	846 10 9	2 8 0	2-98	7 7 3
4 6 0	1-49	6 8 3	8 8 0	93-99	796 8 9	3 8 0	0-55	1 15 0
3 1 0	2-47	7 10 9	6 0 0	38-59	231 9 6	3 12 0	1-95	7 6 0
1 1 0	9-23	9 13 6	12 2 6	0-57	6 11 0	5 0 0	29-00	145 2 0
7 8 0	1-63	11 10 0	12 8 0	0-35	4 6 0			
			8 6 3	1-45	12 6 0			
	28-60	82 9 6	10 0 9	6-91	69 2 6			
			7 8 9	21-65	162 6 3			
			6 4 0	10-00	62 10 6			
			5 0 0	4-14	20 9 9			
			4 8 0	2-35	10 9 9			
			4 8 3	1-36	6 1 9			
			3 1 6	11-97	37 1 9			
			5 10 0	0-67	3 14 3			
			5 0 0	2-18	10 15 9			
			3 12 0	12-67	47 8 6			
			8 8 0	23-65	201 1 9			
			7 8 0	23-83	178 13 3			
			7 8 0	7-04	52 13 0			
			3 0 0	30-00	90 0 0			
			1 1 6	0-67	0 11 9			
			2 8 0	3-78	9 7 3			
Dittam beriz Rs. 3,978-6-6.			433-25		3,727 11 4			

Dry.			Wet.			Manavari.		
Rates per acre. (1)	Extent. (2)	Assessment. (3)	Rates. (4)	Extent. (5)	Assessment. (6)	Rates. (7)	Extent. (8)	Assessment. (9)
RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
12. VIKRUTAMALA—cont.								
			7 1 1	1-34	9 7 0			
			0 6 1		0 8 5½			
			5 4 10	6-54	34 8 9			
Dittam amount			0 4 13		1 10 5			
Rs. 1,362-0-5.			2 10 5	4-38	11 9 11			
12-13-1½ puttis of paddy.			0 2 6		0 10 3½			
			0 2 2	4-43	0 9 6½			
			0 9 3½	24-56				
					58-10			

Grain.
Out of 12 1-61 acres of total wet land cash rent prevails on 38-95 acres waram 24-56 acres and fixed cash and grain rent 58-10 acres.
Koru.
Zamindar and ryot share ½ and ½ in gross produce.

13. ARAVAKOTHURU VILLAGE.

3 1 6	39-55	122 6 0	8 4 0	6-14	50 8 0			
4 0 0	5-94	23 9 6	12 0 0	15-17	181 14 0	0 9 6	19-58	11 5 0
4 4 0	3-15	13 6 6	9 0 0	3-89	34 14 0	0 12 5	51-03	39 10 2
3 0 0	3-48	10 5 6	2 4 0	0-69	1 8 0		70-61	50 15 2
2 0 0	1-35	2 11 0	13 8 0	1-41	19 4 0			
	53-47	172 6 6	7 8 0	2-70	10 4 0			
			6 4 0	0-67½	3 14 5			
			5 0 0	0-84	4 3 6			
			7 0 0	0-42½	2 13 8			
			15 0 0	14-49	223 5 0			
Dittam amount			0 7 10½	2-72				
Rs. 782-2-7.			0 4 5½	6-79				
4-12-18½ puttis of paddy.			0 3 14½	3-01				
			0 2 2½	15-28				
					77-37	558 12 11		

Out of 78-37 acres of total wet land cash prevails on 50-57 acres and fixed grain rent on 27-80 acres.
Iduvarl rates per acre.

14. PANAGAL VILLAGE.

4 0 0	1-85	7 6 9	3 6 0	0-76	2 9 2	0 13 5	111-44	82 8 1
2 9 3	15-50	39 11 7	12 8 0	4-67	58 6 9	0 8 11	1-80	1 0 0
3 1 6	22-71	74 6 0	10 0 0	1-27	12 11 9	0 5 9	22-97	8 4 1
2 5 2	1-98	4 10 6	4 0 9	0-55	2 3 5	0 12 9	6-40	5 1 7
2 1 5	0-99	2 13 5	3 12 0	1-15	4 5 0	0 4 1	16-15	4 0 8
2 8 0	83-17	207 15 0	2 9 3	0-36	0 14 10	0 13 9	1-51	1 4 9
1 4 0	9-00	11 4 0	7 4 0	8-91	64 10 0		160-27	102 3 2
3 12 0	11-51	43 3 0	4 6 6	0-93	4 1 0			
2 1 0	9-03	18 9 9	2 1 0	3-04	7 0 2			
1 1 6	17-4	18 10 4	50 0 0	0-66	3 2 0			
1 4 8	7-06	9 1 10	Rice mill.					
5 0 0	1-31	6 8 8	5 12 11	1-62	8 7 0			
50 0 0	0-46	22 5 6	2 8 0	5-87	14 11 0			
calcium kilmn.	18-161	466 10 4						
			0 4 7	0-15				
			0 8 0					
			0 2 1½	0-68				
			0 4 2					
			0 2 3½	0-71				
			0 4 0					
			0 1 17½	1-01				
Dittam amount					32-64	183 2 1		
Rs. 749-7-7.								
0-7-13½ grain.								

Out of 32-64 acres of total wet land cash prevails on 30-9 acres and fixed grain rent (i.e. guthas fixed grain rent.
Clarendon indicates grain of guttas.

15. PENKULAPADU VILLAGE.

0 13 5	5-83	4 14 2	1 14 11	1-44	2 12 8
1 4 0	1-90	2 6 0	2 4 0	3-00	6 12 8
1 9 0	1-10	1 11 6	2 9 3	0-99	2 8 9
3 0 0	2-35	7 1 0	3 0 0	5-13	15 6 2
4 0 0	0-77	3 1 4	3 4 0	1-21	3 15 0
			3 12 0	0-81	3 0 9
			4 0 0	4-11	16 8 9
			4 8 0	2-25	10 1 6
			5 0 0	3-81	19 1 0
			6 0 0	2-95	17 10 9
			6 8 0	9-81	63 12 6
			7 8 0	1-04	7 12 8
			8 0 0	4-92	39 6 5
			8 4 5	1-08	8 14 4
			9 0 0	1-43	12 13 2
			10 0 0	16-63	166 4 9
			11 0 0	5-00	55 0 0

Dry.			Wet.			Mamavari.		
Rates per acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Rates.	Extent.	Assessment.	Rates.	Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.

15. PENKULAPADU VILLAGE—cont.

12	0	0	6-78	81	7	9
13	0	0	0-39	5	0	10
14	0	0	2-07	28	15	0
15	0	0	2-74	41	1	0

608 6 11

Rates per acre—

0	3	5½	2-33
0	1	17½	4-19
0	2	10	
0	4	3½	1-68
0	8	4	
0	11	12	0-71
1	5	2	
0	7	19½	0-66
0	14	9	
0	2	0½	2-51
0	4	2	
0	3	15½	3-45
0	5	10	
0	4	7	8-53
0	8	0	
0	3	14½	9-66
1	7	5	

Out of 105-31 acres of total wet land cash rent prevails on 37-59 acres waram system on 34-00 acres and fixed grain rents on 37-72 acres.

Zamindar gets half the produce.

Koru which the zamindar gets in the gross produce per putti.

0 10 0 84-00

105-31

Dittam amount
Rs. 578-8-8.
6-1-8½ paddy.

Note.—Antique figures indicates grain rents.

17. PULLUR.

1	0	0	41-22	41	3	5	14	1	8	1-98	27	14	10
1	4	0	51-23	64	0	10	14	0	0	0-75	10	8	0
1	6	10	0-85	1	3	6	12	8	0	1-12½	14	1	0
2	0	0	2-43	4	18	9	11	4	0	3-63	41	0	1
2	8	0	5-93	14	14	0	10	9	3	0-31	3	3	10
3	1	6	3-08	9	8	6	10	0	0	4-13	41	5	0
3	9	9	24-10	87	0	0	7	12	0	1-37½	16	10	6
3	12	0	4-89	16	7	9	7	8	0	12-24	91	13	3
4	1	6	0-31	1	4	4	6	8	0	12-83	83	8	1
5	2	6	15-83	81	11	1	6	3	6	1-82½	11	5	6
50	0	0	0-19	9	6	0	6	0	0	1-97	11	12	5

Indigo turf. 149-60 331 9.2

Items 5 to 10 are irugaru bilmaktha rates.

5	9	6	4-22	23	9	0	5	5	5	0-02	9	2	2
5	4	8	5-19	27	7	3	5	2	6	10-48	54	0	6
5	0	0	13-09	66	7	6	4	8	0	1-00	4	8	2
4	7	11	6-42	28	13	9	4	2	0	7-22	29	12	5
4	0	0	0-90	3	9	7	3	12	0	0-50	1	14	0
3	2	0	0-90	2	12	0	3	1	6	2-00	6	3	0
3	0	0	24-02	74	7	9	3	0	0	0-08	0	2	9
2	11	6	4-38	11	8	11	2	10	4	7-89	19	11	6
2	8	0	3-92	8	12	8	2	4	0	19-15	38	5	7
2	0	0	0-05	0	0	9	1	13	0	8-00	10	0	0
1	4	0	0-79				0	8	0	23-08			
0	4	0	14-49				0	2	0	1-09			
0	5	0	0-40				0	2	10				

Out of 294-62 acres of total wet land cash rent prevails on 42 162-57½ waram on 92-17½ acres and fixed grain and cash rent on 39-87½ acres.

Irugaru bilmaktha.

Iduvari guthalu.

Dittam amount
Rs. 1,091-1-11.

294-62 759 8 9

18. MADHAVAMALA.

2	8	6	18-39	45	15	9	15	0	0	4-08	61	3	6
1	10	10	23-38	39	3	3	13	4	0	3-38	44	12	11
1	2	7	23-08	26	12	11	12	8	0	6-40	80	0	0
5	5	0	8-54	45	5	8	12	0	0	3-06	36	11	0
5	2	6	0-05	0	4	2	11	4	0	10-57	118	15	9
							10	0	0	1-56	15	10	0
			73-44	157	9	9	8	11	0	1-29	11	4	0
							8	10	6	0-92	7	15	5

Dry.			Wet.			Mangavari.		
Rates per acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Rates.	Extent.	Assessment.	Rates.	Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
18. MADHAVAMALA—cont.								
			7 10 0	4-13	31 7 3			
			7 8 0	27-01	202 8 9			
			6 10 10	0-93	6 2 10			
			6 4 0	5-19	32 8 0			
			6 0 0	0-10	0 9 8			
			5 5 0	2-66	14 1 9			
			5 2 6	9-13	47 1 0			
			5 0 0	14-18	70 14 0			
			4 11 9	5-59	26 7 5			
			4 7 8	1-74	7 13 0			
			4 2 0	1-44	5 14 6			
			3 2 0	0-76	2 5 6			
			2 11 0	2-56	6 14 2			
			2 9 3	2-11	5 7 0			
			2 8 0	2-33	5 13 0			
			2 5 2	2-25	5 3 3			
			2 1 7	4-22	8 13 9			
					117-59			856 9 10

Dittam amount,
Rs. 1,014-3-7.

Out of 269-68 acres of wet land cash rent prevails on 117-59 acres and varam on 152 acres.

0 10 7½ per puttli of gross produce (zamindar's share) in korna.
0 2 16½ }
0 3 12½ } These are fixed grain gutha rates per acre.

19. CHINNA ANJIMEDU VILLAGE.								
7 8 0	1-12	8 6 3	15 0 0	15-48	232 2 0			
5 4 7	15-54	32 9 6	12 10 4	3-70	46 14 6			
5 0 0	0-45	2 4 0	9 6 7	6-64	62 3 7			
3 3 7	36-56	114 4 0	8 11 2	2-07	18 1 0			
2 11 4	2-00	5 6 8	8 9 2	6-95	59 13 0			
2 8 0	2-98	7 7 9	5 4 7	8-18	40 15 3			
2 7 3	5-30	13 4 0	5 2 6	3-26	16 12 6			
2 3 1	2-56	5 9 6	4 11 10	1-15	5 6 3			
1 6 9	11-18	15 11 8	4 10 9	3-32	15 8 9			
0 6 3	2-92	1 2 3	12 8 0	8-86	110 11 3			
			10 0 0	3-49	34 14 0			
			3 3 7	0-55	2 13 0			
			2 11 4	12-50	33 13 8			
			2 6 0	0-28	0 10 3			
			2 3 1	1-99	4 5 5			
					685 0 5			

Dittam amount,
Rs. 941-2-7.

Out of 184-60 acres of total wet land, cash prevails on 79-04 acres and varam on 105-18 acres.

105-18, korna land, the zamindar getting half the gross produce.
184-60

20. YERPEDU VILLAGE.								
1 4 0	1-50	1 9 5	15 0 0	10-07	160 6 0			
2 8 0	1-45	1 10 0	12 8 0	27-56	344 7 4			
			11 4 0	0-41	4 9 0			
			10 0 0	3-74	37 6 0			
			8 4 0	35-48	291 15 0			
			7 8 0	6-00	44 6 0			
			6 4 0	5-03	33 10 10			
			6 3 0	7-29	45 1 0			
			5 0 0	18-14	90 10 0			
			4 7 8	2-63	11 12 8			
			4 6 7	0-44	1 14 2			
			3 7 1	7-09	24 6 6			
			3 4 6	0-01	0 0 3			
			3 2 6	0-30	1 3 1			
			2 15 6	0-01	0 0 3			
			2 13 8	0-07	0 3 7			
			2 9 8	6-09	9 5 6			
			2 8 0	0-58	1 5 3			
			2 4 8	0-13	0 4 7			
			2 3 10	30-69	58 0 0			
			2 3 0	0-70	1 8 6			
			2 0 6	0-17	0 6 0			
			1 10 8	0-10	0 2 8			
			1 9 0	0-44	0 11 5			
			1 4 0	0-25	0 5 2			
			1 3 2	0-23	0 5 3			
			1 0 8	0-40	0 8 5			
					164-05			1,164 5 5

Dittam amount,
Rs. 1,164-14-5.

0 9 12 13/16 is the quantity of korna which the zamindar gets for every puttli of gross produce.
0 0 5 9-16 is the gutha rate for kambu and ragi for every acre of land.