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SRI RANGANADHASVAMI TEMPLE,

ITS MANAGEMENT &c.

BY

Kovalagudi S. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR

SRIRANGAM.

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THIS BOOK

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DEDICATED TO

M. R. Ry. S. NATARAJA AIYAR Avl.

THE SENIOR MEMBER

OF

THE TRICHINOPOLY TALUQ DEVASTANAM COMMITTEE

BY

HIS SINCERE WELL-WISHER

K. S. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR.

PREFACE.

For some time past, I have been thinking to publish available unprinted matters relating to Sri Ranganadhasvami Temple its management &c. The present publication is a continuation of Mr. M. S. Thiruvenkatachariar's Book of 1887 on the subject. It is with extreme pleasure that I begin this book with the "Notes on Srirangam" written by Mr. M. A. Thirunaranachariar B. A. B. L. High Court Vakil, and I publish it with his permission, as it is, of much interest to readers and enquirers about the antiquity of Srirangam. I have to thank Mr. Thirunaran Chariar for the trouble he has taken in this behalf, and I am indebted also to my friends and gentlemen who were pleased to furnish me with some of the documents and copies.

1st October 1894.

K. S. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR,

"NOTES ON SRIRANGAM."

"In the rush and stir of our daily life, in the ceaseless turmoil of activity of physical life, it is only natural that people should be perfectly unconscious that there is any self besides the self that is created by the sensation given rise to by the five senses of the body." "However, men oftener retire; and in fact it is ordained in the daily religious duties of the Hindus that they should spend at least a few hours a day in reflection on the Divine; and the conditions under which this has to be done, are laid down."

"We are aware that it is a law of acoustics, in order that a string may catch the vibration of any sound, it must be tuned in order to be moved by that sound. Similarly it is, with the brain consciousness. It is the duty of every man if he is to learn anything of higher life, to so strain his brain, so to train his lower consciousness that he may be able to catch the vibrations of the higher self." "Modern life is becoming petty, because we are not strong enough to reverence." "Worship of that which is higher than self, raises him; and the feeling of reverence is a feeling that lifts him up." "What is wanted is, the power, of seeing what is the noblest, and of bowing in the very dust before it, till it permeates his life and makes him like itself."

Hence it is, that the temples have been founded and a system of daily worship of the "Most High" ordained throughout the whole of India; and in the South, Srirangam is the seat of the chief shrine devoted to Vishnu, Sri Ranganadhaswami. The accompanying "Notes on Srirangam" will furnish to the reader a few hints towards its study and is the summary of the informations I have been able to collect during the last few months. I am indebted to the compilers of the Local District Manuals for some of the facts I have been able to gather from that source and to Professor M. Rangachariar M. A., for some of the statements which I have taken from his "Yuga," and also to my friends in Srirangam, who were pleased to furnish me with copies of some original manuscripts relating to the said Temple. A ground plan of Srirangam is given for facility of reference.

M. A. T.

INTRODUCTION.

Srirangam is a Town in the Trichinopoly District situated at North Latitude $10^{\circ} 51' 50''$ and East Longitude $78^{\circ} 43' 55''$ at a distance of 2 miles from Trichinopoly the capital of the District. It is about the centre of the island of Srirangam formed by the bifurcation of the river Kaveri into two branches at a place about 11 miles west of Trichinopoly. The Southern branch retains the name Kaveri while the Northern channel is known as the Kolaiyam (Koladai).

The town owes its fame to its great Temple dedicated to Vishnu. The town and temple are indeed almost coterminous, the greater portion of the houses having been built inside the temple walls. The Shrine has been described at some length by Ferguson in his history of Indian Architecture. He makes it an illustration of the way in which South Indian temples grow around a small original shrine, so that the finest parts of the structure are the outermost ones.

The central enclosure is small, and has a dome or Vimana plated with gold-gilt metal, several parts of the interior being similarly plated. There are, in all, seven rectangular enclosures and ramparts around the Sanctum Sanctorum or the most Holy centre. The first rampart surrounds the Vimana. The enclosure between the first and second ramparts is known as Raja Mahendra Tiruvidi. This 2nd enclosure (agreeing, in this respect with the inner shrine), has but one entrance on the south side, topped by a tower. It differs however from the form of the inner shrine in having what is now a gateless tower on the north side. The next (or 3rd) enclosure is that between the 2nd rampart wall and the third and is called Kalasekaran Tiruvidi, though the common people call it Dora-Pradakshana. It has towered entrances both on the northern and southern sides. The southern entrance is known as Aryabhatavasal in allusion to the fact that a large offering by certain Aryabhatas (servants of saints) to the Deity was there kept and watched till acceptance. The northern entrance is the Paramapada Vasal or Heavens Gate, whose doors are opened only during latter ten days of the famous 20 day festival of Vaikunta Ekadasi. On this occasion the Deity passes in procession through the then opened gate aforesaid. The next outer enclosure, or that which lies between the 3rd and the 4th ramparts is known as the Alinadan Tiruvidi. It has grand entrances on the north and south sides under regular turrets, and a small newly made entrance on the east. The famous Chandrapostikarini (or Moon's Tank) is found in this enclosure, in its north-eastern corner. The fifth rampart encloses Akalepkam Tiruvidi with the famous "Thousand Pillared Hall" which measures about 500 by 140 feet with an average height of about 25 feet. The sixth and seventh ramparts bound respectively the Trivikraman Tiruvidi (commonly called Uttaravidhi) and Madamalika; Sal Tiruvidi (commonly called Chitra Vidi). In the two last mentioned enclosures people are living to this day. There remains one more street to be described. Its name is Adayava-laindan. It lies beyond the seven walls of Srirangam and has a boundary wall of its own. There are doors even in the last two walls and are closed and opened daily and are further watched by guards appointed therefor by the temple authorities. The temple of Sriranga Naichiyar is situated in the Akalankan Teruvidi in the northwest. Before any account can be given of the minor temples and buildings, a notice is necessary of the antiquity of the chief shrine. The following is an account taken from the Sriranga Malatmiya (or Glories of Srirangam) edited by Yanamadala Ananthachariyar published and printed in the Viveka Kalanidhi Press in 1889.

CHAPTER I.

For the understanding of the system of Chronology which is referred to in the Sriranga Mahatmyam, a few explanatory remarks may be introduced. According to that system, upon which really all Hindu calendars are based and upon which the performance of our (Hindu) religious rites depend, we are now (1) in the 4955th year of the Kali Yuga, (2) of the 28th Maha Yuga (3) of the 7th or Vaivasvata Manvantara, (4) of the Svetavarahakalpa. Be it observed that there is very little difference between the astronomical and Puranic divisions of time except in regard to those that are shorter than a day. Note also that with the ancient Hindus, religion was the chief incentive to the study of various branches of learning including astronomical and geometrical sciences. For instance, for the purpose of constructing various forms of altars for their sacrifices, they early cultivated a knowledge of geometry. Some European scholars hold the opinion that India is actually the cradle land of this science. In the case of astronomy, Professor Max-Müller has often pointed out that it had its first origin and development in India. The observations of Dr. Martin Haug in his introduction to the Aitareya Brahmana, go to show to what high stage of advancement this study was carried by the ancient Hindus. No real student of India's antiquity need, therefore, hesitate to consider the description of the Kalpa, the Yuga, and other vast periods mentioned in the Hindu Scriptures, to have had a scientific foundation.

The word Yuga is derived from the sanscrit root *Yuj* (to join) and is allied to the English astronomical term "conjunction". Kalpa and Maha Yuga have reference to periods of time depending upon certain conjunctions calculated from and supported by such observable date as were available in very early days. According to the Siddhanta Tatva Viveka of Kamalakura Bhatta, planets, their apogies and nodes and other celestial points did at one time stand in conjunction at the first point of aries in the ecliptic; and will be found in conjunction again and again after the lapse of vast periods. The interval between any two conjunctions of this kind is denominated Kalpa. Aryabhata has divided the Maha Yuga into four equal Yugas under the names of Krita, Treta, Dvapara, and Kali. According to him 72 Maha Yugas make one Manvantara and 14 Manvantaras make one Kalpa of 1008 Maha Yugas. The interval from the first grand conjunction of planets in the current Kalpa to the beginning of the current Kali Yuga has been calculated to amount to 452.75 Maha Yugas (or Chatur Yuga) of 4,820,000 years each. It has been made out that the beginning of the current Kali Yuga took place, according to Aryabhata system, at "Midnight of Thursday corresponding to the 17th—18th February B. C. 3102 old style".

In the 1st of these Maha Yugas, as the Sthalapurana quoted in the introduction observes, King Ikshvaku son of Manu of the Solar Dynasty in the north of India, anxious to worship God in Ranga Vimana sought the guidance of the sage Vasishtha. Vasishtha thereupon taught him the Ashtakshara mantura or Eight syllabled Hymn, and enjoined him deeply to meditate on it. Ikshvaku obtained his meditation's fruition by obtaining Sriranganatha in the Tretayuga. He installed the Deity at a place about 4 miles from the gate of Ayodhya (Ondli) so as to face that city. This place was situated between the Sarayu and the Tamasa rivers. In connection with this installation King Ikshvaku celebrated a grand festival concluding the same with the Avabhritha (Holy bath) on the day when the moon was in the Lunar Mansion called Uttara Phalguni in month of Mina (March). In commemoration of this event, a special Brabanotsavam (or great ten day feast) is to this day annually held in Srirangam in the month of March. Thus obtained and installed on earth, Sriranganatha was, by Ikshvaku and his successors in the sovereignty of Ayodhya, worshipped for four Chatur Yugas. It is unnecessary for our present purpose to trace these princes' line in detail. Suffice it therefore to come at once to King Dasaratha who in the Tretayuga of the 5th Chaturyuga arranged for an Aswamedha or Horse sacrifice. On the occasion of this sacrifice, prince Dharmavarma of the Chola Dynasty in the south of India was invited to Ayodhya.

This Chola prince, happenning to visit Srirangam, was everafter inspired with an eager desire to obtain Him for himself. During a subsequent Asvamedha sacrifice made by Sri Rama, son of Dasaratha, Dharmavarma was again invited and was present when Srirangam was presented to Vibhishana King of Ceylon(Lanka). On his return to the south, he was awaiting Vibhishana's arrival on the way to Lanka. Vibhishana, in his return journey alighted at noon for worship on the bank of the Chandra Pushkarini Tank situated between the two branches of the Kaveri, and placing the Deity on the Ananta Pitha, worshipped Him. Dharmavarma was invited to be in attendance during this worship. At length when Vibhishana wished to start thence, Dharmavarma induced him to stay there for a few days and arranged for the Brahmotsavam which was to commence on the following day. This festival was, thereupon, duly celebrated, and Vibhishana made a further stay of half a month. When, at last, he intended to start for his native island, he found himself unable to take the Deity, and felt much grieved and surprised. While he remained meditating, in this state of mind, he had a divine consolation; and with resignation, returned to Ceylon. Such is the antiquity of Srirangam as propounded in the Puranas. Ever since He was brought here by Vibhishana, He has been worshipped in the present site of His temple in the island of Srirangam.

The Tank Chandra Pushkarini is the chief Tirtha (or Holy water) in Srirangam, dedicated originally to the Deity under the name of Vasudeva. This Tirtha stands at about the centre of eight other Tirthas situated in its vicinity. To the east of it, is Bilva Tirtha, presided over by the Deity Srinivasa. In the south there is Jambu Tirtha with Mahadeva for its Guardian. South of Jambu is Asva Tirtha with Ananta for its presiding Deity. South of this, there is Palasa Tirtha with God Govinda. It is situated in the well known village of Jayarpuram about 10 miles from Srirangam. In the equally well known Vipra Narayana Tope or grove on the west of Srirangam, is situated Punugay Tirtha, Sripati being the presiding Deity. In the northwest there is Vakula Tirtha in Nochchiyam village with God Madhava for presiding Deity. Directly to the north of the anciently inhabited part of Srirangam (Velli Tirumuttam i. e. outside the "Seven walls") is situated Kadamba Tirtha with God Uthakesa for presiding Deity. The last for notice is Amra Tirtha in Talakudi village and Hrishikese is the name of the Deity there said to preside.

The following table prepared from the particulars furnished by the Biographies of Sri Vaishnava saints will also be of use in determining the antiquity of Srirangam. Only such of these ancient saints, as directly and expressly allude to and refer to Srirangam in their writings are here mentioned.

Names of Sri Vaishnava saints who refer to Srirangam in their works	NATIVITY IN							
	Place.	Yuga year.	Cyclic year.	Month and date.	Bright or dark fortnight.	Lunar Mansion.	Week day.	Year in relation to Christian Era.
1 Poykai Alvar	...Kanchi (Conjive-rant)	562900*	Siddhanta	Aipasi	8 B.	Sravana	Tuesday	
2 Tutattar	...Mahabalipuram or Seven Pagodas	Drapara	Siddhanta	Aswini	9 B.	Dhanisethu	Wednesday	402
3 Peyalvar	...Mylapore (Madras)	Less Drapara	Siddhanta	Vaisaki	10 B.	Sata-bhishek	Thursday	C. E.
4 Tiru Malisaippiren	...Tirumalisai (2 miles west of Poomalem)	Kali 1	Promadhi	Vaisakhi	11 B.	Vizakha	Friday	B. C. 3102
5 Nammalvar	...Alvar Tirunagari near Tiruvanvelly	Kali 1	Promadhi	Masi	12 B.	Punarvasu	Thursday	B. C. 3075
6 Kulasekharendravar	...Tiruvankkkolam (Malayalam)	27	Parabrahma	Ani	11 B.	Svati	Sunday	B. C. 3056
7 Periyalvar	...Srivilliputthur	46	Krodaau	Adi	4 B.	Turya		B. C. 3005
8 Andal	...do	97	Nala	Merkali	14 D.	Phalguna	Tuesday	B. C. 2814
9 Tondaradippodi Alvar	...Mandangudi (Trichinopoly Dt.)	289	Prabhava	Merkali	14 D.	Jyeshta	Tuesday	B. C. 2760
10 Tiruppanalvar	...Urayur (near Trichinopoly)	312	Durmati	Kartikai	2 D.	Rohini	Wednesday	B. C. 2706
11 Ticumengal Alvar	...Tiranagari (near Shiyali)	397	Nala	Kartikai	15 B.	Krittika	Thursday	B. C. 2706

* This is 1100 years before the commencement of the Kali Yuga. Add 3102 (B.C.) to express it with reference to the Christian Era.

CHAPTER II.

We have been led in the course of the account in the last chapter to mention one of the Chola sovereigns in the south of India. A short account of this Dynasty may not therefore be out of place here. Chera, Chola, and Pandiya, were, it is said, three Royal brothers who at first lived and ruled in communion at Kolkai on the banks of the Tamraparni in the modern Tiruvelly District. Eventually a separation took place. Pandiya remained at home. Chera and Chola founded Kingdoms of their own in the west and the north. The later and more important capital of the Pandiyans was Madura. Valmiki in his great epic poem mentions all the three kingdoms as having existed in Rama's days (Vide Ramayana Book IV Chapter 41). The Mahabharata mentions a Pandiya as having bestowed the hand of his daughter Chitrangada on Arjuna and that the issue of this marriage was Babruvahana who had the glory of defeating in battle Arjuna himself. The kingdom of Solomn (1033 B. C.) is known to orientalists as having had trading connection with the Pandiya Kingdom and Indian antiquities have been traced by Professor Max. Muller himself to 3000 B. C. Later on the Pandiyans are known to have existed in the time of Megasthenes (B. C. 302) and the Cheras (Keralas) are mentioned in the inscriptions of Asoka (B. C. 250).

At present very little is known of the Cholas with whom we are chiefly concerned in this account of Trichinopoly and Srirangam, prior to the 10th century. About the end of the 7th century A. C. Tondamandalam (capital Kanchi) then in the occupation of the Pallava kings of Veungi family, was absorbed by conquest into the Chola kingdom. About 877 A. C. the Chera kingdom too was conquered by the Cholas. Dr. Burnell has reduced the succession of the Chola kings from 1023 to 1255 A. C. as follows.

Karikala Chola (about 950 A. C.)		Raja Raja alias Narendra (1023 to 1064, 40 years).
Vira Chola alias Kulottunga Chola I alias Raja Rajendra alias Raja Rajendra Koppa Kesari Varma (1064 to 1113, 49 years, installed 1079).		
Vikrama Chola alias Karikala Chola (1113 to 1128, 15 years).		Kulottunga Chola II (1128 to 1158 or so, ruled over the whole country for at least 30 years).
Vikrama Deva (reigned in 1235).		
*	*	*

In 1064 A. C. Rajendra conquered the Pandiyans and established a short Dynasty of Chola-Pandiyans at Madura, his brother Jayankonda Chola assuming the title of Sundara Pandiyans. The Cholas thus obtained universal sovereignty in the south of India. They were however checked occasionally by the power of the Hosala Balladas above the ghats in Mysore.

Urayur near Trichinopoly was the ancient capital of the Cholas. It is referred to by Ptolemy (130 A. C.) who describes it as the capital of Soranag (Chola Naik). This capital was afterwards several times changed. It was at Kumbakonam (Mallikapura, in the 7th century, Gangai Kondan Cholapuram in the 10th, and Tanjore early in the 11th).

The decline of the Chola Dynasty commenced probably with Kulottunga Chola II about the middle of the 12th century. A part of the Chola kingdom with the whole of the Pandyan was conquered by the Singalese about 1173. The Chera country was severed from

the Cholas and absorbed into the Bellala kingdom of Dwarasamudra in the same century. In 1288, the 4th prince of Orangal dynasty ejected the Cholas from all their conquests in the Kalinga country. Tondaimandalam was probably re-separated in the 14th century after the rise of the Vijayanagar Empire. In the 14th century, the Cholas recognised the supremacy of the Bellala kingdom in the south and paid tribute.

In 1310 Ala-ud-din Kilji, Emperor of Delhi sent Malik-Kafur to reduce the Yadava king of Dwarasamudra. The invaders were completely successful and the kingdoms of both the Cholas and the Pandiyans were overthrown. Malik-Kafur and his successors held the country for 37 years.

The aspect of affairs was altered by the revolt of the Dekkani Mussalmans against their sovereigns in 1347. This led to the establishment of Bahmani kingdom in the Dekkan. About this time the Kingdom of Vijayanagar (alias Vidyanagara) gradually obtained universal dominion over the whole of southern India.

Kempanna Udayar, son of Binkanna Udayar, held the Chola country for some years, his family ruling from 1365 to 1404 A. C. After the time of the Udayars, the Naik adventurers from Vijayanagar, the legitimate chiefs of the Chola and the Pandyan dynasties, and the chiefs of the Mysore families, carried on a long struggle for sovereignty. Finally the whole country fell under the powerful Vijayanagar kings of the 16th century.

Nothing is recorded of those who intervened between Vikrama Deva and the last Chola king traditionally called Vira Sekhara with whom the dynasty became extinct in the 16th century. According to local tradition and certain manuscript records, it was a quarrel between the Chola and the Pandyan chiefs, Vira Sekhara and Chandra Sekhara, that resulted in the latter sending to Vijayanagar for aid, and this occasioned the first introduction of the Vijayanagar armies into the Chola and Pandyan countries.

Nagamma Naik a general of the pseudo-Raja Rama Raja, acting for the real Raja Sadasiva, then in captivity, was sent to drive out the Cholas. He got possession of Madura, but instead of placing on the throne of Madura the Pandyan king whom he came to aid, he began to administer the country himself. Enraged by this proceeding, the sovereign of Vijayanagar sent Nagamma's own son Visvanath to reduce the rebel. Visvanath defeated Nagamma and nominally placing Chandrasekhara Pandyan on the throne, really ruled the country from 1559 to 1563. Visvanath, also, induced Tanjore Raja to exchange Trichinopoly (then belonging to Tanjore) for Vallam; and thus Trichinopoly became a part of the kingdoms of Madura. Visvanath died in 1563. His son Kumara Krishnappa ruled from 1563 to 1573. This ruler's son who was also named Krishnappa (alias Periya Virappa) then held sway in conjunction with his brother Visvanath II (1573 to 1593). These joint kings strengthened Trichinopoly and Chidambaram. Next to them Lingaiya or Kumara Krishnappa II, and Virappa or Visvanath III, (sons of Periya Virappa) were likewise joint-rulers (1593 to 1602). Muttu Krishnappa (1602 to 1609) son of Lingaiya was the next sovereign. Of his three sons, Muttu Virappa ruled till 1623 and was residing at Trichinopoly. The 2nd son, the famous Tirumal Naik (1623 to 1659) left Trichinopoly for Madura and built great temples and palaces there. His grandson Chokkanadha alias Chokkalinga or Chokkappa, ruled from 1660 to 1682 though he was for a year (in 1679) deprived of Government in the middle. After he married (in 1675) the famous Marigamal, he gave himself up to private enjoyments living at Trichinopoly. He was succeeded by his son Ranga Krishna Muthu Virappa (1682 to 1689) who died leaving a posthumous son afterwards known as Vijaya Ranga Chokka Nadha. Mangammal's regency, from 1688 to 1704, terminated when the Naik prince came of age. Vijaya Ranga Chokka Nadha ruled from 1704 to 1731, when he died without issue. Minakshi his widow (1731—1736) adopted a son Bangaru Tirumala. But a quarrel ensued when the latter asserted his own independent right. Chanda Sahib, a relative of the Nabob of Arcot, by deceiving Minakshi and the adopted son, assumed the Government and put an end to the Hindu dynasty in Madura. Minakshi killed herself in despair. Satara Mahrabtas who were then called in aid by Tirumala besieged Trichinopoly and carried Chanda Sahib, prisoner to Satara in 1741. Murari Row was left in charge of Trichinopoly in 1741, while another Mah-

ratta chief, administered Madura. In 1743, the whole was by a successful invasion incorporated with the Nizam's dominions. Bangaru Tirumala was poisoned afterwards. In 1748 Mahomed Ali besieged Trichinopoly and proclaimed himself Nabob of Arcot.

CHAPTER III.

Before entering at once on the subsequent history, we may pause for a while to consider the rise and growth of Srirangam during the period described in the last chapter. In the book called Oluku printed at Rajaratnam Chettiar's Ripon Press, Madras, 1888, there is an account of the dedications made to Srirangam Temple and Deity by the Chola, the Chera, the Pandyan and the Naik chiefs.

Dharmavarma (who is the earliest Chola prince referred to in the latter part of Chap. I and to whom ancient history ascribes the installation of Sriranganatha Swami in Sriranga Vimana on the banks of the Kaveri) constructed a temple round the Vimana, the first enclosure round the Vimana, the Maha Mantapam in the front, the temple of Senai Mudaliar with tower thereon, Poriya Tiru Mantapam alias Alabiya Manavalan Tirumantapam and the stone pavilion on the Chandrapushkarini bank.

Kili Chola who was a descendant of Dharmavarma restored or repaired the temple constructed by Dharmavarma, when owing to extraordinary floods, the said temple with the surrounding land had been immersed in the Kaveri sands.

Raja Malendra built the 2nd rampart with 2 entrances, one of these being in the south and the other in the north. The northern one now stands closed. But the turrets on both the entrances still remain. He repaired and paved with stone the floors all round within the 2nd enclosure. He also raised the level of the Vimana round, within the 1st rampart, and paved its floor with stone.

Nanda Chola, a descendant of Dharmavarma constructed the old Naichiyar temple at Urayur; this fell into ruins, and on its site, the present temple was built by another Chola prince after a long time.

Kulasekhara Perumal, the saitied king of Kerala (Travancore) who was of Pandyan extraction, lived in the 1st century of the Kali Yuga, and contributed to the improvements of the temple. The front Mantapam known as Senai Venran Mantapam on the southwest and immediately close to the Vahanasala in the 3rd round, was built by this prince. He improved the pathway and the whole of this 3rd round. This round hence bears this prince's name (Kulta Sekharan Tiruvidi).

Sri Vallabha Deva, who was a disciple of Bhatta Nadha or Periyalvar the sainted father of the lady saint Andal, built the outer Andal temple, when he accompanied the said lady saint and her father, from Srivilliputhur to Srirangam.

Tirumangai Alvar flourished in the 5th century of the Kaliyuga. The Pahalpathu Mantapam or 100 pillared hall in the 2nd round, the 3rd rampart with entrances and towers thereon in the south and north, the Pavitrotsava Mantapam in the 3rd round, the Varanda on the west including the portion now used as Vahanasala, the big Kitchen Halls in the east and south, the 4th rampart with entrances and Gopuras thereon in the south and north, the Mettu Alasingar Temple, the Cowshed (or Gosala), the Varandas on the east of Chandrapushkarini, and the Granaries on the south west, are the contributions of this saint. The 4th round or that between the 3rd and 4th ramparts, is still called by his name. Desavtaras temple close to the Kolladam branch and the adjacent burning ground (or Paduvan Torai) also bear his name. Notice here the big brick figures of Tengala Namam, Garuda, Hanuman, Sankha, and Chaukara which are found facing the east over and forming part of the aforesaid Kitchen Hall of Tirumangai Alvar.

Cholendra Simba built the Mantapam or stone pavilion to the east of Chandrapushkarini tank.

A four pillared Mantapam which stands to the east of Perumal Devar's four pillared Mantapam in Aliudan round, has the figures of Rama, Lakshmana, Hanuman, and Sugriva, cut in relief on its pillars. This is attributed to Kulottunga Chola I (1064 to 1113).

Kampaiya Dandaiya Nayakar, constructed Paravasudeva temple on the north side of Chandra pushkarini tank in the Aliudan round. In the next or Akalankkan street, the Sudarsana temple, Mantapam in Naichiyer temple, and the Thousand pillared Hall are also the contributions of this Nayakar. He dismantled the old cowshed verth of the Thousand pillared Hall, and on the site thereof erected the Lakshmi Narayana temple, and certain Varandas on the east. The horse sided Mantapam in the Thousand pillared Hall and the big stone elephants on the two sides of the Mantapam to the north west of the same Hall are also described as the works of Pratapa Chakravarti Rama-nadha-Deva's Pradhani or prime minister Kampaiya Dandaiya Nayakar. So is also described the 4 pillared stone pavilion near Sudarsana temple.

Kariya Manikka Dandaiya Nayakar elder brother of the last mentioned Kampaiya Dandaiya Nayakar, improved the horse sided Mantapa and the elephant sided Mantapa described in the last paragraph.

Sundara Pandya, uncle of Vikrama and brother of Kulottunga Chola I (1064 to 1113), after completing his conquests and acquiring the title of Emperor, weighed himself against gold, pearls and precious stones, and with the money thus raised, completed the following of the gap that existed originally between the Alchiya Manavala Mantapam and the Jaya Vijaya entrance with pavement of its floor and the superstructure thereon, the flights of steps there on the east and west with curved parapets, the store rooms on either side of the inner Garuda temple there, the closing of the western side of the Alchiya Manavala mantapa, the Varandas all round the Rajamahendra round, the Pushpa (or flower) Mantapam, the Yagasa, and the four pillared pavilions 24 in number which are called Thulapurusha Mantapams and which are situated in the first four rounds commencing with Rajamahendra round. The name Thulapurusha Mantapa appears to preserve the recollection of the fact that the said Emperor weighed himself against gold as already mentioned. These charities ascribed to the Emperor, are mentioned as the works of Pallava Vilipparaya-Kariya Manikka done in the name of Sundara Pandyan.

In connection probably with the same Emperor, are the following dedications which appear in the accounts. A Tulapurusha Mantapam to the east of Senai Venkre Mantapam, another Mantapam in the same round to the east of the northern entrance; and the repair and the completion of the Thousand-pillared Hall commenced previously and of the shed in the vicinity. This Emperor repaired also the 3rd round and constructed Varandas there. To him are ascribed also Rathangi or Srirangamadhas coat with precious stones, the Deity's Manikya crowns, the diamond crowns, and various other most valuable jewels, the gold plating over the Vimena and the adjacent parts, the gold plating and gilding of the Dhvajastambha (flag staff) and gold plates and gold vessels which are used during worship.

Vikrama Chola (1113 to 1128), son of Kulottunga Chola I or Akalanka as he is sometimes called, contributed to the temple charities by adding thereto the 5th rampart with its four towers and entrances, cowsheds in the north-east with Krishna's temple within their enclosure, Rama's temple in the south-west commonly known as Ul-Andal or inner Andal Sannidhi, Srivanga Naichiyer's temple in the north-west, the large Garuda temple, and the ground in the Aliudan round.

Kauka-Deva Singanai Tendaiya Nayakar constructed Arogya Sala (Health office) and the Varanda thereabouts, in the name of Pratapa Chakravarti, Garuda Vahana Panditha,

the author of the book of saintly biographies entitled *Divyasuri charita*, bore (among other titles) the title of Ranga Nadha's *Arogya sala* Vallabha.

The *Adippalai Mantapam* in front of the Mettu Alasingar temple is the work of Malai Perumal. The tower and pedestal of the last mentioned temple were constructed by "Chera" a Malabar prince.

To Vira Narasinga Devar (A. c. 1223), Hosala Ballala, a Yadava prince of Dvara Samudra, belongs the honor of constructing the Upper part of the last mentioned Mantapam.

In connection with the said Mettalingar temple, Ahular Vara Nadha Rayar is said to be the author of the Mohappu Koradu (or fronting) Mantapam, that Mantapam's stair case with parapets, and also the temples Kitchen hall. This Kitchen hall is now used as Desikar's temple.

Tevaperumal was the son of Ahular Vara Nadha Rayar. The entrance, the pillars therein, and the north part of Akalankau (or 5th rampart) having fallen down, Tevaperumal reconstructed all of them.

Around the Garuda in the Perya Tirumantapam (i. e. Alaliya Manavala Mantapam), a Mantapam was constructed by Vala Nathu Rayar by employing in it a mason named Paraman. In honor of this mason, the Mantapam has ever since been called Paraman Mantapam.

The 6th rampart and its 4 towers are the work of Trivikrama Chola after whose name is still called the street between the 5th and 6th ramparts.

Pallikonda Chola built the 7th rampart and its 4 towers. This rampart forms the outermost boundary of the Mudanabikai Sal Tiruvidi or as it is commonly called Chitra Vidi.

In the north-west of Chitra Vidi, Kalijuga Raman constructed Tirumangai Alvar Matam and also other Matams. The restoration of the 7th rampart and its eastern tower is also ascribed to him.

The temple of Teiva-pulleri-Varuvar (or God riding on Garuda) near and outside the northern most gate, the Varaha temple near and beyond the north east end of the outermost enclosure, Adikesava Perumal temple east of this, and the Alasingar temple near and beyond the west side of the outmost enclosure in the round known as Karai Pradakshinam (or final circuit) are all said to have been founded by the Cholas.

The Tuluukka Naichiyar temple is mentioned as Rajendra Chola's dedication. The same prince set apart also 2 villages for the upkeep of the same.

It will be thus seen that the town and the great temple system of Srirangam, became greatly extended and fortified in very early times, so as to comprise almost all main buildings now standing within the 7 walls or ramparts. Ever since the commencement of the Mahomedan period, Srirangam has been viewed by all foreigners as one of the most important fortifications in the south of India.

CHAPTER IV.

It is plain that from very early times the town or island of Srirangam has grown into prominence owing to its shrine and its Lord Srirangamadha Swami, a manifestation of Vishnu. Naturally therefore devotees of Vishnu under the name Srivaishnavas have been from the commencement the chief residents of this locality, and other sectarians or religionists have ever been few and far between. Of these Srivaishnava devotees who have thus dwelt here from the Chola times, a few of the more important personages are now selected for notice from their having contributed an interesting chapter in Srirangam history.

In the 9th century A. C. flourished Nadha Munihal, the famous Srivaishnava Yogi. He taught his sister's sons Elai Abhattavan (or the east house sage) and Melai Abhattavan (or west house sage) the divine way of singing and directed them to sing in this way the 4000 Tamil verses of the Alvars. From these sages, the present Araiyyars or priestly singers of Dravidian Hymns in the temple, derive their descent. The chief works of Nadhamunihal

are (1) the scientific treatise entitled *Nyaya Tattva* or Reason's essence, (2) *Yoga Rahasya* or mystery of Mind concentration, and (3) *Parusha Nirnayam*. In his latter days, he retired to Kurukavallappan Sannidhi (Gungai Kouda Cholapuram) in the South Arcot District.

* Uyyakkondar (alias Pundarikaksha) and Manakkal Nambi (alias Srirama misra) who were born about the years 824 and 570 A. C. respectively, were the two most distinguished inheritors of Nadhamunihal's wisdom.

Yamuna charya was the son of Isvara Munihal and grandson of Nadhamunihal. He was so called, in consequence of his having been born on the banks of the Yamuna or Jamna, when his father and grandfather were sojourning in that part of India. He was originally a wealthy zamindar in the district now known as Madura, but retired to Srirangam in his latter days, became an ascetic, and gave himself up entirely to religious study and teaching. His chief works are reckoned as seven. They are (1) the *Chathusloki*, (2) *Stotra ratnam* or Hymn of Hymns, (3) *Gitartha Sangraha* or Abridgment of Gita's meaning, (4) *Agamapramanya* or Proof of the authority of *Pancharatna*, (5-7) *Siddhiranya* or the three Siddis or demonstrations of three several verities viz: a. Intelligence or samvit, b. the soul or atma of which intelligence is the attribute, and c. God or Isvara. Yamuna charya was surnamed Alavandar or "He who came to rule," the sage having been, with this title, saluted by the Madura Queen on account of his victory in a public disscussion conducted at her husband's court on the merits of the different schools of philosophy. He left a son known as Tiruvarangapperumal Araiya.

Periyambal was one of the five Namibis or "perfect" disciples of Alavandar. His descendants are still the recipients of honors in the temples of Srirangam, Srivillipattur &c. His place of residence was the same as that of his still surviving descendants i.e. in the western row of the East Chitra street of Srirangam, close to and south of the eastern entrance to and from the temple. This was formerly Alavandar's Matam.

Ramanuja chariyar, called also by various other names, such as Udayavar, Sri Bhashyakarar, Emberumanar &c. (vide Vaihu Nambi's hymn setting forth 108 names), was born in 1017 A. C. in Sriperumbudur. He was educated, and entered into Sanyasashrama or the 4th order of life at Kanchi or Conjeevaram and was afterwards gloriously installed in the apostolic seat of Periya Nambi, Alavandar and their predecessors in Srirangam. The present Sriranga Narayana Jiyar's Matam in the North Utara Vidi was his residence. He acquired the management of the temple which was formerly under the Amudangars, and introduced several reforms therein. During his absence in the ancient Hosala (now Mysore) territory owing to the then Chola king's oppression of Srivaishnavas in Srirangam, he restored Tiruncirayanapram or Melcota temple and placed its worship on a permanent footing. He converted Betta Deva, a Ballala king of Dvara Samudra, into the Srivaishnava faith and the Visishtadvaitam philosophy. His propagation of this faith and philosophy in the southern parts of India and even in the north, is recorded by all historians. His chief works are (1) *Vedanta Dipsa*, (2) *Vedanta Sora*, (3) *Sri Bhashya* (all of which are commentaries on the Brahma Sutras), (4) *Vedartha Sangraha*, a brief discourse containing a digest of Upanishad texts bearing on the Visishtadvaita philosophy, (5) *Gita Bhashya*, (6) *Gadyatraya*, (7) the *Nitya*, and (8) *Niyamaupappadi*. In his latter years he resided on the site of the present Udayavar Sannidi.

Mudaliyandan, more shortly called Andan, was a sister's son of Ramanujachariyar, and resided in the East Chitra Street near the eastern entrance immediately to the west of Kuratalvan Tirumalihai. He is the Patriarch of all the Srivaishnava Vadhus, such as Annangar, Vadhu Raugachariyar &c, who are still the recipients of important honors in Srirangam and other temples, and he was, during Ramanujachariyar's days, directly managing business in Srirangam temple. The present Korattu Maniyam office is said to have been originally held by Mudaliyandan. His principle works are (1) *Prarthana Panchaka* or Five versed prayer to Ramanujachariyar, (2) *Trayakattu*, &c.

Mudaliyandan's son Ramanuja Guru or Kandadai Andan, founded the temples of Ramanujachariyar in Sriperumbudur, and Srirangam. He left a son named Kaudadai Tolappur.

Kurattalvan, called also Alvan, was senior to Madaliyandan, and both these apostles held the dearest place in the heart of Ramanujachariyar. Alvan abandoned great affluence for the crown of saintly martyrdom. His place of residence is still pointed out and bears to this day his name, being called Alvan Tirumelithai. He was Ramanujachariyar's assistant in the preparation of the Sribhashya. Among his works are (1) Pancha Stava, (2) Yamaka Ratnakara (poem of two meanings), and (3) Gadyatrayabhashya. Kuressa Vijaya with commentary, passes under his name. He had two sons Periya Bhattachar and Sriramappillai. Parasara Bhattachar and Vedavyasa Bhattachar, sons of Sriramappillai, are the heads of the two lines of Tirthakara Bhattachars in the Temple that now reside in the North and South Uttara Vidi.

Embar or Govinda Jiyar, is another of Ramanujachariyar's 74 chief disciples. He entered into the Sanyasi or ascetic order of life while still young. His brother Sriya Govinda Perumal had a son Sriparankusadasar, whose son Embar gives the name to, and is the head of, the present Acharya Purusha or priestly class of Embar Aiyangars found in different parts of the south. This family still enjoys a Tirtha honor in the Srivangam temple. Embar had no separate residence but was ever staying in Ramanujachariyar's Matam. His great disciple was Periya Bhattachar.

* Tiruvarangath Amudanar, from whom Ramanujachariyar obtained control over Srivangam Temple, resided close to the west of the present residence of Embar Aiyangar in the North Uttara Vidi. He became a devout disciple of Kurattalvan. He is the author of Ramanusa Nettandadi, a poetical piece in honor of Ramanujachariyar.

Arulalapperumal Emberumanar originally resided in the north Chitra Vili in the place now forming Gopala Doss' premises. Jnana sara, or Wisdom's essence, and Prameya Sura or Truth's essence, are among his religious works.

Anandalvan was also a devout disciple of Ramanujachariyar. He had two sons Ramanuja Pillai and Srinivasa Appan, and through these are descended the various Acharyapurusha families known as Anandalvan Pillai. From the fact that he at once undertook the holy gardening at Tripati for the purpose of offering flowers to God, at the very first suggestion of Ramanujachariyar and notwithstanding the distance and climate there, he was greeted by the name Anupittai (Manly soul), and this name accordingly is still retained by all his descendants. Anandalvan's family are still recipients of high honors in Tripati and other holy shrines.

Periya Bhattachar lived in the latter part of the 11th and in the beginning of the 12th century. He is a most important contributor to both the Sanscrit and the Tamil Vedantas of Srivaishnavas. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the following. (1) Sabrasra namabhashya, (2) Sriguna Ratnakosa, (3) Srirangaraja stava, (4) Ashtasloki, (5) Kriyadipa, (6) Tanisloki, and (7) commentary on Kaisikadyaya of Varahapurauna. His conversion of Nanjiyar, known subsequently as Nanjiyar, into the Visishtadvaita faith, is found recorded in local histories.

Nanjiyar's chief works are—(1) Commentary on Tiruppavai known as Irayirappadi, (2) a commentary on Tiruvay Moli known as Oopatinayirappadi, and the commentaries on (3) Second Tiruvandadi (4) Kavimun Sirattambu, (5) Tiruppallandu and (6) Gadyatraya. He is also known as Satabhishekamjiyar, from the fact that he completed one hundred courses of lectures on the Bhagavadvishayam or the Exegesis of the Tiruvay Moli.

Srutaprakasika Bhattachar was the grand son of Sriramappillai, and has been so called from his lucid and well known commentaries on Ramanujachariyar's (1) Sribhashyam, (2) Vedartha Sangraham (3) Saranagati Gadya, as well as by Subalapanishad Bhashya and other works. He was the disciple and note taker of the lectures of Varadaguru, the author of (1) Prapanna Parijata, (2) Sribhashya Prameya mala and (3) Tatvasara, and other works.

Kura Narayana Jiyar was also a disciple of Periya Bhattachar, and is well remembered for his service in connection with Parthasarathy temple, great Garuda temple, Alasingur temple in the Karai Pradakshina, Hayagriva temple, and Sudarsana temple. He is the author of the standard commentaries on Dasopanishad, and Sudareesa Sataka.

Nambillai, known also as Ulaharyar or Jagadguru, was a disciple of Nanjiyar and was in his early years named Nemburi Varada Rayar. His works are the commentaries on (1) Tiruviruttam (2) Kanninum Siruttambu, (3) Tiruppallandu, and (4) Tiruvay moli; In fact all the commentaries now received as standard classics on the Hymnal of 4000 verses are but notes of the lectures of this great sage. The eastern side of Rajamahendran Round in the great temple is still remembered as the place where this sage used to deliver his religious lectures.

Periya Achanpillai was the elder of the two renowned disciples of Nambillai, and is known also by the names of Abhaya Pradma Rayar and Sriyat Krishn. He was the author of (1) the Standard commentaries on all the Srivaishnava Hymnal of 4000 verses, (2) Paranda Rahasyam, (3) Navaratna mala, (4) Sakala Pramata Tatparya, (5) Gadyatraya Vyakyanam, (6) Alavandar Stotra Vyakyana, (7) Tanisloki, and several other works.

Vadaku Tiruvidippillai, the 2nd of Numbillai's great disciples, has left a commentary of 3600 *grandas* (32 syllable lengths) of Tiruvay Moli, which, as to quality and quantity, is regarded as the greatest work extant in the whole range of Srivaishnava Sanscrit-Tamil literature. He was the father of the sages Pillai Lokachariyar and Ashiya Manavala Nayanan.

Ulaharyar, otherwise called Pillai Lokachariyar, and his younger brother Nayanan Acharyar are familiar to every reader of the modern Dravidian Digest of the Visishtedvaita philosophy. Their famous works are known by the names of Ashtadasa Rahasyas and Acharyya Hridaya, than which it is impossible to name a more scientific and philosophical discussion of real Hindu faith.

Vedantachariyar was one of the disciples of Kadambi Ramanuja Pillai, who was one of the followers of Nadodur Ammal. This Nadodur Ammal was a disciple of Ramanujachariyar's disciple Engalivan. Among his Sanscrit works may be mentioned (1) Gitabhashya Tatparya chaedrika, (2) Pancha Raksha, (3) Sankalpa Suryodaya, (4) Padukasahasram, (5) Tatvatika, (6) Satadusikan, (7) Adhikarana Sravali, (8) Tatva-nukta kalapa and its commentary, (9) Nyayasiddhanjana, (10) Stotras or Hymns (of which the Nyayadasaka, the Dayasataka &c. represent the highest flights of his devotion and almost adopting the Marjara kisora Nyaya of the Tengalais), (11) commentary on Isavasyopanishad, (12) Dramidopanishad Tatparya Ratnavali, and (13) Tatva Dipika. Achchanta-sataka is a memorial of his proficiency in the Prakrita dialect. The Desika Prabanda is his contribution to Tamil poetical literature. Of his 32 Rahasyas, the chief is Rahasyatraya Sora relied on by the Vadagalai sect of Srivaishnavas. Vedantachariar's disciples were his son Varadachariyar, called also Nayanan acharyar, and Brahmatantra Jiyar.

Srisailanatha, surnamed Tiruvaymoli Pillai was the author of Svapadesa or esoteric commentary on Periyalvar Tirumoli, the 2nd of the 24 hymns constituting the Srivaishnava Hymnal of 4000 Tamil verses.

The famous ascetic Manavala Mamunigal, (1370 to 1443 A. C.) was the chief disciple of Tiruvaymoli Pillai. His principal works are (1) commentary on Periyalvar Tirumoli up to canto v. where Periya Achan Pillai's commentary still extant commences, (2) commentaries on Jnana sara and Prajnya sara, (3) Pramata-therattu for Idu, being a full collection of Sanscrit passages of reference in the Idu commentary on Tiruvaymoli, (4) Tiruvaymoli Nuttendadi, abridging the contents of the centum of verse-decades constituting Tiruvaymoli, (5) Yati Raja Vimutti in honor of Ramanujachariyar, (6) commentary on the hymn of 108 verses sung in honor of Ramanujachariyar by Tiruvarangattamudanar, (7) commentaries on Mumukshuppadi, Tatvatraya, Srivachasubhashana and, Acharya Hridaya, (8) Artiprabanda a Tamil metrical hymn in honor of Ramanujachariyar &c. He left eight great disciples each of whom was the founder of a line of apostles which has come down to our own day. These disciples are (1) Vazanthameli Jiyar (2) Paravastur Patiarpiranjiyar, (3) Periyajiyar of Tripati, (4) Kovil kandadai Aenan, (5) Prativedi Bhayankaram Annan, (6) Erimbi Appa, (7) Appillai, and (8) Appillan. The present temple in the South Uttara Vidi bearing his name, continues so from his residence.

Having thus far given a brief sketch (by way of specimen) of the important personages who have from time to time made Srirangam their home, I may close this part of the subject by giving the following table which exhibits in one view the date and other particulars of these sages.

Names of the Srivai-shnara sages.	Place.	Nativity in							Year in relation to Christian Era.	Remarks.
		Kali Year	Cyclic year	Month and date.	Bright or dark night	Lunar Mansions	Week day.			
Nedhemunihal	Vetanarayana-puram or Kettumanner Kovil (S. Arcot District)	Subhakrit	Aui	15a. Anuradha	Wednesday	A. D.	* This sage was alive in A. D. 816 when his grandson Alavandhar was born and left the earth during the latter's childhood			
Uyyakkondar	Tiruvallari (10 miles north of Trichinopoly)	3927 Parohava	Chittiri	15a. Chitta	Friday	826				
Manakkainambi	Manakkal (7 miles north-east of Trichinopoly)	3970 Virodhi	Masi	14a. Magha	Wednesday	870				
Alexander	Kappanguli (one mile from Kettumanner Kovil)	4017 Dhruva	Adi	16a. Uttarashada	Friday	916				
Tiruvvraangapperumal Araiyar	Srirangam	4055 Pingala	Vaikasi	... Antrodrada	...	957				
Periya Namibi	Do	4098 Hevilambi	Margali	5a. Myeshta	Wednesday	998				
Tirukkottiyur Namibi	Tirukkottiyur (Madura District)	4098 Sarvajit	Vaikasi	... Rohini	...	987				
Tirumalai Andan	Alahar Tirumalai (Madura District)	4099 Sarvadhuri	Perattasi	... Dhanishta	...	998				
Tirukkachchi Namibi	Poonamali	4110 Saumya	Masi	... Meigasira	...	1010				
Bonaiyachcharyar	Sriperumbudur	4119 Pingala	Chittirai	5a. Adra	Thursday	1017				
Anandalvar	Sripurushwar for Kirungur near Seerangapetam (Mysore)	4154 Vijaya	Chittirai	12th. Chitta	Friday	1053				
Kurattalvar	Kurram (near Conjevaram)	4131 Pramodha	Tai	5a. Hasta	Sunday	1031				
Mudaliyanden	Vachchaperumal Kovil (near Poomamali)	4134 Srimukha	Chittirai	6a. Punarvasu	Monday	1033				
Embar	Meduramangalam	4120 Krodhika	Tai	15a. Punarvasu	...	1026				
Periya Ebattar	Srirangam	4175 Ananda	Vaikasi	16a. Antrodrada	...	1074				
Nanjiyer	Seingeri (Mysore)	4154 Vijaya	Panguni	... Uttara Phalguni	...	1054				
Nambillai	Nambur (or Ariyamangalam near Trichinopoly)	4228 Pitavanga	Karthikai	... Kritika	...	1227				
Periya Achchampillei	Sengannur (near Cumbakunam)	4260 Pramodha	Avani	8a. Rohini	...	1159				
Vadakkun Tiruvidippillai	Srirangam	4260 Pramodha	Ant	... Svati	...	1159				
Ulakaryar	Do	4314 Srimukha	Aippasi	... Sravana	...	1218				
Tiravayi voolipillai	Alvar Tirunagari	4408 Platanga	Vaikasi	... Visekku	...	1307				
Munavala Mamunihal	Do	4471 Sadharana	Aippasi	... Mula	Friday	1370				
Vedantachcharyar	Tuppit (near Conjevaram)	4369 Vibhava	Perattasi	... Sravana	...	1268				
Varadachcharyar	Do	4417 Nala	Arani	Rohini	...	1316				

CHAPTER V.

To continue the political history: Chanda Sahib by deception obtained possession of Trichinopoly in 1740. In 1748 Mahomed Ali seized Trichinopoly and proclaimed himself Nabob of Arcot. In the contest between the French and the English in the south of India

between 1747 and 1763, the French espoused the cause of Chanda Sahib, and the English that of Mahomed Ali. After his defeat at the battle of Ambur, the latter fled to Trichinopoly where he was besieged by Chanda Sahib; the French, and the Mahrattas who took up their position in the island of Srirangam. To draw up a portion of the besieging force from Trichinopoly, Clive, then an officer in the garrison, undertook the famous expedition to Arcot. This move had the desired effect. Shortly afterwards, a detachment was sent under Major Lawrence through Tanjore District to relieve Trichinopoly. The French attempted to intercept but without success, while Captain Daltoe almost immediately afterwards successfully attacked a body of men sent by Dupleix to enforce the army in Srirangam and prevented it from joining the besieging force. On this, Chanda Sahib's troops deserted him. He was himself put to death and the siege of Trichinopoly was eventually raised. The principal operations during this portion of the war were carried on in the island of Srirangam and the villages along the old road from Madras to Trichinopoly.

On Chanda Sahib's death, the General of the Mysore army, who had up to that time assisted Mahomed Ali, claimed Trichinopoly as the reward for his services. His application to be put in possession of the city was refused, and he retreated to Srirangam, and aided by the French laid seige a second time to Trichinopoly, attempting to reduce the same by famine. Major Lawrence was sent to the assistance of the besieged force; and shortly after his arrival, the French in Srirangam were reinforced by a large detachment sent by Dupleix. On this, the besiegers moved their camp and took up a position a little beyond the present Race Course with a view to intercept all supplies brought into the city. Here they were attacked and utterly defeated by Major Lawrence in the battle of the Golden Rock. Major Lawrence went into Tanjore to obtain reinforcement from the Mahratta Raja of that place. On his return, the French unsuccessfully tried to intercept him, as he marched towards the city through the open plain lying to the east not far from the present Central Jail. In the battle of Sugar Loaf Rock fought not far from the same place, the French and the allies were again defeated. The only other incident in the actions round Trichinopoly, of any important interest, was the unsuccessful attempt made to surprise the city by right attack on the Dalton Battery situated northwest of the fort, which is now the only undemolished portion of the old fortifications. The seige of Trichinopoly was at last raised on the conclusion of the provisional treaty between the French and the English in 1754. War however broke out again almost immediately, but the interest in this portion of the conflict centers in the seige of Fort St. George, and Sir Eyre Coote's victories, and the skirmishes that took place round Trichinopoly were insignificant and unimportant. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Mahomed Ali was recognized Nabob of the Karnatic. In the wars that followed soon afterwards with Hyder Ali and Tippu, the district of Trichinopoly was devastated more than once but it was not the scene of any independent actions that were fought. About 1800-1801, Trichinopoly passed into the hands of the English.

CHAPTER VI.

At the commencement of the 19th century, the British Government of Madras obtained possession of the Karnatic including Trichinopoly District. Consequently in 1801, the said Government assumed that general control of all our religious institutions, which before had successively vested in the Hindu Rajas and the Mahomedan Nabobs. It continued to exercise control over these institutions till 1841. The total number of Hindu temples great and small benefited by Government and by individuals in this district was calculated by Mr. Lushington (Letter to the Revenue Board dated 17th June 1818) to amount to two thousand. Of these temples, the first in celebrity and size has been the great pagoda on the island of Srirangam. This, like the other pagodas, had, as stated by Mr. Wallace^b, considerable tracts of land from the produce of which its expenses were defrayed. It is said that 57 villages in this district originally belonged to the pagoda, which continued in full enjoyment therof until (1775) the time of Nabob Wallaja, when the villages were attached and the sum of Rs. 42,584 was nominally allowed and continued till the last year of the Mahomedan rule. But this was not, as observed by Mr. Lushington, the full allowance fixed for the pagoda. Upon the establishment of the

(c). 19. (d). 20. N. B.—The figures in the footnote refer to the general number in the annexed list of documents.

British rule, Mr. Wallace determined that the expenses, which according to the scale then fixed amounted to Rs. 40,178—14—8, should be supplied from the Government treasury. This was exclusive of all voluntary offerings to the Pagoda which was to be set apart in order to form a separate fund for repairs. In Fasli 1222, Mr. Travers, being of opinion that the allowance was higher than necessary, reduced it to Rs. 35,000, which is the amount at present allowed to the pagoda. The extra revenue of the pagoda included presents from visitors, rents of shops constructed within the boundary walls of the pagodas, rents of lands adjacent to the walls, and jodi or fees paid by servants of the pagoda. Mr. Wallace fixed the scale of fees to be paid by each officer or servant and this continued. In some subsequent years, the offices were at intervals put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder, but complaints arose from various quarters and in 1828 the practice of sale was discontinued and Mr. Wallace's scheme restored. In 1837, another express order was issued that Maniyams &c, should be given to Tengalais only^(a). About the year 1840, the Court of Directors issued instructions for the withdrawal of Government interference with temple management and directed that the temples be placed under trustees who professed the faith according to which the worship in such temples was to be conducted. The trustees thus appointed were at the same time made amenable to courts of justice for all breaches of duty. It was resolved in 1842, with respect to Srirangam temple, that the Sthalattars who were the local managers from time immemorial should, together with two independent persons to be appointed by Government, be entrusted with the entire management. These Sthalattars were the representatives for the time being of the families of Vadhuva Desika Rangachariyer, Parasara Bhattar, Veda Vyasa Bhattar, and Uttramambi Annagar's family was however for some reason or other excluded from participation in the management. The Archakas who claimed to become one of Government nominees were declared ineligible and unfit to associate with the Sthalattars, being themselves ministerial officers in the Temple. In 1863, when the Religious Endowment Act XX of 1863 was enacted, a further change was introduced in the Devastanam Management. Though for a time it was doubted whether Srirangam Trustees were subordinate to the Committee appointed under the Act, the point has been finally settled in the affirmative by the Judicial decisions, and the Members of the Committee have been declared to have authority to appoint and dismiss a Trustee. As to the scheme of religious worship and regulation of ceremonies, the following points are worthy of notice. The Srivaishnavas, who alone are the performers of religious services in the temple, are divided into 2 sects, the Tengalai and the Vadagalai. They mutually differ on 18 important points in their religious doctrines and observances, and bear also different marks on their foreheads. The Tengalai characteristic in the Namam or forehead mark, consists (popularly speaking) in the bottom or elongation of the white mark over and on the nose-line, which is absent in the Vadagalai mark. In one of the earliest decisions^(b) Mr. Latham, the Zillah Judge has settled (1808) that Tengalais possess absolute superiority over the Vadagalais within the Suptha-prakaram on the island of Srirangam, that Tengalais are the dictators in all the ceremonies to be performed to the Swamis therein, that they alone have the right to perform the ceremonies in the houses of Vadagalais and others. Mr. Blair observes^(c) (1835) that all rights, respects and performances of ceremonies within the 7 walls of Srirangam have been confirmed by the Zillah Court on the Tengalais and that the said decree has been subsequently confirmed by the Sadar Court. This decision, standing as it does unaffected by any subsequent decision of a superior Court, has been held by the Judges of the Southern Provincial Court (1835) to be final and unalterable by any authority whatever. They held also that Tengalais should be supported and protected in the free and peaceful enjoyment of their exclusive privileges aforesaid, and that any sect who might interfere with them should be punished. Mr. Justice Holloway (1864) was of opinion that the putting up of a Vadagalai mark anywhere in Srirangam was an offence. Mr. Pennington has declared more than once that the Temple is a Tengalai Temple, and Mr. Martin in 1880 expressed himself thus on the point; "It has been over and over again decided that this Temple is a Tengalai Temple in so far that the Tengalai sect have superior voice in the regulation of ceremonies and the Tengalais have often suc-

(c) 337, 338, 339, 20 para 12. (d) 85. (e) 181 para 1, 103. (f) 22, 28, 32, 104, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106.
(g) 103, 107, 236. (h) 101 para 7. (i) 2. (j) 81 para 4. (l) 83 para 5. (m) 83 para 6. (n) 176.
See also 232. (o) 207 para 86, 214 para 21. (p) 238 para 5.

15.

ceeded in preventing the Vadagalais from putting their Namam in the Temple". Thus from the earliest times, decisions have settled that Sriranganatha Swami Temple is Tengalai and that all the ceremonies should be conducted solely according to Tengalai faith. The Vadagalais have no right to recite Prabandas and Vedam, and this right belongs to the Tengalais only, though repeated and varied attempts have been made from time to time to invade the Tengalai rights thus established, all such attempts have been rendered fruitless by public tribunals Magisterial and Civil. No processions with Vadagalai insignia is allowed in Sapthaprakaram or the "7 Walls of the Temple". All the hereditary honours in the Temple appertain to Tengalais alone even to this day and not one Vadagalai can claim any of such honours. The Sthalattars (so well known) are all Tengalais. The servants were all originally, and mostly even now, Tengalais. The minor temples belonged to the big temple^a and were originally wholly Tengalais and even now they are so in substance. The only important servants of the Temple who now seem to be Vadagalai and who have for some time past been allowed to succeed to their father, (not so under any claim of right^b, but probably from difficulty in procuring substitutes every now and then, and through favour,) are the Archakas. They are subject to the general directions of Trustees^c, they can be fined, suspended^d and liable to be dismissed^e by the Trustees; they must render account to the Trustees for jewels &c, left with them^f; and they cannot absent themselves without leave from the Trustees. These Archakas originally bore the Tengalai Namam. This fact is proved by the most ancient paintings found in the Temple itself. Observe for instance the paintings in the roofs of the Ane-stti Mantapam and the Garuda Mantapam, and those on the Kutta Gopuram walls &c., where the Archakas are represented as wearing the Tengalai mark while ornamenting Sriranganada, while anointing Him, while accompanying Him on the elephant vehicle, and in various other situations^g. The few other servants that now wear the non-Tengalai mark (or Vadagalai mark) are the Uliyakars and the Sthanigas. But these are the illegal^h purchasers of the services from their original owners, the Tengalais. It has been moreover settled by public authorities that even those non-Tengalai Uliyakars &c., should under all circumstances abide by Tengalai rulesⁱ. As for the 2 minor temples which alone are now allowed to remain in the possession of the Vadagalais the chief or more important one is the Desikar Temple. Even this temple wears the proper Tengalai mark at the very entrance^j, and it has been ruled that the image within this is Tengalai, and that this image as well as the one in the other (that is Nadhamuni Temple), should not be carried out or exhibited with the non-Tengalai^k. The proper mark for the Nadhamuni Temple as well as for the Desikar temple being Tengalai, contrary marks in the former have been ordered to be removed^l when inserted, and Tengalai mark restored in the latter when demolished by Vadagalais^m. There is not one Vadagalai mark in any Temple, Mantapam, Vehicle, where God alights, or on any other article consecrated to His useⁿ. On the contrary there are innumerable Tengalai marks found in various situations^o. They are found for instance on the jewellery, utensils, paraphernalia, vehicle, turrets, entrances, walls, pillars and the paintings and curved figures therin. The different car-ornamentations and the different portable pav-

(a) 2, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 214 para 21, 207 para 80, 289 para 5, 89, 108, 109. See also para 60, page 25, Introduction in C. Ramachandraraiyar's collection of decisions on the Hindu Law of Marriage &c., Ed. 1892. Also the footnotes r, s, &c., infra. (c) 30, 31, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 49, 50, 61, 52, 53, 54, 133, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 177, 247, 248. (d) 8-9, 10, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 181, 214, 238, 239, 240, 241, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 332, 333.

(b) 184, 297, 84, 186, 298. (c) 74, 297. (cc) See also para 47 page 21 Introduction in C. Ramachandraraiyar's Collection of decisions on the Hindu Law of Marriage &c., Ed. 1892. (d) 34, 70, 71, 218, 219, 220, 300, 301. (e) 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 59, 64, 86, 87, 89, 94, 143. (f) 75, 76, 81. (g) 1, 77, 78, 80, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 262, 263, 264, 265, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 303, 304, 305. (i) 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 173, 174, 175, 176. (j) 76, 76, 81.

(k) See 46, 47, 48 even as to those presented by Arubila Jiyar. (l) 132, 140, 141, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 181, 214, 238, 239, 240, 241, 307, 308,

tions prepared at different seasons for special festivals, including for instance Vendur chaprams Alom Pallaku &c., of Vadagalai devotees, as well as the decorations in the great *Ekadasi* Pandal, bear innumerable Tengalai emblems. The chief deity Ranganatha Swami himself is ornamented with this mark⁽ⁿ⁾. The evidence for the Tengalais, thus accumulated on all sides and from time immemorial, has led every impartial observer to pronounce the Srirangam Temple to be Tengalai in every respect. For some time past, the management of the Temple has not been so well as it ought to be. The chief reason for the defect lies in the fact that in the nomination of Trustees and Members of the Committee, the true rule of guidance has not been strictly followed. The duty of Government in this behalf has been stated even in the preamble of Regulation VII of 1817 to be to follow the real intent and foundation of the Trust. The Members of the Committee should, according to section 8 of Act XX of 1863 be appointed only from among persons professing the faith for the purpose of which the Temple was founded or maintained. In the rules framed by Government in connection with the supply of vacancies in the Managing Committee under the said Act by election, it is specially provided in clause 15 that no person shall be entitled even to vote unless he professes the religion for the purposes of which the religious institution in question was founded or is maintained. In the case reported in VIII Madras High Court Reports Page 63, the Honourable Judges held that the question of succession to the Management of a religious endowment depended upon the rules of foundation gathered from the evidence of usage or otherwise. The decision in the Indian Law Reports VII Madras 222 is also an authority that the Trustees should be of the sect to which the Temple belongs. In Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 334 of 1861 Sir C. A. Turner C. J. and Mr. Justice Muthusamier ruled that in accordance with the letter and spirit of Act XX of 1863 the concerns of a religious institution should be directed by persons of the persuasion to which it belongs — persons whose religious convictions will be enlisted in support of their fiduciary office. See also Judgment in Appeal Suit No. 89 of 1883 where the same Judges expressed that appointment of a Trusteeship of a Paragoda should be from among persons of the sect to whose cult the Temple is devoted. Observe further that the nomination of 2 men to the post of Trustees in Srirangam, without strictly conforming to this general rule of law dictated from the wisdom of experience, has produced disastrous and serious results. In filling up the vacancies in the Committee in recent years some care has been taken to increase the Tengalai element. But this is not strictly enough. When once the character of the institution is determined, none should be appointed in its executive board or working staff, who is not of the same persuasion as that of the institution. If this principle is followed with regard to the great Srirangam Temple with which we are at present concerned, there is fullest assurance for preserving its ancient splendour to many generations to come, and for perpetuating it for several centuries more in its original style. It is earnestly hoped that in the revised legislature now in contemplation to better regulate the working of all religious institutions in this Presidency, a special attention will be paid to this part of the subject also, as the present mode of working is not in all places quite satisfactory.

CONCLUSION.

In the proposed programme of Archaeological Survey operations for the year 1895-96 in this presidency, this great temple of Srirangam is brought to notice prominently. It is described as one of the largest and most important temples of Southern India standing in an enclosure measuring 3872 by 2521 feet.

The old (Brahman) habitation of Srirangam was, as already remarked, outside the seven walls (Veli-Tirumattam), until the residents recently changed their abode and began to live inside the Saptapradakram about the time of the Mahomedan invasion. It then consisted of five streets, and their names are still preserved in the classification of the Temple Adyapkas. The street first noticed is known as Vadukku Mada Tiru Vidi, which came subse-

(m) 2, 171, 172, 313, 824. (n) Mr. Latham, Mr. Blair, Mr. Pennington, Mr. Maltby, Mr. Justice Holloway &c. (o) 126, 127 (para 2 and 4) 132, 207, 210, 212, 213, 221, 222, 223. (p) 306.

which is to be called Pillai Lokachariar's Tiru Vidi in memory of this great sage's residence there long ago. Pillai Lokachariar's father, Vadakku Tiru Vidi Pillai, is still remembered in connection with this street. It is identical with what is now known as Sricivasa Dakshitar street and runs from west to east. No houses are there in existence now; but the gardens still pay the original house rent to the Temple, and are reckoned by Mannis (house sites) 46 feet broad. There are still visible ruins of Adikesava Perumal Temple and of the old temple of Tondamangai Alvar towards the north east of this street, and the Sultravara Topo (used formerly on every Friday by Sri Ranganadaswami) is on the north west. From the southernmost point of this Vadakku Mada Street ran Kilakkku Mada Tiru Vidi from north to south, which may be better identified as Naliappillai Street, with Kattu Alasingar Temple as the southernmost limit. Further on to the south, at the distance of about a furlong from this Alasingar Temple is to be found the ruins of Rama's Temple where Pillai Lokachariyar is said to have revealed the secrets of philosophy and religion to his disciples. From the said Alasingar Temple to the modern Kila Adayavalainden, ran the old Terku Mada Street corresponding to Pattubhiram Aiyar's street appearing in the accounts, and there is still a broad entrance or gate way, opening to it on the west. The present East Adayavalainden, was formerly Mela Mada Tiru Vidi. The rampart on the south was an after-construction, during the time of Periya Bhattacharya, by Akalanika Brahma Rayar. The destruction of the house of a devotee named Engalalcan in the North Mada street, where it touched this rampart is mentioned in the Idu commentary of Tiruvaymoli as one objected to by Bhattacharya. Dalaray Agraharam is the modern name of the last of the five streets, viz: Ul-Kilakkku or Neduvil Tiru Vidi, which ran from west to east and almost bisected the Mela and Kila Mada streets. Neduvil Tiru Vidi Bhattacharya (Srutaprakasika Bhattacharya) and Nambillai are still remembered as the residents of this Street.

Gradually, the residents of the above streets began to occupy the Chittirai and Uttara streets, and the regular processions of the Deity around the old streets commenced to be stopped. As the population within the temple increased, the temple authorities themselves were looking after the sanitation, until in 1871, the Municipal Act (III of 1871) was introduced, and the Government relieved the temple of this portion of the business and undertook to do it for the temple more systematically. Mr. Whiteside was the first President of this Municipality, and his successor was Mr. Pennington who carefully guarded the rights and privileges of the temple as they stood from time immemorial. The temple authorities have been assisting the Municipality in various ways, and contribute a certain sum towards the upkeep of the Local Hospital. The present Hospital building is the re-construction of Rajah Sir Savadai Ramaswami Mudaliyar Kt. C. I. E. in the year 1885. In 1881 a separate Post Office for Srirangam was established, and in 1882 a Sub-Registrar's Office was also constituted. Five years later on (in 1887) a system of trial of petty offences by Honorary Magistrates was introduced.

There is a boarding school for the education of Brahmin boys in Vedas, founded by Chinna Mudaliyar who has set apart certain villages for the maintenance of the same. There are at present about 30 boys on the roll of this school. Besides 4 schools for the education of girls and a few primary schools for boys, there is a Town School educating students in English and Tamil up to the Lower Secondary Standard. Srirangam club and Banerjee's Reading Room are 2 public institutions of some standing. Srirangam Janapakara Nidhi is a small bank working satisfactorily with a capital of Rs. 60,000. There is a Police Station with an orderly force of 25 constables and 3 Head constables headed by an Inspector, and at special seasons and festivals, additional force is sent for to guard the town. The most important seasons during which pilgrims visit Srirangam are the months of December-January for the great Ekadasi feast, March and April for the Panguni and Chittirai Brahmotsavams (or ten day feasts), and October and November for the Thula Kaveri Bath.

In the census of 1891, the population of Srirangam (including Jambukesvaram and Melur) has been found to be 21,632 which is an increase of 1859 from the previous census figure. The numbers of males and females are respectively 10,238 and 11,394. This town is almost on a par with Thanjavur, Kurnool, Mayavaram, Gurutur, Srivilliputtur, Bezwada, Manargudi, and Dimdigul, whose population is between 20,000 and 25,000.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS.

No.	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF THE DOCUMENTS.	PAGE.
1.	15th August 1803	...Vel's arzi No. 2 to Collector (Mr. J. Wallace) about Vethanthachar being Tengalai and the temple ceremonies being also of that character.	120
2.	28th April 1808	...Zillah Court's (Mr. R. H. Latham) Decree in O. S. No. 130 of 1808 establishing Tengalai rights and privileges and declaring that they are dictators in all ceremonies.	1 1
3.	15th August 1811	...Peshkar's arzi to Collector--Archakas, Paricharakas &c, not mirasdars.	2
4.	22nd September 1811	Muchilika executed by Archakas for a portion of Pandari work distributed to them.	4
5.	Do.	Similar Muchilika by Venkata Varada Aiyaugan, Venguvaiyangan's man Ramanujiyangar, Appuvaiyan's son Samavaiyangan for a second portion of Pandari work.	5
6.	Do.	Similar Muchilika by Venguvaiyangan, Thathuvaiyangan, Venkataveraraghavaiyangan, Kutta Kuppannayegar, Kaithuri Raugaiyangan's son Kuppattaiyangan and Raugaiyangan for a third portion of Pandari work.	6
7.	Do.	Similar Muchilika by Raugaiyangan, Kumaiyangan, Raugaiyangan and Aiyavaiyangan for a fourth and the remaining portion of Pandari work.	7
8.	29th July 1813	...Petition of Sthalathars to Collector (Mr. Travers) about Vadagalai's infringement of the Decree No. 130 of 1808.	5
9.	7th August 1813	...Endorsement thereon by the above Collector.	5
10.	Do.	The said Collector's order to Peshkar to enforce the said Decree No. 130 of 1808.	6
11.	19th September 1813	..The said Collector's order to Peshkar about Senai Mudaliyar Uliyam.	7
12.	1st October 1816	...Collector's (Mr. G. Philips) order to Peshkar for taking security from Archaka Saluvaiyangan.	8
13.	6th March 1818	...The said Collector's order No. 5 to Peshkar that Vadagalai purchaser of Senai Mudaliyar Uliyam should follow Tengalai rules.	11
14.	11th March 1818	...The said Collector's order No. 23 to Peshkar to take security for observance of Tengalai rules by Senai Mudaliyar temple servants.	8
15.	14th March 1818	...The said Collector's order No. 24 to Peshkar to the above effect.	8
16.	17th March 1818	..The said Collector's order .. to Peshkar to the same effect.	9
17.	20th March 1818	..Security bond taken as above ordered.	11
18.	12th December 1818	...Collector's order No. 42 to Peshkar to send from Thiruyallarai an Archaka competent to worship in Srirangam.	8
19.	17th June 1818	...Collector's (Mr. C. M. Lushington) letter to the Board about the Dovasthanams in the District.	(1)

20	14th February 1828	...Collector's similar letter to the Board.	(2)
21	13th April 1820	...Collector's order No. 31 to Peshkar to follow Ten-nachara rules and Sastras.	9
22	13th April 1821	...Collector's (Mr. G. Philips) order No. 21 to Peshkar that Ayanar temple belongs to the Big Temple like all sub temples and mantapams.	179
23	12th June 1821	...Collector's order No. 45 to Peshkar to secure jewels.	9
24	12th February 1822	...Security bond by Vadagalai Ramanujam Aiyanagar to keep up to Decree No. 130 of 1808.	10
25	14th February 1822	...Similar bond by Vadagalai Sriivasa Raghava-chari.	10
26	22nd February 1822	...Similar bond by Vadagalai Ragunatha Aiyanagar.	11
27	23rd February 1822	...Similar bond by Vadagalai Chintu Annaviyanger.	11
28	20th March 1822	...Collector's order to Peshkar about letting certain Vadagalais in the temple.	9
29	21st June 1822	...Collector's (Mr. G. Philips) order No. 52 to Peshkar to enquire about some irregularities of Archakas.	11
30	15th March 1824	...Collector's (Mr. G. W. Sanders) order No. 25 to Peshkar that the Vadagalais cannot recite Vedas.	12
31	29th July 1826	...Kumbakonam Zillah Dewany Adalut Court's (Mr. G. F. Cherry) Decree in Civil Suit No. 82 of 1825 to the above effect and declaring that Decree No. 130 of 1808 was conclusive on the point.	13
32	21st August 1826	...Collector's (Mr. R. Grant) order No. 16 to Peshkar to secure Nabb's Kowil Nama property.	14
33	25th July 1827	...Collector's order No. 26 to Peshkar about Archaka Saluviyangar's dismissal.	14
34	28th August 1827	...Collector's order No. 66 to Peshkar that Archaka Kaniyakchi is not alienable. Saluviyangar kept	15
35	21st August 1827	...Collector's order No. 18 to Peshkar about enlistment of Adhyapakas.	16
36	10th October 1827	...Collector's order No. 109 to Peshkar sanctioning certain expenses incurred in suit against Vadagalais.	16
37	29th November 1827	...Collector's (Mr. H. Dickinson) letter to the Board affirming Tongalai rights.	15
38	11th September 1828	...The said Collector follows Decree No. 130 of 1808 and objects to Vadagalais reciting Vedas.	16
39	11th August 1829	...Collector's order No. 41 to Peshkar about the repair of Prakaram walls in Srirangam.	17
40	19th August 1829	...Collector's order No. 67 to Peshkar that Ahobila Jeeyar or Vadagalais should not recite Vedas or Prabandams.	17
41	18th September 1829	...Collector's (Mr. Cameron) order No. 134 to Peshkar to the above effect.	17
42	1st October 1829	...Magistrate's (Mr. Cameron) order No. 22 to Tahsildar to the same effect.	18

43	2nd October 1829	...Tahsildar's order to Head Constable to the same effect.	19
44	19th September 1829	...The said Collector's order No. 136 to Peshkar that Veli Andal Temple belongs to the Big Temple.	179
45	8th October 1829	...The said Collector's order No. 179 to Peshkar that Ahobil Jeeyar may have Upanishad Svasthivajanam only, keeping one Tengalai Brahmin.	19
46	14th October 1829	...Collector's (Mr. E. B. Thomas) order No. 192 to Peshkar to consult with the Sthalatatars about Ahobil Jeeyar's Garudavahanam presentation.	159
47	16th October 1829	...The said Collector's order No. 196 to Peshkar to put Tengalai mark on the said vahanam.	159
48	19th October 1829	...The said Collector's order No. 202 to Peshkar to the above effect.	160
49	18th November 1829	...Collector's (Mr. Cameron) order No. 6 to Peshkar to publish a proclamation against Vadagalais reciting Vedas, Prabandhanis &c.	20
50	Do.	The said proclamation.	20
51	2nd April 1832	...Circuit Court's (Mr. G. Garrow) proceedings cancelling the said proclamation.	21
52	4th April 1832	...Magistrate's (Mr. N. Nelson) order to Peshkar to publish a counter proclamation.	22
53	Do.	The said Magistrate's counter proclamation.	22
54	Do.	The said Magistrate's note of return of the first proclamation.	23
55	14th August 1832	...Magistrate (Mr. H. M. Blair) recalled the second proclamation and confirmed the first proclamation on the authority of Fouzdari Adalat Court.	23
56	16th May 1832	...Collector's (Mr. H. M. Blair) order to Peshkar to see observance of the Decree No. 180 of 1808.	23
57	May 1832	...Head Assistant Magistrate's order to Peshkar to setd witnesses about Vadagalais disturbance.	24
58	26th May 1832	...Collector's (Mr. H. M. Blair) order No. 119 to Peshkar to observe mamsool.	25
59	21st October 1832	...The said Collector's order No. 256 to Peshkar to warn Vadagalais not to violate Decree No. 180 of 1808.	26
60	27th August 1832	...The said Collector's order No. 203 to Peshkar that RamaSwami kovil in Sesharayamantapam belongs to the big temple.	181
61	18th February 1833	...The said Collector's order No. 86 to Peshkar that Thondaradippodi Alwar Temple belongs to the Big Temple.	180 X
62	16th February 1833	...Kumbakonam Zillah Judge's (Mr. J. F. Thomas) order about the execution of Decree No. 180 of 1808.	26
63	17th June 1833	...Sadur Adalat proceedings that the Decree No. 180 of 1808 is executable.	27 17
64	23rd July 1833	...Collector's (Mr. H. M. Blair) order No. 231 to Peshkar to restrain Vadagalais from infringing the Decree No. 180 of 1808.	29

- 65 20th November 1833... Provincial Court referring Tengalais to a suit instead of a petition for Vadagalais non payment of Dakshinai. 92
- 66 15th March 1834 ...Collector (Mr. H. M. Blair) referring Tengalais to a suit instead of a petition for pecuniary loss sustained by the refusal of Vadagalais to have house ceremonies dictated by Tengalais. 30
- 67 15th April 1834 ...Circuit Court's (Mr. H. Dickinson) refusal to interfere with the above order. 30
- 68 18th June 1834 ...Collector's (Mr. H. M. Blair) order No. 220 to Peahkar that Pultalachar temple belongs to the Big Temple. 180
- 69 9th January 1835 ...The said Collector's order No. 11 to Peahkar about Parichurakam of Rameswari Kovit in Sosbarayar Megapam. 161
- 70 22nd January 1835 ...The said Collector's order No. 20 to Peahkar that Maniyars, Miras &c. cannot be sold. 10
- 71 11th June 1835 ...The said Collector's order to Peahkar in the above matter. 10
- 72 10th April 1835 ...The said Collector's order No. 107 to Peahkar about the dismissal of Arubaka Annavaiyangal Pandari Desilemajiyangar and Karmam. 18
- 73 24th April 1835 ...The said Collector's remainder No. 128 about the above order. 19
- 74 11th September 1835 ...The said Collector's order No. 294 to Peahkar to enquire about the absence of certain Arubakas without leave. 19
- 75 10th September 1835...The said Collector's order No. 292 to Peahkar about the wrongful removal of Tengalai mark over the entrance to Vethanthachar temple. 129
- 76 21st September 1835...Peahkar's report No. 306 to the said Collector that the original Tengalai mark over the entrance to Vethanthachar temple was broken by the Vadagalais. 180
- 77 3rd October 1835 ...Peahkar's report No. 318 to the said Collector that Vethanthachar was newly brought out with Vadagalai mark. 133
- 78 6th October 1835 ...The said Collector's order No. 228 thereon to Peahkar to observe unmool. 137
- 79 10. 10. The said Collector's another order No. 230 to Peahkar to celebrate festivals in conformity with the decisions passed in favour of the Tengalais and in conformity with established custom. 138
- 80 19th October 1835 ...The said Collector's order No. 341 to Peahkar to see Vethanthachar not brought out newly with Vadagalai mark on Deepavali day. 139
- 81 21st November 1835...The said Collector's order No. 386 to Peahkar to restore Tengalai mark over the entrance to Vethanthachar temple. 131

- 82 11th December 1835 ... Provincial Court referred to by the said Collector as to the executability of the Decree No. 130 of 1808. 30
- 83 14th December 1835 ... Provincial Court's (Mr. G. M. Ogilve) reply declaring that the Decree No 130 of 1808 is enforceable, final and unalterable and that Tengalais should be supported in the enjoyment of their undoubted exclusive rights and privileges. 32 20
- 84 24th June 1837 ... Collector's (Mr. H. M. Blair) order No. 219 to Peshkar being Archaka Gopala Bhattacharya and certain others. 21
- 85 26th June 1837 ... The said Collector's order No. 223 to Peshkar to give Korrattumanisam &c. to Tengalais only. 22
- 86 30th June 1840 ... Collector's (Mr. A. P. Onslow) order No. 122 to Peshkar to see that Vadagalais do not act contrary to Decree No. 130 of 1808 and mamool. 34
- 87 11th July 1840 ... The said Collector's order to Peshkar explaining the above. 34
- 88 21st July 1840 ... The said Collector's order No. 138 to Peshkar that parties are referred to a shit for the infringement of the Decree No. 130 of 1808. 35
- 89 3rd August 1840 ... The said Collector's order No. 151 to Peshkar that when Vadagalais contravene the Decree No. 130 of 1808 by force, Tengalais should complain to the Police for investigation and taking security from Vadagalais and for punishment. 35
- 90 28th November 1840 ... Peshkar's arji No. 542 to the said Collector about the dismissal of original Pandaries in Big Temple &c. and appointment of Archakas and other persons instead. 23
- 91 13th October 1840 ... An English petition to the said Collector from a servant about the above matter. 24
- 92 5th December 1840 ... Archaka Kuppaniyangar asks the said collector to be freed from Pandari work. 25
- 93 4th May 1842 ... Peshkar's arji No. 178 to Collector (Mr. J. Bird) against the above matter. 25
- 94 8th December 1840 ... Collector's (Mr. A. P. Onslow) order No. 335 to Peshkar that ceremonies in Dasavathara temple after Vadagalais got paricharakam should be according to Tengalai rules, as before. 35
- 95 23rd August 1841 ... Board to the Collector about the transfer of Devasthanam management to Sthalattars. (6)
- 96 22nd February 1842 ... Collector (Mr. A. P. Onslow) to Board, his observations in the matter of Srirangam Pagoda. (7)
- 97 15th March 1842 ... Petition to Board from Sthalattars for making suggestions in the matter. (8)
- 98 30th June 1842 ... Endorsement thereon by Board. (10)
- 99 23rd May 1843 ... Board to Collector disapproving Mr. Onslow's recommendations. (10)
- 100 29th July 1842 ... Another proposal from the Collector (Mr. A. P. Onslow) to Board. (11)

101	6th October 1842	...Board to the said Collector approving his final arrangement.	(12)
101A	25th July 1842	...Deed for the management of Sri Raugachaswami Pagoda.	26
102	12th November 1842	...Rukkumannam given by Collector (Mr. A. P. Onslow) to the Trustees and Sthavikars of Sri rangam.	(13)
103	21st November 1842	...The said Collector's order to the Trustees to work with the Sthalattars.	(14)
104	25th July 1843	...The said Collector's order to Trustees sending the account of all property, jewels &c. of all the temples.	27
105	26th November 1844	...The said Collector's order No. 1185 about the appointment of Trustees.	(14)
106	6th October 1845	...The said Collector's order No. 865 for payment of Mohini money to Trustees.	(15)
106A	16th November 1845	...Trustees' order No. 234 to Peshkar to issue Mritha Katalai to a Vadagalai on his undertaking for Tengalais reciting Prabandham.	27
107	22nd November 1845	...Anuangular refused Trusteeship by Collector (Mr. A. P. Onslow).	(16)
108	18th January 1846	...Fouzdari Adaulut Court referring Tengalais to a suit instead of a miscellaneous petition for the infringement of their right.	36
109	13th April 1842	...Provincial Court admitting the Decree No. 130 of 1808 and referring Tengalais to a suit for damages and loss of fees in ceremonies to be observed by them in Vadagalai houses on each occasion.	37
110	22nd August 1842	...Sadar Adaulut proceedings confirming the same.	38
111	10th July 1843	...Fouzdari Court refusing to order Magistrate to punish Vadagalais but referring Tengalais to complain to the Magistrate in the usual course.	39
112	29th November 1843	...Zillah Court's (Mr. G. S. Greenway) order referring Tengalais to a separate suit for infringement of their right by Vadagalais.	40
113	18th October 1844	...Trustees' order No. 190 to Peshkar referring to Pandari work done by Archakas as cirkar servant and certain wages.	28
114	8th December 1845	...Board to Collector (Mr. A. P. Onslow) about the succession of management.	(17)
115	17th December 1845	Extract from diary of petitions about nomination of Trustees.	(18)
116	18th December 1845	Committee to Collector (Mr. A. P. Onslow) for payment of Mohini allowance to certain Dharmanakartha's liability.	(19)
117	6th April 1846	Fouzdari Adaulut refusing to interfere on Tengalai Raugachar's non specific petition and affirming Magistrate's proceedings.	40
118	9th September 1846	Civil Court's (Mr. W. Harington) proceedings refusing to order collector to execute the Decree No. 130 of 1808 but suggesting Magistrate to interfere for overt act of Vadagalais.	41

136	15th September 1848	Sioga Bhattar fined by Trustee's order No. 157 to Peshkar.	28
120	6th April 1849	...Collector's (Mr. A. P. Oaslow) order No. 279 to Thasildar about appointment of Trustees and payment of Mohini money to Sthalattars. (20)	
121	10th April 1849	...Sthalattars' yadast No. 231 to Thasildar of Lal-godi about the same. (20)	
122	21st June 1849	...Collector's (Mr. E. Maltby) order to Thasildar that the Court of Directors refused to interfere directly in the dispute between the parties. (22)	
123	12th July 1849	...Board to collector about general management and irregularities in the appointment of successors. (21)	
124	29th October 1849	...Extract from the diary of petitions by Collector (Mr. E. Maltby) about the nomination of certain Trustees. (26)	
125	10th January 1850	...The said Collector's letter to the Board against Mr. Ooslow's measure. (27)	
126	19th January 1850	...Dharmakarthas censured by the said Collector on certain complaint by Tengalais. (22)	
127	Do.	The said Collector's second letter to the Board against Mr. Ooslow's measure. Raja Bahadur Rangaswami Aiyangar and another asked to be removed. (28 (29))	
128	23rd January 1850	...Board's letter No. 41 to Government on the same subject. (30)	
129	8th February 1850	...Government's proceedings approving the Board's and Mr. Maltby's suggestions. (32)	
130	11th February 1850	...Board communicates this to the Collector. (32)	
131	23rd April 1850	...Collector's sannad accordingly to Trustees. (32)	
132	24th January 1850	...Raja Bahadur Rangaswami Iyengar and another condemned by Magistrate (Mr. E. Maltby) in Rayagopuram Thiruman case and Decree No. 180 of 1808 followed. (44)	
133	25th May 1850	...Lalgudi Magistrate was directed by Magistrate's order No. 67 to refer Tengalai Rangebari to a suit against Vadagalais reciting Vedaparayam. (49)	
134	6th October 1850	...Zillah Court's (Mr. T. E. J. Boyelow) refusing to interfere by miscellaneous petition of two parties. (49)	
135	6th November 1850	...Zillah Court's (Mr. J. Rhode) order referring Tengalais to a separate suit instead of a petition in connection with Vadagalai Vedaparayam. (50)	
136	18th March 1851	...Sadur Adaulut Court's (Mr. H. P. Thompson and Mr. W. A. Morehead) confirming a similar proceeding of the Zillah Court dated 1-11-50. (50)	
137	12th October 1851	...Ramaswami Bhattar removed, by Trustees' order No. 254 to Peshkar, for doing duty in Asuchi. (28)	
138	6th January 1852	...Trustees' order No. 2 to Peshkar excusing Ramaswami Bhattar after two months. (29)	
139	21st September 1852	Provincial Sadur Amin (Mr. J. Gardan) refers Tengalais to a Magistrate about their objection to Vadagalai Vedaparayam. (29)	

140	16th November 1854	...Appeal Judgment by (Mr. T. L. P. Harris) in civil suit about Rayagapuram matter.	46
141	14th November 1855	...Special Appeal Judgment by (Mr. G. S. Hooper, Mr. W. A. Morehead and Mr. T. L. Strange) in the same matter.	48
142	19th January 1858	...Devaraja Bhettar fined by Trustees' order No. 15 to Peshkar.	30
143	29th May 1858	...Lalgudi Head Police's report No. 145 to Head Assistant Magistrate (Mr. H. M. S. Greame) about Vadagalais Iyal &c. and their commitment and asking for a proclamation against Vadagalais doing similar Act.	31
144	10th June 1858	...Head Police order to Village Munsif about attachment of property of certain Vadagalais who had absconded in the above case.	55
145	26th June 1858	...Head Assistant Collector's (Mr. H. M. S. Greame) order to Village Munsif against Vadagalais re. citing Vedas &c.	54
146	Do.	...A proclamation for it by Head Assistant Magistrate (Mr. H. M. S. Greame).	52
147	6th July 1858	...The said Head Assistant Magistrate's order No. 83 to Lalgudi Head Police that the above proclamation was recalled for issuing another.	52
148	Do.	...A second proclamation by the said Head Assistant Magistrate.	53
149	13th July 1858	...Letter from the said Head Assistant Magistrate to Magistrate (Mr. J. Bird) containing the reasons for withdrawing the first and issuing the second proclamation.	54
150	2nd December 1858	...Foudari Adalat Court's (Mr. J. Harcis) remarks against Iyal procession.	55
151	3rd February 1859	...Magistrate's order to Lalgudi Head Police about Uthamananambi Iyengar's Iyal.	56
152	24th March 1859	...Sessions Judge (Mr. R. K. Clerk) in the same matter.	56
153	8th May 1859	...Devaraja Bhettar fined by Trustees' order No. 152 to Peshkar.	32
154	17th November 1859	...Narasinga Bhettar fined by Trustees' order No. 501 to Peshkar.	33
155	20th November 1859	...Krishna Bhettar, Koppa Bhettar's son Krishna Bhettar and Dovaraja Bhettar fined by Trustees' order No. 522 to Peshkar. Also Paudari Pichuviengar fined.	33
156	9th January 1860	...Collector's (Mr. J. Bird) order to Trustees that Lalgudi Sub Magistrate was directed not to assist Devaraja Bhettar.	34
157	12th January 1860	...Trustee's order No. 10 to Peshkar to invoke Lalgudi Sub Magistrate's assistance about keeping out Dovaraja Bhettar.	35
158	29th January 1860	...Devaraja Bhettar dismissed by Trustees' order No. 67 to Peshkar.	35

159	4th February 1860	...Magistrate's (Mr. J. Bird) order to Trustees that the Lalgudi Head Police was ordered to prohibit Devaraja Bhattar from doing duties.	36
160	20th February 1860	...Trustees' order to Peshkar to prevent Devaraja Bhattar from approaching Deity.	36
161	16th January 1861	...Narasinha Bhattar and another suspended by Trustees' order No. 82 to Peshkar.	37
162	25th February 1861	...Magistrate's order to the Lalgudi Head Police in conducting Periya Nanbi Aiyengar's Iyal.	57
163	14th September 1861	...Raja Bahadur Rangasemaiengar's Appeal Judgment.	(33)
164	1st May 1863	...Magistrate's (Mr. M. J. Walhouse) order to II class Magistrate for enquiry about the new Vadagalai Kave Namam over the entrance to Nadamuni kovil.	63
165	1st June 1863	...Deputy Magistrate's order No. 118 to 2nd class Magistrate for its removal	63
166	3rd July 1863	...Deputy Magistrate's supplemental order No. 138 to 2nd class Magistrate for its removal.	64
167	30th July 1863	...Sessions Judge's (Mr. T. J. P. Harris) order of non interference in the same subject.	65
167A	30th October 1863	...Petition to the High Court in the same case.	66
168	16th November 1863	...High Court rejecting the same petition.	66
169	7th August 1863	...Head Assistant Magistrate's (Mr. W. Nisbet) order to Trustees to send a Namam list.	161
170	10th August 1863	...Trustees' order No. 167 to Peshkar to prepare the list of Namams as directed by the said Head Assistant Magistrate.	38
171	1st September 1863	...Peshkar's list of Namams sent to the Trustees.	38
171A	15th September 1863	...Trustees' letter to the Head Assistant Magistrate (Mr. W. Nisbet) sending the list of Namams.	161
172	Do	Trustees' list of Namams similar to No. 171, above sent to the said Head Assistant Magistrate.	163
173	30th October 1863	...Thasildar's yadast to the Deputy Magistrate about Dhanvantri mode and Nadamuni kovil new stone Vadagalai marks.	119
174	30th October 1863	...Dhanvantri mode and Nathaniukovil stone Vadagalai Namam Case. One Rangaiyangar fined Rs. 1000 by the Head Assistant Magistrate (Mr. W. Nisbet) for putting Vadagalai mark over the entrance to Nadamuni kovil.	67
175	5th December 1863	...Sessions Court's (Mr. T. I. P. Harris) proceedings confirming the above conviction.	68
176	21st July 1864	...High Court's (Mr. Justice Frero and Mr. Justice Holloway) proceedings in the same case.	69 44
177	25th November 1863	...Magistrate's (Mr. M. J. Walhouse) order to 2nd class Magistrate in Vedavyasa Venkata Sudarsana Bhattar's Iyal.	57
178	5th December 1863	...Dhanvantri mode suit (Plaint).	122
179	13th November 1866	...Decree in the above case by Mr. A. E. R. Mc. Donell, dismissing the suit.	45
180	Do	Judgment in the same case dismissing the suit.	123

181	19th February 1864	Second class Magistrate's arji No. 59 to the Head Assistant Magistrate (Mr. G. D. Lemon) about the impropriety of Dhanvantri made new Vadagalai Namam.	120
182	8th April	do ... The said Head Assistant Magistrate's reply to 2nd class Magistrate that there is no matter in the complaint for Magisterial interference.	122
183	16th May	do ... Periya Appu Bhattar fined by Trustees' order No. 200 to Peshkar for taking God with two instead of three.	46
184	26th March 1865	... Trustees' order No. 97 to Peshkar to recoup from Archakas for loss of jewels	46
185	22nd May	do ... An Archaka and certain others fined by Trustees' order No. 180 to Peshkar.	47
186	28th February 1866	... Devaraja Bhattar alias Srinaga Raja Aiyangar kept out by Trustees' order No. 41 to Peshkar.	47
187	11th May	do ... Chinna Appu Bhattar alias Krishnamachariar fined by Trustees' order No. 222 to Peshkar.	48
188	13th May	do ... Peshkar's arji No. 229 to Trustees complaining certain Archakas' disobedience.	48
189	14th May	do ... Krishna Bhattar and others fined by Trustees' order No. 224 to Peshkar in consequence.	48
190	5th June	do ... Peshkar's arji No. 278 to Trustees that the above fine was recovered.	50
191	21st July	do ... Devaraja Bhattar alias Srinaga Raja Iyengar fined by Trustees' order No. 303 to Peshkar.	51
192	14th February 1867	... Peshkar's arji No. 35 to Trustee about Devaraja Bhattar alias Srinaga Raja Aiyangar's disturbance.	52
192A	27th August	do ... Trustees' order No. 307 to Peshkar to send a list of Mantapams belonging to the Big Temple outside the Nammugam Gopuram.	54
192B	30th September	do ... Peshkar's arji No. 457 to the Trustees sending the list of Mantapams.	54
192C	1st October	do ... The said list of Mantapams.	54
193	16th December 1868	... Devaraja Bhattar fined by Trustees' order No. 516 to Peshkar.	54
194	10th June 1869	... Raghunada Bhattar fined by Trustees' order No. 295 to Peshkar.	58
195	18th October 1870	... Plaintiff Sudarsana Bhattar's suit against Com. trustees appointment and for Raghunada Bhattar's right and succession.	58
196	26th October 1872	... Decree in the above case by Mr. R. Davidson.	(34)
197	Do	Judgment in the same case.	(35)
198	13th January 1873	... Memorandum of Regular Appeal against the above Decree.	(36)
199	10th March	... Memorandum of objections in the same case.	(41)
200	12th May	... Appeal Decree by Mr. Justice Halloway and Mr. Justice Kiendersley in the same case.	(42)
201	Do	Appeal Judgment in the same case.	(44)
202	19th December	... District Magistrate's (Mr. J. B. Pennington) first proclamation against putting Vadagalai marks and bringing out idols with that mark.	71

203	6th January 1874	...The said District Magistrate's second proclamation that nothing should be done contrary to mawool.	71
204	7th January do	...Complaint to the said District Magistrate that Vedantachar and Nadamunihal being taken out with Vadagsalai marks.	72
205	4 February do	...Sudarsana Bhattar's deposition in the above case.	75
206	5 do. do.	Do.	75
207	28th March do	...The said District Magistrate's Judgment convicting twelve Vadegaleis in the same case. (C. C. No. 9 of 74.)	79 58
208	22nd April do	...The said District Magistrate's third proclamation like the first.	94 & 95
209	15th September do	...The said District Magistrate's fourth proclamation recalling the second proclamation.	75
210	22nd July do	...Sessions Court's (Mr. E. F. Webster) proceedings dismissing the Criminal Appeal and confirming the above conviction.	97
211	30th October do	...Criminal Revision Petition to the High Court in the same case.	102
212	25th November do	...High Court's (Sir Walter Morgan Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Holloway) proceedings dismissing the above petition and confirming the conviction.	103
213	20th May 1875	...Government's order refusing to interfere in the same case.	103
214	7th September 1874	...District Magistrate's (Mr. J. B. Pennington) Vel-lagopuram Judgment.	178
215	17th February 1875	...Plaint in Vedantachar's first suit. (O. S. No. 14 of 75. Coimbatore District Court's file.)	140
216	26th January 1876	...Decree in the above case dismissing the Suit by Mr. F. M. Kindersley.	76
217	Do "	Judgment in the same suit.	143
218	12th June 1875	...Decree about Rameswami kovil in Sesharayor mantapath, dismissing the suit.	182
219	Do	Judgment in the same suit.	183
220	16th July 1876	...Appeal Judgment in the same suit by Mr. E. F. Webster dismissing the suit.	185
221	21st July 1875	...Plaint in civil suit against C. C. No. 9 of 74.	104
222	25th September 1875	...The above plaint rejected by Mr. E. F. Webster.	105
223	10th January 1876	...Memorandum of Regular Appeal No. 6 of 76 to the High Court in the above suit.	106
224	21st July 1875	...Plaint in Nadamunihal civil suit (O. S. 18 of 75 Coimbatore District Court's file.)	107
225	26th January 1876	...Decree in the above suit by Mr. F. M. Kindersley dismissing the suit.	110
226	Do	Judgment in the same suit.	111
227	31st July do	...Appeal Decree in the same suit dismissing the original suit (by Sir Walter Morgan, knight chief justice and Mr. Justice Holloway.)	111

228	31st July 1876	...Appeal Judgments by Sir Walter Morgan, knight chief justice and Mr. Justice Halloway in C. C. No. 9 of 74, O. S. No. 14 of 75 and O. S. No. 18 of 75, dismissing the suits.	147
239	6th December do	...Plaint in Vethanthachar's second suit. (O. S. No. 4 of 77 coimbatore District Court's file)	149
230	29th January 1877	...Statement by defendants in the above suit.	150
231	27th July do	...Decree in the same suit dismissing the suit, by Mr F. M. Kindersley	151
232	Do	Judgment in the same suit.	152
233	5th October do	...Memorandum of Appeal to the High Court in the same suit.	156
234	25th January 1878	...Appeal decree in the same suit dismissing the suit (by Sir Walter Morgan knight chief justice and Mr. Justice Kindersley)	157
235	11th January 1876	...Judgment about 'Koda murai nires' of Dancing girls in Sricangam	76
236	16th October 1877	...Appeal Judgment in Annaagar's suit, by Mr. Justice Kindersley and Mr. Justice Busteed.	(45)
237	31st January 1879	...Krishna Bhatter and certain others fined by Trustees' order No 22 to Peshkar.	78
238	9th November 1880	...Sukravara Thope Namam proceedings by the District Magistrate (Mr C. W. W. Martin).	175
239	10th December do	...Petition of Vadagalais to the District Magistrate (Mr. H. Sewell) for a proclamation against putting Tengalai Nanam newly.	176
240	14th do do	...The same refused by the said District Magistrate No. 491.	177
241	11th August 1881	...Paramapada vasal Tower Namam proceedings by the said District Magistrate No. 2493.	177
242	do	Dhanvantri mode Namam proceedings No 2494 by the said District Magistrate.	124
243	26th do do	...Review petition in the above proceedings to the said District Magistrate.	125
244	8th September 1881	...Rejecting order No 2782 in the same	126
245	9th May 1882	...High Court proceedings in the same dismissing the criminal miscellaneous petition (by Sir Charles A Turner chief justice and Mr. Justice Muthusami Iyor.)	127
246	28th February 1881	...Sriranga Bhatter and certain others fined by Trustees' order No. 23 to Peshkar.	78
247	22nd June 1883	...Temporary Deputy Magistrate's proceedings in Rangachar's Syal	58
248	11th September 1883	...High court's (Honorable Sir Charles Turner C. J. K.) proceedings in the same dismissing the criminal Revision Petition.	62
249	6th do do	...Singa Bhatter kept out by the Trustees' order No. 347 to Peshkar.	79
250	11th June 1881	...Petition of Archakas to the Trustees objecting to Kuppanmal's adoption from a different Sakha.	80

251	6th November 1883	...Kuppa Bhattar's statement against the adoption.	80
252	7th do do	...Another Kuppa Bhattar's similar statement	82
253	Do	Krishna Bhattar's similar statement	82
254	Do	Singa Bhattar's son Kuppa Bhattar's similar statement	82
255	Do	Ranga Bhattar's similar statement.	83
256	10th do do	...Peshkar's arji No. 369 to the Trustees in the same matter	83
257	12th do do	...Trustees' order No. 410 to Peshkar not to allow the objectionable boy.	83
258	31st January do	...Decree in Sthalathar's suit against Takar's appointment as Trustee, dismissing the suit (by Mr. F. Brandt).	(47)
259	Do	Judgment in the above suit.	(48)
260	8th February 1884	...Appeal decree in the same case dismissing the suit (by Sir Charles A. Turner Chief Justice and the Honorable Mr. Justice T. Muthusamy Iyer).	(57)
261	Do	Appeal Judgment in the same suit.	(59)
262	29th July 1885	...Plaint in Alavandar's suit.	85
263	3rd April 1886	...Judgment in the above dismissing the suit.	112
264	21st March 1887	...Appeal judgment in the same dismissing the suit, by Mr. Duncan Levine.	86
265	28th February 1888	...Second Appeal Judgment in the same dismissing the suit (by Mr. Justice Kernan and Mr. Justice Parker).	87
266	11th December 1887	...Singa Bhattar's son Kuppa Bhattar fined by Trustees' order No. 243 to Peshkar.	87
267	16th December 1888	...Veppalai Ranga Bhattar and Kuppa Bhattar fined by Trustees' order No. 541 to Peshkar.	88
268	27th January 1889	...Krishna Bhattar suspended by Trustees' order No. 28 to Peshkar.	89
269	4th December do	...Letter No. 389 from the Deputy Magistrate to the District Magistrate (Mr. G. W. Fawcett) about Aliobila Jiyar's entry into Srirangam.	89
270	13th do do	...Police Inspector Mr. Subbier's report against the Jiyar's procession.	90
271	14th do do	...Another letter from the Deputy Magistrate to the District Magistrate (Mr. G. W. Fawcett) about the said Jiyar.	92
272	18th do do	...The said District Magistrate's proceedings prohibiting the said Jiyar from doing certain acts.	93
273	30th do do	...Deputy Magistrate's proceedings prohibiting the said Jiyar's procession with Vadagalai insignia.	91
273A	21st November 1891	...District Magistrate's (Mr. C. J. Weir) proceedings prohibiting the said Jiyar's procession with Vadagalai insignia.	95
274	27th May 1892	...Petition to the District Magistrate (Mr. W. H. Welsh) by the said Jiyar to go in procession through the streets of Srirangam.	96
275	24th June do	...Police Inspector Mr. Subbier's deposition in the above case.	97

276	5th June 1892	...Thasildar Mr. Kandasami Pillai's deposition in the same case.	103
277	4th August do	...District Magistrate's (Mr. W. H. Welsh) proceedings prohibiting the said Jiyar's procession with Vadagalai insignia.	106
278	5th September 1892	...Revision petition to the High Court against the above proceedings.	109
279	8th December do	...High Court's (Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Handley) proceedings against the said Jiyar.	110
280	16th do 1890	...Plaint in civil suit about the said Jiyar's right of entry into Srirangam with his own insignia.	111
281		Statement of the defendants in the above suit.	113
282	5th February 1892	...Decree in the same case dismissing the suit, by Mr. H. H. O'Farrell.	115
283	Do.	Judgment in the same suit.	115
284	13th July do	...Memo of Appeal to the High Court in the same suit.	119
285	16th November 1893	...Appeal decree in the same case dismissing the suit (by Sir Arthur Collins Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sheppard).	120
286	Do.	Judgment in the same	121
287	10th January 1890	...District Magistrate's (Mr. G. W. Fawcett) proceedings in favour of Tengala's Brahmavaratham.	122
288	11th January do	...The said District Magistrate's proceedings in the same binding over six of the Vadagalais.	122
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28th April 1808--Decree in O. S. No. 130 of 1808 establishing Tengalai
rights and privileges.

Original Suit No. 130 of 1808
Of the Zillah Court of Trichinopoly.

Plaintiffs—1. Streerunga Narayana Jeeyar. 2. Vedaveesa Butter. 3. Parasara But-
ter. 4. Vathulathssoga Rungachariar. 5. Wuthamausambi. 6. Addeapacaul.

Versus.

Defendants—1. Torriore Iyengar. 2. Kistnasamy. 3. Ananthatha Chariar. 4. Ra-
munda Iyengar. 5. Anethaura Iyengar. 6. Thasega Iyengar. 7. Venkatasinga Iyengar.
8. Ramanuja Iyengar. 9. Raguanda Iyengar, and other 100 house people.

The Court, after having considered the petition answer, reply and rejoinder, the evi-
dence of Saumaviengar, Ramaunuja Iyengar, Cesturi Iyengar, Rungallame Charry, Subien,
Gopaulien, Kistnien, Subien, Appaviengar, Appaniengar, Agelandamion, Varatha Iyengar, the
fifteen documents sent by Mr. Young the Collector, relative to the dispute between the parties
from 23rd July 1803, to the 3rd February 1806, the evidence of Thatharoyer, and the follow-
ing answer of the Pundit, is of opinion from the proceedings of the evidence, and the act of
the Collector's paying 40,000 Poons to the plaintiffs by the order of the Government, that the
Tenkaliars were recognized by that act to be the dictators of the ceremonies within the Suptha
Pracarum on the Island of Streerungam to Streerunga Sawmi's Kovil, and the Court is con-
firmed in this opinion from the circumstance of the Tenkala Therumen being affixed upon the
forehead of the Swami, the Muntapam, the Kovil and the Garuda Cumbum, which goes to
prove that the Suptha Pracarum were successively built for the Tenkaliars and not for Vad-
akaliars who appear to have been admitted from time to time to reside within the Suptha Pra-
carum under the condition of not giving any interruption to the ceremonies dictated to be per-
formed therein by the Tenkaliars, and to their consenting that the Tenkaliars were to perform
in the houses the Nunmay and Tinmay ceremonies either as a Addeapacauls or Vadaparaya-
num.

2. Though the defendants allege that the Vadakaliars are considered in other places
superior to the Tenkaliars, nevertheless that circumstance cannot operate with the Court a
precedent or argument in their favour, as where their superiority is acknowledged it is presum-
ed the places in which they preside must have been built for the express purpose of the Vad-
akaliars, not in which places were built for the express purpose of Tenkaliars, for agreeably to
that reasoning, the Mahomedans might equally claim a right to dictate the ceremonies in the
places where the Vadakaliars and Tenkaliars preside, as well as the right of receiving the
Theertham before either of the sect of Brahmins, which act would be in diametrical opposition
to the intention of the Government and the Regulation they have framed and enacted for the
purpose of securing to each sect their rights and privilege of performing their several ceremonies
in the manner prescribed respectively to them by the ancestors of each sect.

3. By the answer of the Pundit it also appears though the Sashier does not mention
the distinction of Tenkaliars and Vadakaliars, nevertheless it authorizes in the event of diffe-
rent schisms obtaining among the Brahmins, that one sect has right to prescribe rules to the
Brahmins of another sect, if they consent to abide by them, through which privileges and
under the condition of the Vadakaliars promising not to give any interruption to the ceremo-
nies as dictated to be performed by the Tenkaliars to the Streerunga Sawmi's Kovil, and to
their consenting to have the Nunmay and Tinmay ceremonies performed in their houses by the
Tenkaliars as Addeapacauls or Vadaparayanums and to the right of the Tenkaliars receiving
Theertham first that the Vadakaliar were permitted by them to reside within the Suptha Pra-
carum.

4. Though the Court, upon the above reasoning, and a conclusion, confirm the superiority of the Tenkaliars over the Vadakaliars in the Suptha Pracarum on the Island of Streerungam, nevertheless, it is to be understood, the Court does not mean thereby to allow, that their superiority over the Vadakaliars is to be generally through the Zillah in places that may have been erected for the express purpose of the Vadakaliars, for that would be contrary to the professed intent of the Regulations, and the Vadakaliars are therefore to understand that if any rich man should obtain a grant of ground for the purpose of erecting a similar Suptha Pracarum with all its appendages to that on the Island Streerungam for the express purpose of the Vadakaliars, they of course in such a Stallam will have their superiority confirmed to them over the Tenkaliars.

5. Though it appears by the proceedings, that the defendants have without any authority interrupted the plaintiffs in their dictatorial capacity, nevertheless, as no proof has been brought to the plaintiffs having experienced the loss of Star Pagoda 4/6-22-0 under the heads of Rondayeram, and Nanloyera Prabundem Coottums, and that of Numay and Tinmay, they cannot on that account recover that sum as damage from the defendants.

6. It is therefore decreed conformably to Section X, Regulation II, A. D. 1802, that the Tenkaliars be confirmed in their superiority over the Vadakaliars of the Streerungam Swamy Kovil in the Suptha Pracarum and the Island of Streerungam, and that they be the dictators in all the ceremonies to be performed to the Sawmies therein, and that they alone have the right of performing the Numay and Tinmay ceremonies in the houses of the Vadakaliars and other of the Hindu caste within the Suptha Pracarum agreeably to Manool, and that they receive the usual Thatchnay on that account, and the Teortham first as intended by Mr. Wallace's Proclamation, dated 31st August 1803, and that the Vadakaliars be prohibited from interfering therein, and that the defendants pay batta to peons and batta to witnesses immediately.

7. The defendants and Vadakaliars are to understand, that if they attempt to interrupt the Tenkaliars in any of the previous privileges confirmed to them, that the Judge in his Magisterial capacity will either cause to inflict corporal punishment on the back of such offender and banish him out of the Suptha Pracarum or commit him to prison for trial before the Circuit Judge.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court at Trichinopoly Zillah Court, under date
the 28th April 1808.

(Signed) R. H. LATHAM,

Judge.

Read and true copy given on the 7th May 1808, corresponding to 27th Chittarai of the
year Vebavah.

(Signed) R. H. LATHAM,

Judge.

(A true copy.)

H. M. BLAIR,

Collector.

15th August 1811—Peshkar to Collector—Archakas, Pari-
charakas &c, not Mirasdars.

இது மாற்றாகிட்டு தன்ற கேட்க்கு அமிர்தன் திரும்,
திருச்சியிலும்பள்ளி கபர் கலெக்டர் கும்பகாமி ஜி ராமசுவாமி அமைச்சர் அரசு
எத்துக்கு.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் வகையு பேஷன்கள் முதலால் பண்டிதர் மிகவும் கணக்கமாய் வெறுதிக் காலம் அடை.

நன்றா ஆரங்கட்டிலீ நான்று தேவியகற்றில் சமுகத்தின் தயவுக்குளே சங்கார் வெல்லி
என ஆரங்கட்டிலீ கூட்டுறவுக்குக்கொண். போன்றுபினுடைய வெல்லம்.

ஒன்றூர் தெலுங்கள் பாபி செட்டி யென்பவனுக்காக உத்திரவு வந்திருக்கிறது, ஆனால் பாபி செட்டி யென்பவன் யென்னை கொண்டுவந்து ஸ்ரீ சௌகாத்தும் வெறுகாலாய வித்து எடுக்கப்பட்டார்கள். வியாபாரம் செய்கிறது, மிரகாலேஸ் ஒப்பக்கம் கண்படயில்லை. பிராக்கில் வாணிய இருளன் யென்பவன் ஸ்ரீ சௌகாத்தும் யென்னை வித்திக் கடைகளுக்கு யோறான ரூபாய் இரண்டாவது ஒப்புக்கொண்டு மேல்ப்படி தெலுங்கள் பாபி செட்டி. பெருகாலா பி வித்துக்கொண்டிவந்ததுபோல் வித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது அயன் வித்தவேண்டியதி ஸ்ரீ சௌகாத்து பாபி செட்டி யெடுத்திடத்தில் சண்டையப்பட்டான், பிதியினிடத்தில் பிராது வந்தால் மரமுழப்பா, பாபி செட்டி வித்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதி. கொள்ளுல் வாணிய இருளன் கேழ்க்க தங்களுடைய சமுகத்தில் பிடித்துன் கொடுத்து அதின்பேரில் வேரை ஒருவன் விரக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. இருளனுடைய வசமாக யேறுக்கும்படி செய்திருத்தன்று இன்டார்ஸான பிடித்துன் கொண்டுவந்து கொடுத்தான், அந்த இன்டார்ஸப்படி அழுதுக்குக்கொண்டு யென்று முன் பாபி செட்டி வித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கான். இப்போது இருளன் இப்படி செய்திருக்கிறார்களும் சமுகத்திற்கு அங்கு யெழுகிக்கொண்டேன். அதற்கு கவுப்பு வரவில்லை பிறகு பாபி செட்டி சமுகத்தில் பிடித்துன் கொடுத்ததற்கு யேட்ட சிரல்தோர் திருமல முதலை விசாரணை செய்யும்படி உத்திரவு வந்தது. வேறுபட அயர்கள் அதின் சங்கதிகள் யெல்லாம் வெறுகி அலூப்பிலிக்கும்படி யெனக்கு பெழுதியனுப்பினார்கள். ஆனால் ஷீ கடவுச்சுகளை வெல்லாம் யெழுதியனுப்பினேன். அவராகன் விசாரணைசெய்ததும் இல்லாததும் கூத்தினிடத்திற்கிராது. இப்போது திருமலி பாபி செட்டி பிடித்துன் கொடுத்து இன்டார்சானிலிருக்கிறாலை கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறபடியால் தெலுங்கள் பாபி செட்டி பொரு காளாப் பெண்ணை வித்துக்கொண்டு வருவதும் 1க்கு இருவத்தினாலும் கேராவிப்பணம் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கான். இருளன் யெல்லா பெண்ணைக்கடைகளையும் இரண்டாவது ஒப்புக்கொண்டு பாபி செட்டி விஸ்கெயமிலிருக்கும்படி சமுகத்தின் இன்டார்சு பிடித்துன் கொண்டுவந்து கொடுத்த-5,6-மாரம் தனமாறி பத்துசெய்துகொண்டு காலு மனம் ஜாஸ்தியாப் கொடுத்திருக்கிறான். சமுகத்தின் போசனைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து பெப்படி உத்திரவாகிறதோ அந்த ப்படி நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறேன், கலம் 1.

ஒன்றையுர் பண்டாரி சமூகத்தில் பிட்டியல்கள் கொடுத்து இன்டார்ஸான பிட்டியலைகளை வெட்டு கொடுத்தான், விசாரணை செய்து தெளியப்படுத்த பிரதிக்கிட உடம்பு சொல்தாரில் வாதத்தினாலே கொஞ்சம் தாழைப்பட்டத்தினாலே கூற பண்டாரிகள் மருவது, பிட்டியல்களை கொடுத்து உடனே இன்டார்ஸால்கொண்டுவைத்து கொடுத்தான். உடம்பு சொல்தமாயிருந்தால் பித வித தமசம் செய்ய காரணமில்லை, பண்டாரிகளுடைய சங்கத்தில் காலைகள் திருப்பு போன்றில் அதுமானப்பட்டங்களே ஒன்றையுரியுமிகுக்கிளுக்கன். பிட்டியலைகள் பார்ம்பிரியமாய் தாங்கள் மிராசக்காரர்கள், தங்கள்பேரில் ஒரு குத்தயில்லாமலிருக்க தங்களை வெடுத்து போட்டியுத்தினர்கள் வென்று பொய்யாய் பெழுதியிருக்கின்றார்கள், கலம் 2.

அந்த கோவிலில் ரூவாலில் சுரகேப் அவர்கள் காலோயில் புதிசாம் சேஷமாயிருக்கிறது. பேரன நதாக்கி வருஷம் தித்தினமீ 7-ஆ சுவாமிக்கு வைத்து 6 வருஷமாகச் செல்ல அரசுக்கால்புரிசாரக்கா யங்களுக்கள் ஒன்றும் மிராகதாரர்கள் அல்ல. அப்போது அந்த காப்பிரிசாதங்கள் வகையிலுக்கு சேமகம் செல்தமிற்கு ஒரு வருஷம் $\frac{3}{2}$ மாசுமான பிறகு ஸ்ரீரங்கம் பண்டாரியால் அப்பு யென்பவனுக்கு சர்க்காரில் கலி ஒப்பந்தம் நிதியம் கால்த்தளிகை சுதந் யேற்படுத்தி முன் முத்துவாயி யேஷுக்கர் அனுப்பியிருக்குறுச் சமாச் 4 வருஷமாகச் செல்ல அல்ல. அதர்க்குமூன் யேஷுக்கர் முத்துவாயி ஒக்டூபர் மாதி மணியம் சுப்பாற்பேருல் யெழுதிய ஒன்றை வேஜா யிருக்குறது. அதர்க்கு நாக்கல் அனுப்பியிருக்குமேன் அதில்பேரில் மிராக அல்ல யென்பது கருத்துக்கு தெரியவ

ரும் இலது-அப்பு யென்பவன் சங்கராலே கோமாயிருக்க அந்த வேலை பண்டாசி வேல் வோரும் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு அந்தக்கோவிலிலும் (வெள்ளி ஆஸா) ஸ்ரீராமகளுடன் யென்ப வன் அருந்த ஒரு மில்லை திருட்டும் போனிருக்குரது. கலம் 3.

அதின் பிறகு சங்கியசாம்மாநுடைய நூறு வாசி அதமிருக்க பண்டாசி ரூபஜி யென் யவன் ஒரு குண்டு திருட்டுவதைக்கு, அடித்திய மகரியாரன் கொபதி கம்ப பேரூல் யெழு தி பண்டாசி யையும் அனுப்பியித்தார் காரும் சிராவணை செய்ததே சான் அங்கரில்லை, என் அரியமாட்டேன் யென்று சொன்னார். அதின்பிறகு ஒத்தாயூரில் குசவாலுல் குடுக்குறேன் பெற்று அத்தாகவி யெழுதிக்கொடுத்திருக்குறை அதின் கங்கலையும் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறது. (வெள்ளி ஆஸா) செய்வித்த சாத்தாவளிகளுடைய அத்தாகவி நக்கலும் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறது. ஸ்ரீரங்கந்தில் தண்ணை செய்த பண்டாசிலே ஆனதலுல் அத்தாகவி வண்டயரு ட தல்தை வேலை கூல் யெல்லாம் பாக்க முன் யேஷுக்கார யெழுதினாதையும் பாக்க பிடிடுவன் கொடுத்த வர்களுக்கு லிலாகா யில்லையென்று ஏழுகத்தின் சித்தத்தக்கு வரும், இது மிராக அல்ல. 2 வது அவிடத்திலும் திருத்திக் கணப்பட்டபடியால் முதலிலும் சங்காராலே அவந்த அவர்கள் பேரில் குஜரூ கொடுத்து அத்தாகவி யெழுதிக்கொடுத்தபடி குடுக்குரதில்லை யென்று தண்ணை செய்தபடியினாலே இப்பவும் சங்காரால் யெடுத்து வேசேற்றுவதன் கவனத்தில் வேலையாக்கும்படி செய்திருக்குரது. இந்தகு உத்திரவு யெப்படி ஆகிரதை அந்தப்படி அம் அங்குக் கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். கலம் 4.

ஒன்றால்த சங்கதி தெவியனாவாய் யெழுதிக்கொண்டுடன்.

1811-இல் ஆகஸ்ட் 15 க.

(ஒப்பு) ஜமதாஸ் பண்டாசி பேஷ்கார்,
ஸ்ரீரங்கம்.

22nd September 1811—Muchilika executed by Archakas for a portion of Pandari work distributed to them.

1811-இல் செப்பம்பிரி 22- இறேஷந்தபத்தில் புரட்டாகிழ் 8 கி. திருச்சினுப்ப ஜி சுபங்கரமயரு கலைக்ட்டாலுகிய மா-ஏ-ஏ-ஏ மேல்தா சார்சு திரேவாச துரையார் கள் கும்பிலி சங்காருக்கு.

ஸ்ரங்கநாதசாமியிர்க் கோவில் அங்காரன் தேவாஜ பட்டர், அப்பன், சிங்கமாய்க்கர், வெட்சமன்மயக்கர் குமார் குப்பண்மயக்கர், கிருஷ்ணமாசரி குமார் தேங்கநு யர், அப்பண்மயக்கர் குமார் குப்பண்மயக்கர், சங்காருபர், சாசப்பர், நாங்கன் யெழுதிக்கொடுத்த அத்தாட்சி.

யென்னென்றால் தீடு ஸ்ரீரங்கநாத சாமியிரக் கோவில் பண்டாசிகள் பார்த்துவாந்த வேலைக்காக சங்காரில் எங்களை திட்டம் பண்ணினபடியின்குலே சாமி வித்தியப்படி அதிக ப்படிக்கி பாதிக்கம் சொத்திக்கிறது கொட்ட மெத்தவர்கள் ஏகாந்தபெரட்டி திருவாசி இந்த வேலைகளும் ஆழ்வான்கோவில் பரிசாரங்கும் அதைச்சேர்ந்த வேலைகளும் இதுகளெல்லாம் சாங்களே ஒப்புக்கொண்டு சாமி காரியம் வித்தியப்படி அதிகப்படி உங்கவாழ்வான அரிய க்களெல்லாம் காலங்களத்தில் ஒருக்கிரதையாய் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு வருவேயாகவும், மேல்கூரிய வேலைகள் சங்காரச் மனுஷனாயி காங்கள் பார்த்துவாப்பட்டதற்கு சங்காரில் திட்டம் பண்ணினை சம்பளம் ஆழ்வான் கோவில் பரிசாரத்துக்கு மாத்திரம் கால் 1 ச்சு காலத் தினைக் காதமும் வித்தியப்படி அங்கங்களை மாதுலமுமான காதமும் பத்திக்கொண்டு மேலை கூதிய சாமி காரியங்களில் யாதொரு வித்தியாசமும் வருமான் ஜாக்கிரதையாய் கட்டு கொண்டு வருவேயாகவும், இப்படி வருமிடத்தில் சாமி காரியத்தினாலும் காமரன் மத்த காரியத்திலாலும் வித்தியாசம் வந்தால் அது காங்கள் உத்திரவாதம் பண்ணுவோமாகவும், மேலைகள் நிறுக்கிற வேலைகள் காங்கள் பார்த்து வருகிறதை சங்காரில் எப்போ வேண்டு

மேன்த உத்திரவர்குறதோ அப்போது காக்கள் விட்டுவிடுவோமாகவும், இந்தப்படிக்கு எவ்வள மனோருசில் யெழுதிக்கொடித் து அத்தாட்சி.

தேவராஜ பட்டேர், சிங்கமய்ப்பக்கார், அய்யன், அப்பன்ப்பக்கார் குமார் குப் பன்ப்பக்கார், கிள்ளைசாரி குமாரன் ஸ்ரீமங்கலூயர், சாக, பெரிய குப்பன்ப்பக்கார், சகாரூயர், சாபி சிங்கஞ்சாரனு அறிவேண், பாட்டஞ்சாரி அறிவேணன்தும் கையெழுத்து போட்டிருஷ்சிருஷ்கள்,

(Signed) I. STOKES,

October 8th 1811.

Ag. Collector.

(ஒப்பம்) சி. வயித்தினிங்க முதலி,

கே. கூ.

(True copy)

எல்

A. KRISHNASWAMIYAR,

Deputy Collector.

22nd September 1811—Similar Muchilika by Venkata Verada Iyengar,
Venguviengar's man Ramanjiengar, Appuvien's son Samuvien
for a second portion of Pandari work.

1811-இல் செப்டம்பர் 22-ல் ஏற்றோத்தங்கிட்டு புறட்டாகிழ்ச் செ திருச்சியூ
ப்பன்னி சபா வகையறா கல்க்ட்டாருகிய மகா-ஈ-ஈ-ஈ மேன்தர் சாக்ஷிதிரேவர்ச் துணை
வர்கள் கும்பினி சர்க்காருக்கு.

நீரங்களுத் தாங்கியர் சோயில் திருமஞ்சனம் ஊழியர்பண்ணப்பட்ட வெங்கிட
வாதப்பக்கார், வெக்குவர்ப்பக்கார் மனுஷன் மூரங்குப்பக்கார், அப்புவர்ப்பன் பிள்ளை சாமு
வர்ப்பன் சர்க்கள் மூன்றைப்பெருமூட்சிக்குடுத்த அத்தாட்சி.

யென்னவென்றால் புது ரூங்காரத காங்கிரஸர் சோயிலில் பண்டாரிகள் பார்த்து வந்த
பிரமணவேலைக்காக யெங்களோ சர்க்காரின் நிட்டம் பண்ணினப்படியினுலே அதிகப்படி உத்தவ
வாகி திருமஞ்சனங்களுக்கு கொல்லிடத்தில் திருமஞ்சனக்கலசம் வாகி சோதிச்ச திருமஞ்ச
சனமானவுடனே மநுபதி சோல்லிடத்தில் தூப்புவிச்ச போடுவோமாகவும் சக்திரவாரம்
பண்டாரிகுடுக்கி சாத்துப்படி சந்தாரம் வாகி நீத்தத்தில் காங்கிரசது சாத்துப்படி குடுக்கிறது.
இந்தப்படிக்கி காங்கிரசியத்தில் தாட்சில்லைமல் ஜாக்கிரலையாய்ப் பார்த்து வரு
வோமாகவும். இப்படிச்சாருமிடத்தில் வேதாவது வித்தியாசம் வர்தால் அதூர் நாங்களே
உத்திரவுதம் பண்ணுவோமாகவும். கூட வேலைகள் சர்க்கார் மனுஷாளாயிருந்து பார்த்துவ
ருகிறதற்கு சர்க்காரின் கிட்டம்பண்ணவினாது திருமஞ்சனம் கடக்கும்போது வட்டால்க்கத்தி ம
ற்ற வேலைக்காக மாகாணி களினாக சாதம் சம்பளம் பத்திக்கொள்ளுவோமாகவும். கூட சர்க்கார் மனுஷாளாய் காங்கள் பார்த்து வருகிற வேலைகளை சர்க்காரில் ஏப்போ வேண்டுமென்து உத்திரவுகிறதோ அப்போது விட்டுவிடுவோமாகவும். இந்தப்படிக்கி வெண்ண் மனோரு
ஜில்ல யெழுதிக்குடித்த அத்தாட்சி.

(ஒப்பம்) வெங்கு மனுஷன் மூரங்காரம், (ஒப்பம்) வெங்கிடவாதன், (ஒப்பம்) சாமு
சாட்சிகள், (ஒப்பம்) பாட்டஞ்சாரி அறிவேண், (ஒப்பம்) சிங்கஞ்சாலு அறிவேண், இந்த

ப்படி கையெழுத்து பேர்ட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு சமியான நூல். (நூல்ம) சி. வைத்தி ஸிங்க முதலி, பேர்ட் பேர்ட்டிக்கார்.

8th October 1811.

(Signed) I. STOKES,
Ag. Collector.
(True copy)

(Signed) A. Krishnaswamiyar
Deputy Collector.

22nd September 1811—Similar Muchilika by Venguviengar, Thathuvien-gar, Vengitta Verazagava Iyengar, Kutta Kuppaniengar, Kusthuraiengar's son Kuppaniengar and Rangaiengar for a third portion of Pandari work.

—(o)—

1811இல் செப்டம்பர் 22 இல் ரெஜோத்பத்தி வாய்ப் புரட்டாகிழ ஓல் திருச்சினுப்பன் வி கபா வகையில் வெங்கிட்டவீர ரூக்கம்பாக்கார், குட்ட குப்பணம்பாக்கார், கண்தூரம்பாக்கார் பின்னொல் குப்பணம்பாக்கார், தூங்கம்பாக்கார் காக்கள் ஆருபேரும் எழுதிக்கொடுத்த அத்தாட்டி.

ஸ்ரீரங்களுத் துவாமியர் கேள்வில் உள்ளுரை உழையும்பன்னப்பட்டு, வெங்கு கூய்யக்கார், தாந்துவப்ப வெங்கிட்டவீர ரூக்கம்பாக்கார், குட்ட குப்பணம்பாக்கார், கண்தூரம்பாக்கார் பின்னொல் குப்பணம்பாக்கார், தூங்கம்பாக்கார் காக்கள் ஆருபேரும் எழுதிக்கொடுத்த அத்தாட்டி.

யென்னவென்றால் ஷி. ஸ்ரீரங்களுத்துவாமியர் கோவிலில் பண்டாரிகள் பார்த்துவாக த பிரமண வேலைக்கார் சர்க்காரில் வெங்களோ திட்டம் பண்ணிவைபடியினுலே சுவாமி தித்திய ப்படி அதியப்படிக்கி ரொலவரிடத்தில் தங்கடி வென்னி சுரமான் நாய்கள் வாங்கி சுவாமி காரி யந்துக்கு தூழ்வு வராமல் குடுத்து சுவாமி காரிவரானவுடனே மறுபடி சொல்லவரிடத்தில் குடுத்துக்கொண்டு அதியப்படி உச்சவாதிகளுக்கு சலவை வள்ளிரங்களும் வாங்கி யெங்கள் மாரிப்பத்தில் வசக்குயரையில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு உச்சவாதத்தில் சுவாமிக்கி காலாகாலத்தில் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு சித்தியப்படிக்கி சாந்துப்படியும் அதிகப்படிக்கி சாந்துப்படி. அவர்வான மூம் சுக்கிரவாபப் பண்டாரி ரெங்குக்குறைத் தாங்கள்வாக்கி சுவாமிகாரியம் கடப்பினித்துகொண்டு வருவோமாகவும். ரொட்டமொத்தை அதிகப்படி மேகாந்தப்பொட்டி; இது இரண்டு ம் கூட காங்களே ஒப்புக்கொண்டு சுவாமிகாரியம் பார்த்துவருவோமாகவும். மேலெழுதிய வேலைகள் சர்க்கார் மஹாவாரம் நாங்கள் யார்த்துவரப்பட்டதுக்கு சர்க்காரில் திட்டம்பன்னின சம்பளம் கால் 1க்கு அவர்க்கால் தனிகைச்சாதம் விதம் பத்திக்கொண்டு சுவாமிகாரிய ததில் வாடைருளித்தியாசம் வாராமல் ஜாக்கிரைதையைப் பட்டத் தொண்டவெருவோமாகவும். இப்படி வருமிடத்தில் சுவாமிகாரியத்திலைவது சுரமான் மற்றக்காரியத்திலைவது வித்தியாசம் வாகல் அது காங்களே சுத்திரவாதம் பண்ணுவேசமாகவும். இப்படி வருமிடத்தில் மேல்கண் டிருக்கிற வேலைகள் நாங்கள் பார்த்துவருகிறைத் தசர்க்காரில் பொப்போ வேண்டாமென்று உத்தியில் எழுதிக்கொடுத்த அத்தாட்டி.

வெங்கு கையெழுத்து. தாந்து கையெழுத்து. குப்பன் கையெழுத்து. வெங்கிட்டவீர ரூக்கவான். சின்னக்குப்பன் கையெழுத்து. நெங்கம்பாக்கார். சுட்டிகள் ரூச், சுக்கி ரூபாணி ஆசாரி பெங்கு நாகத்தில் கையெழுத்து போட்டிருக்கிறான். பெருமான் அறிவே வென்று தெலுக்கில் கையெழுத்து போட்டிருக்கிறான்.

8th October 1811.

(Signed) I. STOKES,
Ag. Collector.

7
திருக்கு சமீயன கல். (நப்பம்) சி. வழித்தின்முதலி பேட்டேஷனர்.

(True copy)

(Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMIYAR,

Deputy Collector.

22nd September 1811—Similar Muchilika by Rangaiengar, Ramiengar,
Rangaiengar and Iyaviengar for a fourth and the remaining
portion of Pandari work.

1811 ஆகஸ்ட் தேவ்டம்பார் 22 அ. பிரேர்த்திலில் புரட்டாகிரி ஈடு திருச்சினுப்பள்ளி சுபா வகையறா வெள்க்காசிய மகா-ஏ-ஏ-ஸி மேன்தர் சங்க திலேவரசு துறையுருக்கள் கும்பினி சங்காருக்கு.

திருக்கு தசுவாமியர் கோவிலில் சுக்கிரவாரபண்டூரி ஆழிபம் செய்யப்பட்ட நெஞ்சுப்பக்காரர், கும்புப்பக்காரர், நெஞ்சுப்பக்காரர், அப்பாவப்பக்காரர் கங்கள் காலுபேரும் பெழுதிக்கொடுத்த அத்தாட்டி.

யென்னவென்றால் ஒடு ஸ்ரீதிரங்கனுத சுவாமியர்கோவிலில் பண்டாரிகள் பார்த்துவந்த சன்னதியைச்சேர்ந்த கிராமணவேலைக்காசு சங்காரில் பெங்களை திட்டம்பண்ணினபடியீடு எலை கோவிலிலே தித்தியப்படி. அதியப்படிக்கி சங்காரில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பச்சக்கல் பூரம், குங்குமப்பு, கண்துரி, புனுகுசட்டம், சாம்பிழுனி, ஆலத்திக்கல்பூரம், பாக்கு, வெற்றி லை, இதுகளை நிருத்த வாங்குகிறதை நிருத்த வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வெற்றிலை, பாக்கு யென்னினி வாங்கிக்கொண்டு சாத்துப்படிக்காரன் அவற்றத்துக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சிசுகட்டை சுத்தணம் மிலாக்காகட்டை சுத்தணம் அளங்கு வாங்கிக்கொண்டு கனகப்பிணினைகள் சொல்லுகிற கணக்குப்பயந்து நித்தியப்படி அதியப்படிக்குண்டன் சாமான் காலாகாலத்தில் ஜாக்கிராதயால் குடித்துக்கொண்டு சுவாமிக்கி உள்ளத்து வள்ளிசும் நித்தியப்படிக்கி வேண்டியது யென்னினி வாங்கிக்கொண்டு யெங்கபேர்த்தவேலைகளில் பெருவனவு கேளவேர அவ்வனவு காலாகாலத்தில் ஜாக்கிராதயால் குடித்துக்கொண்டு வருவோமாகவும். இப்படி வருமிடத்தில் சுவாமி காரியத்தி வாவது சுவாமியம்த்தாரியத்திலாவது பேதாவது வித்தியாகம் வாந்தால் அது நாங்களே உத்திரவாதம்பண்ணுவோமாகவும். மேலெழுதிப் வேலைகள் சங்காரர் மனுஷாளம் சங்காரில் பார்த்துவாப்பட்டதுக்கு சுக்கிரவாச பண்டாரி கங்கிரம் சம்பளம் தமிர இப்போது சங்காரில் திட்டம்பண்ணின சம்பளம் நான் கீழு அகாக்கான் தனிகை சாதம் வீதிம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு கீழ் வேலைகள் பார்த்து வருவோமாகவும். இப்படி வருமிடத்தில் மேல்கண்டிருக்கிற கேலைகள் காங்கள் பார்த்துவருமிறைத் தசுவாமியரில் பெப்போ வேண்டாமென்று உத்திரவாக்கத்தோ அப்போது நாங்களே விட்டுவிடுவோமாகவும். இந்தப்படிக்கி யென்கள் மனோருஜியில் பெழுதிக்கொடுத்த அத்தாட்டி.

நெஞ்சுப்பக்காரர், குமங், நெஞ்கன், ஜூபா, இந்தப்படி காலுபேர் கைபெழுத்துவாற்றிக்கிருக்கன், சாட்சிகள், சுக்கிரவாணி ஆசாமியர் யென்று காநந்தில் கைபெழுத்து போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கண்துரெங்கப்பக்காரர் யென்று தயிழில் கைபெழுத்து போட்டிருக்கிறது.

(நப்பம்) சி. வழித்தினிக்க முதலி, பேட்டேஷனர்.

8th October 1811.

I. STOKES,

Ag. Collector,

(True copy)

(Signed)

A. KRISHNASWAMIYAR, Deputy Collector,

1st October 1816—Collector's order to Peshkar for taking security from
Archaka Saluviengar.

சீரங்கம் தேவன்தரனம் யேட்பேஷ்டார் அப்பிரசாமி முதலிக்கி அனுப்பினா சன்னது. வென்னவென்றால், ஒடு ஆர்சிலிருக்கும் அர்ச்சனை சாலூவுயன்கள் வெங்கிறவன் ஆக கோவிலில் தனக்கு இருக்கப்பட்ட முகை காணியாறவி அதுவிலை தனக்கு கிணடக்கும்படி யாற் செய்யவேணுமென்ற பிடிடினால் பண்ணிக்கொண்டுமிருந்த உக்கதியை குறித்து சிர் க்கு வாதெர்கு மிருதுதங்களில்லையென்றும் கல்லமேங்கியினென்றும், ஆனால் ஒடு வரன் முன் தெண்டனைக்கி வள்ளப்பட்டு இருந்தபோது ஒடு வரன் செய்துகொண்டிருந்த முகை காரியங்களுக்கு எல்லை ஆக, ஆரில் சிறிது திருட்டுத்தனம் செய்ததாக மேஜங்கிடுபட்டு துணையவர்களுடைய காலி அதுவிலை மத்தொராருத்தன்னுசம் செய்து சிறுவெத்திக்கொண்டிவரக்கொல்லி முன் கூடுவே மேஸ்தர் நடவடிக்கை துணையவர்கள் கால்வதுமாகப்படியிச்சிருக்கிறதும்தனிர அவற்றுக்கு எல்லோ தமாயிருக்கப்பட்ட சிறிதுபேர் அச்செயரள் பிடிடிட்டிட்டுள்ள வண்ணிக்கொண்டிருந்த சங்கத்தினை அவர்கள் கன்னது யதுப்பெித்திருக்கிறுக்கொண்டிரும் சம்பிடம் ரூப ஐயில் நிர்வெரல்லிக்கொ கோவில் கவாயி முகை காரியங்களில் யாதெர்கு மிருதுதங்களாவது, துர்க்கத்தைகளாவது செய்யாமலிருந்து அவற்றும் கெட்டிக்காரனுடும் யோக்கியனுடும் ஒடு ஸ்கலத்தார் முதலான பேர்களுக்கு ரம்மதியாரிருந்தால் அவனிடத்தில் மாதுபருன ஜாயின் காங்கிரகொண்டு மது படியும் ஒடுவரன் அவற்றை அவன் வகும் செய்தபோட்டு மாழுஸ்படிக்கி அவற்றுடைய சுதங்கரமும் செலுத்துக்கொண்டிவரவும். மத்த ஒடுவரன் ஹாலிஸ் திருட்டுத்தனம் செய்த சங்க தொயக்குறித்து ஏம் யாதொரு விசாரணையும் காசாக்கிவேண்டிய அகத்தியமில்லை. அதி

1816-இல் அக்டோபர் 1-ல், சிருஷ்டினுப்பன்னி
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(Signed) G. PHILLIPS, Ag. Collector.

12th December 1818—Collector's order to Peshkar to send from Thiruvallarai a competent Archaka to worship in Srirangam.

Q5. 12.

பீரங்கம் வகையிறு தேவஸ்தானம் யேட்போகல் அப்பு நயக்கருக்கு, யென்னவென்றால் திருவள்ளாட்சி மீண்டும்

— எனதுவனால் திருவள்ளநாற் கேவில் அரச்சகாளின் பீரங்கத்து அரச்சகாளிலே வெப்பாக்கும்படியான பேச்சியனுப் பூருவனை பார்த்து இங்கு கண்ணால் மன்றத்தைப் போட அதைப்பிடிக்கவும்.

1818 @ 12. டிசம்பர் 12^o. முறை திருச்சியைப்படிவி

(Signed) R. W.

13th April 1820—Collector's order to Peshkar to follow Tennachara rules and Sastras in festivals.

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1820 @ ஸ்ரீகங்கம் வகையிறு தேவன்தானம் போ-பேஷ்கரர் போல் அனுப்பப்பட்டது பதிவுடையிலிருந்து வெடித்ததற்குத் தீவிரமாக யேக்ள்ஸ்திருக்டு.

Qs. 31.—கேட்கிறல்லீ 13வு.

1820-லെ സപ്റ്റിമ്പർ 13

True copy (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMI YAR, Deputy Collector.

12th June 1821.—Collector's order to Peshkar to secure Jewels.

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1821 ஜூலை 12

திருச்சியேப்பள்ளி

பூர்வாக கோவில் சேழ்வு ஈப்பிரமணிய இள்ளைவசம் பரதாஸ்து—இதுபற்றுதெலு

ஏசன்னதுபதிவு/கட்டில் அதிகாரத்தால் கைவெப்பம் இல்லாததால் இதில் பெறுதப்படுவது)

True copy (Signed) — Assistant Collector.

12th February 1822—Security bond by Vadagalai Ramanujam Iyengar
to keep up to Decree 120 of 1808.
வீல்.

1822இல் பிப்ரவரி 12 இருசிலுப்பள்ளி சபா வகையிற் பேட் அவிஸ்டரன் கலெக்டருகிய மகா-ஈ-ஈ-ஸ்ரீ மேஸ்தர் சார்ஜ் பிலிப்ஸ் துறையர்கள் கும்பினி சர்க்கருக்கு பிறக்கத்திலிருக்கும் வாத்தியார் அண்ணுயியப்பக்கார் குமாரன் ராமாநுஜப்பக்கார் யெ முதிக்கொடுத்த ஜாமிங்கத்து.

என்னவென்றால் ஒரு ஆர்த்திருக்கும் தெருக்குமுதல்வர்களைக்கிறவர் 1808இல் எப்படியிட்டவாறுக்குண்ணே விடாமல் வெளியில் திருத்தியிருக்கிறபடியிலூலே நூயார் இனிமேலில் ஜாமிங்கதே, விலீவர்கள் காந்திப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறதாகவும் அதுக்காக யென்னை சர்க்கார்யப்பக்காரென்றும் ஜில்லாகோந்தட்டு திறப்புப்படிக்கீழ் மகா-ஈ-ஈ-ஸ்ரீ வெளியிட்டன் துறையாமல் மேலெழுகியதற்கு விழுதுமாய்க்கட்க்கால் அதனாலே வரப்பட்டதாகாதாலுக்கு ஒரே முன்னின்று சர்க்காருக்கு வாத்தியப்பட்டு உத்திரவாதம் பண்ணுயேன்றும், இந்தப் படிக்கி யென்றாலில் பெறுதிக்குடித்த ஜாமிங்கத்து.

(ஒப்பு) வாத்தியார் ராமாநுஜப்பக்கார்,
சாட்சிகள்.

(ஒப்பு) சேஷம்பக்கார் அவியேன், (ஒப்பு) அப்ரஹம்பக்கார் அவியேன்,
True copy (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMIYAR, Deputy Collector.

14th February 1822—Similar bond by Vadagalai
Srinivasa Raghavachari.
வீல்.

1822இல் பிப்ரவரி 14 இருசிலுப்பள்ளி சபாவகையிற் பேட் அவிஸ்டரன் தாங்கத்திலிருக்கும் ஸ்ரீவிவாச ரூக்காரசாரியார் யெழுதிக்குடித்த ஜாமிங்கத்து.

என்னவென்றால் ஒரு ஆர்த்திருக்கும் சின்னங்கு வய்ப்பக்காரரென்றியர் இனிமேல் பெட்ட ஜில்லாகோந்தட்டு திறப்புப்படிக்கீட்க்கொள்ளுகிறதாக யென்னை சர்க்காரின் ஜாமிங்க சொல்லிவட்ச காந்திப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறபடியிலூலே இனிமேல் ஒரு சின்னங்குவய்ப்பக்காரரை 1808இல் எப்படியிட 26 மில்லிரக்க ஜில்லாகோந்தட்டு திறப்புப்படிக்கும் மகா-ஈ-ஈ-ஸ்ரீ வெளியிட்டன் துறையர்கள் திறமானப்படிக்கும் பற்கூ தங்களுக்கு நடந்து கொள்ளுவதற்கும், அப்படிக்கிடவாமல் மேலெழுகியதற்கு விழுதுமாய்க்கட்கால் அதனாலே வரப்பட்டதாகாதாலுக்கு நடந்து கொள்ளுவதற்கும், அப்படிக்கிடவாமல் மேலெழுகியதற்கு விழுதுமாய்க்கட்கால் அதனாலும், இந்தப்படிக்கி யென்றாலில் எழுதிக்குடித்த ஜாமிங்கத்து.

(ஒப்பு) ஸ்ரீவிவாசராக்காரியார்,
சாட்சிகள்.
(ஒப்பு) சேஷம்பக்கார் அவியேன், (ஒப்பு) ரங்கப்புண்.

True copy (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMIYAR, Deputy Collector.

22nd February 1822—Similar bond by Vadagalai Regunatha Iyengar.

வீல்.

1822-இல் பிப்ரவரி 22-ல் திருச்சினுப்பன்னி கபா வகையில் பேட்ட அவிஸ்டர் கூடு கலெக்டர்களுக்கிய மகா-ஸ-ஏ-ஸ் மேஸ்தர் கார்த்தி பிலிப்சு துறையவர்கள் கும்பினிச்சங்கர ஞாகு ஸ்ரீநக்கத்திலிருக்கும் வாதநியர் நெகுனுதய்யங்கார் பெழுதிக்குத்த முச்சினிக்கை.

என்னவென்றால் 1806-இல் ஏப்ரில் 26-வேல் பிரந்த ஜில்லாகோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்புக் குழு கிரூதமாய் நடக்குமித்தியம் பெண்ணே ஆறியவிட்டாராசலுக்குள்ளே விடங்கள் கிருக்கி நிருக்கிறபடியினால் என் இனி மேஸ்ப்பட ஜில்லாகோத்து தீர்ப்புப்படிக்கும் மகா-ஸ-ஏ-ஸ் கலெக்டர்கள் துறையவர்கள் தீர்மானப்படிக்கும் பற்றங்க தக்கனுக்கு கடக்குமொன்றே வென்றால் கவும். அந்தப்படிக்கி கடவாமல் விகிரூதமாய்க்கடந்தால் ஆறியவிட்ட வரதுக்கு வெளியில் மேன்னை கிருத்திப்போடுகிறது மால்லாமல் சர்க்காரில் விதிக்கப்பட்ட அபரூதமும் குடிப்பே குவும். அதற்காக ஜூமீனும் சொல்லினவைக்கிறேன். இந்தப்படிக்கி பெற்றுதியில் யெடுதிக குடித்த முச்சினிக்கை.

(ஒப்பு) நெகுனுதய்யங்கார்.

சாட்சிகள்.

(ஒப்பு) கடகோபத்யங்கார். (ஒப்பு) அப்பு.

True copy (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMIYAR, Deputy Collector.

23rd February 1822—Similar bond by Vadagalai Chinna Annaviengar.

வீல்.

1822-இல் பிப்ரவரி 23-ல் திருச்சினுப்பன்னி கபா வகையில் பேட்ட அவிஸ்டர்கள் கலெக்டர்களுக்கிய மகா-ஸ-ஏ-ஸ் மேஸ்தர் கார்த்தி பிலிப்சு துறையவர்கள் கும்பினிச்சங்கர ஞாகு ஸ்ரீநக்கத்திலிருக்கும் சின்னன்னுவய்யங்கார் பெழுதிக்குத்த முச்சினிக்கை.

என்னவென்றால் என் 1808-இல் ஏப்ரில் 26-வேல் நெக்கத ஜில்லாகோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்புக்கு விகிரூதமாய் கடந்தகுமித்தியம் பெண்ணே ஆறியவிட்டாராசலுக்குள்ளே விடங்கள் கிருக்கி நிருக்கிறபடியினால் என் இனிமேஸ்ப்பட ஜில்லாகோத்து தீர்ப்புப்படிக்கும் மகா-ஸ-ஏ-ஸ் கலெக்டர்கள் துறையவர்கள் தீர்மானப்படிக்கும் பற்றங்க தக்கனுக்கு கடந்தமொன்றே வென்றால் கவும். அப்படிக்கி கடவாமல் விகிரூதமாய்க்கடந்தால் ஆறியவிட்டாராசலுக்கு வெளியில் மேன்னை கிருத்திப்போடுகிறதுமால்லாமல் சர்க்காரில் விதிக்க அபரூதமும் குடுப்பேலோம். அதற்காக ஜூமீனும் சொல்லினவைக்கிறேன். இந்தப்படிக்கி பெற்றுதியில் யெடுதிக குடித்த முச்சாவிக்கை.

(ஒப்பு) சின்னன்னுவய்யங்கார்.

சாட்சிகள்.

(ஒப்பு) பாகிலாஸ் குகாங்காரியர் அதிவேன். (ஒப்பு) அண்ணுவய்யங்கார்.

True copy (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMIYAR, Deputy Collector.

21st June 1822—Collector's order to Peshkar to enquire about some irregularities of Archakas.

ஸ்ரீநக்கம் தேவந்தானங் பேட்ட பேஷ்கார்பெழுல் அனுப்பப்பட்ட சங்கத பதிவு கூட்டினிருந்து மெடுத்தெழுதிய பெச்சிலிருக்கட்டு.

ஏன்னவென்றால் புதிர்க்கலை சுவாமியர்களுக்கும் சாச்சியார் கத்துக்கேள்விலுக்கும் சித்தியப்படியில் முத்தியங்களாகவும் பெரியதுவராம் திருவாரூபத்தினைப்பகுதித்துறைக்கு சான்திரப்படிட்டுக்கு கலசமன்தாபித்து நிரும்புகின்றன என்று கால் 1-க்கு அரிசி, நெய், மாக்கு, வெஷ்டி மீ, சந்தனம் இக்கண்டுடைக்கு ஒரு சுந்தாம்முதலைகளுக்கள் சான்திரப்படிட்டுக்கு கடம்கவேன் முயற்றகு அந்தப்படி கடப்பிளவுவராமல் கொல்லு அரிசி முதலானதாக்கந்திரம் அர்ச்சகாள் கொண்டுபோவதாக இன்னியதினாம் ஸ்தலத்தார் அரசிலும்வரமாய் தெரியவந்தாரியுத்தங்கு.

இப்போது கங்கமிகள் விசாரணையெடுப்பு சாஸ்திரப்படி சுவாமிகாரியும் கடப்பினிச்கவே வெஷ்டியில்பொருப்பு உம்முத்தியிருஞ் அப்படிக்கி கடத்தாமல் முதலானதாகள் அதிகப்படியில் நடப்பினிக்காமல் ஏனோர் கெல்லுமுதலானதாகள் அர்ச்சகாளுக்கு குடும்பேன்டியதென்னள் அதற்கு சுவாமியர் முகங்காரம் செழுகியனப்பினிக்கிற தமஸ்ஸாமல் அப்படிக்கிடுத்த பணம் முதலானதாகள் கடப்பினிக்காமல் செல்லுமுதலான சுவாமிகள் அர்ச்சகாள் கொண்டுபோத விதியப்படியிலும் அதியப்படியிலும் கடப்பினிக்கி ஒரு சுவாமிகள் கொண்டுபோகும்படி கட்டுமிக்கியவும் அப்படிக்கியவாமல் யெந்த அர்ச்சகாள் விருக்கிறானாலும் அப்பேர்ப்பு கடவுள்க்கு ஒரு சுவாமிம் குடும்பத்தின் அப்கெஜியில் நாகல்செப்பிறதும் தனிரப்பு அர்ச்சகால்களுட்டு அனுப் போது கொண்டுபோகிக்கி அனுப்பாது.

1822 மூல குக்கி 21-க்

— திருவிழுப்புவாரி.

யாதாக்கு இதுவாத்தெழுகின சுவாமி பதிவு கடவுளில் பினிப்பு குலாயுவாக்கள் சுயங்கிருந்து மேழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

சுவாமியர் நகல்.

29th July 1826—Decree in Civil Suit 82 of 1825 to the effect that the
Vadagalais cannot recite Vedas.

Dewany Adaulut Zillah Kumbakonam.

Present—George Frederick Cherry Esquire, Judge.

Original Suit No. 82 of 1825.

Plaintiff—Kurathalvar Aiyangar of Srirangam.

Versus.—

- Defendants.—1. Parasara Bhuttur. 2. Vadavynasa Bhuttur. 3. Pillachy Vathiar.
- 4. Kasturi Aiyangar. 5. Kuppaniugur. 6. Srirangachari. 7. Srinivasaiyangar.
- 8. Tundulam Venkita Krishniongar. 9. Raniengar and 10. Veeraperumal of the same place.
- Srinivasachariar, Pleader to the 1st Defendant and Venkata Row, Pleader to the 2nd,
- 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th Defendants.

Decree

The plaintiff in his petition filed on the 29th March 1825, stated that he is one of 34 Brahmins of Srirangam, who are formed into a company or body for the purpose of making Veda Parayanam (reciting the Vedas) behind the Swami at the Srirangam Pagoda on the occasion of its being carried at processions, and that he had paid Rs. 12/-, as usual, to that body, for his being received amongst them, on the 20th of Auvani of Yoovah (1815) and had from that period, recited the Vedas, and thereby had become entitled to receive a share of the emoluments receivable by that body; that the Defendants had allowed him his share up to 15th of the month Chittarai of Tarunah (April 1824) but have refused it since. The plaintiff therefore calculating the emoluments from the 16th Chittarai to 16th Masi (or April 1824 to February 1825) at a sum of Rs 510, claimed for his share (being one in 34) Rs. 15. He further

stated that although the 1st and 2nd Defendants have no share in the said emoluments, he had sued them also from their being "Heads or Managers of that body".

The 2nd Defendant in his answer filed 28th July 1825, stated that the Plaintiff being a Vadagalai Brahmin had no right to force himself into the body as all those who performed "Veda Parayanam" were all Brahmins of the "Tengalai Division"; that the plaintiff had never enjoyed that privilege which was given solely to the "Tengalai Brahmins" by a decree passed by the Zillah Judge Mr. Latham in Original Suit No. 130 on the file of the Late Zillah Court of Trichinopoly under date 28th April 1808 as well as by orders issued by the Collectors of Trichinopoly and that this suit being instituted in opposition to that Decree ought to be dismissed under sections 9 and 10, Regulation II of 1802.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th Defendants admit at the bottom of the above answer, that it is correct.

Against the 5th and 8th Defendants, the cause was tried ex parte.

The first Defendant in a separate answer filed on the same date admitted the correctness of the plaint but denied the Plaintiff's right to sue him as Defendant.

The Plaintiff in his reply filed on the 6th August 1825, stated that the Decree in Original Suit No. 130 related merely to the performing certain ceremonies in the houses at Srirangam and not to the making "Veda Parayanam" at the pagoda, that the orders of the Collectors have likewise no reference to the subject in question; and that Brahmins of the Vadagalai division were admitted into that assembly and had been so both before and after the passing of the Decree in No. 130; that there are even now in that body 8 other persons of Vadagalai, besides the Plaintiff, of whom 5 had been admitted before; and 3 others together with the Plaintiff subsequent to the date of that decision.

The Rejoinder filed on the 22nd August 1825 is merely a repetition of the answer given by the 2nd Defendants &c.

The Plaintiff filed no document, but examined 3 witnesses viz., 1. Annatherai Aiyangar, 2. Nengaiyaengar, 3. Prinivasaiyaengar.

The Defendants filed 3 documents viz.—

1. Copy of a Decree in Original suit No. 130 on the file of the Late Zillah Court of Trichinopoly

2. An order issued by the Collector of Trichinopoly under date 6th March 1818.

3. An order issued by the Collector of Trichinopoly under date 15th March 1824.

The Defendants examined 3 witnesses, Viz.—1. Seshaiaengar. 2. Ayyasami Aiyangar. 3. Vengooengar.

The Zillah Judge having attentively perused the pleadings in this suit as well as the documents filed, and heard the evidence given by the witnesses on both sides, comes to the following conclusion.

1. That it appears to the Court that the Plaintiff has clearly brought the claim against the Defendants by this suit with the intention of creating a right not only for himself, but for all other Brahmins of the Vadagalai division "residing at Srirangam to perform the Veda Parayanam" at the pagoda alluded to in the pleadings.

2. That by the Decree passed by Mr. Latham formerly the Judge of the Zillah Court of Trichinopoly under date the 28th April 1808 in Original suit No. 130, it appears evident that all right and control as to the performance of all and each of the ceremonies required for that Pagoda was declared by him to be vested in the Brahmins of that Establishment, who were of the "Tengalai division" and that all others were prohibited from interfering with or doing any of the ceremonies first "except with the acknowledged consent and approbation of the Tengalai Brahmins".

3. That as no appeal against that decision appears ever to have been admitted, the Zillah Judge is of opinion that under the provision of sections 9 & 10 Regulation II of 1802,

the Plaintiff's suit must be dismissed and he does, accordingly nonsuit the Plaintiff, with costs, as specified hereunder.

To be paid by the Plaintiff to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th Defendants.

Value of stamp paper Rs.	12	8	0	
Batta to peons	Rs.	1	8	10
Fees of the Pleader	Rs.	0	12	0
				<u>Total Rs. 14 12 10</u>

To the 1st Defendant.

Value of Stamp paper Rs.	1	8	0	
Fees for Pleader	Rs.	0	12	0
				<u>Total Rs. 2 4 0</u>

To be borne by the Plaintiff.

Value of stamp Paper Rs.	8	0	0	
Batta to peons	Rs.	2	9	1
				<u>Total Rs. 10 9 1</u>
				<u>Total Rs. 27 9 11</u>

Total:—Rupees Twenty-seven, annas nine, and Pies eleven.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court House at Kumbakonam this 29th day
of July 1826.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
Judge.

21st August 1826—Collector's order to Peshkar to secure
Nabob's Kowl Nama properly.
Q. 16.

ஸ்ரீமத் வகையுடு தெவஸ்தானம் செடு பேஷ்கர் அப்போமிழுதலியாருக்கு.
என்னவென்றால் முன்னாலே நவாபுசாம்பு அவர்கள் காலையில் ஸ்ரீமத்தேவனுக்கு
அ குடுத்திருக்கிற ஏழங்காரமாயென்கிற தல்தலைகை மருபடியும் அகூப்பிடிருக்கிறோமாக
ஏல் அதை மாறுல்லிரகாரம் ஸ்தலத்தார் பின்துபோனாயும் அவற்றுக்கொண்டு கருக்கலத்தில்
அத்தினாபோட்டு ஓர்க்கிருதைப்படுத்தவும்.

1826 @ ஆகஸ்ட் 21st

முரும் திருக்கிணுப்பள்ளி.

(Signed) R. GRANT.

25th July 1827—Collector's order to Peshkar about Archaka
Salviengar's dismissal.
வ. 1.

1827 @ ஸ்ரீமத் வகையுடு தெவஸ்தானம் செடு பேஷ்கர் பேஷ்கர் அதுபெய்ப்
ட்ட சன்னது பதிவுகட்டியிருந்து பெடுத்துத்தாழ்வை பேஷ்கர் அதுபெய்ப்
க. 26.

கூடும் 25th

1827 ଜୁଲା ଶୁକ୍ଳିଷ୍ଟ 25

முகாம் திருச்சியூப்பணி.

True copy. (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMIYAR, Deputy Collector.

28th August 1827—Archaka Kaniyatchi not alienable
Saluviengar kept out.

ເປົ້າ

குறித்து தேவையானத் தோட்டு போக்காகப் போருவும் அனுப்பப்பட்டு கண்ணது பதில் கூடாக விரிவாக வெளியிடப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

Q. 66, 28.

1827 නො ඇත්තේ 28.

காஷ்டி அரிமுதை.

(True copy)

(Signed) — Assistant Collector.

21st August 1827.—Collector's order to Peshkar about enlistment
of Adhyapakas.

என்.

ஸ்ரீநகர் தேவன்தனம் பேர் பேருஷப்பதில் அலுப்பட்ட சன்னது பதிய
ஈடுமினிருந்து எடுத்துகிய பெசன்திருக்கிறது.

கே. 18. யென்னவென்றால், அத்தியாபகம் அண்ணக்கார பேங்கிறவர் அத்தியாபகம் கங்கிளி அனுபில் குடுத்த பெட்டுள்ள அர்ஜு இண்டார்க் குத்திரவுப்போன் அர்ஜியும் அதற்குள் அடக்கம்பண்ணி அலுப்படித்த வாசக்குமூலங்களும் காக்கத், அது வாய்த்துக்கு ஒரு அத்தியாபகம் கோட்டுஷல் சேர்க்கவர்கள் யாருவது கொன்றில் கஞ்சாராம் காத்திராமல் அத்தியாபகம் வருதியபரிசுத்தம் புதைய அத்தியாபகம் சாத்தபெத்தனப்பட்டவார சொல்லி வாக்குமூல மெழுதிக்கொடுத்தாக உருமூடு: அந்தில் கண்டிருக்கிறபடியினால் அத்தப்பிராமாம் புதைய அத்தியாபகம் சாத்தபெத்து கொண்டு வருகிறது பெல்வாம் மாழும்போகாம் சம்பாவலை கெடுத்து அத்தியாபகம் சாத்தசுதாவலி திட்டங்களையும், இன்னும் ஓ. அத்தியாபகம் சங்கத கூட்டுத்தாலில் இருப்புகிய அண்ணங்கார யம் ஈச்சேரியில் அமராத்துவைக்கவும்.

21—8—27.

முதல் தச்சங்குரிமுகி,

(True Extract) (Signed) A. RAMACHANDRA ROW, Asst. Collector in charge.

10th October 1827—Collector sanctioning certain expenses incurred in
suit against Vadagalais.

கே. 109.

ஸ்ரீநகர் வணக்கம் தேவன்தனம் பேட்பேர்க்கார அவதாரபகானாகு அலுப்படின
சன்னது,

யென்னவென்றால், தெங்கலை வடகலை வியாச்சிபத்தில் சேஷ்டி திப்பு முஹம்மா
தன்தபேசன் மூச்சம் வெங்குவம்யங்கார் மும்போகாம் ஜில்லா சேஷ்டிக்கு பேரவ்வாக்கி
க்கொண்டு வந்ததாக்காக அச்சக்கடுதாசி முதலான சிலவரைக்கார கூப்தம் அலுப்படியினுக்
கிறபடியால் ஒரு பாப்தப்படிக்கி கிலவரை ரூ. 27 காலே முஹம்பத்தக்கு மூலம் ரூ. 10
பேரக மாக்கி ரூ. 17 காலே மூலமுதுவியீம் கணக்கிலே கிலவெழுதிக்கொண்டபடி உத்திரவாக
வேணுமென்று நீர் மெழுகிய 96வது கெ. அந்தி வந்த சேஷ்டத்.

உத்திரவு சேஷ்டிநிறைவென்றால் ஒரு ஜாப்தாவில்கண்டு குக்கிற மூச்சம் வெங்கு
வம்பக்கார் வகையிருப்பதைய படிச்சுல்லவு ரூ. 8 காலே மூலமுதுவியீம் கில மாக்கி கார்க
கார் சேவாக்கிலிருக்கிறவாளரைக்கால் அந்தப்படி பாப்தது முக்குக்கெட்டாது. அது
பேரக மற்ற அச்சக்கடுதாசி வகையா கொல்லு ரூ. 19க்கு கொண்டு ரூ. 10 பேரக மாக்கி ரூ. 9
ம் கணக்கிலே கிலவெழுதிக்கொள்ளவும் அதற்கியீம்.

10—10—27.

திருச்சிலுப்பன்னி,

Collector.

11th August 1829 - Collector's order to Feshkar about the repair of Pra-karam walls.

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Q5 41

தீர்மானம் அப்பு கோவை திருமுல்லூர்க்கு ஒப்பின சுன்ன ஏ

11-8-29.

(పు. తెలుగు లోప పత్రాల్)

17th June 1833.--Saddar Adaaulat Proceedings that the Decree of 1208
is executable.

At the Court of the Saddar Adaulat, Monday 17th June 1833.

P R E S E N T

The Honorable William Oliver Esquire, *Chief Judge*

Charles May Lushington Esquire, *1st Puisne Judge*.

" Thomas Alexander Oakes Esquire, *Ad 2nd Puisne Judge.*

William Huddleston Esquire, *Acting Justice Judge*

Read Petition presented on the 11th March by Krishnayya and others.

(Esse onder M. P. Nr. 51 af 1933 v.

1. The prayer of the petition is that the Court will not issue orders for the enforcement of the decree in O.S. No. 130 of 1903 on the file of the Zillah Court of Trichinopoly, wherein the Plaintiff sued to recover the sum of 1'agodas 416, Fanams 22, the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by them in consequence of the performance by the Defendants of certain ceremonies, at which, they, the Plaintiffs, claimed a right to officiate and to receive for the performance thereof, certain fees.

2. The grounds upon which this application is made are, 1st that the subject of the decree is different from that of the plaint, "by which the Court understand the petitioners to mean that the points determined by the decree are different from those which it was the object of the suit to put in issue, 2nd that the decree itself is wholly contrary to Dharmasastras, religious customs and the Regulations; 3rd that the decree has remained unexecuted for 25 years; 4th that neither the petitioners nor their adherents were Defendants in the cause;" by which the Court suppose to mean that neither the petitioners nor the persons of whom they are representatives were parties to the suit; 5th that the decree is likely to affect many people; and 6th that that the decree has been overruled by several decisions subsequently passed."

8. In regard to the first plea, it appears to the Court quite plain from the petitioners' own statement as well as from the recital in the decree that the rights and the privileges of the Plaintiffs were fit and necessary subjects of enquiry in the determination of the suit and that the main object of the suit was to obtain a judicial decision upon those rights and privileges. This plea, therefore, the Court consider to be altogether unfounded and it is the only one advanced, which if well founded and brought forward in a reasonable time after the passing of the decree, might perhaps have warranted the interference of the Court to declare the decree void and of no effect.

4. The second plea is one upon which the Court cannot enter without contravening

the provisions of section 21 Regulation II of 1802, which was in force when the decree was passed and for more than a year afterwards.

5. In regard to the third plea, all that needs to be observed is that the non-execution of a decree does not work its nullity nor afford any ground for declaring it null.

6. Neither does the fourth plea afford any ground for annulling the decree. Whether the petitioners are bound by the decree is another question. In general, a decree is conclusive or admissible in evidence only between the parties to the suit or those deriving under them, but there are exceptions to this rule; and whenever the matter in dispute is a question of public right or *lex laci* as in the present instance, a Judgment is evidence for or against parties other than those who were actually concerned in the suit. All persons standing in the same situation are affected by such Judgment and it is evidence to support or defeat the right claimed. The Court observe that litigation would be interminable, if in cases like the present the same subject matter were left open to dispute as often as new parties may arise.

7. The Court are not clear that they correctly comprehend the scope of the fifth plea, but it seems to them that it is in effect the same as the preceding one, and is inadmissible as a ground for annulling the decree.

8. In support of the sixth plea, a reference is made to the decree of the Zillah Court in O.S. No. 5 of 1825 and to the decree of the Provincial Court in O.S. No. 64 of 1812 as well as to Regulation VII of 1817. It appears clear to the Court that the provisions of the Regulation VII of 1817 have nothing whatever to do with the matter in dispute in this case, and the decree referred to would appear to have as little effect as far as the points decided by those decrees, can be gathered from the statement contained in the petition.

9. Upon the fullest consideration, the Court are decidedly of opinion that the prayer of the petition is totally inadmissible.

17th June 1833.

**10th April 1835—Collector's order to Peshkar about the dismissal of
Archaka Aunaviengar, Pandari Desikamiengar
and Karnam.**

கே. 107.

பிரதம்வைகலூரு செவ்வாஸ் வெட்டேயுக்கார் அப்பானின்னீக்கு,
என்னவென்றால், காலத தீ 12 முறையூர் எச்சியார்மண் பேரில் போட்டுக்கூடு
நியங்கவைகலூர் தீ. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ பெருமான தட்டங்கள் திருட்டப்போகங்களினை காறிகம்
படி அன்றை போலின்மாரு விசாரணைப்பண்ணி பெழுதிவழக்கியும் தவ்தாவேஷ்கரும் வந்
தந.

அத்தனியத்துக்கு ஒ. போலின் அமிகுலியனாட்டி அங்கிலையெழும் தவ்தாவேஷ்கர்
ஏழெழும் பாங்க்கும்போது ஒ. தேதியில் தூக்குமுறை அரச்சகன் அன்னுமியங்கார் பரிசர
கங்கி தெகிகமயங்கார் இவர்கள்பேரில் அங்குமானத்துக்கு யிடமாறிருக்கிறதுமல்லாமல் ஒ. பி
ருவும் உம்முட்டயமுன்பாக வெழுதிவைத்த யாக்குருவத்தில் ஒ. திருட்டப்போக சொ
ந்தின் மதிப்புகிரவத்தை நாங்களுடையத்தினைக்கிறதாக ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோமாறினாலே
ஒயும் ஒ. தெவங்காலம் கற்றன் அன்றையதனம்பால் ஒ. அம்மாதெதிர்களத்துக்குப்போய்
சேவிக்காரராண்டுபோகவுடனே ஒ. நாக கவுவுபொனதாக காணப்படுகிறதுநாத்தவி பகனி
வெயல்லரும் பொழுத்தை நிருத்தப்பட்டுக்கொள்ளில் வெறைதிருப்புக்கள்வந்து அவ்வளவு கை
விசிச்சௌப்பதிருட வேதுமிழுதென்று காணப்படுவதால் ஒ. முன்துபேரும்கூடி மேஜைழுதிய
படி தட்டங்கள் மெதித்திருப்பார்களென்று காணப்படுகிறதுமின்னே கல்வுபோன தட்டங்கள்
காமதிப்புக்கிரவந்தை ஒ. முன்துபேர்விடத்திற்கும் உடனே வகுல்பண்ணி என்றுபோன தட்ட
ங்களுக்கு பதில்கொசுவிச்சை தெவங்காலம் நாங்கள்பண்ணிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மல்லாமல்
ஒ. முன்துபேராயும் பாத்தறப்பு பண்ணிதிருப்பதிலுமே, ஒ. அரச்சகன் பரிசாரமாக்கு

உதவுகேட்டு தெரியப்படுத்துகிறதுக்கவிர கணக்குபதில் கோகம்பண்ணி முசுலுக்காக
அனுருக்குத்துப்படியும் அனுபவம்.

1835இல் ஏப்ரில் 10^{வே}

(Signed) H. M. BLAIR, Collector.

முசிரி.—ஏ. சுயால், குமாங்கா அணி, மு. வாழ்மண்ணி, தே. கிரான்தேநர்.

24th April 1835—Reminder about the above order.

1835இல் ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தேவங்காங் வேட் பேஷ்கார்பேருக் குனுப்பப்பட்ட சன்ன
அதிவுடையிலிருந்து வெடுத்தெழுதிய பெக்ஷ்டிருக்டு.

128 டெ. ஏப்ரில் 24^{வே}

என்னவென்றால் ஒத்தறும் நாச்சியாம்மன்கோவிலில் திருவாபாணம் களவுபோன ச
நக்கிலில் அர்ச்சங்கள் பரிசாரங்களைக்கண் முன்னபோனாயும் நளத மீ 10பேரில் பந்தருப்
புதெய்து திருவாபாணத்து மதிப்புதாக தூ. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ லடி வார்சினிடத்தில் எனுல்செப்பும் படிய
ஏந்து பதில் அர்ச்சங்கள் பரிசாரங்கள் கோவில்கும்புதெய்யும் கணக்குக்காக ஒருவகையிசைத்து
உதுப்பும்படியாயும் 107-வது சன்னது மதுப்பிரிந்ததல்லவர். அதுகாக இதுவரையில்
நீர்செப்திருக்கிற சாக்கிரைதையை கிடத்துவதன் அரிசிக்கிறதுக்கவிர முன்வத்திறவுப்படி கணக்குக்குபதில் ஒருவனை மிசுலுக்காக அனுருக்கு அனுப்பவும்.

1835இல் ஏப்ரில் 24^{வே}.

True copy (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMIYAR, Deputy Collector.
லீல்.

11th September 1835—Collector's order to Peshkar to enquire about the
absence of certain Archakas without leave.

1835இல் ஸ்ரீரங்கம் வகையறா தேவங்காங் வேட் பேஷ்கார்பேருக் குனுப்பப்ப
ட்ட சன்னது அதிவுடையிலிருந்து வெடுத்தெழுதிய பெக்ஷ்டிருக்டு.

294 டெ. செப்டம்பர் 11^{வே}.

என்னவென்றால் ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தேவங்காங்களில் ஸ்ரீரங்காநாதசுவாமிக்கி அர்ச்சங்கள் மு
தலாகிய ஊழியம்செப்பப்பட்ட குப்பைப்பட்டன், சாலுப்பட்டன், முந்தியாதுதம்பி குப்பைப்பட
ட்டன இந்த முனைபேரும் கோவிலில்துஞ்சின்ஸமல் அங்கிருபாத்துக்கு போயிருக்கிறதாக கிரு
ஷ்ணப்பங்கார அனுருக்கு வெழுதியிருக்கிற அர்த்தையை இதில் அடக்கமாய் உம்மிடத்துக்கு அ
நூப்பியிருக்கிறது.

அதுகாரியத்துக்கு மேலெழுதிய முனைபேரும் வெட்போதும்கோவிலில் காத்திருக்க
து அர்ச்சங்கள்முதலாகிய ஊழியங்கள் பார்த்தவாய்ப்பட்டவர்கள் ஆஜரினில்லை போயிருக்கிறது
தான் கிளம்தானு அப்படிபோயிருக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் யாசுத்திரவின்பேரில் போயிருக்கிறார்கள்.
அதாக்காந்தையை செம்மையாய் விசாரணைசெய்து தல்தாவேஜிகள் அசல் அர்ஜியுடனே
அனுருக்கு கீக்கிறம் ரிப்போர்ட்டுக்கொய்யவும்.

1835இல் செப்பம்பர் 11^{வே}.

முசிரி.

யாதாக்கு. இதுபார்த்தெழுதின அசல் சன்னது அதிவுடையில் ப்பெனேர் காலை
ட்டட்டபெய்து இங்கிலீயில் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

True copy (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMIYAR, Deputy Collector

14th December 1835 - Provincial Court's reply to Collector that the Decree of 1808 is enforceable.

Extract from the Proceedings held before the Southern Provincial Court of Appeal
on Monday the 14th December 1835.

PRESENT.

Henry Dickinson Esq. Acting First Judge,
G M Ogilve Esq. " Second Judge.

Read letter under date the 11th Instant, received from the Collector of Trichinopoly stating that he had received a precept from the Zillah Court of Cumbakronam requiring him to carry into execution the Decree passed in No. 30 of 1808 on the file of the late Zillah Court of Trichinopoly; but that notwithstanding that he has caused the Decree to be published, he has met with so much opposition in carrying it into effect, that he anticipates being compelled to make return to the Zillah Court, that he is unable to execute it. He therefore solicits instructions of this Court for his guidance.

By the Decree in question, a copy of which accompanied the foregoing letter, the Court discover that the sect of Brahmans called Tengaliars of Srirangam prosecuted those of the sect called Vadagalairs in order to establish their right to the performance of certain ceremonies within the Saptaprakaram of the Sriranganadaswami Pagoda, in Srirangam, of which they had been deprived by the Defendants and the decree after commenting on the evidence which had been offered in support of the Plaintiff's claim finally declares "It is therefore decreed, conformably to section 10 Regulation II. of 1802, that the Tongaliars be confirmed in their superiority over the Vadagalairs of Sriranganadaswami Kovil in the Saptaprakaram on the island of Srirangam, and that they be the Vicarators in all the ceremonies to be performed to the Swamis therein."

The Collector sets forth that "The Vadagalai Brahmans who by it [the decree] are expressly prohibited from all interference in the ceremonies of the Pagoda, have on several occasions since its publication infringed on the rights and privileges confirmed exclusively to the Tengalair's sect and he adds that very lately they went so far as secretly to strike off the Tengalai Tiruman, from one of the gateways of the pagoda, and substituting the distinguishing mark of their own sect in lieu of it."

The Collector goes on to say "I am not aware of any Regulation by which I am authorized to inflict punishment on the parties offending against the Decree when no actual breach of the peace takes place; but it does seem a hard case; and bears the appearance of an anomaly in the law, that after regular Judgement of a Court passed and ordered to be enforced, no means should exist of putting the said sentence of the law into execution; so that the party in whose favour certain rights have been decreed are obliged to maintain those rights by force, thereby rendering themselves liable to punishment by the Magistrate or they must have recourse on every occasion of those rights being invaded, to an expensive civil process for the recovery of damages. By this means, the Magistrate concludes, "the disputes between the parties may be rendered interminable, as the Vadagalairs have shown the utmost determination to set at defiance the Decree passed against them; and the probability therefore is, that harassed by the continual encroachments of their opponents, the Tengaliars who are by far the weakest sects will be compelled to give up their undoubted exclusive rights and privileges in the Srirangam Pagoda."

With regard to the decree in question, the Court have to remark that standing as it does unaffected by any subsequent decision of a superior Court in appeal, it is final, and cannot hereafter, by any authority whatever, be altered.

By the decree, the Tengaliars are declared to be entitled to certain rights, to the exclusion of the Vadagalairs. In the free and peaceable enjoyment of these privileges, the Tenga-

laws must be supported and protected and any sect who may dare to interfere with them, must be taught that no one can set himself up against the law with impunity.

The Collector having carried the decree of the Court into execution so far as the publishing of it in the Pagoda, and the directing that attention should be paid to it by the Public servants of the establishment are concerned, can, as the Court apprehend, have no difficulty in maintaining the order thus established by it to violate.

The Collector acknowledges that nothing can be more likely to lead to a breach of the peace than the determined opposition which is offered to the decree by the party against whom it is passed but it would appear from his arguments that he supposes that it is required by the Regulations that he should wait until a breach of the peace shall have been actually committed before he can interfere as Magistrate to maintain order.

In correction of the error into which the Collector has fallen the Court would direct his attention to the commencement of clause first, section 5, Regulation VI of 1827, by which he will find that as Magistrate, he is empowered whenever he may consider the peace of the community to be endangered, to require both personal recognizances and security for keeping the peace to be entered into and in the event of his requisition not being complied with, to commit the persons from whom they are demanded, to jail.

The Court cannot doubt but that a wholesome exercise of this power against all persons who set themselves up in opposition to the decree will soon reduce them to submission. In the event however of any violence being actually used, it will be the duty of the Magistrate to forward the parties to the Criminal Judge who will either punish them himself or commit them for trial before the Court of Circuit from whom they will doubtless on conviction receive such a lesson as will for the future effectually prevent them and others from setting themselves up against legal authority.

Ordered that extract from these Proceedings be forwarded to the Collector of Trichinopoly for his information and guidance.

(Signed) G. M. OGILVIE,
A. G. 2nd Judge for Registrar.

(True Copy) (Signed) JOHN HARRIS,
Civil Judge.

**24th June 1837—Archaka Gopala Bhatten, Sthanika Krishna Iyengar,
and a Paricharaka fined by Collector.**

No. 219.

ஈக்ளெவ்ரஸ் பிரீரங்கானுதசுவரமியராக்கு காணிக்கூரைய் பெறுகின்றவுட்டத் தானிக்கிருந்ததை சுங்கரிதம் தெரியப்படுத்தாமலும் மழுக்கப்படுத்தி காணிக்கூரை சாத்தாவன் வாங்கவேண்டியதை மாழுள்ளமுக்கத்துக்கு கிழேதமாப் பரிசூராசனும் அவனுக்கு ஒத்துவராயாப் பூர்ச்சகன் கோராலப்பட்டங் ஸ்தானிகம் கிழுஷ்ணயங்கார் ஒருசாளிக்கிரும் மயாங்க திருட்டுத்தனமாப் வச்சிருந்ததாகவும் அதுசங்கதி மெததனிகாராலுடே தெரியவந்த தாவனம் அந்த தப்பிதத்துக்காக பநிஜாராசனுக்கு ரூ. 2 அர்ச்சக கோரால பட்டதுக்கு ரூ. 1 கிழுஷ்ணயங்காராக்கு ரூ. 1 இந்தப்படி மூடியாக்குக்கு ரூ. 4 அப்புதம் விதிச் சூர்ச்சனி டக்கில் அப்புதம் வருஸ் பண்ணி கணக்கில் தாகல் செய்திருக்கிற சங்கதியை குறித்து ரீ. எழுதிய 296 ரூ. அங்கி வர்த்தம்.

அது காரியத்துக்கு ஒடு கேவுக்கானத்தில் காவாமிக்காக வரப்பட்ட காணிக்கை முழுவதும் சாத்தாவன் வாங்கப்பட்ட வழங்கமாயிருங்க அந்த மழுக்கத்துக்கு விரோதமாப் போது பரிசூராகன் முதலானபோகன் அபகரித்து கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்கிறதைப் பற்றி இப்படிக்க திருட்டுத்தனமாப் வாங்கினதை சுங்கரில் தெரியப்படுத்தாமலிருந்தது அவர்கள்பேரில் பாரி தப்பித்துமான காரியம். ஆனால் அவர்களிடத்தில் 4 ரூ. அம்முதம் வருஸ் பண்ணி மிருக்கி

தாக சீர் வெழுதிச்சிற்கிறபடியிலுமேயும் பாரி அப்ரதம் விதிக்காமல் மற்பு செய்திருக்கிறோமாகவான் இனிமேல்பியடி இப்படிக்கி கூட யார்களாவது உத்தவர்களாவது தன்னடை என்கொல்ல அவர்களுக்கு பாரி அப்ரதம் விதித்து அவர்களை அதுவதிலிருந்து தன்னி தேவே கோலிக்கப்படும்.

ஆகையாலே து சுக்கிளை ஒடி பார்க்கும்கும் மத்தவர்களுக்கும் செம்மையைப் பூர்வமாக பெற்றதால்.

24—6—37.

26th June 1837—Collector's order to Peshkar to give Korattu maniyam &c to Tengalais only.

வீஸ்.

பிரதிகம் வகையிலு தேவைக்காம் யேட பேங்கார்பேரூவ் அனுப்பப்பட்ட 1837 ஆம் திபதி சட்டால் பதிவுடையிலிருந்து ஏதுத்தெழுச்சை வேக்கித்திருக்கட்டு.
தெ. 223. 26ஏ.

பேண்ணவென்றால் வருகிற 47-ம் பரவிக்காக பிரதிகம்கோவில் தோடு வகைபாபத்து கன் மேலம் போட்டதில் வெறுட்டுமொனியம் உத்தவர்களியம் வகையிலு குத்தகைகளை ஒரு க்கு பித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிற தெவைகளை பிரதிகம்கோவில் பிம்மையைபான அதிகாரம் வந்த க்குரித்து நிரும் வித்தாக்காரம் ஆகோதப்பட செய்கிறதாகவும் ஒடி கோவிலில் அவர்கள் பார்த்தாரு அதிகாரம் அல்லது விசாரணை செய்கிறதானாலே கோவில் காரியங்கள் குத்தகப்படுமென்று வே காணப்படுகிறது.

இந்த சுக்கிளை செம்மையைப் பூலோகித்ததில் கொரட்டுமெனியம் உத்தவர்களியம் வகையிலு அலுவல் பார்க்கிறவர்கள் கோவில் காரியங்களில் மிகுந்த விசாரணை அத்தியங்கள் செய்யவேண்டியதாக என்று. அப்படிக்கி செய்கிறது வகைகளை கொங்கல் இரண்டு மத்தாக்களுக்கிற கொரோனா விழுதுத்துவமுடைய வகைகளை கொங்கல் இரண்டு மத்தாக்களுக்கிற கொரோனா விழுதுத்துவமுடைய வகைகளை பிராமணிகள் அந்த உத்திரோகங்களை பின்னும் 1808 ஆண்டிய 130வது தெ. தீவ்பு பிரதிகம் கோவில் காரியத்தில் பிறவேசிக்கிற கு, அல்லது அதிகாரம் செய்கிறது இதுவரிசிருந்து வட்டக்கீழ் மத்தாக்களை கீகி வைத்திருக்கிறதென்று அப்பிரவாயமாக நிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் ஒராந்த துவக்கிக் கேட்ட வட்டக்கீழ் மார்களுக்கு கூட ஜோடி பாபத்து குத்தகைளை உதவப்படுத்த வேண்டியதிலையென்று அம் முடைய அலுவலைந்து காம் விசைக்கிறோம். இது சுக்கிளை அவர்களுக்கு சீர் தெரியப்படுத்தவும். பின்னும் போன மசவிக்கு ஒடி கோடிப்பத்து இணார வாக்கிலிருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு தெரியப்படுத்தவேண்டியது பேண்ணவென்றால் ஒடி கோடிபாபத்துகளை போன ரின்து தில் குத்தகை கொடுத்திருக்கிற சராசரி துவக்கு ஒப்புக்கொள்ள சம்மதியானால் அவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படுமென்று அறியவும்.

26—6—37.

மு. திருச்சினாப்பன்னி.

(Signed) H. M. BLAIR, Collector.
(True Extract)

(Signed)

Deputy Collector.

28th November 1840 -Peshkar to Collector about the dismissal of original
Pandaries in Big Temple &c. and the appointment of Archakas
and other persons instead.

No. 542.

திருச்சினுப்பள்ளி கபாவணையரு கலெக்டர் குழும மகா-ந-ஸ்-ஸி மேல்நர் ஆந்தர் நூலிலும் சல்லவே அனாவஸர்கள் உமட்சமத்துக்கு ஸ்ரீரங்கும் வகையாலு தேவந்தானம் பேட பேஷகார் கைத்திரிச்சு முதலியார் வணக்கம் சால்சேஷன் வெழுத சிக்கேன்ட அறிவி.

ஸ்ரீநங்கம் தேவந்தானத்தில் பண்டாரிகள் களவு சம்பளித்து அவர்களை பாத்தருப் புசுச்சுத் தெருவர்களை சேழுகம் பண்டதுவுட்டுரோது அவர்களுடைய மைத்த ஊழியர்களை சர்க்கார் தாப்பில் சேழுங் செய்தவர்களில் சிலபோர்கள் இந்துபோய்கும் அவர்களுடையபதில் சேழுமானவர்களிடத்தில் ஓர்மின் முக்காலிக்காச வாக்கவில்லையென்கிற சங்கதிலைத்து நூல்க்கார்கள் சமூகத்தில் இடைஞ்சுத் திருக்கில்லை பிட்டுஞ்சீலை மதுபபிழிருக்கிற சர்க்கார் தாப்பில் சேழித்து நூல்தானேஷ்டார் வாக்கியிருக்கிறதும் அப்படி கேமிகப்பட்டவர்கள் இப்பேதிருக்கிறதும் இல்லாதபோக்குவரது பதில் கேமித்திருக்கிற ஆக்கிரு முதலான விஷயங்களை நிபோட்டுசெய்யக்கூடிய 258இனு கெ. சன்னதா சாமாச்சுது,

அநகரப்பிரத்துக்கு ஒடு கங்கிளையருமித்து முன்காட்சிக்குருக்கிற சட்டங்களுக்கைளை ரிதார் குழுமமாக் பார்வையிடத்தில் ஒடு பண்டாரிகளை பாத்தருப்புராண்ணளின் கருவங்கள் வேலைக்கு மாத்திரம் செலவுவர்களை கேமித்து மைத்த எழியக்கூடிய பிரசாரங்கள் செய்யப்போனாலும் காரிய வாக்கார்கள் அந்த அதுவால்பாக்கப் பட்டவர்களைய் காத்திடுவ வர்த்தியிகரம் அதுநகர்ப்பிட்ட ஜெங்கந் வள்ளதிம் வேலைக்கும் அதீபபடித்தனில் வெள்ளிப்பாத்திரம் வகையாலு சாமான்கள் பொடியுடன் மன்றபத்துக்கு கொண்டுபோனது வேலைக்கும் பாக்கு வெற்றிலை ஆரியங்கள் அமைத்த கலாரிக்கி அழுது செய்யப்பண்ணுகிறவேலைக்கும் முதல் தேதிகளின்னுரை மாதிரித்துக்கும் 2 திருப்பதியார் ஊழியத்துக்கும் வெள்குறுப்புக்கார், தாத்தமாய்வார்கள், யெங்கிடா விரோதுகார்யங்கார், குட்டிகுப்போர்யங்கார், கண்துராயியும்கார் பிள்ளை ஆப்பினாப்பார், பிட்டிஷனா மெங்கம்புக்கார், இவர்களையும்,

சங்கரதாழ்வார் கோவிலில் பரிசாரங்களைக்கும் பெந்து கோவிலில் நித்தியப்படி களில் வெள்ளிப்பாத்திரம் வகையாலு சத்தியன்னுரை வேலைக்கும் நூற்றும் நாசதியார்களை விடில் கந்தவைம் வேலைக்கும் ஆக்கியபடித்தில் திருவாசி கோட்டை போக்குத் தாங்கள் வெள்குறுப்பு கோட்டை போக்குத் தேவனு கோட்டை வேலைக்கும் வேலைக்கும்,

சாந்து நாக்சியார் கோவில் பரிசாரங் வேலைக்கும் இதுகளுக்காக அர்க்கங்கள் தேவனு ஜப்படி, அப்பான், சிங்கமயங்கார், லட்சமணார்யங்கார் மின்னை குப்பனிமயங்கார், இருஷ்னா மாக்சாறி பிள்ளை ஸ்ரீரங்கருப், சக்கரரூபர், காசமயங்கார், இவர்களையும்,

திருமஞ்சன வாலத்தில் வெள்ளிக்கலசம் சத்தியப்பண்ணுகிற அதுவாலுக்கு திருமஞ்சன ஊழியங்கார வெங்கிட்ட வாதமயங்கார், வெங்குமயங்கார் மதுஷ்டியன் தாமாஞ்சிபயங்கார், ஆப்பனமயங்கார் பிள்ளை சாமுவயங்கார், இவர்களையும்,

நித்தியப்படி ஆக்கியபடித்தில் சாத்துப்படி சேத்து கொடுக்கி அதுவாலுக்கும், உள்சாத்துதென சால்வக்கிரம் குடுக்கிற சாத்துக்காக சாத்திராயாரங்களை நூல்குமியங்கார், நெங்கமயங்கார், அங்காலமயங்கார், பிட்டிஷனா மெங்கம்பங்கார், இவர்களையும்,

ஆக 21 பேர்களை மேல் சொல்லிய விவரப்படிக்கி அந்தக் த வேலைகளை அவர்கள் பாக்கும்படி கேமித்து அவர்களான் செய்யப்பட்ட வேலைகளுக்கும் அதுவாலுக்காக சர்க்காரில் பத்திக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட பிறசாத வருமானங்களுக்கும் விவரம் கொடுக்கும் பின்தும் சர்க்கார் மதுஷ்டியங்கார் அதுவால் பாத்து வருகிறதென்றும் பெப்போ வேலையை விட்டுவிடுகிறதென்றும் தப்பிது கண்கம்பயித்தால் உத்திரவாகம் செய்கிறதென்றிருதும் கண்டும் 1811இல் செய்தம்பக்கீர் 22வ யில் காலுவகுப்பார்களிடத்திலும் முக்கியிக்கை வருக்கப்பட்டு அதில் அப்போ வேட்

அசிவ்யாகண்டு சலக்ட்டரூபினிருந்த மேஸ்டர் ஜன் இங்கேட்டர்கு குரையவர்கள் சம்மதவே தேவென்றானதற்குக்கு வந்திருப்பதற்கு நன்றாக செம்து இலைட்கெயர்ப் பக்ட்சமத்துக்கு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன்.

இந்த முச்சிலிக்காதவீர வேறே ஜமீன் முதலான வாதாருதல் தாஷேஷ்கரும் வர கஞ்சைக்கார நிலார்ப்புமொய் காணப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

மேலெழுதிய 21 பேர்களும் இப்போது ஆகரிருக்கிறார்கள் யென்று விசாரித்ததில் 7 பேர் ஆகரிருக்கிறார்கள் மற்றப்பேர்கள் இந்தப்போய்சிட்டதாலும் இந்தப்போனவர்களுடைய பாத்தியங்களினாலும் அவர்கள் தாப்பி மனுதியாலும் அந்தக் குத்துவும் பாத்தியவும் கருக்காகில் குத்திவிக்கா வாதார்தலும் வாங்கியிருக்கிறது. அப்படி அதுவும் பாத்தியவுமிருக்கிறவர்களிடத்தில் கருக்காகில் குத்திவிக்கா வாதார்தலும் வாங்கியிருக்கிறது. நிராகரித்துமொய் காணப்பட்ட ப்பாத்தம் முச்சலிக்காவும் ஜமீனும் கொடுக்கப்போதுமொத்து நன்றாக்ட்டிக்கிற முன்னிட கிருக்கிறுகிறன்.

இந்த அதுவுள்ளார் பார்க்கப்பட்ட வழியக்காரர்களுக்கு நன்றாக்ட்டு கிள்ளேக்கிக் குடியிருப்பு அநிச்சாதமும் கிள்ளேக்கிக் குடியிருப்பு அவர்க்கு அநிச்சாதமும் சம்பளமாக பாத்தியவுக்குருக்களே தவிர ஒருக்கல் நூலானால் சுக்காஸிலபத்தினால் குத்தியாகவும் கருப்படவில்லை. இது சங்கிலிக்கோ விவரமாய் ஏழாக்காக்கு தெரியப்படுகிற ஜமீனிற்குத்திலே திக்காக்கிறேன். உத்திரவுங்குறிப்பு. நடந்து கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவ்விலைக் கிட்டுத்தினையும் அனுப்பி கிருக்கிறேன்.

1840-ஆம் ஆண்டு மீது 28ஆம்.

ஸ்ரீமதம்.

(ஒப்பும்) சி. காந்தநிலீகம் முதலி,

G. O. D.

True copy.

(Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMIAR,

Deputy Collector.

எல்.

அசல் 4 ஸ்டெஷன்.

8 அனு வேறில் நட்டு ஏருக்கிறது.

To,
13th October 1840—A petition from a servant, in the above matter.

A. P. OUSLOW Esquire,

Collector of Trichinopoly.

The most respectful petition of Rengappianger Stanceegam of Srirangam Pagoda.
Humbly sheweth,

That during the Collectorship of Mr. Travers all the Panduri Brahmans were dismissed on account of great suspicion then existed against them for having made away with some jewels of Pagoda, and Gollabs appointed to the charge of all gold and silver ornaments &c. &c. and certain Brahmans appointed for the charge of all valuable cloths, brocades, laced cloths, silks and other effects of impones quantity, and Muchilikas taken from every one of them to answer all losses &c. of whom, I being one, and we have ever since continued to discharge that duty, as cirkar servants but.....

.....of Muchilika are died but we and different individuals are now employed in lieu of those deceased, without any kind of Muchilika whatever, I have therefore represented a petition to your honour's presence on the 28th Ultimo, praying either to deliver

the whole duty of that department over to my charge or to allow me to relinquish that duty, because I entertain great fear to hold an office in common with individuals who have neither tendered security nor executed any Muchilika to the cirkar, but no order has yet been given by your honour regarding my prayers and I most respectfully take the liberty to represent praying your honour will be pleased to send instructions to the Devastanam Head Peshkar either to discontinue those other individuals and to make over the whole duty of that department to me under the responsibility of any Muchilika or to allow me to relinquish the charge of that nad Sookarnata Arai duty, because I fear much, that I shall be held responsible to make good all losses &c that may occur.

For which act of benevolence I shall as in duty bound ever pray.

(இப்பட) ரெங்கயங்கர். (இப்பட) சி. வாத்திலீக்க முதலீயர்,

13th October 1840.

மேட்பேட்டீர்.

True copy (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMIYAR, Deputy Collector.

5th December 1840—Archaka Kuppaniengar asks to be freed from Pandari work.

திருச்சினுப்பள்ளி கன்பா கலக்ட்டராகிய மகா-ஈ-ஏ-ஸ் மேஸ்தர் ஆந்தர்பூவிலுள்ள ஸ்ரோ துவாயவர்கள் சமுத்தக்கு.

ஸ்ரீரங்கத்திலிருக்கும் அரசாங்கம் குப்பணியங்கர் வணக்கமாக சொழுதிக்கொண்ட அங்கி.

மென்றைவன்றுஞ், ஸ்ரீரங்கலுதகவாயியார் சேஷலிசேர்க்க ஒன்றூர் காச்சியர்கே விலை பண்டரியென்ற ஒரு வேலீக்காரன் இருக்கான். அவன்பேரில் சிலது முறைகளின்றைப் பற்றி ஓட யானைத்தள்ளி கூட யான் வருமானத்தையும் கர்க்காரில் ஜப்திசெய்துகொண்டு வேலையைப்பட்டும் சர்க்காரில் ஒரு மனுவியனை கேழும் செய்திவரவில் என் முன்னிருக்கினார்க்கும்படியாய் தேவங்கானம் பேஷ்கர் உத்திரவு சொல்கிறார்கள். என் முன்னேர்கள் மனுவியனை கேழுகஞ்சிசெய்து பார்த்துவந்தார்கள். இப்போது என் முன்னேர்களில் சிலபேர்கள் இறந்து போனபடி கிழுவேயும் என் முன்னேர்கள் வாச்ச பார்த்துவந்த மனுவியான் இப்போது பார்க்க சுக்தியில்லையென்று செரல்லுகிறவாட்டினாலேயும் கதவாய்பார்க்க வெள்கு சுக்கியில்லாததினாலேயும் கூட வேலை பார்க்க சர்க்காரில் ஒரு மனுவியனை கேழுக்கு செய்யும்படியாய் உத்திரவாகவேண்டுமென்று மீசுவும் வணக்கத்துடன் சலாஞ்சிசெய்து கேட்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

1840 டிசம்பர் 5 வ.

(இப்பட) குப்பணியங்கர்

(True copy) (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMIYAR, Deputy Collector.

4th May 1842—Peshkar's report against it

செ. 178.

1842 மே 4 ஏ. ஸ்ரீரங்கம்.

திருச்சினுப்பள்ளி கபா ஆக்ட்டிங் கலக்ட்டருமிய மகா-ஈ-ஏ-ஸ் மேஸ்தர் ஜனபந்தி துவாயவர்கள் சமட்சமீத்துக்கு.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் வகையறா தேவங்கானம் வேட்பேஷ்கர் வீராசமீயங்கர் மிசுவும்வன் க்கமாய் சுவாஞ்செய்து யெழுதிக்கொண்ட அங்கி.

சீரங்காத்தினிருக்கும் அரசுக்கம் குடிப்பளையக்கார் அருளில் குதித்த தட்டிடங்களில் உறைத்துவர் என்கிறோர் கோவிலில் உண்டாரி அதூவல்களை நான் முதலானபேர் பார்த்துள்ளாகிறோம் இப்போது பார்த்த சாத்தியங்களையென்றும் வேறொ உறுதியிருப்பதே நேரிக்கும்பழங்கு நாத்திரவுக்கு வேறாக மென்றும் நான்குருக்கிற சாக்கங்களையிருக்கிற சாக்கங்களைய விசாரித்து நடக்கிறுக்கிற விவரங்களை அளிக்கலையும்பல்லும் பெற்று 1840க்கு அம்பரம் 16வெளி பிரத 125 கெ. இண்டாரிக் கூட்டிலும் வாங்கலு.

‘ஒன்கம் தேவைகளுக்கு தந்தில் பண்டாரிகள் கருகலாம் முன்னால் வேலீகள் பார்த்து வந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் திருமூலை கால் பத்தருப்பு செய்தபோது அவர்கள் பார்த்துவந்த போம் என்ற அழையங்களை சர்க்கார் தற்படியில் பார்க்கும்படி கேமித்தபோது அரசுக்காரரும் சிலவேளை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு முச்சிளிக்காவும் குறித்து முப்பதுவருடங்களும் அதுவும் பார்த்தனருகிறதுமல்ல என்றாலும் கேள்வியும் இருக்க வேண்டுமானாக்கில் செய்ததானாக்கில் செய்ததானாக்கில் இனிமேலும் இதன் காலில் அவர்கள் பார்த்துவந்தபடி அவர்களே அதுவும் பார்த்துவால்லே இனிமேலும் மேயங்களான அவர்கள் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றிருக்கிறது ஏத்தந்தமாற்கானப்படியில்லை. அங்குபடிடில்லை அதுவேயிருக்கிறது,

(நூல்மே) வினாக்களும் தீர்வுகள், பி. ரி. சி., (துப்பம்) சேஷன்ட்ஸ், முஸ்லிம்களுக்கு பெற்ற ந

True copy (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMIYAR, Deputy Collector,

25th July 1842.—Deed for the Management of Sri Ranganadaswami Pagoda in the District of Trichinopoly.

1. We the undersigned do hereby agree to become Durmakaarthas of the above mentioned pagoda and the several institutions attached to it promising to fulfil the duties of that situation with fidelity.
 2. The authority usually belonging to the office of Durmakaartha shall be vested in us and those who hereafter may be appointed Durmakaarthas.
 3. The Durmakaarthas shall be subject to no authority in regard to their management of their trust save ou except such as belongs to the established law of the land. The Durmakaarthas shall keep regular accounts of receipts and disbursements of the funds entrusted to them and the accounts shall be attested by the entire number of hereditary Sthalathars according to the custom hitherto prevailing
 4. Moreover the 4 Sthalathars and their heirs shall be considered as belonging to the body of Durmakaarthas but one of them only at a time shall exercise the office in corporation with the other members and each shall be appointed for one year in rotation.
 5. The Names of the present Sthalathars are:—
 1. Vedavyasa Bhatter
 2. Vadula Desika Rangachari.
 3. Parasara Bhatter.
 4. Woothumanambig
 6. Vedavyasa Bhatter shall hold office for the 1st year and the others in succession in which their names are written above.
 7. In the event of vacancies occurring amongst the Durmakaarthas by death or resignation it shall be the duty of the remainder to appoint successors. The Durmakaarthas shall have the general authority and control over the servants of the Pagoda.
 8. It shall be the duty of the Durmakaarthas to receive charge of such monies as made from time to time be payable on account of the Pagoda from the cirkar Treasury. They shall be at liberty to appoint a Vakil to receive the said monies.
 9. The deed is subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue and eventually of the Government and of the Court of Directors.

(ஒப்பு) வி. கிருஷ்ணராஜ், (ஒப்பு) சக்திசோமி அவன், (ஒப்பு) ஸ்ரீ வேதவியாச
பா. (ஒப்பு) ஸ்ரீ வாதவந்தீசுவர செங்காசரமீரர், (ஒப்பு) ஸ்ரீ பாராபட்டர், (ஒப்பு)
தா. என். கு.

Signed before me at Trichinopoly this 25th day of July 1842.

(Signed) A. P. ONSLOW, Collector & Magt.

(True copy.)

(Signed) T. APPAJI ROW, Ag. Deputy Collector.

**25th July 1843—Collector's order to Trustees sending the account
of all the property, jewels etc. of all the temples.**

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தேவங்காலம் மாண்புகளைகிய ஸ்ரீவேதவியாச பட்டர், சக்திசோமி
அவன் அவர்களுக்கு.

யென்னவென்றால், ஸ்ரீதகூமர், கிருவன்னதை, சுமையுமர், மூர்த்தி, மேலாடில் இரு
த தேவங்காலங்களில் கிருவரபாணம், பாத்திரம் வகையறா தனிப்பாட்டு சாமங்களையும் உ^த
க்களை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகியது. மூக்ஞாலே உத்திரவு அனுப்பியிருந்த வரியாத்துக்கு அந்த உத
திருவுப்பாடு தனிப்பாட்டு உங்களிடத்தில் ஒப்புவித்துபோட்டதாக ஸ்ரீரங்கம் வகையறா
பேட் பேஷ்காரம் நக்த விரோதமியங்கள் தல்தாலேங்களுடன் அதைக்கு நிபோய்டு
தொங்கிறுக்கிறார். அந்தப்பாடு தனிப்பாட்டும் வித்தியாசமில்லாமல் கணக்காகவும் ஒப்புவித
தநில் ஒருங்கம் பெரிய கோவிலை கோங்க கணக்கு ஒடு பேட் பேஷ்காரிடத்தில் நீங்கள் வாங்
கொண்டது பேஷ்காலதை சில்லா தேவங்காலங்களில் கணக்குகள் ஒடு பேஷ்கார முச
முதா வைகளிறுக்கிறதுமல்லை இந்தாடனே அனுப்பியிருக்கிறோம். அவை நீங்கள் தன்திரம்
தாக்கல்கூட்டுதொண்டு அதுகள் வக்குதேந்ததற்கு அருங்கு அரிகளை செய்யும்.

1843 ஜூலை துவக்கி 25.

முதம்.—வாதவனை கட்டுரை.

**16th November 1845—Trustees' order to Peshkar to issue Mrita Kattalai
to a Vadagalai on his undertaking for Tengalai reciting Prabandas.**

ச. 234.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தேவங்காலம் பேட் பேஷ்கார் வெங்கிடாசல ஆதவியாருக்கு.

யென்னவென்றால், ஸ்ரீதகூமர் ஸ்தானிகம் ஹருகுனுதயமங்கள் தட்டி தாத்த
மய்யங்கார குழாறன் சாதமுனியங்கள் யென்றால் தன் தமிழன் சாதமுனிய சேஷாத்திரியம்
ங்கள் புத்தகம் 23வது வெற்றுபோனதாயும் அதற்காக மாழும்பழகி சன்னதி மரியாதை
மிருத்தகட்டளைப்படி பிருத்துக்கும்படி உத்திரவாக வேலையில்லை எனு சாதமுனியங்கள் பிடித்
ஷன் குடுத்தது மன்றியில் சன்னதி மரியாதை அலங்காரம் அவர்விட்டுக்கு போனவுடனே
சேவாக்கம் தெங்கலையாக கொண்டு மாழும்பழக்கி இக்காலையில் கட்டுவங்கத்தியும் ஏ
ப்பவும் அந்த மாழும்பழக்கி நடப்பியிக்கிறதாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறபடியினாலே எனு வாரு
க்கு மாழும்பழக்கி மிருத்தகட்டளைப்படி சன்னதியியாதை குடுக்கவும்.

1845 ஜூலை கவும்பரி 16.

(ஒப்பு) ஸ்ரீஉத்தமகந்தி.

(ஒப்பு) த. சுந்தரமலை முதவியார்.

மாண்புகள்.

18th October 1844—Trustees order to Peshkar referring to Pandari work
done by Archakas as cirkar servant and certain wages.

Q.S. 190.

பிரதிக்கம் செலவன்காரனம் போட்டுப்போக்கார் சேவையுமாக்கி நடத்து.

யென்னவேன்றால், ஒத்துப் பகுதியார் கோவிலில் பண்டாரிகள் பார்த்துவாத வேலை சர்க்கார் தூப்பிலை மூலம் ஜூலை மூப்புக்கொசும்பு அரசுக்காரர் மண்டபத்திற்கு அதுவை பார்த்துவாத மூப்புக்கொசும்பு திட்டம் செய்திருந்ததில் அப்போது சிறுவர்களைம் சொல்ப்பார்களும் பித்தனை, வெங்களும், தமிழ்ரும் இட்காலமானகளைத் தொகுவதே ஏந்தால் ஒப்புத்தகையாக தாழ்யும் இப்போது சிறுவர்களைம் விவுத்தித்தும் வெள்ளிப்பாத்திரங்களுக்கு போக்குவரப்பட்டதால்திற்குவேலை ஒரு மதுவை எழவிக்கொத்தப் பூக்கிறதையில் வேறில் அதுவை நிரவேந்தி வரவேண்டியதற்காக சம்பாலம் குடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசுக்காரன் கேட்கவேண்டுத்தற்காலவும் திறுவர்களைக்கொடும் வெள்ளிக்கூடமானகளையும் ஜாக்கிருஷ்டபண்ணலேண்டிய பினாயாசத் துக்காகவும் பீடிகளுக்கு முசுமிக்கம் அப்போதையில் கு. பி. வி. மு. நிர்வாகம் தெய்கிடுக்கிறது.

அங்கப்பிரகாரம் அங்கசுகாணை வரவழிக்க அங்கத்தேவேலூக்கவின் யாதொருகுந்தகமன்னி பின் நூக்கிக்குறைத்தயார் பாக்தத்துவர லேஸ்ட்டியதற்காக அவர்களிடத்தில் விசாரம் ஏற்குகினிக்கா பெறுதி வாரங்கிட்டொன்று மாசம்மாசம் சம்பளம்குடுத்து அதிலும்பல்துறையரும்படி திட்டம் செய்யவும்.

1844 @ 30 अगस्त १८९८

(துப்பம்) ஸ்ரீ வானாலடேசிக சுரங்காசாரியது தெற்றுக்கள். (துப்பம்) சுந்திரா சௌ அன்னை தமிழ். (துப்பம்) மு. வெங்கும்பயங்கரி, மாண்புக்கள்.

15th September 1848—Singa Bhattar fined by Trustees

Q.E. 157.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தெவள்தானம் வேட்பேஷ்டர் திருத்தங்களுக்கு

ஏன்னவென்றால் கீழ் கோவில் அரச்சகம் கிழகுபட்டனவென்பதை வள்ளிவட்டி வில்து ஹலியூஸ்லத்துக்கொண்டு ஆசிர்ந்தாரதுடைய அரச்சனையைக்கூற்றத்திலேத்துக்கொண்டு நித்து ஒடு யானிடத்தில் வருள்கூர்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற அபருதம் து. 2½-ம் கூ. சிங்கபட்டன் தான் ரொம்பவும் யேழுழும் அம்சாரியுமானதினுலே மாப்புக்கூவியேலுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டதைப்பற்றி ஒடு அபருதம் து. 2½-வில் ரெண்டு சூபாய் மாப்புக்கூவிருக்கிறோம். ஆகவாய் ஒடு யானிடத்தில் வருள்கூர்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற து. 2½-ம் சிட்டாயில் தாக்கலாம் ஆதாபத்தில் சேர்க்கிறுக்கப்போன்றிரும் து. ५ அபருதம் இத்துக்கொண்டு பாக்கி து. 2-ம் பூ மிக்கத்திலானது சிலவெழுதி கீழ் யானிடத்தில்குதித்து சித்துவாங்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறதுமத்திர இனியிப்பத்தில் யேதாவது வித்தியாசமாய் கடக்கதாக தெரியவருமேயாகில் இதற்கும்பாரி யான அபருதம்வாக்கப்படுமென்று ஒடு யானுக்கு கண்டிப்பாய் அரிவிக்கவும்.

1848 @) செப்டம்பர் 15

(ஒப்பு) ஸ்ரீ உத்தம நகரி, (ஒப்பு) யீராகாமியர் தெலுங்கில், (ஒப்பு) தெ. கஞ்சமலை முதலியர், மாண்ணார்தன்.

12th October 1851—Ramaswami Bhatter removed by Trustees for doing duty in Asuchi

Ges. 254.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தேவஸ்தானம் வேட பெஞ்சார் கிருட்டினப்பியநகர்

1851 Oct 24th Tuesday 12 m.

1851 ஆண் அக்டோபர் 12-ம் தேதி.
 (நூப்பம்) தெலுங்கு கையெழுத்து. (நூப்பம்) தெலுங்கு கையெழுத்து.
 (நூப்பம்) ஶ்ரீபாரங்கட்டர். மூன்றாங்கள்.

6th January 1852—Trustees' order to Peshkar excusing Ramaswami Bhatter after 2 months.

$$Q_{\pi_1} \frac{Q}{\pi_1}$$

2016-17 கல்வி திட்டத்தை முன்வரியாக நடத்துவதற்கு முன் போன்ற சம்பந்தமாக இந்த அமைச்சர் பேரவையில் பொருள் வரவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1852 இல் பாவுக்கீழ் 62.

(1502) சூரியன் தேவதீடு. (பூப்பட) விரோதமிழ்யர்,
 (ஒப்பும்) அபீராசங்கப்பட்டி தேவதீடு. (பூப்பட) மாண்புகள்,
 (ஒப்பும்) தேவ, பாறுகட்டியரமணி முதலீவான்.

21st September 1852—Provincial Sadur Amin refers Tengalais to a Magistrate about their objection to Vadagalai Vedaparayanam.

四

திருச்சியூட்டப்பன் வீஜின்ஸா பிரஸ்ஸில் கால்மீன்டெக்ட்டேநாவர்கள் முண்பாக 1852
ஆம் காலத்திற்கு முன்வரையில் போன்ற பொருள்களை விவரிதிப்பதற்காக அமைக்கப்பட்டிருந்து வருமானம் கிடைத்துகிறது. இது காலத்திற்கு முன்வரையில் போன்ற பொருள்களை விவரிதிப்பதற்காக அமைக்கப்பட்டிருந்து வருமானம் கிடைத்துகிறது.

On 9/11 Govt. of Tamil Nadu 1808 காத்திய Qs. 130.

கூடுமதியுள்ள மீறுவதுக்கும் வேலாவும் வரவதுக்கும் சப்தநிராகாரத்திற்கும் வேதத்தினுடேயும் பிரயக்கத்துறையும் சென்றுபட்டது. ஈலை சட்டக்குச்சீலியும் தேங்காணியுமட்டும் செய்யும் வேலூமீயங்களும் வடக்கிலோரை செய்யக்கூடியதும் அவர்கள் செய்வதன் தொகை கூட்டுப்படுவதைக்கண்டுமாகவுடும் எழு வேருபடிகள் தீர்ப்பாகிறுப்பதாக்கூடும் வடக்கிலோரை ஒரு வகுப்பு அத்தாழ்வர்த்தங்கள் கும்பதோணம் வில்லா கோவி. கி. 1825 ஜூலையும் அதன் 82-ல் வடக்கிலோரைக்கு வேலாபாரும் கும்பதோணத்தை ஸ்ரீ பிசுவைதூருமானாலும் கூடும்தாழ்வும் அத்தொகைத்தோணத்தை தன்னிருப்பதாயும் அந்தத்தீர்ப்புகளுக்கும் மாறுமல்லதுக்கூடத்துக்கும் விடுதலாயிர நாட்கள் அமைக்கப்படுவதன்கூலை வேதம்சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருமாகவில் வடக்கிலோரை தங்களுக்குப்பிற்கு ஒரு சுமப்பகுதி. பிலோத்காரமாயிர வேதம்சொல்லிவாறுவாகவும் அதுசுக்கத்தையுள்ளதிற்கு தாங்கியில்மேற்கட்டுள்ள மதுகுடுத்ததற்கு அந்தவிஷயத்தில் இந்தகோற்றப்பார் ஏவுவேசித்து 1802 ஜூலை 3 வது சட்டம் 26-யது பிரிவுப்படிக்கி விசாரணை நடைப்படுத்துக்கூடுமென்று செய்திறுக்கிற வடத்திக்கொண்டு வடக்கிலோரை நாட்கள் கலாக்டீர சுண்ணாதுரவின் கால்கள் முதலான 10 நாட்களேத்தோன்றுகிற குடுத்திருப்பதாகவும் ஒரு தங்க யேஷுக்கோ பார்வையிட்டுக்கொண்டு 10 காலங்களின் அப்படி செய்தலுருவத்தாக 9 சாக்கிகளையிசைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலாபாருமானத்துல் வடக்கிலோரை பெற்போதும் பிரவேகியாமிருக்கும்படியாடும் முந்தைத்துக்குலையும் அங்காக்கத்துமரிசுக்கும்படியாயிரும் உத்திரவாகவே ஆமென்றுக் கால்தருக்கிறது. செப்டம்பர் 23-ஆம்

வாதிக்கறிவை முதல்தமிழ்நிலையில் அவர்களுடையவைதினி என் 190 வேளிக்கிழங்குப் பிரதமனாக நிறுவப்பட்டது முனுகாவன் பிறுது முடிவு வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆனால் கொடுப்பதற்குலே அதிகன்படிக்கின் செய்ததிற்பானது ஒருவிஷா தீவேதத்திற்பட்டி யெண்ணாலேயும் அதிகரித்து விருக்குது. மேல்ரெங்கனபடி நிற்புப்புறிநூலை அதோகவருந்தமாய்விட்டப் படியால் இப்போது ஒரு மத்தியிக்கத்தின் விஷயத்தில் வெதிரிகள் மதுபாடு பூர்வாக வேகித்தால் அத 1802 முதலே 8-ஏது சட்டம் 25-ஏது பிரிவுப்படிக்கி கோர்ட்-குருவை கட்டுக்கி மேற்கூர்த்த குச்சமென்றெண்ணாலும் நடப்பிறிக்கவும் கூடாது. வாதிக்கனித்த சுக்கறிவைப்பற்றி சுதாக்கோற்டூரவர்களிடக்கின் குடுத்தாட்டால்வேறில் அவர்கள் அவேந்தடைவாகவில் செய்திருக்கிற உத்திரவுப்படிக்கும் மாதிரிகளுடேவரி கோத்டை ம் 41 முதலாம்பாகி 19 மீறும் செய்திருக்கிற உத்திரவுப்படிக்கும் வாதிக்கறிவை காந்தியிக்கத்தின் விஷயத்தில் கூப் பிரிவைத்தகைப்பத்தி புகாய் காட்டிப்பிறுதாவது செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறதும் அல்லது 35 முதலாம்பாகி 14 முன்ன புக்கோலிக்கல்லை கோத்டை நடவடிக்கைக்கி அந்தகோற்ற டாரஸ் மேஜால்கிடேட்டுக்காலுப்பிய வெக்ஸ்திராக்டில் பிறப்படுப்பட்ட விஷயத்தில் மேஜால்கீ கோற்றா நடத்தவேண்டியகாரியங்களை தெளிவாய்க்கண்டிறப்பதற்குலே கோகால்கிடேட்டும் வர்களிடக்கிலாவது பிறுதுசெய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறதும் கோத்டை நடவடிக்கைகள் உத்திரவு

(துப்பம்) ரெட். கார்ட்.ன். இதுவிடையை தாங்கி அமில்
52(க) உக்கு விடையை சொல்ல

குடியிருப்பு கூடம் முதலாவது திட்டம்

கார்யரண ரகஸ், (ஒப்பு) என்றிய ரீ

19th January 1858—Devaraja Bhatter fined by Trustees
Rs. 15

பூர்வகம் தேவன்தானம் யேட பேஷ்கார் கிழுஷ்னப்பர்கள் மீத கெட்டில் வந்தனர்.

நூல் கோவில் அரச்சாம் தேவருகூபட்டென்றெண்பவன் அற்பத்தி 28வதில் பொருமான் அமுதமெய்த பேரங்கள் தலிரிகைக்கேணிமுகவியர் என்னதிக்கிப்போம் அமுதமெய்யும் போதுவ. மரகாணிபொங்கல்குறைத்து கலவன்கடையில் மொத்தாவத்திலிருந்து தப்பித்துக் காக்க து. வ-ஹும் முசம்பர்தி 15வதில் திருப்புள்ளச்சி புள்ளங்காக ஸ்த. வர்ண் உடனேவர்முடல்

1858 ஜூலை 19.

(குப்பு) ஸ்ரீ வேதாலைச் சிறுமலைப்பட்டர். (குப்பு) வீரசாமிமார். (குப்பு)

29th May 1858—Lalgudi Head Police report to the Head Assistant Magistrate about Vadagalais Iyal, their commitment and asking for proclamation against Vadagalais' doing similar act.

1858 டிச் செ. 29. வு புது.

Q.S. 145.

திருச்சியூட்டப்பன் வி. இல்லா கே. ஆ. மெதுஸ் திருட்டகைய மகர-ங-நி மேன்த்தீ
முத்து, பொய், ஏ. என், கீழ்க் குணா பவாக்கள் சமூகத்துக்கு.

ஈருமிக்க நிதியை பேட்ட மேற்கொண்டு காதர் காவர்ஜ் வனங்களைய் சுலாம்செச்து யெழு
திக்கொண்டு அங்கி, பிறக்கத்தில் காலதுமிரு 19.45இல் நிஃப்பு முதல்வனதுகளுக்கு விழுது
ஷர்வ எடுத்தியார் இருப்புவிவரத்தை சட்டக்கு செய்ததை கேட்டத் தெருக்களை ஆனை வெங்கிட்டெர
நிதியாகவர் வனத்தை போக்கீர் அந்தத் தகுதியால் வெட்டி கனமான காயப்படுத்தினதாக
குற்றம் சூட்டப்பட்ட ஏவலாளிகளை குறித்து சிறமப்பிரகாரம் நடந்து கொள்ளுகிறதாகவும்
மற்ற விழுவாச பிரதுகங்கள் விசாரணையாக விருந்துறையில் பெறப்பட நடத்தப்பேற்று
மேல் அந்தப்படியாக நடந்த அனாக குறித்தும் நிஃப்பு முதல்வன தல்லமேற்களை பார்வையிட்டுவ
ருவத்ஸ் இருக்கிற சார்த்தையும் இனி உலகம் நடவடிக்கைகளேன்றும் விதத்தையும் கண்டு
அதை குறித்தால் விபரமாய் அறிக்கைசெய்கிறதாக காலதுமிரு 23.45இல் 132 பு. அங்கியே
முடிகிற நிருப்பத்துறை விதமாயிருக்குமே,

ஒடு ஆஜீவேயகிட்ட நெஞ்சப்பியக்கர் வணக்கம் பிரதில் சம்மதப்பட்ட முக்கிய தாவாளிகள் சிரை காலை மு 27 ல் ஆஜரான தினுலே அவர்களை விசாரணைசெய்ததைச் சுர வேண்டும் குற்றகுச்சுட்டப்பட்டு ஒடு எம்பள முடிவுசெய்து வழுத் தல்தலேக்கஞ்சுடனே கோர டுக்கு கம்மிட்டு செய்திருக்கிறதும் தனிர அரிக்கை வணக்கம் தல்தலேக்கர் கல் 4 பிழும் சமுத்தின் பார்வைக்காக அனுப்பி விருக்கிறேன்.

தடரம் தோண்டிப்போது கலைஞர்களில் சிலர் வர்க்குக்கு தங்கள் மறவாயிருக்கிறார்களே பிடித்துவத் தாரணங்கள் கேவுக்கூர் மநுப்பதியும் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன். ஆஜராகையின் நிசராந்தகை இருமப்பிரசாரம் நடந்ததோன்றுகிறார்கள்.

வாமத்த தென்கலை வட்டங்களை இருக்கட்சி போர்துகைகளில் பிரேசினியால் செய்திருக்கிற தீர்மானம் விபரத்தைக் கொண்டு 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144 அங்கிள எழுதியிருக்கிறோம்.

இதுவிஷயத்தில் இதன்விவரார் கடக்கூலையர் ஆகர்ச்சன்த தஸ்தவேஷன் 47ம் பேரி ஸ்துப்படி இதிலடக்கமாற் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறோம்.

۱۵۸

28th May 1859.—Devaraja Bhatter Fund by Trustees.
62.

• २८५

ଶରୀରକୁ କାହାକିମ୍ବାନ୍ତି ଆମର ଅଭିଭୂତରେ କିମ୍ବା କଥାଗାଯାଏ କାହାରେ କଥାଗାଯାଏ
କାହାରେ କଥାଗାଯାଏ କଥାଗାଯାଏ କଥାଗାଯାଏ କଥାଗାଯାଏ କଥାଗାଯାଏ
କଥାଗାଯାଏ କଥାଗାଯାଏ କଥାଗାଯାଏ କଥାଗାଯାଏ କଥାଗାଯାଏ

1859-இல் மேற்கொண்டு வரும் திட்டம் போன்றது. அதை நடவடிக்கையாக செய்ய விரசாமியர் என்று அழைக்கப்பட்டனர். அதை நடவடிக்கையாக செய்ய விரசாமியர் என்று அழைக்கப்பட்டனர்.

17th November 1859 - Narasinga Bhatter fined by Trustees.

Ges. 501.

தல்செய்து அபருதம்சிலாவுத்தினம்பிறகு உள்ளேயூட்டுவா.
இன்னுல் ஷ. அந்தியிலக்கண்டபடி முதலாள்க்குத்திரி கோவிலுக்குள் கொள்ளல் சோ
திலைசெய்துவரும்போது அப்பட்டதற்கும் ஆகசில்லெப்பத் சாலிமுத்திறை ஒடு ஏற்கிங்கப்பட்ட
நிலையே கொண்டு வருவது அதைப்படித்தும் அல்லவேன்றும் தெரியவருவதனால் ஒடு எது என
விரூத்திறையை ஒடு ஏற்கிங்கப்பட்டனாடும் குடுத்துவிட்டும்.

1859 இல் கலைப்பகுதி 17-
 (ஒப்பு) மீராசுபட்டர் தெனுங்கில். (ஒப்பு) செ. கஞ்சமலைமுதலீயா.
 (ஒப்பு) க. வறதாசாலு மாண்ணுக்கள்.

20th November 1859—Krishna Bhatter, Kunja Bhatter's son Krishna Bhatter and Devaraja Bhatter fined by Trustees, also Pandari Pichuviengar.

Ques. 522.

கால முறை தேவைத்தனம் கோடி பேர்க்கார் முத்துசாமிய்யருக்கு விடுக்கம் கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

நாளத்துப் 17ஆம் நேரமெழுதிய 500-வது தே. அங்கிலக்கம்பார் பார் வலயிட்டதில் அந்தசிமீ 20வது தே. 21வதிறும் மகா-ஏ-ஏ-டி டப்பட்டியலக்ட்டெந்தையால் பெருமான் கார்சியர் கேள்விக்கூங்க்கோட்டை சங்கதிசீலிக்கொடுத்த நூ. கல-ம் ஷீ ரேதி ரூபநாக்கர் அரசுக்கம் இருந்னாப்பட்டர் 1 குப்பாபட்டர் குமார் விருங்னாப்பட்டர் 1 தேவருஜபட்டர் 1 பண்டாரி பிச்சலம்பார் 1 இவ்வள் நங்களைக்கோடு வெறுவதையிலும் நடந்துவந்த யேசு, பாட்டை, நந்துகேப்பவேதுவமென்கிற மென்னாக்கொண்டு வீலூன் காலுகேப்பளைசெய்கிற தாகவும் தெரியவருகிறவனுவே ஷீ மார்களிடத்திலிருக்கிற தூ. கல-ம் அவர்களிடத்தில் உடனைக்குல்செய்து ஆகாயம்வைத்து அனுப்புகிறதுந்தவர் வழக்கத்துக்கும் இகவளறயில் நடந்துவந்த மாருதுக்குவிழேதயப் பட்டேன் உண்டுக்கையில் சேர்ப்பிலிக்காயல் இருக்கதப்பித்துக்கூக் கார்சகம் மேல்கண்ட கிருஞ்ஞாப்பட்டநுக்கு தூ. 1 குப்பாபட்டர் குமாரன் கிருஞ்ஞாப்பட்டருக்கு தூ. ஓ தேவருஜபட்டருக்கு தூ. இ பண்டாரி பிச்சலம்பாருக்கு தூ. இ ஸ் அபருதமும் வகுல்செய்து ஆகாயம்வைத்து அனுப்பவும், ஒருவரத்துக்கு நிறுத்தல்கொட்ட வகுலானதின்பேரில் உள்ளேவிட வும்.

1859 ஆண் வெங்பார் 20வ

(நம்பம்) பி எக்சவுப்பட்டர், (நம்பம்) தே. எஞ்செலி முதலி, (நம்பம்)

த. வரதாராஜன், மாண்புகள்.

9th January 1860—Collector to Trustees that the Lalgudi Sub-Magistrate was directed not to assist Devaraja Bhatter,

ஸ்ரீதங்கம் தேவஸ்தானம் மாண்புகளையொடு ஸ்ரீ பருசரபட்டகுடைய கமணருக்காக ஶ்ரீ பஞ்சாகந்தரசுப்பட்டர், தே. எஞ்செலி முதலி மார், ம. பிச்சார்மிகுப்பக்காரக க, வாத, அக்காலுயக்கா அவர்களுக்கு.

ஈங்களால் நிறுத்தல் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற கூட தேவஸ்தானம் அரசுக்கம் தேவருஜபட்டை உத்தரவு உத்திரவு கிள்ளைக்கோவில் யேலையில்போவேசிக்கும்படி ஈலுகெடுத்தாலும் போலில்லை உத்திரவுகொடுத்து கல்லை உண்டாகும்படி செய்திருக்கிறதாக கிள்ளைபாங்களுடைய நாளது மீ 9 மெழுதிய அங்கிலக்கத்து.

அதாவரியத்துக்கு இனிமேலப்படி கேள்விக்காரியங்களில் மேல்வளவும் பிரவேகிக்கால் இத்துடனே உங்களுடைய பர்வைக்காக அனுப்பியிருக்கிற உத்திரவுக்கு கால் பிச்சார்மீ கடத்திவருகிறீர்கள். அந்தத்தலைக்கொண்டிருக்கிற தூ. போலில் அம்மு தேவஸ்தானம் யேட்பேஷ்ட்கள் கொண்டன் இவ்வகுக்கு போட்டிருக்கிற அபருதமுத மாப்புசெய்யவேதுவமென்று கிலபழயதல்தேஞ்சலூட்டேன் தூ. ம்பர்ம 24வ மெழுதிய அங்கிலீல் கண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள். அந்தத்தலைக்கொண்டிருக்கிற தூ. மினு மிசாரை கடத்திவருகிற தல்தலேஷ்களையும் பர்வைக்கிறபட்டது.

ஆனால் அந்தஅபருதம் சக்கரவு குத்தந்துக்காக போட்டதாரிருக்கிறபடி இலூவே அதைருகிறீர்களையும் வெறேவிதமால் உத்திரவுசெய்ய நியத்தியம் காணப்படவில்லை என் அங்கிலீடுவேலாந்த பழயறிக்கார்களையும் பேரில்துப்படி இத்துடனே வாப்ஸ்செவ்திருக்கிறோம்.

1860 ஆண் ஜனவரி 19, திருச்சினுட்பங்கள்.

(நம்பம்) மு. கிருஷ்ணராஜ பேட். த. மே. பத்துதூரா மேஜன்திரோடு.

12th January 1860—Trustees' order to Peshkar to invoke Talgudi Sub-magistrate's assistance about keeping out Devaraja Bhatte.

1860 க்கு ஆண்டில் 12%

29th January 1860—Devaraja Bhatter dismissed by Trustees.

Q5, 67.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தேவாந்தரானம் ஆப்டிடி பெஷ்க்ஸர் முத்துக்குமரம் வளர்வதற்கு.

அவன் இனி ஆரியிட்ட வாசத்துக்குள் போகாமலும் வாசத்து வேலையில் பிறவேட்ட காமறும் யெல்லாருக்கும் கண்டிப்பாய் நாக்கிது செப்பு சிருத்திப்போவேயும் அப்படிக்கில்லை மல் பேதாவது அவன் நாக்கிது சிருத்தித் து உள்ளே இதுவெத்த நண்மைகள் செய்தில் உடனே கிராவித்து வாக்கு மூலங்கள் சுகிதமாய் தொழில்பட்டுத்தான். அவன் மூற்றாய் வாய் சுத அங்கங்களை கொண்ட சிறவேத்தி வரும்படிக்கும் வேலை பாக்கப்பட்டவீதே வரும்சாம் பெத்துக்கொள்ளுப்படிவாயும் திட்டம் செய்யவும்.

1860 ஆம் தேதியின் 29ஆம்

(நுப்பு) ஸ்ரீபாக்ஷர பட்டங் ததுக்கு, (நுப்பு) கே. கஞ்சமலை முதலியர்,
(நுப்பு) ஏ. வழாராஜா, மாணையர்,

4th February 1860—Magistrate's order to Trustees that the Lalgudi Head Police was ordered to prohibit Devaraja Bhatter from doing duties.

வில்.

ஸ்ரீமங்கம் தேவங்கானம் மாணையர்களைப் பீடப்புராப்பட்டா மௌனகுகாக பருஷத மாசலப்பட்டா, தே. கஞ்சமலை முதலியர், விருதாமிர்புருக்காக க. வாதாராஜா நாயகர் இன்களுக்கு.

ஸ்ரீமங்கம் தேவங்கானம் அரசாங்கங்களில் நாடுவருக்கீர் தேவருஷப்பட்டனைக்கிறவன் கோவில்காரியங்களில் சரியான்தாதநிபிக்கிறீர்கள் அவனுக்கு புத்திவரும்பொருட்டா மௌங்கா பதஞகல்க்கொண்டு கடங்குதென்கிறீர்களை வழக்காய்ப்படி அவனுக்கையை ஒழுங்கீர்மென்கிற வேலாகிற அவர்களை சமிப்பி நிருவரபணம் முதலான நாக்குக்கப்பட்டவீட்டத்தில் பிறயேசித்த சுயாமிசட்டதேபம் முதலான சுயாமிசட்டதேபம் நெடுங்கொண்டு பொழுத்துக்கொண்டு வெள்ளும்பேரவேலை மென்கிற நாளிகாமயம் கிலபோக்கோ கூட்டம்பேரவேலைக்கொண்டு குக்கிறதா, கலும் அநாலே வாய்மிரைத்தக்களுக்கு அபாயக்கேட்ட திடமாயிருக்கிறதென்றும் அவர்கள் நிருக்கப்பட்ட பிடத்துக்கு 30-அடிக்கிசைமீபாய் நிருவரபணங்களும் தக்கம் வெள்ளி பாக்கிடும் புக்கியாருமிருக்கப்பட்ட பிடத்துக்கிட்டும் அவனுக்கு பிரவேசிக்காமலிருக்கும் படி தாக்கிதுகொய்ய உத்திரவாகவேறுமென்றும் நாளதுமீ 2ஆம் யெழுதிய அங்கியந்தது.

அந்தப்படி ஒரு தேவருஷப்பட்டாக்கு கண்டிப்பாய்அரிவித்து பங்கேதைப்பாக்குத் தெருக்கும்படிவாய் வித்துக்காதாலும் யேட போகீக்காருக்கு கண்டிப்பாய் நாக்கிது அனுப்பி நிருக்கிறோம்.

1860 ஆம் பிப்ரவரியின் 4ஆம் மு. திருச்சிகுப்பன்னி.

(நுப்பு) ஜாஸ்பாதி, Magistrate.

20th February 1860—Trustees' order to Peshkar to prevent Devaraja Bhatter from approaching the Deity.

ஸ்ரீமங்கம் தேவங்கானம் தீப்படி பேஷ்கார் முத்துக்குமாற இன்னோக்கு. அங்கை தேவருஷப்பட்டனைப்பலன் நாளது மாசிமா 5ஆம் சாத்திரி உத்திவாக்கியில் கங்காதிக்குள் தாக்கிதமாய் பிரயேசித்து சுவாமியன்னடப்பில் சிருதுகொண்டுக்கூங்க சுக்கதி வைத்து விகாரனை செய்த வாக்கு மூலங்கள் சுக்கமாய் நாளது மாசம் 16ஆம் நீட்டுக்குப் 66 வது கெ. அந்தி வந்தது.

அது வரியந்துக்கு ஒடு தேவருஷப்பட்டன் ஒடு கோவிலுக்குள் நிருவரபணம், பாத்திரம் தங்கம் வெள்ளி வகையாக நிருக்கப்பட்ட இடங்களிலும் சுவாமியன்னடப்பிலும் தன்

1860 (திரு) பிரபுவேந்தீ 20

(இப்பும்) ஸ்ரீ. ப. கந்தசங்கரன் தெனுங்கில். (இப்பும்) தே. கஞ்சமலை முதலி
 வர்த்தகர். (இப்பும்) க. வாத்சாரதி, மாணவத்தன்.

16th January 1861—Narasinha Bhatte and Golla Naick
suspended by Trustees.

Q. 32.

புதிய முறைகளை வெளியிட அடிப்படையாக இருக்கும்.

அதோரிப்தாக்கு ஒட் அர்ஜிவனகாரன் வக்குமூலங்களை பரவையிட்டில் உம்மு
எடை அர்ஜிவில்கண்டபடிக்கி அவன்னியதினம் வெடியக்காலமே மாண்ணுக்குடை உத்திர
வுக்கும் வழக்கதாக்கும் விழுதுமாய் அர்ச்சகம் நறசிக்கப்பட்டனம் ஆரினிட்டங்கொல்ல ரூ
மசிருஷன் நூபக்கனும் மனதரின்த சர்க்காருக்கு வரும்படியான காலரிக்கைப்பண்ணதற்கும்
மேசஞ்செய்த அபசாரநாக்கு யெய்யாய் திருப்புளிக்கி திருவாராதநமாகுறதற்குமின்
தீடி குத்தரக்கட்டங்களை கண்ணதிக்குவிளையிட்டு சேயிக்கப்பண்ணி வைச்சிருக்கிறதாய் தீ
நியவருசியதேயல்வாமல் ஒட் அர்ச்சக நூம் கொல்லதும் ஒட் செப்பகங்க்கி உள்பப்பட்டவசாள
வல்போன் கெழுத்திலைத்திருக்கிறத வேதார்த்தமாய் கெள்வளவும் காணப்படவில்கீ.

இதின்பேரில் யோசிக்கும்போத ஒரு அரச்சக்ஞம் ஆவார் கொள்ளலும் ஒன்று சேர்த்து கூட்டங்களிடத்தில் வேறுதான் இல பிறபோக்கங்தோக்கு இச்சித்த இப்படிக்கி அவளத்தில் கூட்கும்படி செம்மதானவும் கூடயிருந்த பரிசீலனை அரச்சக்ஞாடையை கொந்த மனுக்கு அயும் இந்த செய்வைக்கி ஒரு கொள்ளலும் அரச்சக்ஞாலுமே முக்கியமான மாத்தியப் பாதையை மிருக்க இரத்தை எண்ணப்படுகிறதானாலே இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட அவரியத்தை செய்த ஒரு இருவரையும் கூத்

1561 (தெ) சுவாமியே 1561
குடும்பத்தினர்கள் விடுதலை

卷之三

卷之六

(தூப்பும்) செல்லும்போது வைக்கும் திட்டங்கள்.

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ମେଟ୍ରୋପିଲାନ୍

— 200 —
Pestkar's list of Namahs sent to the

விப்ரதம்

କାନ୍ଦିରକାଳିତୁ ଅନେକିତ୍ତ ଓ ଉତ୍ତରପାରାମ୍ଭାଷ୍ଟ ଅନ୍ଧାରାମ୍ଭାଷ୍ଟ ଅନ୍ଧାରାମ୍ଭାଷ୍ଟ

‘କେବଳକାର ଏ ନୂତନ କାଳରେ କିମ୍ବା କଥାବିତ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଅପ୍ରକଟିତ କଥାରେ କଥାବିତ୍ତି

‘କେତୁଳ୍ପଣ୍ଡିତ ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଅଧିକୁ ଶାନ୍ତିକାରୀ ହେଲାମୁଁ’

କୁଳକୁ କାହିଁ ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହେବାକୁ ଲାଗନ୍ତେ ଏହି ଧରନି ଯୁଦ୍ଧକାରୀଙ୍କ ପ୍ରମାଣକୁ ଲାଗନ୍ତିରେ ଥିଲା

“କେବ୍ରିକ ପାଦମାଲାରୁ ଉଠିବା ଶୀଘ୍ରରୁ ଏହା କାହାରେ ନାହିଁ ।”

ମୁହଁରାକୁ କୁଳ ଫ୍ଲୋର୍‌ମେଟ୍‌ର ରମ୍ପାରୁ ଆଶ୍ରମରେ

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ପରିଷଦ

ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ମହିନେମାତ୍ରରେ ପାଇବା ପାଇବା ପାଇବା ପାଇବା

குடியிருப்பு கூடுதல் தொழில்

ମୁହାରିତ୍ତ କେବୁ ଆଜିର ଲୋକଙ୍କ ପାଦକୁଣ୍ଡଳ

• තුව්තුදකින් සූජාතලු නැතිලු දායාකිලු ඇඟුත්තලු ප්‍රාග්ධනයේ නි
ර්තුකිඩාත්ත්‍යාචාරීගේ වැඩුණු ප්‍රාග්ධනයේ ප්‍රාග්ධනයේ මිශ්‍ර්‍යාචාරය

ମୁଖ୍ୟ ରୂପରୀତିକୁ ଉପାଦିତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ କାଳରେ ଯାଏ

ମୁହଁମାରିଲୁ ଏହା କେତେ ଅନ୍ଧାରରେ ଥିଲା ଏହାକିମାରି ଆପଣଙ୍କ କାହାରେ
ପାରିବାକୁ ଏହା କେତେ ଅନ୍ଧାରରେ ଥିଲା ଏହାକିମାରି ଆପଣଙ୍କ କାହାରେ

“ ଯାତ୍ରିକ ଶବ୍ଦ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରୁ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଲାଗୁ ଥିଲେ ତାଙ୍କରୁ ନିରାକାର ହେଲାମି । ”

ମୁଣ୍ଡାରୀ ଓ ନିର୍ମାଣକାରୀ ପରିକାରକ ଦେଖିଲୁଛାମୁଁ ତାହାର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ କଥାମଧ୍ୟରେ କଥାମଧ୍ୟରେ

ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ଧା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଲୁହାରୀ ଯେତୁଳୁଙ୍ଗାରୀ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି

‘ମୋର ପିତା କେବେଳା ହେଲା’

... ରୁହାମିକ୍ରି ଅଛି ଯାଇଲୁ ଆମୁଳାମୁଳକୁ ପ୍ରକଟ କରିବାକୁ ଦେଖିଲୁ
ଏହି କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର

ஈழ முகுத வெள்ளுத் திரும்புதல் கூடுதல் நிலை அமைப்பு என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.

କୁଣ୍ଡଳାରୀଙ୍କ କଥା କଥାରେ ପାଇଁ କଥାରେ ପାଇଁ କଥାରେ ପାଇଁ କଥାରେ ପାଇଁ

ଶ୍ରୀ ରେଣ୍ଡ ମୁନ୍ଦର ପାତ୍ର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ଅଧିକାରୀ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଦୂର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଦୂର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଦୂର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଦୂର

‘അംഗീകാരം നിലനിൽക്കുമ്പോൾ മാത്രം അവരുടെ സ്വന്തമായ വിജ്ഞാപനം ചെയ്യണമെന്ന്

କେବଳ ଏହାର ପାଇଁ ମାତ୍ର ନାହିଁ ।

କେବଳ ଏହି ଉଦ୍‌ଘାଟନାରୁ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ଆଶ୍ରମରୁ ଯାଏଇଛି ।

“ଆମୁଳାକିର୍ତ୍ତନ ପାଇଲୁଣ୍ଡିଲା
ଫୁଲାଟିଲେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ହାତରେଲା କାହାରେଲା
କାହାରେଲା କାହାରେଲା କାହାରେଲା କାହାରେଲା
କାହାରେଲା କାହାରେଲା କାହାରେଲା କାହାରେଲା

க்ஷேர புறவுத்தீர் மலையிலுள்ளதாக அது இதைப்பற்றியிருக்கிறது

ମୁଦ୍ରଣ କରିଥାଏ ଶ୍ରୀ ଅନ୍ତରାଜ୍ୟ ପାତ୍ର

କେବଳ ଏହାରେ ନାହିଁ ତାହାର ପାଦରେ ପାଦରେ

ମୁଦ୍ରା କରିବାର ପରିମା ଏହା ଏହାରେ ନାହିଁ

କଣ୍ଠରେ ପାଦରେ ମହିଳାଙ୍କ ଶରୀରରେ ଯତ୍ନରେ

* ദേവതകളിൽ ക്ഷേത്രത്തിലെ പ്രധാന ദേവതയാണ് മഹാദേവൻ.

கூட விடுதலை கொண்டு சென்றால் அது தொழிலாக மாறுவது என்று நம்முடைய விசாரணை இருப்பதா?

• കുറവായ മാനസിക വ്യംഗ്യങ്ങൾ പരിഹരിച്ച് അനുഭവിക്കുന്നത് ആശയമാണ്.

ମୁଣ୍ଡ ପାଦକ୍ଷର୍ତ୍ତ ଶେଷ କଥା କିମ୍ବା କଥା କିମ୍ବା କଥା କିମ୍ବା

ମୁହଁରା ଦୁଇ ପିଲାକା ଏବଂ ପାତାର ପାତାର ପାତାର ପାତାର ପାତାର

ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଲୁ ଏହା କାହାରେ ନାହିଁ । ଏହାରେ କାହାରେ ନାହିଁ ।

କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଏହାରେ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦେଖିଲୁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

“**କୁଳାଳ ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା** କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

திரும்புவத்திலும் மண்டபங்களிலேயும் சித்திரத்தினால்பெறுகிற
நடவடிக்கை பிரதிமைகளில் தெங்கலை திருமணிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

தீபங்கரவாசலில் காலைக்கட்டிலூல் தெங்கலை திருமண்	...	1
நன்வெளிக்கி மேல்பாம் மதவில் காலைக்கட்டடத்துறை கூடு பெரிப்பிருமண்	...	1
ஏது மதினில் அதுமார்க்கருடன் பிரதிமையில் கூடு திருமண்	...	2
கருடமண்டபம் தூண்களிலும் ஏது கருடன் நெந்தில்லூம் கூடு திருமணிருந்து கொண்டியிருக்கிறது.		

கொட்டாரம் பிரதக்ஷைத்தில் காலையிலூல் ஏது திருமண்களிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

சக்கரத்தாழவார் கோவில் வாசலிலும் பக்கத்தில் எழுதியிருக்கிற பிரதிமை
பிலும் சித்திரத்தினால் தெங்கலை திருமணிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

சக்கரத்தாழவார் ஸுவாஸ் வெள்ளி தெங்கலை திருமண்	...	1
ஏது யோகர நரசிம்ம சுவாஸி தெங்கலை ஏது திருமண்	...	1
ஶாம்ராசனிக்கிழும் சம்புடத்தில் ஏது திருமண்	...	1
ஏது பூபாலரூபன் சிம்மாகளாத்தில் தெங்கலை திருமண்	...	1
கெடாக்குழியில் காலை கட்டடத்தினால் ஏது திருமண்	...	1
கிளையிலூல் ஏது திருமண்	...	1

ஏது பிரதக்ஷைத்தில் காலையிலூல் ஏது திருமண்களிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

நாக்சியார் கோவிலுக்கு சென்புரவியிருக்கிற மண்டபங்களில் ஒரு நாலுகால்
மண்டபம் கெந்தக்கண்ணில் சித்திரத்தினால் செய்துநியிருக்கிற அனேக பிரதிமைகளில்
ஏது திருமண்களிலும்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

நாக்சியார் வெள்ளி தோரளிக்கிணியாளில் ஏது திருமண்	...	1
ஏது சந்தன மண்டபத்திலிருக்கிற கல்லூரை ஏது திருமண்	...	2
ஏது மண்டப தூணில் ஏது திருமண்	...	1

நாக்சியார் கோவில் பிரதக்ஷைத்தில் கெந்தக்கண்ணிலும் சுவாஸிலும் பங்குணி
உத்தாழுண்டபத்திலும் அஞ்சுரல் மண்டபத்திலிலும் திருவிண்ணாபு பிரதக்ஷைத்திலும் சித்
திரத்தினால் எழுதியிருக்கிற அனேக பிரதிமைகளிலும் தெங்கலை திருமணிருந்துகொ
ண்டிருக்கிறது.

நாக்சியார் விமானத்தில் சில பிரதிமைகளில் ஏது திருமணிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

தேசிகர் கோவில் வாசலிக் காலை கட்டடத்தினால் தெங்கலை திருமண்

மேட்டு அழககின்கர் கோவில் வாசலிலும் காந்தர் மண்டபத்திலும் சித்திரத்

தினால் எழுதியிருக்கிற பிரதிமைகளில் ஏது திருமணிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

வாசகேவபெருமாள் கோவில் வாசலில் சித்திரத்துறை தெங்கலை திருமண்

அதாக்கு மேல்புரவியிருக்கிற அரை வாசலில் கருங்கல்லிலிலும் ஏது திருமண்

உத்திரவிதிக்கிசுமிபும் நாக்சியார் கோட்டைவாசலிலிலும் காந்தராழவார் கோட்டை
வாசலிலும் சித்திரத்துறை எழுதியிருக்கிற அனேக பிரதிமைகளில் ஏது திருமணிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

நாக்குருயர் மண்டபத்தில் கெந்தக்கண்ணிலும் தூண்களிலிருக்கிற பிரதிமை

களிலும் ஏது திருமண்களிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

‘ଏ ପ୍ରତିକି ନିମ୍ନ ପାରା ଅନ୍ଧାରର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଆଶିଷ ଦେଇଲୁ ଯାଏକିରୁ କମାନ୍ତର
ଅନ୍ଧାରର ପ୍ରତିକି ପ୍ରତିକି ଉପରେ ଆଶିଷ ଦେଇଲୁ ଯାଏକିରୁ କମାନ୍ତର

କେବଳ ପାଦ ପାଦିଲୁଙ୍କ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଏହା କାହାର ଜାଗରୂକତା ନାହିଁ

“... அதற்கு கு அதிகாரம் விட அதை விட விரிவாக மதுகிறான்தான்

କେତେ ପରିମା ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

<http://www.ams.org/proc-2004-0372.html>

ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହେଉଥିଲା ଏହାକୁ କାହାର ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ନାହିଁ ।

இழுவதைத் தீர்மானமாக நிறைவேண்டுமென்ற கருவிக்கு விரைவில் எடுத்து

ବ୍ୟାକ କରିବାର ପାଇଁ ମହାନ୍ ମହାନ୍ ମହାନ୍ ମହାନ୍ ମହାନ୍ ମହାନ୍ ମହାନ୍ ମହାନ୍

ମେଣିନ୍ଦ୍ର ପାତ୍ର ହେଉଥିଲା ଏହାକିମଙ୍କ ପାତ୍ର ହେବାକୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାତ୍ର ହେବାକୁ

1. அதற்கு குறிப்பாக வெளியேற்றப்படும் தொழில்களை விடுவது முன்வரையில் நடைபெற்று வரும் ஒரு சம்பந்தமாகும்.

1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

ముగ్గుల ప్రాంతికాల విషయాల నుండి వీరిని కొన్ని విషయాల కుటుంబానికి వచ్చి ఉండిని అనుభవించాలని ఆశించుట.

‘ଏ ପ୍ରକଟିତ ମହାକାଶର ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଖିଲୁ ଆଜି ନିଯମିତ ଉଚ୍ଚତାରେ ପାରିବାରୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ପାରିବାରୁ’

ପାଇଁ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ରୀତେ ଆମ୍ବାଦିଲ୍ଲିଙ୍ଗ କରୁ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ରୀତେ ଆମ୍ବାଦିଲ୍ଲିଙ୍ଗ କରୁ

‘అయిత్తు నీ పుట్టుకొనుతూ మా లుక్కుక వెళ్లి కట్టి కూడిందో గూడింగేనా.

‘ଆଜୁକିମୁହଁରାଇଲ୍’ ରୀଦ ପାଇଁ ଫଳାଯତ୍ତ ଏହା ମନୁଷ୍ୟରେଣ୍ଟରୀଗାୟା ଅଭିଭାବ

‘ଆଜୁକି ଯାଏଇବୁ ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀଙ୍କର ମୁଖ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ’ ହେଉ ପାଇଲୁଛି ତାହାର ଅମ୍ବଳାରୀଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଉପରେ ଚାଲାଯାଇଥିଲା

தேவாப்புளத்தில் கருங்கல்லிலை ஷ. திருமண்	... 2
ஆபாஞ் கோவில் வாசலில் கானா கட்டடத்திலை ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
நிருமண பதித்துளை 16 கால் மண்டபத்தில் கானா கட்டடத்தினால் ஷ. திருமண்	1
கருங்கல்லிலை ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
சித்திரத்தினால் வெழுதியிருக்கிற பிரதிமைகளில் ஷ. திருமணவிருந்துகொண்	
ஏற்குகிறது.	
உதியடி உபயமண்டபத்தில் கருங்கல்லிலை ஷ. திருமண்	... 2
காலாக்கட்டடத்தினால் ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
சித்திரத்தினால் வெழுதியிருக்கிற பிரதிமைகளில் ஷ. திருமணவிருந்துகொண்	
ஏற்குகிறது.	
அசுவதீர்த்தகளை மண்டபத்தில் காாரக்கட்டடத்தினால் ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
கருங்கல்லிலை ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
நாகப்பிள்ளை ஒப்பமண்டபத்தில் சித்திரத்தினால் ஷ. திருமண்	... 2
பெல்லங்களை சாமாஞ்சன் நாதாக்கல்மண்டபத்தில் தூணில் ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
மோட்டக்கோபுரத்தில் கருங்கல்லிலை ஷ. திருமண்	... 4
ஷே. சௌந்தரி ஷ. திருமண்.	... 1
பேல்லங்களை மண்டபத்தில் கருங்கல்லிலை ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
காலாக்கட்டடத்தினால் ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
கேரமுட்சுகள் ஒப்பமண்டபத்தில் கருங்கல்லிலை ஷ. திருமண்	... 2
காலாக்கட்டடத்தினால் ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
ஷ. 4 காலமண்டபத்தில் கருங்கல்லிலை ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
கலெக்ட்டர் ஒப்பமண்டபத்தில் கருங்கல்லிலை ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
அம்மாமண்டபத்தில் காாரக்கட்டடத்தினால் ஷ. திருமண்	... 2
கருங்கல்லிலை ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
ஷ. மண்டபத்துக்குப்பேற மார்க்கத்திலிருக்கிற 4 காலமண்டபத்தில் கருங்கல்லிலை ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
வரணிய ஒப்பமண்டபத்தில் காாரக்கட்டடத்தினால் ஷ.	... 1
ஒன்டே ரூமசாரி ஒப்பமண்டபத்தில் ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
ரூமகிள்ளை நுயக்கமண்டபத்தில் ஷ. திருமண்	... 1
விரகுமண்டபத்தில் ஷ.	... 1
பழவுளிவெட்டு மண்டபத்திலும் அதில் சித்திரத்தினால் வெழுதியிருக்கிற பிரதிமைகளிலிரும் ஷ. திருமண் யிருக்கிறது.	
விப்புரமண்டபத்திலும் அதில் சித்திரத்தினால் வெழுதியிருக்கிற பிரதிமைகளிலிரும் ஷ. திருமணவிருக்கிறது.	
உத்தமர் கோவிலிலிருக்கிற ஸ்ரீரங்கநாதகாரம் மண்டபத்தில் கானா கட்டடத்தினால் ஷ. திருமண்	1
ஒன்றூரூ கோவிலும் மதன் மண்டபம் கோபுரம் இது வகையறாவிலும் தெக்கலை திருமணவிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.	
உத்தமர் கோவிலிலிரும் ஷ. கோட்டவாசல் மண்டபம் வகையறாவிலும் ஷ. திருமணவிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.	
ஷ. அழகிவாசர் நெத்தினில் வெள்ளியிலை ஷ. திருமண்	1
வெளி குடிக்கொடுத்த நாச்சியார் கோவிலின் வாசலில் சித்திரத்தினால் ஷ.	1
சிங்கக்கோவில் விதைவாயி மண்டபத்திலும் சக்கிரவார் தோட்டத்திலிருக்கிற மண்டபத்திலும் ஷ. திருமணவிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறன.	

ஏன்.

தெவண்டியுர் சப்பதம் கலைகி ஒட்டுவேலீஸ்ரிலும் செட்டிகை திருநாள் துக்கம் சபையிலும் திருவரசி வகையறாவிலும் குருத்தோலை சப்பதம் தடிக்கு திருவாசிகளிலும் முழுப்பட்பரக்களிலும் அருமை வல்லாக்கு ஆலூங்பல்லாக்கு பிழகளிலும் ஆற்வரச் ஜக்காஸ் மார் திருநாசத்திர சப்பிள்களிலும் அந்தந்த உத்தையக்கிண் போது தெங்களை திரும்பங்கள் எவ்வளவு வருத்தம் எழுத்து வழங்கினால் அது ஒட்டுவேலீஸ்ரில் சித்திரத்தினால் வேழுதியிருக்கிற போது வைக்கவில்லை என்றும் கீழ்க்கண்ட அவச்தலை நடத்த வழக்கமாயிருக்கிறது.

1863 இல் செட்டிடப்பாற்ற வேண்டும்.

(ஒப்பு) ஆகிஷர். (ஒப்பு) மிருசு வணக்கு சமயமாகின்றார். (ஒப்பு)
C. பேஷன்டர்.

**21st July 1864—High Court Proceedings in Nadhamuni Kovil
stone Vadagalai namam case.**

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Thursday the 21st July 1864.

Present.—The Honorable Mr. Justice Froure

and The Honorable Mr. Justice Holloway,

Criminal Petition No. 20 of 1864.

Nadamuni Ranga Iyengar Petitioner

Sudarsana Bhatter alias Sri Parasara Bhatter, Counter petitioner.

Application under S. 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for revision of the sentence of the Head Assistant Magistrate of Trichinopoly in Case No. 89 of 1863 on his file.

This application coming on for final hearing, the Court, upon perusing the application and the record sent up by the Magistrate, and upon hearing the arguments of W. Stokes Esquire, Counsel, and T. Srinivasa Chari, Vakil for petitioner, and of Alexander M. Ritchie Esquire and S. Tirumalachari, Vakils for counter petitioner, delivered the following judgment:—

Judgment.—This is an application to the Court to quash a sentence passed by the Head Assistant Magistrate of Trichinopoly and confirmed by the Sessions Judge. The ground was that the sentence of fine of Rs 1000, passed under S. 188 of the Penal Code for setting up a Vadagalai Mark in the important pagoda of Srirangam contrary to the Magisterial order, was contrary to law, because there was literally no evidence that the prisoner had committed the offence.

2. As the calendar of the Head Assistant Magistrate set out no evidence, whatever, that the act had been done by the prisoner we considered it necessary to call for a translation of the record which has now been laid before us.

3. To avoid all misapprehension, we think it necessary to state that the act, if committed, would in our opinion, clearly fall within the provisions of S. 188. The order of the Magistrate was merely a reiteration of orders which have been in force for a period of many years forbidding the setting up of Vadagalai Marks in this pagoda. We are quite unable to assent to the arguments of the appellant's Counsel that the setting up of such a mark is only a reasonable exercise of liberty. The act, in the place in which it was done, precisely resembles the act of a zealous protestant who should be rash or wicked enough to scrawl "no popery" in a Roman Catholic church, situated in the midst of the excitable and not highly instructed population of an Irish country. There could be no question of the tendency of such an act to create a riot or affray. Even therefore if such a question would be open to us, we should come unhesitatingly to the conclusion that the tendency is clearly made out.

4. We should also not think the punishment at all excessive for the commission of so serious an act.

5. We make those observations to prevent the slightest possibility of the appellant imagining that we either consider the act done in violation of the Magistrate's order legal or trust the result of this application warrants the sect to which the appellant belongs in setting up such a mark.

6. We have, however, read the proceedings in this case with great surprise and dissatisfaction. The person convicted has actually not been tried at all. No evidence whatever has been taken that he either committed this act or caused others to commit it. All the evidence consists of the opinion of the Head Assistant Magistrate upon inspecting the mark. He states that it is impossible for him to decide upon inspection and he then determines the point by reference to evidence taken in another case, that it was a recent mark, that any evidence for the defence is unnecessary, and that as their factions are very bitter, a severe punishment is necessary. It is almost incredible that any Magistrate, how inexperienced soever, could thus convict and punish a man without any trial at all, that he should consider the mere fact of a certain act having been done sufficient without a scintilla of evidence to fix its commission upon a particular person, and that when about to inflict an exemplary punishment, he should consider the hearing of the prisoner's evidence needless.

7. The matter however assumes a much more serious aspect when a sentence so passed is found to have been confirmed by a Sessions Judge; who has been many years upon the bench. It would naturally be supposed that so mere a mockery of justice would have at once attracted his attention, that he would have passed a well deserved censure upon such proceedings, and have remedied the illegality committed. He has done none of these things, but by sanctioning proceedings of the character described, has either wholly misconceived or entirely neglected the important duties devolving upon him. As the sentence in a case which has never been tried is wholly illegal, it is unnecessary precisely to define the want of evidence which will render it necessary as a question of law, to quash a sentence against which there is no appeal upon the fact.

8. It is accordingly ordered that the decision of the Head Assistant Magistrate be, and the same hereby is, reversed and that the fine, if levied, be returned to the defendant.

(By the Court) (Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,

Ag. Registrar. Appellate Side.

13th November 1866—Original Decree in Dhanvantirī Mode suit,

DECREE.

Original Suit No. 1 of 1864 on Sudar Amins side.

In the Civil Court of Trichinopoly.

Present:—A. E. R. McDONELL Esquire, Civil Judge.

1. Srinivasa Nagaviengar.
2. Krishnasami Iyengar.
3. Sesha Iyengar.

} Plaintiffs

Vakil Saptharishi Sastry, Vythilingier & High Court Vakil,
T. Srinivasachari.

Parasara Sudarsana Bhatter.

Defendant.

Vakil Srinivasa Iyer.

The Plaintiffs sue for the establishing their title to a certain pagoda and to prevent the Defendant from all interference with their enjoyment of the same, and further to recover from him, Rupees three hundred, being charges for expenses incurred by them (Plaintiffs) in consequence of the Defendant's interference.

2. The Court dismisses the Plaintiffs' claim with all costs.

To be paid to Defendant by Plaintiffs.

To be borne by Plaintiffs.

Value of stamp papers used

for statements &c.	2—0—0
Peon's Batta...	1—4—0
Vakils' fee ...	70—0—0
	<hr/>
	73—4—0
	<hr/>

Value of stamp papers used

for plaint &c	52—0—0
Peon's Batta...	3—0—0
Vakils' fee ...	70—0—0
	<hr/>
	125—0—0
	<hr/>

Given under my hand and the seal of the Civil Court of Trichinopoly, this 13th November 1866. The period for preferring an appeal is 90 days from this date.

(Signed) A. E. R. McDONELL,
Civil Judge.

16th May 1864—Peria Appu Bhatter fined by Trustees for taking God with 2 instead of 3 Archakas.

Rs. 200.

ஸ்ரீமகங் தேவஸ்தானம் மேட் பெஷ்கர் ஸ்ரீவிவாஸ் ரூபஞ்சு.

நாளது மா 12 ம் சிட்டிரூப்பி 189 மை. அரசினாலும் அத்தான் வந்த அரசினாலேயில் அப்புமட்டு குமாரன் வெங்கிடாசல் பட்டான் வாக்கு மூலத்தையும் பார்வையிடத்தில் சர்க்கார் உத்திரவுமானுக்கு சேர்வில் யேற்பாட்டுக்கும் வழக்கத்துக்கும் விழுதுமாய் சித்தி நாளம் 19 ம் சித்திரை உதவாயும் வாலாந்திருங்கள் கோட்டத் தொகூட்டு மக்காபத்தின் அரசிச்சகாரன் 3 பேர் இருந்து பேருமானை யேளப்பண்ணும் பெறுமான் திருமேனி விரைவத்தில் சிரப்பியமாய் ஒது வெங்கிடாசலப்பட்டான் அவன் தமிழ் கிருஷ்ணபாட்டுனோமட்டும் கேர்க்குத்தாங்கென்று இரண்டு பேராக் யேளப்பண்ணியிருப்பதாக கரியவருகிற தப்பித்தத்துக்காக கூ. 10 அபரூதம் விதித் திருக்கிறது. அதை உடனே அங்கீரதினம் முறைக்கார பெரிய அப்பு பட்டாரிடம் கருவு செய்து ஆகாயம் கலைத்து தெரியப்படுத்துகிறதும் தனியா இனி உத்திரவுக்கு விழுதுமாய் எட்டாக்கமல் மூப்பேரவும் அரசிச்சகாரன் 3 பேருக்குக் குமாரனாயும் திருந்து பொருமானை யேளப்பண்ணி வரும்பதியாய் திட்டப்படுத்தவும். அபரூதம் செலுத்த ஆட்சேபித்தால் வகுவிலாகிறான் மாறியில் ஆரிவிட்ட வரசதுக்கு வெளியில் திருத்தப்போடவும்.

1864 மூத்து மே மாதம் 16 மை.

(ஆப்பு) ஸ்ரீஉத்தமாங்கப்பியங்கர். (ஆப்பு) கெ. வெளியாமி முதலீயர், மாநாடுகள்.

26th March 1865—Trustees' order to Peshkar to recoup from Archakas for loss of jewels.

Rs. 97.

ஸ்ரீமகங் தேவஸ்தானம் மேட் பெஷ்கர் ஸ்ரீவிவாஸ் ரூபஞ்சு.

அரசிச்சகாரன் வகும் ஒப்புவிக்கப்பட்டு பெரிய பெறுமானுக்கு உத்தியிருக்க மகாலட்சுமி பக்காந்த்தின் காடு ஒடுத்து லீஷன்மாயிருக்கதை காற்றுத் தெய்வ விருத்து பார்த்ததில் பத்தகுண்பட்ட வாக்குப்படி இடுக்கேங்காட்டு விராக்கனிட 500 $\frac{1}{2}$ முடு இருப்பு இருக்கிறது பத்தகம் விராக்கனிட 103 மாடு விராக்கனிட 348 $\frac{1}{2}$ முடு விராக்கனிட 451 $\frac{1}{2}$ போக விராக்கனிட 55 முடு சேந்திடமுக்கிறதுப் பில விபக்கத்துடன் அரசிச்சகாரன் வகுக்கு மூலம் ஏதிமாய் சென்ற 64 மூத்து முசும்பார்மி 27 மை. சிரெழுதிய 500 மை. அங்கி வந்தது.

இது பத்திரத்துக்கு ஒடுத்து பெப்போ தீவிரப்பட்டு ஒடுத்துப்படியிலுக்குதேர் அந்த காலத்தில்தான் அதை வகுவிச்சமாய் கலைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்க அரசிச்சகாரன் அரசிச்சகாரில் ஒப்புவில்

1865 (தெ) மார்ச்சு 26.

(உப்பு) உத்தமங்கிப்புக்கார். (உப்பு) தே. பெரியசாமி முதலீயர்.
மார்க்கோட்டுக்கார்.

22nd May 1865—An Archaka and certain others fined by Trustees.

Ms. 180.

திருக்கம் தேவந்தரங்கம் மேடு போக்கர் ஆலமுகம் பண்ணிக்கி,

1865 @v1 Camfr 22a

(துப்பம்) ஆர். வா. கெ. ரங்கசுவரியார். (துப்பம்) செ. புமிசுவி குத்தீயர்.
மாண்புகள்,

28th February 1866—Devaraja Bhatte alias Srirangaraja Iyengar
kent out by Trustees.

Q5 41

நீதிமன்றத்தின் பொறுப்பு முறைகளை கேட்டு விரிவாக விவரிதிசெய்து விடுவது அதே நீதிமன்றத்தின் பொறுப்பு முறைகளை கேட்டு விரிவாக விவரிதிசெய்து விடுவது அதே

இந்துக் கோவில்களில் பூத்து வருவது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது.

தடைஞ்சும் அதைருபிக்கிறதாக சொல்லியிட. கூமத்த அர்ச்சகாள்களும் ஏது பாதுகாப்பு அரிசார்களும் ருசவாகாத்தினுலே போது அர்ச்சகாள்முறையில் கங்கூமல்போன்றுக்கிறதோ அவனே உத்திரவாதம்செய்யவேண்டியது இறம்மாபிரிக்கிறபடியால் எது தேதி முறைக்கூர ஒன்றை செவற்றுவதைப்பட்டதென்கிற பிரீரக்காராஜப்பங்காரர் பெரியகோவில்முதலால் சிக்குதாக்காலி களில் பெந்தவேலையிலிரும் சிரவேசிக்காமல் வெளியில்நிருக்கிற கங்கூமல்போன முன்விருந்த கத்தர்ச்சன யெந்திரத்தை 1, எற்சிம்மயந்திரத்தை 1, இதுகண் 8 ஏக்காக்குள் ஆஜர்ப்படுத்து ம்படி நாக்கிதுசெய்து அதைக்காதியம்க்கு நிபோட்டு செய்யவும்.

1866 இல் பிப்ரவரி 28 ம.

(நப்பம்) தே. பெரியசாமி முதலியார், மாணைத்.

11th May 1866—Chinna Appu Bhatter alias Krishnamma Chariar
fined by Trustees.

செ. 222.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தேவங்கானம் மாணைத்தால்கள்,

யேட்பேஷ்கார் முத்துசாமி அய்யருக்கு,

ஒடு கோவில் அர்ச்சகாள் சின்ன அப்புபட்டாள்கிற கிருஷ்ணமாச்சாரியாரும் இரு முனையட்டரும் இன்றையதினம் கம்பிடத்துக்குவந்து வீலூண்சங்க்கிள் பேசினதும் தவிர ஆ. சின்ன அப்புபட்டாள்கிற கிருஷ்ணமாச்சாரியார் அத்துமிரி பேசியிருப்பதனுலே அந்தம்பித்துக்கால கூ. பாகுக்கு கூ. ஏ. அப்பாதம் விதித்திருக்கிறோம். அங்கவர்களுக்கெம்து ஆரங்கம்வைக்கிறதும்தவிர இனிபோதக்காக்கியும் ஒம்மிடப்பக்கம் தெரியப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளம் விட அர்ச்சகங்களைக்காறு பெந்தவழியியக்காரனுவது கம்மிடத்துக்குவந்த வினான ஆட்சே பலைபேசிகிறார் தகுங்காயருதம் விதிக்கப்படுமென்றும் தெரியப்படுத்தப்போடவும்.

1866 இல் மேப் 11 ம.

(நப்பம்) ஸ்ரீ வி. தே. ரங்காசாமியார். (நப்பம்) தே. பெரியசாமி முதலியார் மாணைத்தால்கள்.

13th May 1866—Peshkar's complaint to Trustees about certain
Archakas' disobedience.

செ. 229.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தேவங்கானம் மகா-ஏ-ஏ-ஸ்ரீ மாணைத்தால்கள் சமுகத்துக்கு.

யேட்பேஷ்கார் முத்துசாமியின்பன் வெழுதிக்கொண்ட அய்து.

வெள்ளவென்றால் காலதான் 10 மில் பிரத்த 221 வது செ. உத்திரவுப்படிக்கி பங்காரி அப்பனைப்பக்காரிடத்தில் கூ. 300க்கு ஒருங்க ஜாமீன் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு முதல்தேதி உள்ளுக்கு அழியாம் இரண்டாங்கேதி திருப்பதியார் அழியம் முதலால் சில்லறை வெலைகளை அவ்வளவும் அயர் குமாரனையும்கொண்டு நிறவேத்தி வரும்படி சொட்டு மனியகாரன் பேரூறும் ஸ்தானாப்பி எற்சிக்கெம்பங்கர் மலப்பட்டதெணக்கு ரும்கவாயிப்பங்கர் பேரு மூலம் நாக்கிதுபெறுகிற காலமே 8 மணிக்கு கொடுத்து அந்தபிரகாரம் கடத்து ம்படிஹத்திரவும் செப்பேதன்.

அந்தப்படி அவ்வளவு ஆக அப்பனைப்பக்கார் குமாரன் சேஷப்பக்காரனுடே இனியிப்பதினம் வைய்யாசிமீ 1 மூலம் உள்ளுரு. அழியத்தை பார்க்கும்படி. உத்திரவு செப்பை முக்கி அவற்றும் காமரங்களை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு 10 மணிக்கு சேஷப்பக்காரனுக்கே தனிகை சண்ட திக்கி போகும்போது காமரம் போட்டுக்கொண்டு உள்ளே பேரியிருக்கு திருங்கிக்காறுபுக் கொட்டும் வரக்கூடிக்காடுத்து வெலையார்த்துக்கொண்டு விருந்தாகவும் அதின்பேறில் காலது

ஏக்காரையும் திருப்பதியாக ஊழியத்துக்கு அழகன் பின்னோ சேவர்பங்காரையும் திருமஞ்சன ஸாபியக்துக்கு நடையாத்து அப்பதற்கும்யக்கானாயும் பால் ஊழியத்துக்கு சேவீக்கன பேசன் இரங்கசரமியங்கானாயும் செரட்டு மணியகால்சீரைகள்கி எங்கதிருக்கப்பட்டு சேந்த மு பெருமாலுக்கு பொங்கல் அழுத செப்பப்பண்ணும்படி திட்டஞ்சியது அதன்பேசில் பெருமால் பொங்கல் அழுத மேற்கு பெருமால் பிரத்பாட்டு உதவையாகியாம் நடங்கிருக்க வது. ஸத்துப்பதி ஈத்திக்கமய்யக்கார் குமத்துமிப்பக்கார் விப்பாட்டு 1ம் ஈடு விசாரணையில் பேந்பாட்டவாக்குமுலம் 3 மகஜர் 2ம் இக்ஸெக்ம் தெர்திருக்கிறேன்.

பெஜராங்காரையாடய சன்னது உதவியுப்படிக்கி முடி சேவப்பங்காரை வாச்ச உள் நூரார் ஊழியம் பார்க்கும்படி திட்டம் போற்கு அவரும் உள்ளே போய் மூச்சால் வந்தை ஊழியம் பார்க்கதிருக்க ஸ்தலத்தாகன் ஊழியத்தை பார்க்கப்பட்ட உத்தம கட்டியங்கார் மது வியன் ஆரூர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசப்பக்கார் 1 ஈடு வற்கும் பின்னோ ஸ்ரீனிவாசப்பக்கார் 1 நம்பெருமான் கார்சி விசாரணையக்கார் 1 திருமஞ்சனம் கார்சிக்கமய்யக்கார் 1 அவாசாமி பின்னோ ஸ்ரீனிவாசப்பக்கார் 1 வேதவியாச பட்டர் மதுவியியாச திருமஞ்சனம் கார்சிக்கமய்யக்கார் 1 இலங்காந்து அர்ச்சக ம் முனைக்காற திருவ்வாபட்டர் வகையலுக்காறும் நூன்றீசௌக்கு கட்டுப்பாடாவிருக்குத்தோர் க்குக்கிடில்லையென்றும் நூன்றீசௌக்கு கட்டுப்பாடாவிருக்குத்தோர் வேதவியாச பட்டர் மதுவியியாச திருக்கூப்புசே ரக்கிறநல்லையென்றும் திருக்கூத்து பேசியும் வகையுமூலம்யெழுதி வகையெழுதுக்கு போடுகிறதில் ஸியென்றும் விருக்கித்துப்போட்டதிலேயும் 10 மணிக்கி சன்னதிக்குவந்த பொங்கல் தனி கானமை குத்திரி 10 மணியினாற்றில் அழுத செப்பவொட்டாமல் தடுத்து உடன்வழும் காலத்தி வாடகைவொட்டாமல் அப்பிரிக்கிரப்படுத்தி சுவாமிக்கியத்தை குந்தகப்படுத்துகிறுப்பதினாலேயும் ஈர்க்கார் உத்திரவுப்படி கடக்கேவதுமென்று வெண்ணவில்லாமல் நடத்திருப்பதினாலேயும் ஷபார்க்கார்க்கு தகுதி அப்பாற மீதித்து வகுவப்புத்துக்கும் கடாவிட்டால் வெளியில் நிருத்தி அவர்களுக்கு பிள்ளை சுர்க்கார் மனுவினோ மேற்கு வேலையை நீறவேத நிவரும்படியாயும் உத்திரவுகளைதும். இலங்காதவாரில் பெஜராங்காரையை உத்திரவுப்படிக்கி சுர்க்கார் வேலைகளே நிறைவேலுதித்து வகுவுத்துமை உதவுத்து. இவ்வை ஆட்சேபத்துக்கு ஈடு ஸ்தலத்தார்களே கார்சிக்கமய்யக்கார் 1 நூன்றீசௌக்கு கட்டுப்பாடுகள். இதைகுறித்து பெஜராங்கார் நெடப்பவும் ஆலோசனையில் வைக்கப்போக்கும் துயது ஆவுகிமயாரியிருக்கிறது.

ஆகாயால் சுய்தி தேவீமலரவுதாய் ரொழுதிக்கொண்டேன். உத்திரவுப்படி கூட்டு கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

1866 மூலம் 1866.

(ஒப்பு) பேட்பேஷ்கார் முத்துசாமியிப்பன்.

14th May 1866—Krishna Bhatter and others fined by Trustees in consequence.

No. 224.

ஸ்ரீதங்கம் தேவீமலரவுதாய் மாணோஜிரவாக்கார்.

பேட்பேஷ்கார் முத்துசாமியிப்பருக்கு தாங்கி.

ஈனது வலயாகிய 1வு தினம் பெருமான்பொங்கல் அழுத வெப்ப தங்கையில்லே வந்திருக்கும்போது மகார்ச்சேக்கிட்டு குத்திரி 10 மணியினாற்றில் அடியுப்பட்டதைக்குறித்து விசாரணைசெப்பத தல்தலேக்காக்கித்தமாப் பீர் நான்தும் 13 மினைதுமிய 229 நெ. அந்த வந்தது.

அதுக்கிப்பத்துக்கு திருப்பதியர் ஊழியம்பாத்த ஆரூர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசம்யக்கார் 1 திரு மஞ்சனம் ஊழியம்பாத்த நாராயணப்பக்கார் 1 அர்ச்சகம் கிருஷ்ணப்பட்டர் 1 இவர்கள் சுர்க்கார் உத்திரவுக்கு தீழிப்பாற்றுக்காமலும் பொங்கல் அழுத செய்ய வெக்கெந்த வேலைக்காரர்தாம்.

1866 ජූලි ගෝඩ් 14ං.

(ஒப்பும்) தெ. பேரியசாமி முதலீயர்
 (ஒப்பும்) கு. வர. கெ. ரங்கசாமிராஜ், மாண்புர்கள்.

5th June 1866—Peshkar's report to Trustees that the above fine was recovered.

Q. 278.

மூலம் இதன்தானம் மகர-ஸ-ர-டி மாண்புவர்கள் சமூகத்திற்கு.

ஏதும் கூறாது என்றால் அது பிரபுவின் தீர்மானம் ஆகும்.

பபுத்துவம், இதனுறித்து செ. அரியக்கணிடத்தில் வாச்சுமுலம் வாங்கி இதிலடக்கம்பெற்றிருக்கிறேன்.

அது வாசகுமூலத்தில் ஒடு கிடைவாய்வங்கள் சர்க்கார் உத்திரவு நிறுவுகளித்து உள்ளனன்று
கலர்மாவென்று தான் கேட்டதற்கு என்னதிப்பேற்றும் உத்தம் அமைப்பங்கள் கட்டிப்போன
தாகவும் அழியத்தூக்கு போகவில்லையென்றும் இனி கேள்விதாக்குன் அருகிறதில்லையென்றும்
தொன்னதாக சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம்.

சங்கர் உத்திரவுப்படி கடக்கவேற்றுமேதன் ஸ்தலத்தார் கூடபோன்னிலைக்கு உள்ள வே விட்டது செய்யிருக்கிறது. இந்த நப்பித்துக்கரு அபருதம் விதிக்கவேற்றும்.

இல்லாதவேண்டில் நடந்ததனாலோ இந்த தடவை அபருதம் விதிக்காமல் இருக்கிறதி நிறைவேண்டும் அனாக்கிருதாகவையிருக்கக்கூடாது. இந்த சிதூவப்பண்காரர் அபருதம் செலுத்துகிறவரையில் உள்ளே விடவேண்டிய தின்மீண்டு கொல்லனாக்கு கண்டிப்பாய் தாக்கிக் கெய்திருக்கிறேன்.

ஸ்தலத்தாருளிருக்கிற உக்தமகாரிப்பங்கார் துணே அவரை சங்கர் உத்திரவு கிருக்கிறது தன்கூடவரும்படி உத்திரவுகொடுத்து உள்ளே கட்டி போகிறதை குறித்து யோசித்து பூத்திராரம் உத்திரவு அனுப்பவேற்றும் யென்கிற சங்கத தெரியலாவதுப் பெழுத்திசொல் கூடேன்.

1866 ஜூலை குள்மீ 5 வ.

(ஒப்பும்) பேட்பேஷ்கர் முத்துசாமிப்பன்.

21st July 1866—Devaraja Bhatter alias Srirangaraja Iyengar fined by Trustees.

செ. 303.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தேவங்காவம் மாண்ணோக்கன்.

பேட்பேஷ்கர் முத்துசாமிப்பயருக்கு தாக்கிக் கொள்கிறது.

சென்ற ஆண்மீ 2வயில் பண்டாரி சேஷம்பங்காருடையமனுஷன் வழக்கப்படி. சொன்னவேந்தனுட்டத் தலைவரை வாங்கி சுரத்தமாட்டேனன்று அர்ச்சகன் தேவருஜபட்டனே என்கிற ஸ்ரீரங்கருஜயமங்காரும் பெருமானுக்கு திருமண்காப்பு குடுக்காமல் அறையை சாதிக்க பூட்டிக்கொண்டு காக்கிரவாரபண்டாரி ஸ்ரீவிவாசம்பங்கார் போய்விட்டதை குறித்தும் நீர் வீசாரணை செய்து நல்தவேஜ்கள்சிகிமாப் பெழுதிப் 302, 305 இந்த செ. அங்கி வளக்கியறாக தானு. அது காரியத்தக்கு வழக்கமாப் பண்டாரி சேஷம்பங்கார் மலுவியைக் குடுத்துவாக்க தலைவரை வாங்காமல் வீற்றுன கருட்சேப்போன்றை செய்து பெருமான் காரியத்தை இரண்மேனி கொம் குஷ்டகம்சிசுப்த அர்ச்சகன் தேவருஜபட்டனேங்கிற ஸ்ரீரங்கருஜயமங்காருக்கு கு. 2 பெருமான் ஆருதனங்காலத்தில் காத்திருக்கு திருமண்காப்பு குடுக்காமல் இரண்டுவேளை குஷ்டகப்படுத்தி அறைக் கதவை சாதிக்க பூட்டிக்கொண்டுபோன ஸ்ரீவிவாசம்பங்காருக்கு கு. 2க் அபருதம் விதித்திருக்கிறோம்.

அதை உடனே வகுல்செப்து ஆசாயம் வைக்கிறதும்தனிர் டீ அர்ச்சகம் தேவருஜபட்டச் சூடுக்கடி பிரசுரன்செப்து தெண்டனீப்பட்டிருக்கிறதாக தெரியவருகிறபடியான யெத்தினைத்தை யென்னாகுத்தக்காக தெண்டனீப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். அதின் விழுதுக்கஞ்சு கு ரிகார்ட்சோநித்து கிக்கிரத்தில் தெரியப்படுத்தவும்.

1866 ஜூலை குள்மீ 21 வ.

(ஒப்பும்) ஏ. வி. டீ. ரங்கசாமியார். (ஒப்பும்) தே. பெரியசாமி முத்தியார்,

மாணைதாரர்கள்.

14th February 1867—Peshkar's report to Trustees about Devaraja Bhatter alias Srirangaraja Iyengar's disturbance.

செ. 35.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தேவங்காவம் மகா-ஈ-ஈ-ஸ்ரீ மாண்ணோக்கன் சமுத்தக்கரு.

ஏ. பேட்பேஷ்கர் ஆருமூழ் பின்கொ பெழுதிக்கொண்ட அங்கி.

• ४५७

‘காலையூரைக்குள்ளிடம் கூடாது சென்றாலும் தீவிரமாக நினைவு செய்ய வேண்டும்’ என்று பிரபு அறிக்கை சொல்லி விட்டு விட்டார்.

27th August 67—Trustees' order to Peshkar to send a list of Mautapams belonging to the Big Temple outside the Naunugam Gopuram.

Q.S. 807.

ஶ்ரீ தங்கம் தெவங்குதூரைம் மு. ஜேஜுகநா

యెట ప్రోఫెక్షన్ రిస్యూల్చన్ ముత్తాపింగ్ క్రూ

இது பூர்வானுத்தவாமியாருக்கு கூறத்தாய்வார் கோட்டை வரசத்தில், வெளியில் இந்த முறைக்கூத்தினும் திருச் சூர்களினும் வெங்கலைத்தில் மேவுவிதமான மண்டபங்கள் பிரிக்கிறது. நீர்போப் கங்கூரத்து பெந்தகாலத்தில் சுவாமி அதுகளில் போயிருக்கிறார். இது சிரியரத்தையும் அதுகளைப்பற்றி கூடியவற்றையில் தெறியவருட்களத்தில் கண்டு ஒரு ஜாப்தூர் அனுப்பியும்.

1867 @ 25c per 25 a.

மேல் மண்டபத்தைச் சேர்ந்த தீங்குத் திருக்குடி குளம் விருந்தான் அதை விபரமும் தெரியப்படுகிறது.

27--8--67.

(துப்பு) ஶ்ரீபாக்ஷபட்டி பிசுத்தங்கணப்பட்டி, தெலுங்கா

(துப்பம்) இ. யெத்தரசுதூ செட்டி, மாண்புமிகு

30th September 67 — Peshkar's report to the Trustees sending the said
list of Mantanams.

Ges. 457.

சீரங்கம் தேவஸ்தானம் மகா-ஈ-ஸ-பி முனிசேரவுக்கள் போன்ற சூதா

கூட பேர்க்கார் கணபதி முதலியார் குடும்பத்தை விடுவது

யென்னவென்றால், சேந்த ஆண்டும் 27 மீறு பிரத்து 307 வது கம்பச் சுத்திரவுப்பு டுக்கி ஸ்ரீதேஷ்கானுதசுவாமியருக்கு காரத்தாழ்வார் ரோட்டவைசலுக்கு வெளியில் இது பூரித்துவில்லை இதை மூக்களிலே பிரத்துப்படிட மன்றபங்களுக்கு பிப்பான் கணக்கு தயார் செப்பித்து இதுடன் அனுப்பியிருக்கிற காங்கந தெரியவால்கூறும் போன்றுகொண்டு

1867 @ 900 QF U.L. 4445 30e

(இப்பகு) சென்னபதிருத்தலி முரு. சென் சென்ட்டாக்ஸ்

1st October 67—The said List of Manta rays

ஸ்ரீஸ்கங் தேவஸ்தானம் நாய்முகம் கோபுரவாசலைக்கு பெளியில் கோவிலை சேர்த்த மண்டபங்கள் அடைப்பதற்கு கணக்கு - 1977ம் ஆண்டு

1. சிக்காகோவில் தேப்பிள் 22 ஏல் மண்டபம் காத்தி மூன்றுமுடி கல்மதன் பெருமானுக்கு விஜயதசமி உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
 2. ஒடு சுன்னிதிவசாலில் ராதுகாலமண்டபம் பெறுமரள் வழிக்கை உபயம் அமுதசெஷ்ட அம்புபோடுகிறது.
 3. இதற்கு தெச்புமா நாலுகாலமண்டபம் பெருமானுக்கு உபயம் நடந்தவாத்தது.
 4. வடநிருங்கலேரிக்கைத் தோரம் யெல்லக்கைத் தத்தினுறு காலமண்டபம் காத்தி மூன்றுமுடி கருங்கல் செவர் பெருமானுக்கு பஞ்சுளி பெட்டாந்திருதான் உபயம் நடக்கிறது.

28. ஆவனுர் சோவிலூக்கு ஜிபுரம் ஒத்தப்பதி 73 கால் மண்டபம்.
29. ஆபனுர் சோவில் மூக்கமண்டபம் 65 கால் மண்டபம் ஈத்திலூம் செங்கல்ச் சுகா அடப்பு.
30. இதற்குசெற்று சுதலி செங்கல்ச்சுவர், 24காலமண்டபம்.
31. தெற்கு ரயசோபுரத்துக்கு கீழற்கு துகண்டாவேளிக்கி போகிறதென்தானுக்கு தெற்கு முனியுபக்கமும் கருங்கல்ச்சுவர், 12காலமண்டபம் மூன் உபயம் நடக்கது.
32. இதற்கு மேல்புரம் செல்தாவில் செதன்புரம் பிரகாலமண்டபம். பெருமானுக்கு மாசித திருஞான் 4ந்திருங்கள் வழிக்கை உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
33. இதற்கு மேற்கு ஒடு ரெஷ்தா வடபுரம் நவாப் ஜோட்டித்துக்குள் 8காலமண்டபம் மானி 4ந்திருங்கள் உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
34. ஒடு ரெஷ்தாவுக்கு தெற்கு காட்டியும்க்கால் ஒரும் முனியுபக்கமும் கருங்கல்ச்சுவர், 14காலமண்டபம் பெருமானுக்கு சித்திலை நிதிநான் உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
35. மேஹா சில் விழுக்காலங்கட்டம், முதலுபக்கமும் கருங்கல்ச்சுவர், 14காலமண்டபம், பெருமான் ஜியியபுரத்துக்கு யெழுந்தருங்கொது வழிக்கை உபயம் நடக்கிறது. பெருமானுக்குளத்தில் தீர்த்தாவரி ஏடுக்கிறது.
36. மேஹா சிராமத்துக்கு வா. பீமாகில் முதலுபக்கமும் கருங்கல்ச்சுவர், 22கால மண்டபம் வெநிர் 4காலமண்டபம், சித்தினை 4ந்திருங்கள் பெருமானுக்கு உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
37. தெப்பக்குளத்தெருவுக்கு மேல்புரம் பெருமான் ஜியியபுரம் போகிற செல்தா மல் 4காலமண்டபம் வழிக்கை உபயம் நடந்துவர்க்கது.
38. மூலுக்கு மேல்புரம் தெப்பக்குளம் கருங்கல்கட்டமை, குதில் 10காலமண்டபம் பெருமான் தெப்பக்கண்டருவி ஒடு மண்டபக்கில் யெழுந்தருங்கிறது.
39. தெப்பக்குளத்துக்கு ஈடுபுரம் தியாகமண்டபம் ஈத்திலூம் முனியுபரம் கருங்கல்ச்சுவர், 14காலமண்டபம் பெருமானுக்கு மானி 8ந்திருங்கள் 9ந்திருங்கள் உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
40. வடக்குராயசோபுரத்துக்கு வெளிவில் மேல்புரம் கிழுங்களை உண்ணத் தெப்பக்கிறகம் வெளிமண்டபம் முதலுபக்கமும் செங்கல்ச்சுவர் 36 காலமண்டபம்; பெருமான் சித்தினை 3ந்திருங்கள் உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
41. வடக்குங்காவேளிக்கலை வளையு வாங்தல் 6 கால் மண்டபம்.
42. இதின் வடக்கு ஈத்தி முனியுபக்கமும் செங்கல்ச்சுவர் 36 காலமண்டபம் பெருமான் பங்குனி 4ந்திருங்கள் வழிக்கை உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
43. வடக்குங்காவேளி படித்துவறத்துக்கீடு தென்புரம் 41கால மண்டபம் பெருமானுக்கு உபயம் நடந்துவர்க்கது.
44. இதற்கு ஜோந்கு கோலமண்டபம் தென்புரம் மேல்புரம் செங்கல் அடப.ப்புச்சுவர்,
45. தெற்குச்சித்தினையீசி வடக்கு விதிக்கி கீழ்ப்புரம் ஈத்தி காங்கல்ச்சுவர் 6 கால மண்டபம் பெருமானுக்கு சித்தினை 8ந்திருங்கள் உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
46. இதற்கு தென்புரம் 4காலமண்டபம் உரிமதி உபயமாக்கிறது.
47. களிகாப்புக்கை திக்கி கிழுக்கு 4 கால் மண்டபம் பெருமானுக்கு வழிக்கை உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
48. தெற்குராயசோபுரத்துக்கு கீழ்ப்புரம் உஸ்பக்கம் 16 கால மண்டபம்.
49. இதின் அடக்கு ஒத்தப்பதி 16காலமண்டபம்.
50. இதின்மேல்புரம் சங்கச்சாவடி 8காலமண்டபம்,
51. இதின்அடக்கு திருக்கொரளப்பன் ஈன்னதி, பேசிச் 4 காலமண்டபம் வழிக்கை உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
52. இதின்வடக்கு ஸ்டேஷன்க்ஸெரி போட்டிருக்கிற 16காலமண்டபம்,

- அ. அடையள்ளுதான் மேலிழுமீலி குடுக்காத்த வர்தியார் சன்னதி 16 கால் மண்டபம் பெருமானுக்கு உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
- .4. அடையள்ளுதான் வடக்குவரசல் 11காலமண்டபம் வழிக்கை உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
- .5. அடையள்ளுதான் கிழவங்கால் 16காலமண்டபம் வழிக்கை உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
- .6. அடையள்ளுதான் கிழவங்கால் 16காலமண்டபம் மூன்றுபக்கமும் கருங்கல்லச்சவர் பெருமானுக்கு கூட செதிரிருநாள் உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
- .7. பேத்தலூம்பட்டி விழுமத்தில் தளவாய்மண்டபம் கத்தி கருங்கல்லச்சவர், 4கால் மண்டபம் மூன்று உபயம் நடஞ்சுவந்தது.
- .8. ஒட்டகுடி கிழுமத்தில் மூன்றுபக்கமும் செங்கல்லச்சவர் 32கால் மண்டபம், மூன்றுபயம் நடஞ்சுவந்தது.
- .9. மல்லக்கியம்மாபுரம் 16கால் மண்டபம், வழிக்கை உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
- .10. திருத்தங்கோணி தோப்புக்குள் 10காலமண்டபம் வழிக்கை உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
- .11. சௌறூர் ஓன்றாவில் கத்தி கருங்கல்லச்சவர், 12கால் மண்டபம் வழிக்கை உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
- .12. இசின் கிழபுரம் ஒத்தப்பக்கி கோவமக்கடம்.
- .13. ஈடு பாணாமல்லவெல் வெள்ளுவில் கத்தி கருங்கல்லச்சவர் 10கால் மண்டபம் வழிக்கை உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
- .14. ஒறைறூர் காக்கியார்கோவில் மூன்றுகாலமண்டபம் வழிக்கை உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
- .15. மேக்குடிசிருமத்தில் ஜியீவபுரம் மண்டபம் மூன்றுபக்கமும் கருங்கல்லச்சவர் 14கால் மண்டபம் ஜியீவபுரம் உபயம், தீர்த்தக்கொ பெருமான் கெப்பக்கிரகம் கருங்கல் கட்டபம்.
- .16. யெதிர்த்தக்கொ 4கால் மண்டபம் வழிக்கை ஈடு திருநாள் உபயம் நடக்கிறது. யெதிர்க்குளம் தீர்த்தவாரி நடக்கிறது.
- .17. திருவாசிமமண்டபம் பிரிப்படு கிழேஷ்டக்கிறது. ஏல் 21, ஈடு துண்டி 4, உத்திரம் 13, போதிகை 8, பாக்கங்கு 57, கிலலகால் 91, கோவிலுக்குள் அர்த்தமண்டபம் காபோதிகை 4, பாக்கங்கு 21, வாலுபக்கமும் கருங்கல்லச்சவர் மேலகட்டுக்கோப்பு பாவுகல் 46, போதிகை 4, கருங்கல் கண்ணம் 2, தீர்த்தக்கொமண்டபம்.
- .18. ஓட்டமண்டபம் கத்தி மூன்றுபக்கமும் கருங்கல்லச்சவர், 14கால் மண்டபம், பக்குளி முக்கிருநாள் உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
- .19. நெக்கியம் மண்டபம் கத்தி மூன்றுபரபும் கருங்கல்லச்சவர், 14காலமண்டபம், மாசி 26 திருநாள் உபயம் நடக்கிறது.
- .20. உத்தமர்கோவிலுக்கு வெளியில் சமீபத்தில் மூன்றுபக்கமும் கருங்கல்லச்சவர், 18கால் மண்டபம் பெருமானுக்கு உபயம் நடஞ்சுவந்தது.
- .21. ஈடு மண்டபத்துக்கும் கோவிலுக்கும் கிழக்கு மூன்றுபக்கமும் கருங்கல்லச்சவர், 14காலம் கண்டபத் துக்காக்கும் கருங்கல்லச்சவர், 14காலமண்டபம் தீர்த்தக்கொவில் கெப்பக்கிரகம் யெதிர்க்குளத்தில் தீர்த்தவாரி நடக்கிறது.
- .22. செப்பயனும் மண்டபம் கத்தி மூன்றுபக்கமும் கருங்கல்லச்சவர், 14காலமண்டபம் தீர்த்தக்கொ பெருமான் கண்ணதி கெப்பக்கிரகம் கருங்கல்லட்டபம், மாசி 1க்கிருநாள் தீர்த்தவாரி புயம் நடக்கிறது. பலவிருந்தும் தோப்பு, யெதிர்க்குளம் தீர்த்தவாரி நடக்கிறது.
- .23. சிதேவிமுக்கலம் அக்கிராத்துக்கு வடக்கு சமயபுரம் புயம் ரெஸ்தாவுக்கு வடபுரம் 14கால் மண்டபம், கத்தி மூன்றுபரம் கருங்கல்லச்சவர், முன்னுடே பெருமான் வெறுக் கருவிக்கோணம் முருந்தார்.

1867 @ 10 அக்டோபர் 1 ஏ.

(ஒப்பு) பலஸ்ட்டார் கொக்கு ரமசுவாமியங்கர். (ஒப்பு) செழுவளக்கணக்கு ரூமனுமனப்பர். (ஒப்பு) முகமுதர் குப்பால் மகஞாரத்தில். (ஒப்பு) வெங்பதி முதலியர் வேட்பேஷ்க்கர்.

16th December 1868—Devaraja Bhatter fined by Trustees.

ச. 516.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் சேவல்தானம் மாண்ணர்கள்.

வேட்பேஷ்கரர் கணபதி முதலியர்க்கு.

ஓய்யட்டாடுகளின் செலசம்பாவின்பேசுது ஒரு செய்வாதத்தைக்குறித்த எழுசி ப 318 ச. அங்கியுடன் வந்த வாக்குமுறைகளால் அங்கை முறைக்காரரான திருவணப்பட்ட குமார் ரமசுவாமிபட்டகுக்கு பதிலாய் வேலைபாற்றத் துவிச்சுகம் சேவால் பட்டாண்பவன் சுட தினம் செலசம்பாவின்பேசுது ஒரு செய்வாமல் கிரியாவேபும் செப்பதுடன் வழக்கம் கூட்டில்லைப்பன்று பொய்யால்ருக்காத்தும் சென்ன தப்பித்துக்கு பாரிசுவு நிறைவே முவேண்டியது அவசியமானிருந்தும் போதிலும் இந்ததட்டாவ ரூ. 3 அப்புதம் விடக்கிறது) ம். அதை ஒப்பாரிடத்தில் அகுவு கெய்து ஆகாரம்வைக்கிறதும்கூரிச் சினி தியாத் தட்டார மலிருக்கும்படிக்கு திட்டஞ்செய்வதும்.

1868 @ 10 அக்டோபர் 16 ஏ.

(ஒப்பு) சிவத்தமாம்பியங்கர். (ஒப்பு) செங்காமியிப்பங்கர். (ஒப்பு) ச. பெரிசாமிமுதலியர், மாண்ணர்கள்.

10th June 1869—Regunatha Bhatter fined by Trustees.

ச. 295.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் சேவல்தானம் மாண்ணர்கள்.

வேட்பேஷ்கரர் கணபதி முதலியர்க்கு.

சி மெருகிய 259வது ச. அங்கியில்கள்டுருக்கிற தொழும் ஸ்ரீரங்காச்சியர் முத்தோபத்தின்பேரில் ஆசிரவாரன் கற்புற ஆறாத்திட்டப்பிழித்துக்கும்படி செய்த அங்கை செய்தபட்டக்கேபிரில் பூந்திலியாப் ருக்காமிருக்கிறபடியால் அதற்காக ரூ. 2 அப்புதம் விடுத்திருக்கிறோம். அதையும் அந்தவியைத்துநோக சம்புக்கோராங்கிள்கி செய்திருக்கிறதுகையும் வருள்செய்துகொண்டு இனி உவாகுப் பேளை பார்த்துவரும்படிக்கும் அரியிக்கிறதும்தனிச்செய்தில்லை கற்புற ஆறாத்திட்டத்தில் கடத்துவது கிறும்ப் பிச்சாயிருப்பதனாலே இனிபெரிய சண்ணத்தாப்போல் கடத்திவரும்படி நிட்டம்செய்வதும்.

1869 @ கும்பி 10 ஏ.

(ஒப்பு) செங்காமியிப்பங்கர். (ஒப்பு) ச. பெரிசாமி முதலியர்,

மாண்ணர்கள்.

28th March 1874—Mr. Pennington's Judgment prohibiting Vedantachar's and Nadamuniyal's processions with Vadagalai marks on their foreheads.

Extract from calender in case No. 9 on the District Magistrate's file of 1874. Trichinopoly.

COLUMN I. Number of the case—9 of 1874.

II. Name and description of the accused.—

1. Kodiyalam Raugaswami Aiyangar. 2. Seshagiri Aiyangar. 3. Krishnaengar.
4. Ramaswami Aiyangar. 5. Duraiswami Aiyangar. 6. Paliyur Narayana Aiyangar.
7. Ragunadha Aiyangar. 8. Srinivasa Aiyangar. 9. Krishnaswami Aiyangar. 10. Sundram Aiyangar. 11. Vedantam Aiyangar. 12. Kasturi Aiyangar. (Brahmans)

1. 6. 11. 12. Landholders, the rest Vydikham.

III. Copy of the charge: *Firstly*. That you the first prisoner Kodiyalam Raugaswami Aiyangar. 2. Seshagiri Aiyangar. 3. Krishna Aiyangar. 4. Ramaswami Aiyangar. 5. Duraiswami Aiyangar. 6. Paliyur Narayana Aiyangar. 7. Ragunadha Aiyangar. 8. Srinivasa Aiyangar. 9. Krishnaswami Aiyangar. 10. Sundram Aiyangar. 11. Vedantam Aiyangar & 12 Kasturi Aiyangar, on or about the 6th day of January 1874 at Srirangam intentionally insulted and thereby gave provocation to the Complainant and others, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation would cause them to break the public peace, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 504 of the I. P. C. and within my cognizance.

Secondly: That you, the said prisoners at the same time and place malignantly or wantonly, by doing an illegal act gave provocation to the Complainant and others, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation would cause the offence of rioting to be committed and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 153 of I. P. C. and within my cognizance.

Thirdly: That you, the said prisoners at the same time and place, voluntarily caused disturbance to an assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 296 of I. P. C. and within my cognizance.

Fourthly: That you, the said prisoners at the same time and place, with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feeling of the Complainant and others, placed an object in their sight and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 293 of I. P. C. and within my cognizance.

Fifthly: That you, the first prisoner Kodiyalam Raugaswami Aiyangar at the same time and place abetted the prisoners 2nd to 12th in the commission of the above offences and thereby committed offences punishable under sections 504, 153, 296, 298 and 109. of I. P. C. and within my cognizance..

IV. Name of Complainant. Regina.

V. Names of witnesses for the prosecution. 1. Parasara Bhatter. 2. Sami Aiyangar. 3. Tillanayagam Pillai. 4. Appasami Aiyar. 5. Ganapathy Mudali. 6. Narayana Rao. 7. Krishnasami Aiyangar. 8. Srinivasa Aiyangar. 9. Anantha Alvar. 10. D. Periyasami Madaliar. 11. Venkataramana Aiyangar

VI. Names of witnesses for the defence if any.

1. Thirumalai Aiyangar 2. Srinivasa Aiyangar. 3. Krishna Bhatter. 4. Kuppa Bhatter. 5. Sundararaja Aiyangar. 6. Srinivas Rao. 7. Raugaswami Aiyangar. 8. Krishna Rao. 9. Subba Aiyar. 10. Shadaya Raja. 11. Subbaya Chari. 12. Krishnaswami Achari. 13. Gopala Chari. 14. Krishna Aiyangar. 15. Venkatachari. 16. Rauga Chari. 17. Sesha Aiyangar. 18. Singam Aiyangar. 19. Duraiswami Aiyangar. 20. Gurusami Aiyar. 21. Maduranayaga Mudaliar. 22. Kuppa Rao. 23. Nilakantam Pillai.

VII. Statement of evidence and ground of conviction:—In this case, the Complainant (1st witness) who is a prominent member of the Tengalai Sect of Brah-

mans attached to the Templo at Srirangam, charges the Defendants with having insulted the religious feelings of himself and his co-religionists and with having provoked a breach of the peace by carrying in procession 2 idols with the distinctive mark of the Vadagalai sent emblazoned on their foreheads, contrary to immemorial custom.

2. It is not alleged that the first Defendant was actually concerned in carrying the idols in procession but that he ordered them to be brought both in writing and verbally, and that he is in fact chiefly, if not solely, responsible for their having been brought in procession, with Vadagalai marks.

He has, therefore, been charged with abetment of the offences alleged to have been committed by the other Defendants.

3. As to these offences, a preliminary objection was taken by Mr. O'Sullivan that the facts, even if proved would not constitute offences under the sections quoted and that even if they did technically amount to offences according to the literal meaning of the Penal Code, yet that a Magistrate would exercise a wise discretion in declining to adjudicate on the facts, because in doing so, he must necessarily decide a question of Civil right which would be much better left to the Civil Courts.

4. Now as to the plea, that the facts if proved, do not amount to an offence because there was in point of fact no *breach of the peace* &c., I think it is completely disposed of by the Judgment of the High Court in Criminal Petition No. 20. of 1884 dated 21st July 1884. (Exhibit XI) and that it is no defence to a charge of insult to say that the accused knew that the Complainant was of such a mild disposition as not to be at all likely to resent it; that would be a most extraordinary kind of law and of course, a man must always be understood to contemplate the natural consequences of his acts, the complainant, at the same time, being assumed to be a person of ordinary sensibilities and temper. But the present case is much stronger than an ordinary case of insulting an individual of so peaceable a character as to be unlikely to commit a breach of the peace in resenting it, for there is always considerable danger of disturbance during a Festival when crowds of strangers are present and a very slight spark will often set things in a blaze on such occasions however peaceable the regular inhabitants of the place may be.

5. I think, therefore, that if the Defendants did commit the acts complained of, they must be assumed to have known that they were likely to cause a riot.

6. Then, as to the advisability of such cases involving (as they undoubtedly do) delicate questions of civil right, being referred to the Civil Courts, I should have been only too glad if the complainants had thought fit to prosecute their rights in the Civil Courts. But as they chose to complain to a Magistrate and as it did appear to me that, supposing their allegations to be true, they had been grossly and wantonly insulted, I do not understand how I could, with any propriety, have refused to take up their complaint. It was not, as if they were endeavouring to establish some apparently insignificant and unreasonable right (such as their claim to perform some mysterious ceremonies in the houses of the Vadagalais) their complaint was that they had been grossly insulted in the midst of a great Festival and during the celebration of a religious ceremony, when any such interruption is peculiarly likely to cause disturbance and that as a matter of fact, the usual ceremonies had been altogether suspended in consequence of the Defendants' act.

7. To argue that, because the complainant's party did not make any very vehement commotion and did not appear to be very excited

*Vide District

Magistrate's order dated 6th January 1874 is useless, because they had been expressly instructed* not to interfere in any way if any thing was done contrary to custom, but to complain at once to a Magistrate and though it is, of course, most unfortunate that a Magistrate should have to decide such an apparently intricate question of custom as is involved in the present case, I cannot see that this is a sufficient reason for depriving the complainants of the direct remedy provided for them by law and for compelling them to go to the expense of a Civil suit. It is unfortunate that Courts should differ in opinion on matters of fact, but this occurs every day in Appeal cases, and if the Defendants in this case should unfortunately happen to be improperly convicted in this case, even if the conviction should be affirmed on appeal, they might perhaps still recover damages by Civil suit.

8. On the question therefore as to the propriety of a criminal prosecution in such cases I may say at once (following the High Court) that the facts alleged appear to me to constitute a very serious offence against the public, as well as against the complainant's sect, and that Defendants if convicted would deserve exemplary punishment. The offence would be aggravated by an unusual display of torches in front of Vedanta, intended apparently to make the Vadagalai mark more conspicuous.

9. I come now to the facts of the case and it appears that the only point at issue is whether the two idols Vedantachari, and Nadamudi Alvar have been carried in procession with Vadagalai or with Tengalai marks.

10. The complainants unanimously assert that they have always worn Tengalai marks; the Defendants are equally positive that they have never worn anything but Vadagalai marks.

11. Now it was incidentally observed at the very beginning of the inquiry by a pleader on one side (if not by the pladers on both) that there would be a good deal of hard swearing on both sides, and that much reliance could not be placed on a great deal of the oral evidence on either side, but I must say I was hardly prepared for such deliberate contradiction as to a plain matter of fact the truth of which must, I cannot help thinking, be perfectly well known to almost every witness who has been examined and probably to every one in Drirangam.

12. Mr. Johnstone indeed, was charitable enough to contend that the witnesses on both sides, were so blinded by religious prejudice that they swore simply to what they believed was the case, or even persuaded themselves must be the case without having had any opportunity of ascertaining what the marks really were.

13. It is just possible this theory might account for the evidence of some of the witnesses, for it is, as Mr. Johnstone observed,* altogether unaccountable, why they should take such

*One witness Singamaiengar stated that he had not noticed a particular Tengalai mark to which he was referred but he knew it was there and that may be the character of their knowledge of these marks.

particular notice of marks as to which, according to their own showing, there had never been any doubt or dispute, but some of those examined for the Defendants were intelligent men of good position and appeared to give their evidence in a very honest and straightforward manner; and if they were ignorant of the facts they so positively swore to as of their own knowledge, it is difficult to see how they could avoid the charge of perjury.

14. The contradictions in the oral evidence are at any rate so unaccountable that one is necessarily driven to the documentary evidence to see what

the probabilities of the case are; and unfortunately the documentary evidence, though in the highest degree voluminous is neither perfectly clear nor by any means directly conclusive on the point at issue.

15. The earliest document on record that has been produced, is a Report* from one Velu, who calls himself *Devastunam Arbitrator*, in which he reports on a complaint of the Tengalais that the Vadagalais people

*Exh. XIII.

would not allow them to perform *Nammal* and *Tinnai*, and other ceremonies in their houses. He adds that on the 11th instant, (August 1803), the Tengalai people celebrated within the Pagoda, the Festival of *Tengalai Vedantachari* according to *mamool*, but the Vadagalais people contrary to custom read the *Ramanuja-patram &c.* to which the Tengalais objected; he concludes by charging some of the Vadagalais with being wicked people who go contrary to custom and perform new ceremonies (or do things in a new fashion not according to *mamool*).

16. It does not appear what Velu was exactly & we have, in this only his report of what happened, but the authenticity of the document was not questioned by the defendants & as he was not even reporting specially as to any dispute about *Vedantachari*, his casual remark that the Tengalais had celebrated the festival of *Tengalai Vedantachariar* & the fact (which may fairly be inferred) that the Vadagalais did not even object to it are very significant and it is also evident that then the Tengalais claimed the exclusive privilege of performing ceremonies in the houses of the Vadagalais.

17. The next document in order of time is the decree in O. S. No. 130 of 1808 of the Zillah Court of Trichinopoly which may fairly be described as the *Magna Charta* of the Tengalai Sect. As Mr. O' Sullivan observed, it is a decree suited to a time when slave holding was still an institution of the country and equal rights between man and man were not clearly recognized; and no doubt it would have been difficult to enforce its provisions even by regular suit; so complete is the control with which it endows the Tengalais and so abject the servitude to which it must have reduced the Vadagalais. But it is relied upon not so much as declaratory of the rights of the Tengalais, but rather as evidence of a presumption that fortified with such a decree (which, it must be remembered, though it appears to have been appealed against, was never altered), the Tengalais would certainly not have submitted to any invasion of what they considered their exclusive privileges without the most determined resistance.

18. Fairly construed it must mean what it says, that "the Tengalais are confirmed in their superiority over the Vadagalais of Srirangam and are declared the dictators in all the ceremonies to be performed to the Swamies therein."

19. It has been argued that the Tengalais never took any proper steps to assert their rights under the above decree, and always tried to gain their ends by miscellaneous petitions whenever a new Judge or a new Collector appeared before the scenes, but it is evident from the numerous documents filed that for nearly 70 years they have persistently opposed the inroads of the Vadagalais; and if either party was bound to take proceedings with reference to that decree, it was surely the Vadagalais who had been treated by it, as Mr. O'Sullivan remarked, like slaves.

20. In an Order dated 6-3-1818, Mr. Lushington, the then Collector enforces the terms of the above decree, and says plainly in so many words that the Vadagalais must do as the Tengalais tell them or they won't be allowed to do any thing and will be held to security.

21. Exhibit 28. is the bond by which one of them was held to security accordingly.

No. 36
*Exh. I.

22. In 1828, Koottalwar Aiyangar brought a suit for fees due to him for reading the Vedas behind the God (Ranganadeswami) in processions. The defence was that plaintiff being a Vadagalai, had no business to read the Vedas and that the privilege was confined to the Tengalais by the decree in O. S. No. 130*. The suit was dismissed on the ground that the decree in No. 130 was conclusive in favour of the Defendants and was binding as it had never been reversed.

23. Exhibit 18 is an Order from the Collector to the Deputy Peshkar dated 16-10-1829 directing him to get Tengalai marks put upon a silver kite vehicle (given by Agobala Jeer) and upon a gilt kite when they entered the Pagoda. This Agobala Jeer, it may be observed, is the proprietor of Vedantachari's temple and the leader of the Vadagalais.

No. 31.
*Exh. A.

24. In 1829, Mr. Cameron, the then Collector, appears to have issued a proclamation* affirming the provisions of the decree in O. S. No. 130, which the Circuit Judge ordered to be cancelled in Extract* from Proceedings dated 2-4-1832.

25. Then again the Fouzdar Adaulat seem to have ruled that the Circuit Judge was wrong (see. Exh. XXXI.) and accordingly the proclamation was renewed (Exh. XXX. dated. 21-10-1832,) re-affirming in the most explicit manner the original decree and warning the Vadagalai people to act up to the terms of that Judgment.

No. 32.
*Exh. VII.

26. Somewhere about this time the Vadagalais appeared to have applied direct to the Sudur Adaulat to annul the decree in O. S. No. 130 of 1808 (Exh. No. 1.) and the application was rejected* after the fullest consideration (17-6-1833.)

27. This application seems to have been consequent on the orders of the Zilla Judge of Kumbakonam under date 11-2-1833, which orders must therefore be considered to have been superseded by the orders of the Sudur Adaulat (Exh. VIII).

28. Exh. F. (dated 20-12-1833) is an extract from Proceedings of the Provincial Court on a Petition of the Tengalais informing them that they can only assert the rights they claim under the decree in O. S. No. 130 of 1808 by a fresh suit.

29. Exh. G. (dated 15-3-1834) is an endorsement from the Magistrate to the Tengalais to the same effect.

30. Exh. H. (dated. 15-4-1834) confirms the Magistrate's order in G.

31. So then from 1808 till 1834, there is no mention in the Exhibits of any disputes as to these 2 Idols nor as to any mark in the Pagoda, and on the whole it must be conceded that the decree in O. S. No. 130 of 1808 was pretty consistently followed and was at any rate never altered. So that in every dispute, the Tengalais put it forward as the authority for the most exclusive rights, and the Vadagalais as persistently endeavoured to get it annulled. Considering then the respective positions of the parties in 1834 and the fact that in 1808, this Vedantachari is called Tengalai Vedantachari by a man who calls himself an arbiter, and especially considering that there is no evidence that this curious expression of his was ever even challenged by the Vadagalai party, it does seem most unreasonable to suppose that he had been constantly carried in procession with a Vadagalai mark before 1835.

32. The first document filed that refers to any dispute about a mark, is No. XXXII of the complainant's exhibits, from which it appears that the Tengalai people complained that the Vadagalais had removed the Tengalai mark over the entrance to Vedantachari's chapel, and put up a Vadagalai mark instead. No. XXXII is the Magistrate's order (dated. 10-9-1835) to the Head Peshkar to inquire into the complaint &c.

33. The mark was ordered to be removed and the Tengalai mark restored by the Collector's order dated 21-11-1835 (Exh. IV).

34. Meantime on the 2nd October 1835, another dispute seems to have taken place which bears a remarkable resemblance to that now under inquiry.

35. Official intimation of it was sent to the Collector on the 3rd October (Exh. Z) and three depositions were enclosed, two of which are Y. and H. H. (the third has not been filed).

36. From this report it appears that on the 2nd idem the idol Vedantachari had been taken out with a Vadagalai mark on, and the Tengalai authorities, objected and refused to allow it to receive the honours, because they said the Vadagalai mark was contrary to custom.

37. The result of the inquiry by the Peshkar as to the custom was that the Vadagalai people generally said the idol always wore the Vadagalai mark, and the Tengalai people the Tengalai mark. One Thengalai who was a Sathani however gave a deposition to the effect that the idol always had a Vadagalai mark.

38. It appears to have meant that it wore this mark in processions as well as in its shrine; but he was not cross-examined, and his evidence is certainly not more reliable than that of the 10th witness for the defence, a bricklayer, who professes to be a Tengalai and who deposes that the mark has always been Vadagalai.

39. Ultimately, however, the Peshkar appears to have persuaded the Tengalais to perform the usual honours to Vedantachari and got the festival celebrated.

40. One point in the report is noteworthy, and that is that the people who belonged to neither seat, accountants and other Devastanam cutchery servants stated that they did not know if it was a Tengalai or Vadagalai mark that was usually worn. This is decidedly corroborative of Mr. Johnstone's contention that the corresponding witnesses now who speak so positively on the point are not to be trusted and speak more from what they believe or wish than from what they have seen with their own eyes. It appears too that Subba Pillai the then Head Peshkar was unable to give a decided opinion of his own knowledge on the subject, but he evidently came to the decided conclusion from the evidence that it was new to have the Vadagalai mark though he did not agree with the Tengalais in supposing that it had been put on the day before the feast, as he observed the Vadagalais had long had Vedantachari in their keeping and might have put the mark long before. He must have been confirmed in his view when the servants of Vedantachari refused to allow him to examine the idol's forehead. It is, in my opinion, quite impossible to believe that the Tengalais would after this have allowed Vedantachari to come out with Vadagalai mark without making the slightest protest and the fact that no such protest was made till last year seems good evidence that it had never been so brought out till last year.

41. The order on this report has not been filed by either party. It is dated 6th October and is simply to the effect that such disturbances are not to be allowed and that the Peshkar himself would be dismissed if he did not

manage the affairs of the pagoda better. No decision of any kind was come to on the point then at issue, but in an order on petitions of the same date (Exhibit II) enclosing endorsements to the two parties the Collector says that there is to be no disturbance in the celebration of festivals *in conformity with the decisions passed in favour of the Tengalais and in conformity with established māmool.*

42. Then on the 19th item, the Collector wrote to the Head Peshkar on a complaint of the Tengalais that Vedantachari was again about to be brought out with Vadagalai mark, that by decree in O. S. No 180 the Vadagalais have no right to perform the principal ceremonies in the Supthaprakaram of Srirangam, or in any way to attempt to perform ceremonies like Tongalaik. The Head Peshkar was therefore directed to take care that nothing was done contrary to the decisions passed in favour of the Tengalais &c. and it is evident from his language in his report dated 3rd October (Exh. Z.) that he would take this to prohibit Vedantachari being brought with Vadagalai mark, but it is unfortunate that this decision was not stated in explicit terms.

*Exh. III.
43. Exhibit XXV, Proceedings of the Provincial Court, dated 14-12-1835 is an important document in many ways.

44. It appears from it that the Collector having received a precept from the Zilla Court of Kumbakonam directing him to carry into effect the decree in O. S. No. 130 of 1808, had accordingly caused the decree to be published, but had met with so much opposition that he anticipated being compelled to make return that he was unable to execute it. He accordingly applied to the Provincial Court for instructions and the Court informed him that the decree in O. S. No. 130 was final, and could not hereafter by any authority whatever be altered. They went on to say that by that decree the Tengalais were declared to be entitled to certain rights to the exclusion of the Vadagalais, and in the free and peaceable enjoyment of those privileges they must be supported; further suggesting that any one setting himself up against the authority of the decree should be held to security.

45. It may be remarked incidentally as a curious fact that in writing to the Court, the Collector mentions the dispute about the mark over Vedantachari's shrine, but does not allude to the more recent case of the mark on his forehead.

*Exh. I.
46. It is also not irrelevant to observe that he describes the Tengalais as "by far the weakest sect" and speaks of "the continual encroachments of the Vadagalais being likely to compel the Tengalais to give up their undoubted exclusive rights and privileges in the Srirangam Pagoda".

47. There is no evidence of any further dispute till 1840, when there seems to have been some discussion as to the decree of 1808, and the Collector (Mr. Onslow) in an order* dated the 21st July told the Head Peishkar that the parties should be referred to a civil suit with regard to the infringement of the terms of the decree, and that they would be prosecuted if they committed any breach of the peace.

*Exh. J.

48. Then in September of the same year on a complaint from the Tengalais that they were prevented from performing the Namai and Timai ceremonies in the Vadagalais' houses the Magistrate, (Mr. Onslow) *informed them that it would be better if the 2 parties performed their respective ceremonies themselves without interfering with each other; and so no doubt it would, but the Magistrate's order to that effect was in no way binding on either party, and was clearly only an expression of impatience at the perpetual disputes.

49. It appears from Exhibit K. (an Extract from the Proceedings of the Fouzdar Sadur Adawlut dated 18-1-1841) that the Collector (or Magistrate had carried out a threat he made in J, that he would hold the parties to security and that the Tengalais party had accordingly been held to security and fined, that they had appealed to the Court of Circuit who had declined to interfere on the ground that the subject of the dispute was of a civil nature which could only be satisfactorily decided by the Collector; and that the Sadur ordered the Court of Circuit to hear the appeal.

50. They went on to say, that if the Tengalais considered their just rights had been invaded, they should sue for the recovery of any such emoluments or rights of which they considered they had been deprived.

51. In L. dated 10-2-1841 the Court of Circuit apparently dispose of the Appeal and confirm the order of the Magistrate finding and holding to security certain Tengalais for a breach of the peace with reference to a Vadagalai corpse.

*Exh. M.

52. In a Decree (dated 18-4-1842) the Southern Provincial Court ruled that to enforce the right claimed under the decree of 1808 to perform ceremonies in the houses of Vadagalais would be manifestly an act of gross oppression, and that no order having for its object to insist upon the Vadagalais submitting to have their houses so invaded against their will can be passed; and added that the Tengalais were at liberty as they have been repeatedly told to bring Civil actions for any fees or emoluments of which they considered they had been deprived by the Vadagalais through their refusal to admit them for such purposes into their houses, and that this was the only mode of proceeding whereby the amount of their claims on that account could be ascertained and settled.

Exh. N.

53. This ruling was confirmed* by the Sadur Adawlut as regards the performance of ceremonies in the houses of the Vadagalais and the Sadur assented the same principle that the Tengalais must sue for any rights &c. of which they consider they had been deprived.

*Exh. O.

54. It appears from C. O. that the affairs of the Temple were handed over to the charge of certain Dharmakarthas stalathars in 1842, but it does not appear that this had or was intended to have any effect on the ceremonies &c. to be performed in the temple, and it was not relied upon as a document of any importance.

*Exh. I.

55. In 1843, the Thengalais again attempted by miscellaneous petition to assert their exclusive claims under the decree in O. S. No. 130, and were told* that if sufficient cause were shown, the Magistrate would no doubt interfere to prevent a breach of the peace.

56. A similar Order* was passed by the Zillah Judge on the 29th November 1843, and the Tengalais were again told to institute a suit against any one who had injured them.

57. In 1845, it appears from D. D. that a Committee was appointed to assist the Dharmakarthas, but it does not appear that this has any thing to do with the present case except to prove that first defendant's father was selected as a member.

58. Exhibits A. R. S. T. (from 1846 to 1850) are all to the same effect viz:- that it is the Magistrate's business simply to preserve the peace, and if the Tengalais' rights are infringed they should apply to the Civil Court.

59. In 1850 apparently, there was another dispute about a mark which was erected over the entrance Raya Gopuram by the Tengalais and pulled down

A. A.

by Vadagalai Rangasami Iyengar who is styled in the* proceedings of the Sessions Court a church warden of the pagoda. The Tengalais' representative appears to have complained to the Magistrate and on his declining to interfere, to the Sessions Court which dismissed his complaint with the remark that the petitioner deserved severe punishment for presuming to put any marks at all on the pagoda.

60. This is the first instance of a dispute as to the distinguishing mark since 1835, and it is worthy of note that during the interval the Tengalai party had confined itself principally to asserting its apparently extravagant claims to perform ceremonies in the houses of the Vadagalais. It is also worthy of remark that the first Vadagalai Dharmakartha (1st Defendant's relative) had been appointed in December 1845. It will appear hereafter how he was connected with the dispute.

61. Exh. X. is filed to prove that one Veda Vyasa Bhatter a Tengalai was bound over to keep the peace between the 2 parties on the 24th January 1850, and is really of no importance either way.

*Exh. XXIX.

62. Mr. Maltby's decision* in case No. 1 of 1850 gives a clear account of the condition of the parties at that time and shows how a Vadagalai came to be appointed a Dharmakartha, partly because he was supposed to be not in good terms with his own party. Mr. Maltby also gives an account of the dispute as to the new Tengalai mark on the entrance (Raya Gopuram) and charges Rangaswamy Iyengar, (1st defendant's relative) with being the cause of that disturbance.

63. It is evident that he was ready to assert the provisions of the decree of 1803 in favour of the Tengalais, for he speaks of their ancient and undoubted rights, and the case ended by his holding Rangasami and the 2nd defendant to security for Rs. 500 each and the other 2 defendants (who were Tengalais) for Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 respectively.

64. From Exhibit E. E. it appears that the Tengalais again attempted to assert their rights by miscellaneous petition instead of by regular suit. The complaint in that case being that the Vadagalais had recited parayanas &c. over a corpse contrary to custom. The Judge (in Proceedings dated 6-11-50) remarked that the act complained of was a distinct grievance for which damages might be claimed by regular suit.

65. In spite of these clear and repeated instructions, the Tengalais simply appealed against the order to the Sadar Court, and of course their appeal was rejected as usual.

66. From Exhibit B. B, decree of the Civil Court in A. S. No. 41 of 1853 it appears that Rangasami Iyengar the Vadagalai Dharmakartha was adjudged in the Lower Court to pay damages for destroying the Tengalai mark over the entrance (Raya Gopuram) alluded to in paras 58 and 61, and that on appeal the decree was reversed; the Judge (Mr. Harris) holding with Mr. Greenway that Respondents had no business to put the mark up without written authority.

67. In 1858 another dispute took place and it seems that Mr. Greame then Head Assistant Magistrate issued a proclamation on the Subject which he afterwards withdrew (by Exh. U) and told the parties in general terms that if there was any dispute about the performance of their respective ceremonies they should go to the Civil Court.

68. Exh. G. G: dated 13-7-1858 is a letter containing his reasons for withdrawing his first and issuing his second proclamation.

69. Exh. V. is another proceeding of the Fouzdar Adalat rejecting another miscellaneous petition of the Tengalaits protesting against the proceedings of the Magistracy and the Sessions Judge in refusing to interfere in their behalf. It was of course dismissed, and there was a lull in the storm for about 5 years when, in 1863, the first dispute about Nadamuni Alwar took place, the Teugalaits complaining that the Vadagalais had put their mark newly over the entrance to his shrine. Exh. V is Mr. Walhouse's order to the Sub-Magistrate to inquire into the complaint, and the result of the inquiry is stated in Exh. VI, namely that the mark should be removed. It may be remarked that on this occasion also there was the same dispute as the Vadagalai mark being old or new, and the same hardswearing by both parties.

70. Exh. No. VII (dated 3-7-1863,) is merely a supplemental order to the Sub-Magistrate on the same subject.

71. So harassing were these continual disputes that in August 1863, Mr. Nisbet the then Head Assistant determined to get a list of all the "Namams" within the Supthaprakaram of Srirangam; and accordingly issued an order on the 7th idem to the Managers, Virasamy Iyer, Periasami Madali (10th witness) and Parasara Sudarasa Bhatter (complainant) to prepare a list. They reported* accordingly on the 26th that they were engaged in preparing a list, but in the meantime they complained that several Vadagalai marks had been put up in different parts of the pagoda and also inside Nadamuni Alwar's shrine, and that it was quite unjust and contrary to custom &c. so they requested the Magistrate to come down and see them and have them removed.

72. This complaint of a Vadagalai mark inside Nadamuni Alwar's shrine is rather remarkable and the fact that nothing seems to have been said even then about Nadamuni himself always wearing a Vadagalai mark is in my opinion very significant. If he had had one in 1835 when the dispute about Vedanta took place, it is almost certain that some allusion would have been made to the fact at the time.

*Exh. IX.

73. The List* of marks was duly prepared (15-9-1863) and the Managers say that there is not even one Vadagalai mark all over the Pagoda except some recently painted marks on the walls, and those above referred to in Nadamuni Alwar's shrine which they requested might be removed as having been put up quite recently.

74. This list would have been almost conclusive in favour of the Tengalaits (especially as it is signed by Periasamy who is now hand and glove with the defendants) but that unfortunately no mention is made in it of the Alwars, though one witness (the 4th) who helped to prepare the list says that all the Alwars were inspected, and that if there had been any Vadagalai marks on their heads, they would have been entered, and this seems very reasonable; as to Periasamy he relieves himself of all responsibility in the matter by admitting that he signed it without looking at it relying on the other trustees (who were Tengalaits). But it is almost impossible he can have been ignorant of the unmistakable tenor of their report and the only rational explanation of his evidence now is that he has changed sides since the date of the list and that his evidence is altogether untrustworthy for if as he now pretends, he had known then the existence of the Vadagalai marks he would certainly have protested against the trustees' sweeping that there was not one legitimate Vadagalai mark in the temple.

75. In October 1863, came another complaint that the Vadagalais had put their mark over the Dharmuntri Kovil; and Mr. Nisbet in his order of the 30th idem, orders an enquiry into it, and on the same day he passed

Exhibit XII. his decision *ending a Vadagalai named Rangayanganar Rs 1000 for putting a Vadagalai mark on the Nadamuni Alwar's shrine.

76. It is to be regretted that owing to the irregularity of his procedure Exhibit No XI his decision was necessarily reversed on a reference to the High Court; but the fact remains that the Vadagalais have never attempted to renew the mark and there can be no doubt that Mr. Nisbet was right on the facts and that the Deputy Magistrate's order had been disobeyed.

77. Exhibit W is an order of Mr Lemon's dated 8th April 1864, on the complaint referred to above as to a new Vadagalai mark having been placed on the Dhuniantri pagoda to the effect that it did not appear to him that there was anything in the complaint that required to be enquired into magisterially.

78. As to that of course his mere opinion unsupported by a word of argument is of very little weight, and he would probably have thought differently if he had an opportunity of reading the Judgment of the High Court in Mr. Nisbet's case (dated 21-7-64).

79. The clear exposition of the law in that decree seems to have had a considerable effect in keeping the rival sects or rather the Vadagalais quiet for some time and (to judge from the documents) it was not till last December that another dispute took place.

80. There is nothing to show conclusively what the immediate exciting cause of this dispute was; the complainant's account on behalf of the Tengalais is that having heard that the Vadagalais intended to bring out Vedantachari and Nadamuni Alwar with Vadagalai marks on the occasion of the Kottai Utsavam (otherwise called the Takadasi Festival) which lasted from the 20th December to 8th January, they went to the Acting District Magistrate on the 19th December and induced him to prohibit the idols from being so brought out.

81. The Vadagalais contend that this application was curiously timed just before the Christmas Holidays, and that the Tengalais were taking advantage of the fact that the chief officials in the District were new to make another attempt to assert claims which were altogether obsolete.

82. It was certainly a curious coincidence that the commencement of the Christmas Holidays should have so nearly coincided with the commencement of the feast and it is probable that the order of the 20th of December (which was dated 19th) would not have been made so absolute had it not been for the fact that the Courts were closing the next day; accordingly on cause being shown the order was amended on the 6th January so as simply to warn the Vadagalais of the risk they ran if they did any thing not clearly sanctioned by custom or express authority.

83. The very night the revised order reached Srirangam the two Alwars were brought in procession with Vadagalai marks and the Tengalais objecting brought their complaint next day as they were expressly advised to do in the 2nd order referred to.

84. It has been urged that the authorities showed some bias in the issue of those two orders; and in confirmation of that view it has been alleged that the first order was published in Srirangam with much greater prolixitude than the 2nd; but in point of fact there was not much difference, for, the rough draft of the 2nd order was only signed on the 6th and the proclamation was made about 8 or 9 the same evening; and moreover there was need for unusual expedition about the first as the Court closed the day after it was signed.

85. Then it is contended that unless it had been usual Rangaswami (the first defendant) and Periasamy would never have run the risk of bringing out the idols; but this argument assumes the whole question in dispute and I must say it seems to me far more reasonable (judging from the history of this dispute) to assume *a priori* that the Vadagalai party would seize any opportunity encroaching on the rights of the Tengalais than to assume that the Tengalais would presume to suddenly invade any of the immemorial rights of the Vadagalais. I think indeed that considering the great wealth and influence of the 1st Defendant Rangaswami, the opportunity was more favourable for them than for the Tengalai.

86. It will be sufficiently apparent from the remarks made as to each of the documents filed that in my opinion the evidence to be derived from them proponderates decidedly in favour of the Tengalais. The Temple is undoubtedly a Tongalai Temple, and Tongalai marks are found all over it even over the entrance to the shrine of Vedantachari, the Vadagalai High Priest himself; and it was not denied that in processions a canopy with a Tongalai mark is carried over him. No Vadagalai mark has ever been put up without the most strenuous opposition and the decree in O. S. No. 130 of 1808 undoubtedly gave the Tengalais such absolute authority in the Supthaprakaram that it is impossible for me to suppose that they would have allowed such a manifest invasion of their rights especially when we find them persistently asserting claims which are apparently much more extravagant, namely, to perform ceremonies in the Vadagalai houses.

87. Not one of the documents filed for the defence has any real bearing on the question now at issue, except the depositions given in 1835, any in such a case as this when a really trustworthy deposition is not to be expected even now it would be ridiculous to lay any stress on depositions taken by a Head Peshkar in 1835, which were not even subjected to the test of cross-examination.

88.—Then the question is whether the oral evidence for the defence is *To show how inaccurate the information so clear* and trustworthy as to prove either that Periasamy who is so positive about minute marks, did not know whether Vedanta's idol itself is copper or brass. well knowing that Vadagalai marks have always been worn by the two Alwars or that they have just found out the fact for the first time.

89. As to the supposition that they may have been ignorant of the fact that Vadagalai mark was always put on the idols, it seems scarcely necessary to discuss it on account of the similar dispute as to Vedantachariar's mark in 1835 which was vividly before both parties.

90. It is most unfortunate that no express order should have been passed then on the subject, but the fact that the Tengalais objected then to the Vadagalai mark on Vedantachari's forehead, though he as High Priest of the party was certainly more clearly entitled to the mark than any other Alwar provos conclusively to my mind that they would certainly have objected to a Vadagalai mark being placed on Nadamuni and as they have never done so till last year, and I am altogether unable to suppose that they could possibly have failed to observe the fact if it had come out with a Vadagalai mark considering how jealously they had guarded against the smallest attempts at any encroachments on their alleged exclusive rights and privileges, I cannot believe that Nadamuni ever came out with a Vadagalai mark before in spite of the assertions of so many such respectable witnesses, and so their evidence failing as to one point cannot be relied upon as to the other. The respectable witnesses of whom Venkatachari 15th witness for the defence

is in every way the best specimen, may have been mistaken, and those who must know the facts perfectly well may have perjured themselves deliberately as it is quite clear many of the witnesses on one side or other must have done. But whatever the explanation may be, I can come to no other conclusion from a careful consideration of the history of the dispute and the surrounding circumstances than that the two Alwars had been brought out newly with Vadagalai marks. It is not necessary to decide whether they wore Vadagalai marks in their shrines or not: and as they are admittedly in charge of Vadagalais it would be impossible for Tengalais to prevent their putting on Vadagalai marks when inside if they choose to do so.

91. Then as to the persons responsible for bringing them, the defendants 2 to 12 are identified by witnesses who must have known them well, and who could have had, so far as appears, no conceivable reason for naming the wrong persons. Many of them are servants of one Alwar or the other whose business it would be to attend and carry the idols; nearly all admitted that they accompanied them in the procession. None of them could say who actually carried the idols, but asserted that none of the defendants did! None of the defence witnesses could say who carried the idols, though they were all wonderfully certain that defendants did not! Only one pleaded an alibi and he afterwards declined to examine the witnesses to prove it, and it is evident that they, like the 1st defendant rest their defence on the plea that nothing was done contrary to custom. I see no reason to doubt therefore that all the defendants 2 to 12 were engaged in bringing out the Alwars with Vadagalai marks, but it is equally clear that they acted only as servants under the orders of their superiors, and the complainants say, the person chiefly responsible for the act was 1st defendant Kangaswami.

92. Mr. O'Sullivan contended that his written orders on the subject were not sufficient to bring him within the Criminal law and that the evidence as to his having given any verbal orders was altogether untrustworthy.

93. He also pleaded alibi but I observed that Mr. O'Sullivan did not lay much stress on the evidence to prove it, and taken by itself, it would be altogether reliable and I think, inconclusive even if generally true.

94. But whether he actually gave verbal orders in so many words—that the idols should be brought out with Vadagalai marks (according to the very questionable evidence of the complainant and other witnesses) if it is clearly presumable from his written orders and from his position as the undoubted representative of the Vadagalai sect, that he and no one else or at any rate he chiefly gave orders for the offence to be committed, that appears to me to be sufficient.

95. I confess I do not understand Mr. O'Sullivan's argument that a direct order in writing is not an abetment to commit an offence. On the contrary it is clear to me that in a case like this the person who issued the order to accomplices who as mere menial servants were practically bound to obey his orders would be unmistakably the principal in the offence committed in consequence of such abetment.

96. The document on which the prosecution rely to prove that 1st defendant ordered the Alwar to be brought out with Vadagalai marks is that marked M. M. which is an order by the two Managers Kangaswami (1st defendant) and Periasamy (10th witness) to the Acting Head Peshkar that honors are to be done to the 2 Alwars if they are brought out as usual by the Vadagalai party.

97. Now as 1st Defendant still contends that it is usual to bring them out with Vadagalai marks, this could only be intended to authorize

their being brought out with Vadagalai marks, however cautiously the order may have been worded; and it is clear that this was intended from the passage following, which shows that objections were anticipated and instructions were given that if the Pagoda servants refused to pay the honors, hindrance, the Tahsildar being applied to in the last resource for assistance to compel the pagoda servants to submit. It is pretty clear from this alone that the 1st Defendant meant the idols to be carried with Vadagalai marks and was quite prepared to carry out his orders by force if necessary.

98. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the fact that Periasamy also signed this order does not relieve Rangaswami of his share of responsibility and it appears that Periasamy left Trichy for Madras the same day, and was therefore responsible no further. Reasons are given further on for considering that Periasamy acted throughout under Rangaswami's instigation. To show what interest was taken in the matter by these managers it is only necessary to observe that their order detailing what was to be done was signed and in the hands of the Head Peshkar before the Magistrate's order referred to in it was actually issued or probably even drafted.

*Exhibit XV *order of the same date that the Alvars are to receive their usual honors in spite of objections.

*Exhibit XVI 100. The *Yadast to the Tahsildar, which was not received by him, he says, till about midnight, was still more explicit as to the marks, and the Tahsildar is expressly requested to assist the Head Peshkar in doing the honors to the Alvars in spite of their wearing Vadagalai marks.

101. Moreover it is admitted that Rangaswami was in the temple just before the Alvars were brought out, and considering the discussion there had been, and the very strong view that has been adopted by the Acting Magistrate it is impossible to suppose that the servants of the temples would not have fortified themselves with his direct authority before bringing them out.

*Exh. XX. 102. There are other documents corroborative of this view and which prove at any rate the strong interest taken in the question by Periasamy and Rangaswami. The first of these is a *Yadast, dated 20th December, in reply to one of the same date (J. J.) from the Head Peshkar representing that objections had been made to Vedanta's being taken with Vadagalai mark and asking for orders.

*Exhibit XVII 103. The reply is so ambiguously worded that it would appear as if the Peshkar a (madhva) wanted to inveigle the managers into giving an express order, as to the marks; and that they were determined not to do so and therefore contented themselves with venting their indignation on the Head Peshkar as they probably suspected he was playing them false. So that the only order he got was a threat of dismissal if things did not go on properly, and ultimately in reply to more urgent demands for orders the *order suspending him dated 21-12-1873.

104. This order of suspension is a most remarkable document and shows most plainly the bias of the managers who signed it. The reasons assigned for suspending the Head Peshkar are really no reasons, and Periasamy when cross-examined as to them could give no reasonable explanation of the order. It is impossible to doubt that Appasami Aiyar was suspended on the 21st December because he was believed to consider the Vadagalai marks contrary to custom, and because he would not carry out the procession without the express orders of the managers. Periasamy's explanation was that he should have carried out the procession without hindrance, and being pressed to say what he was to do if the Stalathars objected, he said,

J. J. K. K., he should have reported, which is exactly what he * did, and yet he was immediately suspended, a number of other reasons being added, evidently merely as excuses for the severity of the order.

M. M. 105. To prove the influence and interfering character of Rangaswami, it is only necessary to read the depositions and the exhibits XXII, XXIII & XXIV (dated February, March and April 187) which are letters from Periasamy to the Devastanam Committee detailing all the mischief Rangaswami was doing.

106. It is not denied that Rangaswami is one of the chief men of the Vadagalai sect, and he appears to have been appointed Manager, pretty much as his relative was, because he was thought to be not on good terms with his own party. He was however, dismissed by the Civil Court on the complaint of the other Dharmakarthas, and only restored on appeal to the High Court on May last year. It is not surprising if after that he should have been eager to assert his authority again and as a man of evident abilities and considerable boldness the course he appears to have adopted is what might have been expected of him.

107. It is scarcely too much to say that there was no one else who was sufficiently interested as a Vadagalai, and sufficiently powerful as an individual, to attempt such a lofty enterprise.

108. As to Periasamy it is clear that he is now altogether under Rangaswami's thumb and explanation of the marvellous change that has taken place in his sentiments as to Rangaswami and the Vadagalai marks seems to be really his indebtedness to Rangaswami which state of indebtedness and dependency also sufficiently accounts for the evidence of a good many of the defence witnesses.

109. Some other documents have been filed such as Mahasarnamas against Rangaswami to prove enmity &c., but they are none of them, I think, of any importance. Enmity may be fairly assumed in such a case but it does not alter facts, and as I have come to the conclusion that the 2 Alwars Nadamuni and Vadantachari were nearly brought out with Vadagalai marks at the last feast, and that the defendants 3 to 12, were engaged personally in bringing them and that the 1st defendant expressly ordered them to be brought, it only remains to pass sentence on them all. I am aware that much more might be said (especially on the side of the prosecution) but my summary has already run to a most inordinate length and I hope I may have stated the evidence with sufficient clearness and fullness to enable the Appellate Court to ascertain what it is.

110. I should have preferred to send the case for trial after hearing all the evidence, but did not feel that I should have been justified in causing such a further expenditure of public time as would have been involved in the re-examination of all the witness.

111. After a good deal of hesitation I have come to the conclusion that it is not an offence which requires to be punished with imprisonment, but I should think anything less than the maximum amount of fine quite inadequate in the case of the 1st defendant. In case the conviction is upheld, if the Appellate court should differ as to imprisonment, the punishment can be altered accordingly under the provisions of S. 280 of C. C. P. and this was another reason for not committing the case for trial.

112. Some stress was laid upon the fact that the chief native officials in the Collector's office and in the Court are Tengalais, but this may easily have

happened because they were the fittest persons for the appointment; it is not likely that the officers who appointed them either knew or cared whether they were Tengalais or Vadagalais and it happens that the last appointment of importance made was that of Singam Iyengar (a Vadagalai) as public prosecutor. It is true I did not know he was a Vadagalai and certainly no whisper of objection was made on that score; not even anonymously.

113. The documents filed for the prosecution are marked I and so on, & those for the defunct A, and so on.

(Signed) J. B. Pennington District Magistrate,

P. S.—After having all the evidence I thought it desirable to go again and refresh my memory as to the idols in question, and the chapels in which they are placed. I went accordingly and found that Vedantachari's chapel has a very distinct Tengalai mark over the entrance which is evidently not recent.

The idol shewn me as that in dispute is of copper and has an embossed Vadagalai mark which certainly could not be distinguished without pretty close and careful inspection. The idol is seated and with its pedestal, is about a foot high. There is another very small idol in the same chapel with the face of a horse; it is about 6 inches high.

There is also a stone idol of Vedanta at the back of the shrine with a Vadagalai mark and 2 other stone idols of different gods in a side chamber as well as a collection of very small images of no apparent importance. In Nadamuni Alvar's chapel I found one idol in a standing position with an embossed Vadagalai mark which certainly looks as if it might have been altered as there are distinct marks at the bottom of the V (Vadagalai namam). There was also an idol of Krishnasami with no mark and a third of Lakshmi with the Tillakam.

There was no distinctive mark over the entrance door way of Nadamuni chapel, but inside both chapels were several marks, all Vadagalai of course.

(Signed) J. B. PENNINGTON Ag. Dt. Magistrate,

COLUMN VIII. *Finding and sentence.* The Court finds that the prisoners 2. Seshagiri Iyengar. 3. Krishna Iyengar. 4. Ramasami Iyengar. 5. Dorasami Iyengar. 6. Puliur Narayana Iyengar. 7. Regunatha Iyengar. 8. Srinivasa Iyengar. 9. Krishnasami Iyengar. 10. Sandaram Iyengar. 11. Vedantachari Iyengar. and 12. Kosturi Iyengar. are guilty of the offences specified in the 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th Counts in the charge; viz.—that they intentionally insulted and gave provocation to the complainant and others intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation would cause them to break the public peace; that they malignantly or wantonly by doing an illegal act gave provocation to the complainant and others intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation would cause the offence of rioting to be committed; that they voluntarily caused disturbance to an assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies and that they, with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of the complainant and others, placed an object in their sight, and that they have thereby committed offences punishable under Ss. 504, 153, 296, and 298 of the I. P. C.

The Court finds that the 1st prisoner Kodiyalam Rangaswami Iyengar is not guilty of the offences specified in the 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th counts of the charge, but is guilty of the offence, specified in the 5th count, viz, that he abetted the prisoners 2nd to 12th in the commission of the above offences and thereby committed an offence punishable under Ss. 504, 153, 296, 298, and 109 of the I. P. C.

The Court therefore directs that the said 1st prisoner Kodiyalai Rangaswami Iyengar do pay a fine of Rs. 1000 and in default of payment that he be kept to simple imprisonment for a term of 6 months and that the prisoners 2nd Neshagiri Iyengar, 3rd Krishna Iyengar, 4th Ramasami Iyengar, 5th Horasami Iyengar, 6th Polur Narayana Iyengar, 7th Regunada Iyengar, 8th Srinivasa Iyengar, 9th Kristneswami Iyengar, 10th Sundarao Iyengar, 11th Vedantam Iyengar, and 12th Kasturi Iyengar do pay a fine of Rs. 51 each and in default of payment be kept to simple imprisonment for a term of 6 months each.

The Court further orders that the fine or so much of it as may be realized be paid to the complainant as compensation for expenses incurred in this prosecution under clause 1. S. 308. C. C. P.

Fines Collected.

COLUMN IX. Date of offence. 6th January 1874.

" X. Date of Complaint. 8th January 1874.

" XI. Date of apprehension or } appearance } 17th January 1874.

" XII. Date of commencing trial. 17th January 1874.

" XIII. Date of Sentence. 20th March 1874.

" XIV. Explanation of delay.—This being a case of very great importance, the inquiry was unavoidably prolonged for about 2 months. Some of the witnesses were Government officials and had to be summoned from several districts. On this account as well as at the request of the Counsel of both sides, the case had to be adjourned from time to time. The case was closed on the 19th March but the sentence was reserved till the 20th to enable the Magistrate to go through the records. The delay in submitting the calendar is owing to its great length.

(Signed)

J. B. PENNINGTON

Trichinopoly }

Ag. Dist. Magistrate.

28-3-74

15th September 1874—Mr. Pennington's fourth proclamation recalling the second.

G. 59.

திருச்சிலுப்பள்ளி தீவிலை ஆட்டார், மேஜால்ட் கோட்டை துறையவர்கள்,

திருச்சிலுப்பள்ளி தா.ஆரா. 2 வது தீவிலை மேஜால்ட் கோட்டைக்கு தாக்கிது.

நிறுங்கம் பராசூர பட்டைத்தென்பவர் மொழியாலும் தெங்கூரமிப்பங்கார் வகையறுபேறி நிறுங்கம் பராசூர பட்டைத்தென்பவர் மொழியாலும் தெங்கூரமிப்பங்கார் வகையறுபேறி குடுத்த ஏழை விழுயமாய் காலது சுல் ஜெவர்மி டெ உமக்கு அலும்பப்பட்டி ருக்கிற முதல் ரெ. உத்திரவில் கண்ட ஜோட்டெஸ் தாத்பநியத்தை தப்பாய் திறகித்துக்கொள்ள ஆஸ் பதமிருப்பதாய் தெரியவருத்தப்பட்டிருப்பதாயாலும் சுச்சரவு முதலங்களைவகள் கட்டுவதை தடுக்கவேண் தடுக்கவேண் பதமிருப்பதாய் தெரியவருத்தப்பட்டிருப்பதாயாலும் இதில் அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒழியத்தாக மாத்திறம் ஷே கோட்டை நிறுப்பிக்கின்திருந்தப்பட்டிருப்பதாயாலும் இதில் அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒழியத்தாக கடக்க மேற்கொண்டு ஒன்றாக இப்போ காணப்படாத்தன்னுலேயும் கேட கோட்டை கூ அமூலி சுச்சரவு கடக்க மேற்கொண்டு ஒன்றாக இப்போ காணப்படாத்தன்னுலேயும் கேட கோட்டை கூ அமூலி விவரத்தை நிர்வாக செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்கிற விவரத்தை நிர்வாக செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் தெரிவித்துப்போடுவும்.

1874 மேஜால்டம்பார்ட் 15. திருச்சிலுப்பள்ளி.

(தீப்பம்) பென்னிங்டன் துறையவர்கள்.

26th January 1876.—Original Decree in Vethanthachar's first suit.

In the District Court of Coimbatore.

Wednesday the twenty sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Present:—

Francis Martin Kindersley Esquire. Original Suit No. 14 of 1875.

Sreeman Sadagopa Sree Sadagopaswami Avergal Madathes
pathee of Akubalam Matam. } Plaintiff.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Parasara Sudarsana Bhatte. | Defendants. |
| 2. Vedavyasa Venkata Bhatte, | |
| 3. Vedavyasa Thatha Bhatte. | |
| 4. Vedavyasa Venkata Sudarsana Bhattar. | |
| 5. Vathula Desika Ranguchariar. | |
| 6. Uthama Nambi Rangaswami Iyengar residing at Srirangam. | |
| 7. Kodiyalam Rangaswami Iyengar residing at do. Mirasdar. | |
| 8. D Periyasami Mudaliar residing at Andar street in the Fort of Trichinopoly profession Sowcar. | |

Particulars of the claim.

This suit is for a decree establishing the right of Vedanta Desikar to go, wearing Vadagalai Namam, accompanied by Vadagalai insignia before the Raanganathaswami at Srirangam there to perform worship and receive offerings and awarding Rs. 2529—12—6, viz. Rs. 100 for damages incurred owing to the non observance of the usual honours, Rs. 2400 damages for loss of reputation suffered by Plaintiff and Vedanta Desikar and Rs. 29—12—6 value of the offerings withheld.

Decree:—This suit coming on for settlement of Issues.

Upon perusing the pleadings and upon hearing the arguments of Cooposamier and Bashiam Iyengar Vakils for the Plaintiff and Srirangachariar and Krishnaswami Chettiar Vakils and Mr. Weddorburne counsel for the Defendants 1 to 6, the other Defendants not appearing either in person or by Vakil. This Court doth order and decree that this suit be and the same hereby is dismissed with costs.

Memorandum of costs.

1 to 6 Defendants' costs.

Vakaltnamah

... 0—8—0

Court fee for motion &c.

... 0—10—0

Plaunders' fee on Rs 2529—12—6.

... 126—7—2

Total Rupees... 127—9—2.

To be paid to the Defendants 1 to 6 by Plaintiff.

(Signed) F. M. KINDERSLEY, Acting District Judge.

11th January 1876.—Judgment about "Koda Murai" of Dancing girls in Srirangam.

JUDGMENT.

O. S. No. 985 of 1874.

In the Court of the District Munsiff of Trichinopoly,

Present T. Ganapathy Iyer.

The Plaintiffs seek for a declaration of their right to a service in the Srirangam Pagoda called "Koda Murai" or the carrying of a brass pot or a pot made of other metals with water in the presence of the idol, and for the grant of a perpetual injunction, prohibiting the Defendants 3 and 4, from interfering with their (Plaintiffs) rights.

2. The plaint states that the Koda Murai mirasi in the said Pagoda, on the 12th of each month, belongs to the Plaintiffs' from the time of their ancestors, that they perform the service and enjoy the perquisites rice; that the 5th Defendant who has no right whatever to the service on the 12th applied for it to the Defendants 1 and 2 the Managers of the Pagoda on behalf of the 3rd and 4th Defendants, her grand daughters and had her application granted, notwithstanding the protest on the part of the Plaintiffs; that the order which the Defendants 1 and 2 issued to the 6th the Head Peahkar of the Pagoda, is, in, compliance with the request of the 5th Defendant is opposed to the mawool (practice) and is likely to cause loss to Plaintiffs and hence the suit.

3. Defendants 1 and 2 urge that the Koda Murai in question does not belong to the Plaintiffs and it is not, moreover as mirasi right, that it appears that the Mirasi had originally belonged to one Mathupatti Venkatachalam and Muthuveeri on whose deaths, 1st Plaintiff and others were directed to do the service, in the absence then of competent representatives of the said Venkatachalam and Muthuveeri that on due enquiry that the 3rd and 4th Defendants (not the 4th and 5th as stated in the written statement) were the descendants of the said Venkatachalam, orders were issued for enlisting them in the same way as Plaintiffs have been and the order in no way affects Plaintiffs' income, that the Plaintiffs do not do their duties properly and they cannot question the authority of the Managers for making proper arrangements for the due discharge of the duties of the Pagoda.

4. Raanganayaki the mother and guardian of Defendants 3 and 4 who are minors and the 5th Defendant contend that an action of the nature in question does not lie in the civil courts; that the Plaintiffs have no ancestral right to the Koda Murai in dispute; that it had belonged to Nottai alias Mathupatti Venkatachalam the sister of the 5th Defendant; that Venkatachalam and her daughter Sellam enjoyed the right during their lives; that Nachiar the maternal aunt of Defendants 3 and 4 performed Sellam's obsequies and inherited her property; that on the demise of Nachiar her funeral rites were performed by Raanganayaki; the mother of Defendants 3 and 4, that during the absence at Calicut of the 5th Defendant and the said Raanganayaki for a period of 10 years, Plaintiffs under the orders of the Managers of the Pagoda performed the service and that on the births of the Defendants 3 and 4 their right to do the service was represented and redress obtained.

5. The 6th Defendant is tried ex parte. He is not properly made a Defendant I think.

6. The following issues were recorded :—

1. Whether or not the suit can be maintained?
2. Whether the right claimed by the Plaintiffs is a Mirasi right residing in them or not?

3. Whether the Managers of the Pagoda can interfere with such rights?

7. There can be no action without an injury. There is not the slightest allegation in the plaint that the order issued by the Defendants 1 and 2 caused any loss to the Plaintiffs. That the order is likely to cause a loss is no ground for an action. Even that likelihood is not shown in evidence. Whereas Plaintiffs' own witness the 8th witness a dancing woman in the service of the Pagoda in question, and the witnesses for the defence distinctly depose that any accession to the service in question does not in the least affect the income of those already enlisted. I am therefore of opinion on the 1st issue that the suit cannot be maintained.

8. Copies of the different extracts from the Devasthanam records filed by the Plaintiffs show that the right of the 1st Plaintiff at least is hereditary. The practice which Plaintiffs' want to make out by the evidence adduced by them that there should be no admission to service on the same day with them without their consent is quite unfounded, for their own 7th witness says that there have been admissions without the consent of parties already registered. Therefore the opposition on the part of the Plaintiffs to any legal measure adopted by the Managers of the Pagoda without the slightest infringement on their own rights and privileges is quite useless and cannot be countenanced. These remarks dispose of the 2nd issue.

9. A copy of the "Hukkumatmab" filed by the defence shows that the Pagoda authorities are clothed with power to dismiss the Pagoda servants. Plaintiffs can only be looked upon in the light of servants and there is evidence to show that the Plaintiffs were remiss in the discharge of their duties. The oral and the written evidence adduced by the defence show that the Mauagers in their discretion and on due enquiry enlisted the services of Defendants 3 and 4 and Plaintiffs cannot question that power I think. The decision of the High Court of Madras reported in page 63 of Volume IV of the Reports, quoted by the Plaintiffs in support of their claim does not support their claim but shows that hereditary servants of a Pagoda can be dismissed for fault committed by them. I am therefore of opinion on the 3rd issue that the Pagoda authorities can interfere with rights of the kind whenever the duties connected with such right are not properly discharged.

This suit is altogether and in every way a vexation one and must be dismissed with costs. It is accordingly dismissed.

11-1-76.

(Signed) T. GANAPATHY, District Mungif

31st January 1879—Krishna Bhattar and certain others fined
by Trustees

G. 22

பிறக்கம் தேவன்தானம் பேட பேஷனர் நாயக்யன்சுடி பேஸ்டாக்கு
கேத்தியதினாம் புதுமுறை விரைவாக விடுதலை முன்வர்த்தி

1879 ஜூலை 31

(ଓপବକ୍) ଶ୍ରୀ. ଗୋପନୀ ଯୁଦ୍ଧଚିନ୍ତାମଣି

(ஒப்பு) தற்காலிகப்படிகள்

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

28th February 1881—Sriranga Bhattachar and certain others fined
by Trustees.

Q. 23.

சுற்றுக்கம் தேவன்சாலம் ஹெட்பேஷ்ட்கர் பி. ரத்சாந்தனேயன்

சென்ற ஜவாரியூ 24 மி. வில் காணியிட்டு, இது என்ன?

தேவியில் பெருமானுக்கு திருமஞ்சனம் வருகிறதற்கு முன்னால் வழக்கத்தைக்கு விட

மூ. அரசுக்க ஸ்ரீரங்கபட்டன்], செல்ல அரிசபக்கன் 1, முக்கியருஷ்ண நயக்கன் 1, வழியம் துவசமிப்பக்கர் 1, உத்திரமணியம் ஸ்ரீவிஷாஸ்வங்கர் 1 இவ்வள்ளுடுத்த வாச்குமூலத்துத் தர்க்கும்போது திருமஞ்சளம்வருகிறதற்கு முன்வழக்கத்துக்கு ஏனோத்த வாச்குமூலத்துத் தர்க்கும்போது ஒரு ஜனங்கள் சேவித்திருக்கிறது ராம்பனும் அக்கிறமாகிறுகிறது.

... மேல்க்கண்ட சிசுகுள் உத்திரமானியகாரன் சர்க்காரில் தெரியப்படுத்தாமல் காம்மர பிருந்தப்பிதத்தக்கார அவைக்கு ரூ.1 அப்ருதம் விதித்திருக்கிறோம். அதையும் வரும் செய்து அதாவத் எனக்கிடும்.

1881 ലോ ട്രിപ്പിൾ ബിൽ 236..

(ஒப்பு) ஸ்ரீவேதவியாச வெங்கிடசுதான் பட்டி. (ஒப்பு) தெங்காரமிழ் மக்கார். (ஒப்பு) செ, தெற்கின முதலியார், மாணேஜர்கள்.

6th September 1883.—Singa Bhattachar kept out by Trustees.

S. 347.

‘எல்லாம் கேவன்களும் மாண்புவதின்,

கேட்க வேண்டிய அப்பகுமிப்பாக்கு,

ஒடுத்தானம் அரச்சகம் சிங்கப்பூருக்கு கவுயிக்கி பூஜை செய்கிற கையில் இப்பால் ஒரு விரல் மூழுதும் சுதாந்தரமயின்ஸமல் போய்விட்டதாகவும் அவர் கவுயியை நொடியும் அலங்கரம் பூஜை முதலானதும் பாஞ்சராத்திர விதிப்பாடு. அவர் ஒரு கோவிலிலும் தனிச்சாந்தவிர மைத்த வேலைகளுக்கு போகக்கூடியதென்கிற விராங்களைப் பூஜைக்கத்திலிருக்கும் மூலம்யங்கள் யென்கிறார் 109, 110 இந்த இறண்டு பிடிஷன் குதித்ததை. இத்துடன் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறது.

அதுகளில் கண்டபடி ஒரு சிங்கபட்ட டருக்கு விழவு பிள்ளாமலிருக்கிற விஷயத்தில் ஈர்த்த அங்கூரன், சாஸ்திர நூல்கள் முதலை பார்த்துராத்திர சாஸ்கிரக்களைப் பறவழைத்து யிருந்திருக்கின்ற வர்க்குமூலம் யான்கி பிடிடுவன் சுமீதமாய் தெரியப்படுகிறது என்றும் தனிக் கிராம முதலை பிள்ளாமலிருந்து மரு உத்திரவு அனுப்புகிறவுதாலில் அந்த சிங்கபட்டனை கலாசி தரிசு என்ற செய்யப்போகிறது தனில் டிருசூலை அவைகாரம் முதலை யாதொரு வேலையும் பக்குமல் காலது சேற்றிமுதல் நிருத்திகளுக்காகும்.

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(۸۰۷)

(இப்பு) தே. சுதாமலைவர். மு. சௌகாநி.

11th June 1881.—Petition by Archakas to Trustees objecting to Kup-pammal's adoption from a different Sakha.

பழையக்கம் தேவஸ்தானம் மகா-நா-தி மாண்புவர்கள் அழைத்துக்கு

இது கோவில் அரச்சகார்கள் அடியில் கையெழுத்து வைத்திருக்கிறவர்கள் பெறுதிக் கொண்ட பிடியான்.

பெண்ணவேங்குல் கூட தேவாந்தானத்தில் சர்வுடக தொற்றயம் முதல் கள்ளு வகைக்கும் சுரங்கிரத்துக்கும் வழக்கத்தைக்கும் விழோதமன்னியில் கடங்கு வருகிறது.

ஆப்பதிக்கிறுக்க எங்களில் சால்நீரப்படிக்கும் ரைவாங்க சட்டப்பதிக்கும் ஸ்விகாரம் பண்ணிக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு அபாத்திய ஸ்தியாவிலுக்கிற மீனிலாச பட்டர் பாறியை குப்பும் மான் வழக்கத்துக்கும் பரஞ்சராத்திர சால்நிதித்துக்கும் விலேருதமாடிக்கிற அன்னிய ஜாதி ஸ்விகாரம் நாளது ஆளியீர் ஓட செய்துகொள்ளப்போகிறதாக சேப்பிப்புகிறோம். இதை பரிசுக்கம் இப்பேச்சுடை ஸ்விகாரம் பண்ணிக் கொள்ளும்பதியானவர்களுக்குக் கூட கடங்கத் தில்லை.

ஆகையால் சரஸ்வதி ஸ்ரீபாண்டியும் யேக்கனில் எல்லாரையும் வரவழித்து வீரரிக்கும் பழக்கும் அப்பத்தினி அந்த ஸ்வீகாரக் கடங்கால் சன்னதி மயிராதாகன் தெய்யமளிக்கும் பழக்கும் உத்திரவரகக் கோட்டேக்கான்ஜுகிடேம்.

1831-க்கு குண்டீ 11.

(ஒப்பும்) ரூபங்கள் மட்டும். (ஒப்பும்) இருமதியில் மட்டும். (ஒப்பும்) குறிப்பில் மட்டும்.

6th November 1883.—Kappa Bhattachar's statement against
the above adoption

1883 கீழ் கால்பார்ட் கே

நீங்கள் தேவன்தனம் வேட்பேஷ்கர் அப்பாகுமியூர் முனிபகு

ஒரு கேவன்தானும் அரச்சாலை குப்பை பட்டி யோதினாயத்து வாக்குமூலம்

கூடும்

சித்திரை வீதியிலிருக்கிற அரசுக்கான் தட்டுப்பஸ்து பேர்களுக்கும் முதிர்வாஸப்பட்டும் இரங்கபோய் திட்ட வல்திருக்கிறதே, அதை குறித்து கொவில் சித்தியப்பமு அநிகப்படி வே
காத்தி அமரவாசை முதலான உச்சவங்கள் ஈடுக்கவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறதே யென்ன சொல்
வகித்தீர்?

૨૪

பெண்வகை மதுவியான் முழுப்பேச்சிலிருஞ்சிறைதலை கே இப்பேரது யெங்களில் இந்த கோவில் தொல்லின நான்முதல் யெங்கள் வகையறா அர்ச்சக வம்சத்தில் நடவரமலும் அன்னிய யஜாகி பின்னே ஸ்விகாரம் ஸ்ரீவிவாஸ பட்டா பாரியைக்கி ஸ்ரீவிவாஸ பட்டா ஸ்விகார தமர

காந்தி.

அதை அப்படிக்கி ஒத்தாக்கச் சில இரண்டு பேர்களை ஒங்களுக்குள் வைத்துக்கொண்டு குந்த கமன்னியில் கடத்த கிறீர்களா? அது மூலம் உண்டாகும் ஸபா கண்டத்துக்கு யார் ஜவரபுதாரி?

୪୮୯

அப்படிக்கீ உத்திரவுக்குல யெங்களுக்குள் தகுந்த மஹவியரை வாத்துக்கொள்ளி அதன்கீழ்க்கண்ட வினாவுக்கு விடையளிப்பார்கள்:

கெட்டி.

நிலைமை குறிப்புகள் மூலம் விரிவாக விடப்படுவது என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்று தெரியுமா?

ପ୍ରକାଶକ୍ତି:

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ,

அங்கிய ஹதியில் சுவிகாரமானவர்கள் இது வகையில் இந்த கோவிலில் பூசைபண் வரி வாட்டிருக்கிறார்களா?

第47頁

மேஜாக்கு தெரிந்த 13, 14 வருடங்களமும் அங்கிப ஜாதியில் ஸ்ரீகாரமானவர்கள் தீட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதையில்லை.

(துப்பம்) அந்தகம் கிருஷ்ணபட்டி முருர் குப்பாமட்டி. (துப்பம்) ஆப்பர்சூமியர், வேட்பேஷ்ட்கர்.

7th November 1883—Another Kuppa Bhattar's similar statement

1883 டிச் கும்பர் மீ 7 ம் திருங்கம் தேவந்தனம் வேட பேஷ்கர் அப்பாசமிய்யா
முன்பாக

அது தேவந்தனம் அர்ச்சங்கம் குப்பாபட்டர் பெறுதிவைத்த வர்க்குருவும்.

ஈன் இந்த சேவலில் 20, 25 ஏக்காலமாய் பூங்களில் பூங்களில் வருகிறேன். பொங்கு சேவலில் மாசத்தில் மூண்ணதன் சொச்சம் மூறையிருக்கிறது. பெங்குகளைப் பூங்களில் என்ன பார்த்துவருமோன். பொங்கு திட்டிவைத்தாலும் சிற்கிறவிதி அர்ச்சங்களுக்கு திட்டிவைத்தாலுக்கு திட்டிவைத்தாலுக்கு அர்ச்சங்கள் திட்டிவைத்தாலுக்கு பூங்களில் பூங்களில் வருகிறது. உத்திரவிதி அர்ச்சங்களுக்கு திட்டிவைத்தாலுக்கு திட்டிவைத்தாலுக்கு அர்ச்சங்கள் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுகிறது. இதுவழக்கம் யென்க வகையிலு அர்ச்சங்களுக்கு புத்தர சந்த பிள்ளையால்போன்ற பெங்கள் வகையிலு பின்னே மிருந்தால் ஸ்வீகாரம் பண்ணிக்கொள்ளுகிறது. குறுத்தெரித்தமட்டில் அண்ணியத்தில் ஸ்வீகாரம் செய்துகொள்ளுகிறது. ஆனால் இதுவழக்கம் யென்றுவரவில்லை. இப்போது மீறியால் பட்டட் பரிசை குப்பம்மானுக்கு ஸ்வீகாரம் செய்திருக்கிறது அப்போது தெரித்தமட்டில் புதுதான்.

(இப்படி) அப்பாபட்டர். (இப்படி) கே. அப்பாசமிய்யா பேட்பேஷ்கர்.

7th November 1883—Periya Appu Bhattar's son Krishna Bhattar's
similar statement.

1883 டிச் கும்பர் மீ 7 ம் திருங்கம் தேவந்தனம் வேட பேஷ்கர் அப்பாசமிய்யா
முன்பாக.

அது தேவந்தனம் அர்ச்சங்கம் பெரிய அப்புபட்டர் குமார் மிருங்காப்பட்டர் பெறுதிவைத்த வர்க்குருவும்.

சேந்வைக்கு ஜஹாபு.

ஈன் இந்த சேவலில் 20, 25 ஏக்காலமாய் பூங்களில் வருகிறேன். பொங்கு சேவலில் மாசத்தில் இரண்டிகாக மூறையிருக்கிறது. அதுவில் என்ன பூங்களில் வருகிறேன். பொங்கு வகையிலு சிற்கிறவிதி மிருங்கிறது அர்ச்சங்கள் ஒரே கூடினால். பெங்களுக்கு திட்டிவைத்தால் உத்தி அர்ச்சியிலிருக்கிற அர்ச்சங்கள் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுகிறது. உத்திரவிதி அர்ச்சங்களுக்கு திட்டிவைத்தால் சிற்கி குறுத்தெரித்தமட்டில் அண்ணியத்தில் ஸ்வீகாரம் செய்துகொள்ளுகிறது. ஆனால் இதுவழக்கம் யென்றுவரவில்லை. இப்போது மீறியால் பட்டட் பரிசை குப்பம்மானுக்கு ஸ்வீகாரம் செய்திருக்கிறது அப்போது தெரித்தமட்டில் புதுதான்.

(இப்படி) அர்ச்சங்கம் மிருங்காப்பட்டர். (இப்படி) கே. அப்பாசமிய்யா பேட்பேஷ்கர்.

7th November 1883—Singa Bhattar's son Kuppa Bhattar's similar
statement.

1883 டிச் கும்பர் மீ 7 ம் திருங்கம் தேவந்தனம் வேட பேஷ்கர் அப்பாசமிய்யா
முன்பாக.

அது தேவந்தனம் அர்ச்சங்கம் சிக்கபட்டர் குமார் குப்பாபட்டர் பெறுதிவைத்த வர்க்குருவும்.

சேந்வைக்கு ஜஹாபு.

ஈன் இந்தச் சேவலில் 12 டிச் காலமாய் பூங்களில் வருகிறேன். பொங்கு சேவலில் மூங்கால் மூறையிருக்கிறது. பெங்குகளுமில் யென் தகப்பனுக்கு எனும் யென் தகப்பனுக்கு பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பெங்குகளைப் பூங்களில் சிற்கிறவிதி அர்ச்சங்கள் பெல்லாரும் ஒரே கூடினால் சிற்கிறவிதி அர்ச்சங்கள் திட்டிவைத்தால் உத்திரவிதி அர்ச்சங்களுக்கு புதிர்க்கொள்ளி மின்னால்வார்க்கு என்க பந்தக்களுக்கு ஸ்வீகாரம் பண்ணிக்

(தெய்த) தாங்கள் துப்பாக்டீ. (தெய்த) கே, அப்பாரமியா, வேட்டுப்போன

7th November 1883—Vengacha Bhattar's son Ranga Bhattar's similar statement.

1883 இல் கூம்பகம் 7 மீ. கிராண்ட் கோவென்றென் கூடி போய்க்கூர் அப்பராவியில்வர் கும்பகம்.
கூடி கோவென்றென் அப்பரா வெண்ணால் பட்டி குமாரச் செங்கல்ட்டக் கொழுதிலைந்த வாச்சுக்குழுமம்.

கோவக்ஞாவப்பு-

(ஒப்பு) இதுவரையில், (ஒப்பு) கூற அப்பகாலியில் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

10th November 1883—Peshkar's arzi to Trustees in the above matter.

Ge 369

ஏ பிச்சைய வெள்ள மெதித்துக்கொண் டிருக்கிறதாவேம் அதற்போது கேர்ட்டன் வியாச்சியும் கட்ட துப்பனத்தில் விசேஷ அப்பிலிஸ் இருக்கிறதாவேம் அதனால்ததில் டிருவருள்ளூர் மாச்சீஸ்தான் தீவிரம் கூடி இரண்டிப்பட்டு வெளுப்பனம்வாக்கும் செலவுமெத்திருக்கிறதாவேம் குதான் இப்போது நிப்பு வர்த்திருக்கிற சித்திரைக்கிழ அர்ச்சான் தீட்டிருக்கிறதாவேம் தாங்கள்பார்க்கமாட்டோமென்றும் தங்களுக்குள் கேட்டதாலுமியான் இரண்டிப்போதுக்கொள்ளேயிருக்கும்படி உத்திரவானுக்குக்கூடும்வகுக்கிறதாவே வில் பார்க்கிறதாவேம் உத்திரவிடி அர்ச்சம் குப்பாபட்டர் வகைப்ரூ வாக்குமூலம் மெழுதியைத்தாக்கேன். அநில்பேரில் சித்திரைக்கிழ அர்ச்சான் இருங்கப்பட்டர், குப்பாபட்டர், மெங்காமிப்பட்டர், வாகைவருப்பே கூனை அசாரித்ததில் தங்களுக்குப் புத்திர சந்ததியில்லாமல்போனாலும் தங்களுடைய சாகையில் பக்துக்களுக்குள் பின்னைய வீக்கரம் செய்துகொள்ளுகிறதென்றும் ஷ. குப்பம்மான் செப்துகொண்டிருக்கிற வீக்காம் அன்னியத்தில் புத்தாப் கடந்திருக்கிறதென்றும் அப்படிக்கி வீக்காரமானவர்கள் தங்களுக்கு தெரிந்துமத்தில் இதுவரையில் இந்தக்கோவையில் பூஜைசெய்யவில்லையென்றும் தங்களுக்குள் தீட்டிவக்கான் கித்திரை விடி அர்ச்சான் பூஜைசெய்கிறதென்றும் உத்திரவிடி அர்ச்சான்குஞ்சு தீட்டிவக்கான் கித்திரை விடி அர்ச்சான்வைய நாங்கள் பூஜைசெய்துகொண்டும் இதுதான் வழக்கமாய் யெப்போதும் நடந்து ருக்கிறதென்றும் வாக்குமூலங்கள் யூம் இந்தடன் அறப்புவித்திருக்கிறேன்.

கேள்வன்டபடி அன்னிய ஜாதியில் ஷ. குப்பம்மான் செப்துகொண்டிருக்கிற ஸ்த்ரீ பிச்சையா எது இனி இந்தக்கோவையில் அந்த பூஜைசெய்யாமலிருக்கும்படிக்கி இப்போதே ஒருவிதாயகமான உத்திரவிடி கொடைக்காலேஷுமென்றும் கருத்து வகுத்துக்கொண்டு ஷ. உத்திரவிடி அர்ச்சம் குப்பாபட்டர் வகை வருபேர்கள் ஷ. ஸ்த்ரீவைப்பட்டர் இருந்துபோனதாகும் தானாக செப்துகொண்டு கேவிலின் காவை நாத்தில் பூஜைசெய்யாமல் குந்தப்படித்து கருகிறார்கள்.

ஆகையால் இந்த கேவில் சித்திரைக்கிழ உத்திரவிடியிலிருக்கிற அர்ச்சானை நல்ல அன்னிய காதியில் வீக்காரமானவர்கள் இதுவரையில் பூஜைசெய்யவில்லையென்றுதாக மேல்கூட்டு இருக்கியிர்க்க ரக்களுடைய வக்குமூலங்களுடையும் விலங்கதமாய் தெரியவருகிறபடியில்லை மினத்குறித்து கருக்க திரு புத்தாலூக்காரம் உத்திரவாகவேண்டிய சங்கதி தெரியவைதான் மெழுதிக்கொண்டுள்ளன.

இதுவும்வாமால் ஷ. குப்பம்மான் புறங்கள் ஸ்த்ரீவைப்பட்டர் வெங்பவர் கிருமமாய் கிருதிவரை கிழ அர்ச்சான் கேப்பலீ பட்டர் குமார் தாத்துப்பட்டர் வெங்பவரை வீக்காரமானவர்களில் அந்த ஸ்த்ரீவாரமானாலுக்கு மேல்கூட்டு உத்திரவிடி அர்ச்சான் குப்பாபட்டர் தங்களைய வீக்காரமானம்செய்து பிறகு அவள் புருஷன் ஷ. தாத்துப்பட்டர் இந்தக்கோபோப் சகல சொத்துவையும் அவள் அவைந்து உயிரோடு கிருக்கக்கூட அவன் கிறமாய் வீக்காரமாக்கவிடுகிறோம் அதற்கு கேவிலே மாய் தாத்துவியை உண்டுவன்னாலேயுண்டுவதற்காலே ஷீயார் ஷ. குப்பம்மாராஞ்சு இரண்டாவது ஸ்த்ரீவாரமாகப்படுகிறது அனுமதியிலிருக்கிறதுபோல் பணக்கதம்பண்ணி அன்னியஜாதி பிச்சைய ஸ்தீ கும்பது அத்தான் மேல்கூட்டபடி கேர்ட்டன் வியாச்சியத்திலிருக்கிறது.

இதற்பெற்று உத்திரவுகிறபடி நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறேன்.

1883க்கு வெங்பஸ்யீ 10க.

(துப்பம்) வெ. அப்பாராமிய்யர் மேட் போக்கார்.

12th November 1883.—Trustees' order to Peshkar not to allow the objectionable boy.

கெ. 410.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தேவல்தானம் மாண்ணாவர்கள்,

ஏ தேவல்தானம் மேட்போக்கார் அப்பாராமிய்யருக்கு.

ஸ்ரீ என்தமி 10க் கெ. பெழுதிய 369 கெ. அன்னியையும் அத்துடன் வகுக்குமூலம் வகைப்ரூ கடவுட்க்கைவையும் பார்வையெடுப்பட்டது. அதின்கண்டுபடி ஏ கேவில் அர்ச்சான் ஸ்த்ரீவாரவைப்பட்டர் இருந்துபோனது முதல் சித்திரை விடியிலிருக்கிற அர்ச்சான் - தா. கிருமல்துபேர்களுக்கும் தீட்டு வகுக்குக்கிறதாயும் தீட்டில்கூர்த அமத்து உத்திரவிடி அர்ச்சாங்கள் குப்பாபட்டர் வகைப்ரூ கிறமப்படி பூஜைசெய்து வந்துவண்டியகுத்து ஷ. அர்ச்சான்கள் ஸ்த்ரீவாரமாய்ப்பட்டர் பார்வையுக்குப்பம்மான் வெங்பவன்க்கு இரண்டாவது ஸ்த்ரீவாரமாக நியாயத்துக்கும் கால்திரத்துக்கும் விழுதுமாய் அன்னிய கேர்ட்டிரத்தில் அன்னி-

வாக்கின் தூதிக்கும்படியாயும் இவ்வி வருநாக்கோரும் ஆக அலக்காச மன்றங்கள் குடித்துவரும் படியாயும் ஆக மன்றங்கள் குடித்துபடியாயும் மன்றங்கள் குடித்துபடியாயும் நிர்மாணிக்க முழுப்பதிக்கிறோம்.

1885 @ டிசம்பர் 29th

(துப்பத்) குமசுவமியங்கார், (துப்பத்) ஸ்ரீவிவாஸப்பங்கார், இதில்கூன் சங்கதிகள் பெங்களூர்க்கு தெரிச்சுமட்டுள் உதவுத்தானாகுதல்து குத்தியாற்க சொல் வாக்கிரும்.

(துப்பத்) குமசுவமியங்கார், (துப்பத்) ஸ்ரீவிவாஸப்பங்கார், (துப்பத்) ஆ. குப்பன்மங்கார், டிஸ்டிரிக்ட் குழுஞ்சீ.

21st March 1887—Appeal Judgment in the above case.

To the Court of the District Judge at Trichinopoly Present. G. D. Irvine Esquire, District Judge.

Appeal Suit No. 186 of 1886 Nadumuni RamaSami Iyengar and another. (Appellants)

Venkatesa Pawker and 2 others } Defendants (Respondents)

Appeal against the decree of the Additional District Munsit of Trichinopoly in Original Suit No. 862 of 1885.

This Appeal coming on for hearing on the 21st day of March 1887, the Court delivered the following.

Judgment:—In this suit alleged that they were the owners of a small shrine containing a idol (Alavandar) situated within the large temple of Srirangam, that it has been customary for the Managers of the Srirangam Temple to send certain offerings with music &c. every year, that Plaintiff derived honour and also a small pecuniary benefit therefrom; that the Defendants the Managers of the said Srirangam Temple have failed in the performance of this custom, and have refused to perform it even though asked by Plaintiff to do so. Hence Plaintiff sued for a declaration of their right to receive this honour, and for Rs. 8—1—9 being the alleged value of the pecuniary benefit for the past 3 years.

The Lower Court dismissed Plaintiff's suit and they appeal. I consider that the Munsit on the authority quoted by him rightly held that the suit is not of a civil nature.

It is quite possible that the Defendants as Managers of the Srirangam Devastanam, may be bound to perform certain religious ceremonies in connection with the shrine referred to. If so, a suit may be against them under Act XX of 1863. But this suit which is to declare Plaintiff's right to have certain honors paid to them is not sustainable. And although they allege pecuniary loss resulting from the failure on the part of Defendants to make the customary offerings, this loss is (as is pointed out in the case quoted) 'dam non absque iniuria.'

The Lower Court appears to have gone into unnecessary questions as to the marks said to be on the forehead of the idol &c. &c. on which this Court declines to pronounce any opinion.

On the grounds stated above I confirm the decree and dismiss the appeal with costs.

(Signed) DUNCAN IRVINE, District Judge.

28th February 1883—Second Appeal Judgment in the same case.
—M. — at Madras.

In the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

In the High Court of Judicature at
Tuesday the Twenty eighth day of February, One thousand eight hundred & eighty-eight.
Present—

Present:—
The Honourable Mr. Justice Kershaw and The Honourable Mr. Justice Parker.
Second Appeal No. 750 of 1887.

Second Appeal by		
1.	Nadamuni Ramaswami Iyengar.	Appellants. (Plaintiffs.)
2.	No. Srinivasa Iyengar.	
1.	Venkatesa Pawker.	Respondents. (Defendants.)
2.	Rethna Mudaliyar.	
& 3.	Uthamanambi Rengasami Iyengar.	

Second Appeal against the decree of the District Court of Trichinopoly in Appeal Suit No. 185 of 1836 confirming the decree of the Court of the Additional District Munsif of Trichinopoly in Original Suit No. 362 of 1835.
On hearing the Court delivered the following.

This second Appeal coming on for hearing the Court delivered the following Judgment:—The Plaintiffs have not shewn any title whatever to compel the Respondents to make the offerings to the idol.

We therefore dismiss the appeal with costs.

(Signed) W. MORGAN, Deputy Registrar Appellate side.

11th December 1857.—Singa Bhattar's son Kuppa Bhattar fined by
Trustees

65 243.

கால காலை கொடுமை விடுதலை விடுவதே அதே நிலையில் விடுவது.

ஏற்றுக்கூடிய தொழில்களை விடுவது முன்வரையில் செய்து விடுவது என்று அறியப்படுகிறது.

கோட்டேஷ்வரர் வைத்திசுவரம்பருக்கு நிறைவேல்
 கோட்டேஷ்வரர் வைத்திசுவரம்பருக்கு நிறைவேல்

1887 தே டிசம்பர் 11^{ஆம்}
 (ஏப்பும்) செ. ரெத்தின முதலியார். மாணவர்.

16th December 1888—Veppali Ranga Bhattar and Kuppa Bhattar fined by Trustees.

Q.S. 541.

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17-12-83. 4

பூர்வங்கம் தேவங்கானம் முடினேதாவர்கள்
கூடும் போதுமானதாக அதையுருக்கி.

நான் நூல்களில் போன்று வருமானத்தின் அடிப்படையில் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறேன். எனவே நான் நூல்களில் போன்று வருமானத்தின் அடிப்படையில் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறேன்.

1858 ଶତ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ 164-

(ବ୍ୟାପକ) ୩. କିମ୍ବାର ପାଇଁ ଗାଁ । (ବ୍ୟାପକ)
ସୁତ୍ର ଉପରେ ଲାଗୁ ହେବାର ପାଇଁ । ଯାଇବାକୁ ନାହିଁ ।

27th January 1889—Krishna Bhattachar suspended by Trustees.

Aug. 23.

தீவாக்கம் தேவன் தூண்ம் முதலே சோதிரவர்கள்.

போலிபுக்கர் வைத்திகவர்யூங்கு.

1889 ஜூலை ஐந்தாம் 27.

1889 நிலை சுற்றுப்பு தொகை ரூபாய் 1000000. (மூலப்படி) எ. சிறைச்சாலைகள்.

22-1-89. (துப்பம்) செ. ராத்தானமுதலியர். மாண்பும்.

22-1-89. (ଓଡ଼ିଆ)

4th December 1889—Letter from the Deputy Magistrate to the District Magistrate about Ahobila Jeer's entry in Srirangam.

TRICHHINOPOLY,
Deputy Magistrate's Office,
4th December 1889.

No. 389. From,

M. R. Ry. C. R. CHENNAKESAVALU NAYUDU GARII,
Deputy Magistrate Trichinopoly.

To,

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE Trichinopoly.
Sir,

Replying your Proceedings No. 93 dated 21st November 89, I have the honour to report that some Tengalai Brahmins put in a petition before me on the 6th November last praying for the issue of a notice under Section 144 C. P. C. forbidding one Abobilaswami, Head of the Vadagalai from performing certain acts specified therein as they are calculated to wound the religious feelings of the Tengalai sect and to cause a breach of the public peace.

2. A mass of documents was put before me which shew the existence of disputes like the ones on hand from about the year 1800 and the various orders both by Civil and Magisterial Courts amply prove that the rancour and animosity between these sects have not abated in the least. Judgments in Original Suit No. 130 of 1808 in the Zillah Court of Trichinopoly, Judgment in Calendar Case No. 9 of 1874 on the file of the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, Criminal Appeal Judgment No. 8 of 1874 on the file of the Session's Court of Trichinopoly, High Court's order on criminal petition No. 421 of 1874 and Judgment in Original Suit No. 4 of 1877 in the District Court of Coimbatore give a full history of the rights, periodical contentions and the Courts' notices and decisions from about 1800 to 1877.

3. I perused the petition and those documents but did not come to any conclusion as stated in para 1 of the Proceedings under reply. I endorsed it to the Taluk Magistrate to enquire into the matter and issue a notice under Section 144 C. P. C. or an order to the Police to see that no disturbance or riot takes place, if he considers that there is ground for the complaint made and the above course necessary.

4. I did not reject the petition at once as I thought such a summary disposal would not answer a matter of so much moment to the parties concerned and which received so much attention of important judicial functionaries every time it went before them.

5. I send, herewith, a printed book which contains the orders and Judgments quoted above (vide pages 1, 79, 97, 108 & 149). I submit also records connected with the case.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. R. CHENNAKESAVALU NAYUDU GARU, Deputy Magistrate.

(True copy)

(Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMYAR, Deputy Collector.

13th December 1889—Police Inspector Subbier's report against the Jeer's entry.

Memorandum of occurrences reported to the Deputy Magistrate, Trichinopoly by Sri. rangam Inspector of Police in the District of Trichinopoly, on the 13th December 1889.

Number of occurrences—

As directed by Memo No. 239 (7—12—89) from the Trichinopoly Deputy Magistrate, giving cover to a petition (herewith returned) of a Tengalai Brahmin of Srirangam, I beg to report as follows on the alleged likelihood of breach of peace in Srirangam:—

2. Tengalai and Vadagalai sects of Srirangam Town would appear to have been always opposed to each other and in the exercise of their respective rights and privileges both in Srirangam Temple and in the streets around it, there have undoubtedly been for the past 90 years nearly such disputes as needed not only the interference of Civil Courts but also that of criminal ones.

3. My business here now is only to report whether breach of peace is likely to occur in the matter of Ahobila Jeer of Tiruvallur enjoying some privileges in the streets (Chittrai and Utherai streets) of Srirangam.

4. The privileges claimed are:—

(a) "Taking Thirumanjanam water (i. e. water to bathe God Narasimhaswami) on the head of the Ahobila swami's elephant bearing Vadagalai mark (the mark of the mutt itself) through the public Municipal streets" and (b) Reciting Vedas in the said streets when the Ahobila Jeer goes to temple for worship as is done in honour of God Ranganathaswami during procession.

5. Tengalais of course object to the enjoyment by the above Vadagalai Priest of the privilege saying that it is an insult to their religious feelings and is not sanctioned by manool obtaining in Srirangam.

6. To come to a conclusion on this matter I cannot resist the temptation of referring to their past history to obtain some idea of their conduct as a body.

7. In 1858 a serious rioting occurred in the occasion of Iyal procession of Vadagalais through Srirangam streets. It seems to be in evidence that swords and clubs were freely at work and bodily injury thereby caused to Tengalais since this occurrence which might have evidenced the gulf that existed between the parties, authorities have been preferring to interdict such processions whether of Tengalais or Vadagalais.

8. Even last year in the month of May, Tengalai Iyal procession was prohibited by the Deputy Magistrate on the recommendation of Superintendent of Police on the ground that it was likely to cause breach of public peace. Iyal processions whether rightful or not, and of Tengalais or Vadagalais were thus interfered with.

9. In 1850 these parties were bound over to keep public peace by Mr. G. Maltby, the then District Magistrate when dispute arose about caste marks in the temple.

10. Vadagalais were prosecuted and convicted under Sections 153, 296, 298 and 504 by Trichinopoly District Magistrate in C. C. No. of 9 of 1874 on his file. Some general observations on the conduct of the Srirangam Brahmins made by Mr. J. B. Pennington in this Judgment may be found to be of some use.

11. To return to the question at issue. It is contended by the Agent to Ahobila Jeer in a counter petition which is also herewith submitted that the present question is not one between the entire local Vadagalais on one side and the entire local Tengalais on the other but is only between a certain portion of the latter and the Ahobila Jeer including his local disciples who, it is said, form only a small minority. It is not, however, pretended that breach of peace is least likely possible.

12. My personal enquiries besides those of Srirangam Head Constable No. 18 Rama-swami among almost all the Local Tengalais of position elicited the fact that objections raised in the petition are shared by all of them, and there are, therefore, no doubt no two opinions among them.

13. A reference to judgment in Original Suit No. 4 of 1877 of Coimbatore District Court would shew the Ahobila Jeer of Tiruvallur is an ex-officio Audina Darmakarta of Venkata Desikar temple in the Srirangam temple premises and, as such, and as the high priest and representative of the entire Vadagalai sect of Srirangam preferred in vain some claims as against Srirangam Tengalais. This circumstance would, perhaps, indicate that he (the said priest) may have lot of sympathizers even among those who are not directly his disciples. For all practical purposes Vadagalais may act as one man in any movement against Tengalais. Even granting that this priest's sympathizers are infinitesimally small, the present question does not appear to me to have been in anywise affected.

14. Tengalais are understood, as stated above, to be unanimous in their objection to the exercise of the above privileges and are numerically stronger party. There has been considerable agitation and excitement both among them and Vadagalais since the presentation of the petition under report.

15. Under the circumstances, I have not the courage to say that there is no likelihood of breach of peace.

16. If the Magistrate were pleased to kindly decide that the priest should enjoy the privileges claimed, nothing short of taking from the present petitioners and such others as evince interest in this question by their active conduct sufficient security for keeping peace under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, would, in my humble opinion, ensure its continuance.

17. If, on the other hand, it is considered that this priest cannot possibly or rightfully enjoy them, I need hardly suggest that an order, under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, as against Abobila Jeer be issued.

18. I received the above Memo from the Deputy Magistrate on the 8th at 5 P. M. marked urgent and directing me to submit my report by return post, but I regret my engagements otherwise altogether prevented me from replying earlier.

19. A Mazar sent to me by Tengalais urging their objection is also forwarded here with together with two documents put in by Vadagalai priest's agent.

Srirangam } (Signed) P. SUBBA IYAR,
18th December 1889. } Inspector of Police.

P. S.—Srirangam great feast is fast approaching and this dispute I beg to point out must be set at rest before it commences.

(Signed) P. SUBBA IYAR, Inspector of Police.

13—12—89.

14th December 1889—Another letter from the Deputy Magistrate to the District Magistrate about the above Jeer.

No. 405.
14—12—89.

Dated 14th
Despatched } December 1889.
Received }

From,

M. R. Ry. C. R. CHENNAKESAVALU NAYUDU GARU,
Deputy Magistrate, Trichinopoly.

To,

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, Trichinopoly.

Sir,

Referring to your Proceedings No. 104 dated 6—12—89, I have the honour to forward herewith the report of the Police Inspector of Srirangam with the endorsement of the Superintendent of Police thereon. The matter of course is one of very important issues to Srirangam and should be disposed of before the commencement of the Yekadesi festival as suggested by the Superintendent of Police.

2. The Police are of opinion that there will be a breach of peace or rather have not the courage to say that there will be no breach of peace. This is due to the Abobila Jeer, head of the Vadagalai sect attempting to exercise certain privileges offensive to the religious feelings of the Tengalais.

This is not the first time that this Vadagalai Jeer attempted at things of the kind. His sect is very rich and very influential while the Tengalais are strong in number. The poor when they grow reckless through religious fanaticism will be more ready to break the peace than to pause to think of the consequences of their action and once again to go to court to enforce their rights.

3. I think a notice under Section 144 C. P. C. should issue to the Abobila Jeer.

Considering the state of highly wrought feeling at Srirangam in the whole Brahmin Vaishnava community, I shall have no hesitation to issue a notice to the Ahobila Jeer under Section 144 C. P. C.

I have the honour to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. R. CHENNAKESAVALU NAYUDU GARU,
Deputy Magistrate.

(True copy)

(Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMAIYAR, Deputy Collector.

(Signed)

18th December 1889.—District Magistrate's proceedings prohibiting the above Jeer from doing certain acts.

Seal.

Proceedings of the Acting District Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Dated the 18th day of December 1889.

Read the following papers:—

Letter No. 405 dated 14th December 89 from the Deputy Magistrate Trichinopoly Taluk recommending a notice be issued under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code to Ahobila Jeer prohibiting him from performing certain acts proposed by him against custom as they are likely to cause a breach of the peace together with its enclosures.

2. Letter from the Superintendent of Police dated the 17th and 18th Instant.

ORDERS.

It appears from the Deputy Magistrate's letter, and from the report of the Police, that there is some fear of a breach of the peace. The matter is therefore one which the Magistracy can take cognizance of under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code.

2. It appears also from the enclosures to the Deputy Magistrate's letter, giving an account of former quarrels on the same subject, that the proceedings of the Vadagalai faction are contrary to custom, and that such proceedings have been prohibited on former occasions, notably by the District Magistrate Mr. Pennington in 1874.

3. The Acting District Magistrate therefore decides, in the interests of the public peace, to prohibit the Ahobila Jeer from doing the acts objected to by the Tengalais. An order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code will be issued to that effect.

4. This order will not affect the rights of the Ahobila Jeer or his faction, if any such rights exist. If they have a right to perform the acts now forbidden, they are at liberty to file a suit in the Civil Court, against the Tengalai faction, to establish such right and if they thereby get a decision in their favour, their right so established, will be supported by the Magistracy, in the event of a future dispute.

(Signed) G. W. FAWCETT, Ag. Dt. Magistrate.

(True copy)

(Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMAIYAR, Dy. Collector.

10th December 1889.—Deputy Magistrate's proceedings prohibiting the above Jeer's procession with Vadagalai insignia.

Proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate of Trichinopoly under date the 30th December 1889.

Read the following papers:—

1. Petition presented by Sthanegam Adhiyabagam Krishna Iysugar and others of Tengalai sect requesting to issue a notice under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code prohib-

biting the Jeer of Abobila walt from performing certain acts offensive to their religious feelings and the Police report thereon.

2. Order to the Jeer directing him to show cause why a notice under Section 144 C. P. C. should not be issued.

3. Petition presented by Mr. T. R. Kuppusami Iyengar Vakil for the Jeer praying for an adjournment.

ORDER.

Mr. T. R. Kuppusami Iyengar appears as Vakil on behalf of the Jeer of Abobilam in pursuance of a notice and applies for an adjournment under Section 526 A Criminal Procedure Code.

2. The undersigned notices only 2 or 3 points in the petition under this section.

This section applies to cases or appeals pending before this court. The present question is neither the one nor the other. It is a matter in which an order can be passed even *ex parte*. The occurrence report of the Police Inspector expressing his grave fears of the probable occurrence of a riot was received this morning and a notice was at once issued to the Jeer or his agent or his Vakil to appear this very day at 12 noon and to show cause why a notice under Section 144 C. P. C. should not be issued prohibiting the commission of any or all the acts complained of to the Police Inspector by the Tengalai sect. The Vakil accordingly appears and applies for an adjournment, apparently basing his hopes on a mere quibble. When this was pointed out to him and asked to show cause why the said notice under Section 144 C. P. C. should not be issued, he replied that he had nothing to say as he was instructed by the said Jeer only to apply for an adjournment.

3. As referred to in the petition for adjournment, the Tengalais complained to this court and the papers were called up by District Magistrate for reasons, certainly not as stated therein, but for those given in District Magistrate's Proceedings No. 98 dated 21-11-89 and on perusal and after enquiry and much consideration, he issued a notice under Section 144 C. P. C. forbidding the said Jeer and his Vadagalai party from making a procession in the Srirangam streets and specified the acts prohibited. Thereon the Jeer left Srirangam with the intention of not returning to it for the present at all events.

He has however, returned before three or four days elapsed apparently under the advice of some persons who perhaps have no other means of livelihood than by fomenting factions feelings and being benefited by one or the other or both the factions. Before he left Srirangam he went to the Temple to pay homage to the Deity and receive his usual honours and was accorded those honors as his conduct was in pursuance of the matmol custom and in obedience to the notice above referred to. On his return from the Temple he commenced and concluded his procession in a way thoroughly against the spirit of the said notice and quite calculated to offend the feelings of the other sect. But for the indefatigable exertions of the Police Inspector Subba Iyar, there would have been a serious riot. The Jeer now attempts to commit certain other acts not specified in the said notice which, as may be seen from the occurrence report is clearly a quibble and they are sure to offend the religious feelings of the Tengalai sect.

4. This is the time of the great annual festival known as Vikunda Yekadesi or Kettai festival. Twenty or more thousands of pilgrims of all castes from all parts of India congregates at Srirangam for the purpose of worship. These consist mostly of Vaishnava persuasion chiefly of the Tengalai sect. Should there occur at such a time as this a trivial incident offensive to the religious feelings of one or the other sect, it would certainly and in a general commotion and confusion and a disastrous riot in which even ignorant and yet religious and bigoted pilgrims belonging to rude and remoted tracts might take part without knowing what they are about but believing that by such an act they would make an account against Sriranganathan and secure a sure place in Heaven.

The undersigned therefore resolves to issue a notice under Section 144 C. P. C. and directs the said Jeer of Abobila mutt that he should abstain from going along the streets of Srirangam in the Supthaprakaram and into the temple and back with his elephants with any of the insignia referred to in the petition wearing Vadagalai marks and that he or his party should abstain from reciting Vedas while going along the said streets.

This notice is all the more necessary considering that to-morrow and the day after are the two principal days of the festival when not less than fifty thousands of people congregate at Srirangam for Yekadesi.

There is a reference in the adjournment petition to the undersigned wearing the Tengalai marks.

This of course is immaterial to the question on hand in face of the existing circumstances, the Police report, the previous notice by the District Magistrate above referred to, and the various orders passed from time to time in favour of the Tengalais and against the Jeer of this same Abobila mutt as he figured in several cases in the same manner. This reference to the Namam marks is only an attempt to gain time, to perform the acts as alleged by the Tengalais on the ensuing Yekadesi or other festival day.

(Signed) C. R. CHENNAKESAVALU NAYUDU, Deputy Magistrate. 30—12—89.

21st November 1891—District Magistrate's proceedings against the Jeer's procession.

Proceedings of the Acting District Magistrate of Trichinopoly. Dated the 21st day of November 1891.

No 436 (25—11—91.)

Miscellaneous case No. 4 of 1891. Read Petition presented by the Abobila Jeer of Tiruvallur, requesting protection in a procession which he proposes undertaking with elephants bearing Vadagalai marks and by other insignia through the streets of Srirangam. Read also petition presented by Tengalai inhabitants of Srirangam.

Read Endorsement on first petition referred to above, forwarding it to the Superintendent of Police, for enquiry and report.

Read Letter No. 1817 (20—11—91) of Police Superintendent reporting on the first petition. Read order of District Magistrate in Miscellaneous case No. 1 of 1891.

ORDER

It appears from the papers read above that the Petitioner the Abobila Jeer of Tiruvallur, has been previously restrained from undertaking a procession similar to that now proposed by an order of the District Magistrate passed under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and that he has instituted a suit which is now pending in the District Court to establish his right so to go in procession.

It further appears that this suit is set down for 1st hearing on January 11th 1892, and that in consequence of this suit and of other occurrences mentioned in the report of the Inspector of Police to the Superintendent, the relations of Tengalais and Vadagalais of Srirangam are at present peculiarly embittered. The Superintendent of Police is, moreover, of opinion that if the proposed procession is permitted, it may probably lead to a breach of the peace and that for a variety of causes it is at present difficult to muster a sufficient force of Police to overawe a large gathering of people.

The Acting District Magistrate concurs in the opinion of the Superintendent of Police that the procession proposed might probably lead to a riot. He deems it, therefore, necessary as no date has been specified for the procession to issue an *ex parte* order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, directing the Abobila Jeer of Tiruvallur to abstain from going in

procession through the streets of Srirangam with elephants and other insignia in the manner proposed.

21-11-91. (Signed) CHARLES J. WEIR, Acting District Magistrate.

(True Copy) V. RAJAGOPALA CHARI, Deputy Collector.

27th May 1892—Petition to the District Magistrate by the above Jeer to go in procession through the streets of Srirangam.

In the Court of the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

The humble petition of Sri man Sadagopatri Srinivasa Yatintra Maha Desikar, sheweth.

1. That the Petitioner is the Jeer of the Ahobilam mutt and belongs to the Vadagalai branch of the Vaishnava sect of Brahmins.

2. That for a long time past, the Petitioner's, predecessors the heads of the Ahobilam mutt, have been going in procession through the streets of Srirangam on all occasions of their visits there with elephants and horses and other insignia of the Ahobilam mutt all bearing the Vadagalai mark, their disciples forming part of the procession and reciting Vedas, Prabandas and Katyams.

3. That the Petitioner himself since becoming Jeer of the said Ahobilam mutt has, on 2 occasions (viz) 5th November 1889 and 20th December 1889, gone in procession the streets of Srirangam with elephants insignia and other marks of respect as Jeer, his disciples accompanying him reciting vedas, Prabandas and Katyams as aforesaid.

4. That the Tengalai sect of the Vaishnava Brahmins living at Srirangam are, and have been for long time past, at variance with the Vadagalai sect there and have from time to time attempted to interfere with the rights and practices of the said Vadagalai sect.

5. That when Petitioner was about to go to Srirangam in procession in the exercise of his rights in December 1889, the said Tengalai people, to prevent Petitioner from exercising his lawful rights as to carrying water on the head of an elephant bearing the Vadagalai mark and reciting Vedas put in a petition to the then District Magistrate of Trichinopoly asking him to prohibit the petitioner from going about the streets of Srirangam in procession in manner aforesaid. The District Magistrate then passed an order dated 18th December 1889, prohibiting the Petitioner from going about the streets with his disciples reciting Vedas, Prabandas &c, in manner on the ground that such acts were likely to cause a public breach of the peace but without any denial of the Petitioner's right to such processions as by the said order will appear.

6. That on a subsequent occasion the said Tengalai people put in another petition to the then Deputy Magistrate of Trichinopoly on which also an order dated 30th December 1889 was passed by the said Deputy Magistrate of Trichinopoly totally prohibiting the petitioner from going about the streets of Srirangam in procession.

7. That the District Magistrate having, by his order dated 18th December 1889, stated in para 5 of this petition, referred the petitioner to a civil suit to establish his right to go about the streets of Srirangam in procession with elephants, insignia and mutt mark with disciples reciting Vedas, Prabandas &c, the Petitioner did file Original Suit No. 7 of 1891 in the District Court of Trichinopoly to establish such rights and for an injunction against the Tengalai people preventing them, the said Tengalai people, from infringing the rights of the Petitioner. That the said suit proceeded to Judgment which was delivered on the 5th February 1892.

8. That the District Judge in para 9 of his said Judgment decided that there would be no difficulty in declaring the right of the Plaintiff, the present Petitioner, to perform the acts aforesaid viz to go about the streets of Srirangam in procession with elephants, insignia of the mutt mark and in para 8 of the said Judgment, he laid down the rights of every citizen

to use the public streets in a lawful manner and on all lawful occasions. The Petitioner craves leave for greater certainty as to the terms and contents of the said Judgment to refer to the same and that it may be taken and read as part and parcel of this petition (see paras 8, 9 and 12 of the said judgment.)

9. That while the said Original Suit No. 7 of 1891 was pending, the present Petitioner put in a petition to the then District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, requesting him to secure to the Petitioner the exercise of his rights viz that of going about the streets of Srirangam in procession and the then District Magistrate by his order dated 21st November 1891, refused to pass any such order, he passed an order prohibiting the Petitioner from going through the said streets in procession, on the ground that the said suit O. S. 7 of 1891 was pending and that it would not be easy to muster a large Police force to prevent a breach of the peace, in case the procession was allowed, but the said order in no way divests the Petitioner's rights to go about the streets in procession.

10. That now the proceedings in the said Original Suit No. 7 of 1891 have been ended and as the Petitioner submits in his favour in so far as his rights to do the acts aforesaid are concerned, the reasons for the then District Magistrate's order of 21st November 1891 do not, it is submitted, apply.

11. That the Town of Srirangam is a Municipal Town and the streets are public streets and every citizen has a right to use the streets in a lawful manner on all lawful occasions.

12. That the Petitioner is now living at Karoor and wishes to go in procession through the streets of the said Town of Srirangam.

13. That the Petitioner believes that it is likely that the Tongalai people will attempt to prevent him in the exercise of his said rights and may cause injury to the Petitioner and his people or to the public peace.

14. That the Petitioner therefore prays that the District Magistrate will be pleased to preserve for the Petitioner the free exercise of his lawful rights above mentioned and will be pleased to give all necessary directions for their preservation and exercise and your Petitioner will ever pray.

15. That upon the application of Sri Vanamalai Jeer, the religious head of the Tongalai people above referred to and on the Petition No. 1 of 1891 on the file of the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly proceedings dated 11th May 1891 were passed permitting the said Jeer to pass through the streets in procession, the same being public streets and notwithstanding the fact that he had for the first time contemplated entering the town in such manner.

16. That for the reasons above stated, Petitioner prays that the free exercise of his lawful rights in para 14 hereof referred to may be secured by order that he be at liberty to go about the streets of Srirangam in procession with the insignia or matam mark on all his elephants, biers and other paraphernalia and with his disciples, followers or associates reciting Vedas, Prabandas, Katyam, &c. as he and his predecessors' in office used to do until prevented in December 1889.

Trichinopoly }
27th May 1892. }

(Signed) W. GRANT,
Barrister at Law, Counsel for petitioner.

27th June 1892—Police Inspector Mr. Subbier's deposition in the above case

Miscellaneous Petition No. 7 of 1892.

I. Police complaint.

* Subbier on affirmation. I have been Inspector of Srirangam for 4 years and 3 months. I am a native of Chintamani, 1 mile from Srirangam. I am 35. I am a sivite Brahmin. In connection with the Bramarathai festival there was an attempt at disturbance in spite of Mr. Fawcett's order which Tahsildar communicated to the Vadagais. But for the presence of a

large force on the occasion and for the proceedings taken to bind over some of them would be rioters of the Vadagalai faction, there would have been a disturbance. This procession was carried on at night with the permission of Thasildar and in his presence. The Vadagalai gave cause for disturbance and the Tengalai were about to take advantage. The Vadagalais against manool went and interfered with a Tengalai procession. There were 200 or 300 Vadagalais on one side, and about 500 or more Tengalais on the other—a handful of Vadagalais fell and pretended they were beaten so as to provoke a quarrel. But the Tengalais were kept in check hence disturbance was avoided. The Tengalais include not also Aiyangars but also Naidus, silk-weavers, and other lower orders including barbers and pariahs. Srirangam pariahs wear only the namam. I saw 4 sticks in the possession of Tengalais on the occasion. I secured them and I remonstrated with them and gave the Tengalai hope that their rights would not be allowed to suffer; hence they were all right. I was in the midst of a crowd. I could not tell what weapon others had. There were only 60 Police men present. I told the Thasildar that I was not equal to the occasion. The Superintendent was away on circuit. Next morning I had 4 Inspectors and 120 men. That night I told the Thasildar that I was not equal to preserve peace and had the procession stopped. I had my men together inside the temple at the spot where once a year a very tall pandal is erected. It is usual to have 50 together. There was another 100 men scattered about. This procession to which I refer is a usual manool one such as was seen by me on many occasions and it can be seen now. The reason why there was danger for that festival was because of this Jeer. The Tengalais wanted to take vengeance upon him. The Jeer was just then obliged to leave Srirangam on account of an order under Section 144 being passed against him. He was not then in the Town. It was 10th January 1890. The reserve consists of 60 or 80. The Superintendent when I apply for men, tells me that he has none. There was a disturbance and I asked for men and he could only spare me six men. I have never seen the reserve. That night after pacifying the Tengalais, the Thasildar went away, and said that if the District Magistrate sanctioned this procession, I must have a large force. The following morning I had 2 European Inspectors and 120 men. The total force in this District is about 700. In my Division the sanctioned strength for 6 stations is 51 men. About 1 or so is always in Hospital. But for the strange circumstance there would have been a disturbance—"there would have been many Aiyangars at the Andamans." We suspected that certain of them were going to put out light and cause disturbance. I saw some non-brahmins who had come to fight—silk-weavers, Naidus, and gymnasts; they were making noise like thunder, bawling, falling as if hurt, crying "this is injustice," slapping themselves; they fell at the feet of the Thasildar. We stood petrified. I saw among the gymnasts Venkatarangachari and 2 or 3 others. The pandal was full of Vadagalais who made this disturbance. The Naidus were sitting with Tengalais. We had to stand in the place where the procession was to pass. I did not move from that place all that night, except that for a few hours I had to go to the station to send notices to Inspectors. I saw other streets. There were full of people; these people were not very quiet being agitated as it is a question of general interest. Many houses were shut up for fear of riot. The Public Prosecutor Mr. Krishnamachari told me he was preparing to go to Madras that night. We sent constables to fetch Ratna Mudaliar, the Court witness, but the men came back saying that he had run away from Srirangam. The Thasildar said he would send a warrant for his arrest thinking his presence was needed. I saw no signs of barbers or Naidus being drunk. The District Magistrate's proceedings gave the Thasildar discretion to stop the procession if he believed there was danger of disturbance. He stopped it and reported at 12 midnight. Mr. Fawcett was down there at 6 the following morning and gave me orders to place before him such of the ringleaders as took place in the previous night's disturbance. Six Vadagalais were bound over and procession conducted that morning with the assistance of 120 Police.

On the 21st December 89, the Jeer came and his privileges were restricted by District Magistrate's proceedings he was not allowed to have water carried on the elephant's head, Vadas being recited. I was directed to give effect to the orders. The Jeer went inside the Pagoda, when he returned I saw Vadagalai marked elephant. Three or more Tengalais said "this is against manool" anticipating disturbance. I hurried on the procession in as much as

in the proceedings it was not forbidden that an elephant should wear Vadagalai mark. Before Tengalais could come to car festival, the procession was over — so on this occasion disturbance was avoided. The Inspector of Srirangam is required to be always present at procession—if the Inspector is called away to other parts of his division, there would be no danger provided proper arrangements were made and another Inspector brought and the Superintendent himself and Taluk Magistrate attended as they usually do. When the Vanamamalai Jeer came the District Magistrate, Superintendent, Thasildar and myself were present; there were 30 or 40 reserve men besides my own men; the 30 men were drawn up with carbines near the station under Superintendent's order. As far as I have observed the interest and excitement in Srirangam has not subsided, they still take interest in the matter. There are 30 or 40 people from Srirangam the Court now. On 3 occasions I reported risk in connection with this Jeer's procession first on the 13th December 89, second 30th December 89, and the third in November 91. On the present occasion also I heard a rumour about this petition being about to be presented. Before 1889 there were no occasion of this Jeer coming. From May 1889 till November 1889 this Jeer did not come. Before I joined I did not interest myself much in Srirangam. On account of disturbance which could not be controlled by local Police the "Iyal procession" has been prevented in Srirangam. I reported in 88 that there would be a breach of peace in connection with one Iyal in 1888 and the procession was prevented. That procession is not held now by either side. The excitement caused among the people by the Vanamamalai Jeer's procession is less than what would be caused if the present procession is allowed. Cross-examination reserved till tomorrow at 12-30.

24—6—92.

(Initialled) W. H. W.

(Signed) P. SUBBIER.

Read over and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH, District Magistrate.

Re-called and examined on affirmation on 25—6—92.

There are 11 Constables and 2 Head Constables in Srirangam station.

Cross Examination.—There were attempts at disturbance on 2 occasions; no actual disturbance. The second 16th January 1890. The first was 1st December 1889. The first was on the day when I conducted procession for the Jeer. The dispute was because a Vadagalai elephant preceded his procession. I attended it only when the Jeer returned from the Temple. I did not hear of any disturbance up to the time of his coming into the Temple. The Mutt is in east street. I took him back there. Between Mutt and Southern entrance, he would have to pass 2 streets in which not very many Tengalais live. Parasara Bhattar lives there and 1 or 2 other Bhattars and Manavalamamuni idol of Tengalais. I don't know that Tengalais live in that Temple and there is an Annengar's house which he would have to pass. Parasara Bhattar lives opposite the South gate. I don't know if priest's palanquin is put down opposite his door. Jeer returned in a palanqui. Jeer stayed nearly an hour in the Temple; in ten minutes from the Mutt he can go to the Temple. He went back a different way which would take 30 or 40 through North, Western and part of East Uttra streets. One of the Sthalathars, a rotation manager, lives in Western street and, 1 or 2 in Southern street. I don't know where Krishnaiengar's son and Sthalathar live in North street. The man for whom Bramarambham is intended lives there. The Jeer wore Vadagalai mark. I did not note whether his palanquin had it. When he returned, he had his elephant. He had some flags. I don't know what marks or whether they were his or others. When he came, there was no danger of disturbance. While he was in the Temple, some people objected to his disciples' recitals. Those who objected were Krishnaiengar and 30 or 40 Tengalais as I can't say how many, but 3 or 4 came to me and objected. I remember Krishna son of Sudarsana. His name is mentioned in the petition about carrying water. The other men I know only by sight. There was no riot in the Temple. There was no fear of riot then. I saw that they were only reciting Kaitiyans and not Vedas, and I thought these people unnecessarily interfered. I told them to bring me men who knew Vedas. They did not come back to me. He left to go back about

midday. I had 25 or 30 men to be detained for duty in the ordinary way, but when this question arose I kept them there partly for ordinary duty and partly because of this question I did not wish to appear to attach too much attention to the procession. This objection was raised when he went from the God to the Goddess. The persons who objected complained to me and asked me to give effect to District Magistrate's order about reciting Vedas which was forbidden. When Jeer returned the recital went on in the streets and there was no more trouble. I had force enough in my 30 men. There was a large concourse of Vadagalai Brahmins and I cannot remember whether there was any music or not. An Aiyangar who is now dead and Ramanuja and Sami Iyengar and others objected to the elephant. I can't remember whether Sami Iyengar was a petitioner. I have had the report with me for many days. Because these 2 or 3 people objected, I expected a breach of the peace in broad day light with the 50 Police present: if the procession had not been hurried and much tact had not been shown on the occasion. The tact was mine. The tact was that I hurried on these people before the Tengalais had mustered themselves, to oppose. Perhaps the procession while entering through the streets of Tengalai abstained from insult. I saw people running in different directions to fetch people. They were running through the entrances of the streets. I did not hear them calling people. I did not attempt to arrest people who were running about, doing this. I did not record their names or direct my constables to take names. I did not attempt to stop them from running about. I was glad they were running away; and I subsequently heard that they had run to fetch more rioters and I told the persons who objected to the innovation that they might make a complaint and cite me as a witness and this quieted them. I cannot say that they acquiesced in my advice, they ran away dissatisfied. When I saw these people running, I saw that these were mischievous people—(Sami Iyengar, Ramanuja Iyengar, this Gentleman and that man Krishnaiengar and almost all the Adhiyapakas of Srirangam). They gave me the trouble and not the Jeer's people).

The Trustee did not come out of his house. I don't know if he was there: he was not in the street: no objection was made on his behalf: the other Trustees did not object. This occurrence has no connection with the talked one. The Jeer was not in Srirangam on 10th January 90—he left on 23rd December. He came back within a fortnight. He came on the 30th December when the District Magistrate made an order against him. This was passed on the petition of some of the Adhiyapakas. I cannot remember whether the 3 men now pointed out were amongst the number. I sent a report on the 18th December 89 about it. I was called on for it by the District Magistrate: this related to petitioner carrying water on the elephant. The report went to the District Magistrate and about 18th or 19th December he passed his first order. The Jeer had been in Srirangam all November. His visit in November is not personally known to me. I may have been in camp or elsewhere. I can't say how long after his first visit the first order was passed. I don't know what the persons who prostrated themselves asked of the Thasildar. They asked nothing, they shouted and cried and asked for nothing. As far as I know no member of that crowd made any specific request of the Thasildar. I did not know what request they were making. I did not take any steps to ascertain what their request was. I knew their object. Venkatarangachari is neither Tengalai nor Vadagalai—he was not troublesome—but was standing with the Tengalais. The Collector's Record-keeper Narayanasami Naidu was one of the Naidus siding with the Tengalais but was not present that night. A chetti whom I know by sight and is honoured in the Temple was with them. The District Magistrate was there before objection was raised—he came at 7 P.M. I don't know when he went away. He was present when the District Magistrate came and so was the Thasildar. The Deputy Collector was a Naidu and a Tengalai. He was not examined next day by the Collector or rather I do not know. He was there before I came. I sent in a second report on the 30th December. This report was sent because Adhiyapakas sent me a petition which went on with the report. The petition was put in by 50 Aiyangars. I reported next day. I made local enquiry before reporting. I made general enquiry. I can't say from whom and I do not remember if I described my informants. I felt the pulse of the people—the feeling of people was embittered because of petitioner coming with his Va-

Tengalai marks and the people were saying, go to the Deputy Magistrate. I shall go to the District Magistrate—they are doing what has been already prohibited, the Jeer has returned within so short a space of time to cause a disturbance. I saw houses shut up not on this occasion, but at the time of Bramaratham disturbance. When I sent in my report, the Magistrate was in Srirangam Town and, within 12 hours I got his reply, the following day being an important day of the festival. The prompt orders were that the Jeer should not go with paraphernalia through the streets and into the Temple. The orders were passed upon the Police and Magistrate's reports and no enquiry was held. I sent my report to the Deputy Magistrate and he sent my report and his own to the District Magistrate. The ring leaders among the Tengalai were bound over on 11th January 1890. On 26th April 1892 I told Superintendent by report that a Barrister was going to present a petition to the District Magistrate and this set the people talking, and that the Jeer was coming back to Srirangam and that there was a breach of the peace anticipated. In 1891 I reported against the Jeer on the occasion of his previous application to go through Srirangam streets. I held enquiries on these occasions. If there is a sufficient Police force there is no danger. The Valuq Magistrate is not always present, but only when a serious disturbance is feared and the Police send for him. The Vadamalai Jeer's procession was successfully negotiated by my having 30 or 40 reserve men present, but only when a serious disturbance is feared and the Police send for him. The Vadamalai Jeer's procession was successfully negotiated by my having 30 or 40 reserve men present, but only when a serious disturbance is feared and the Police send for him. The Vadamalai Jeer's procession was successfully negotiated by my having 30 or 40 reserve men present, but only when a serious disturbance is feared and the Police send for him.

Q—I read from your report dated 13th December 89 nothing short of binding over the present petitioner and those who evince interest would suffice &c. Did you report that peace could not be kept by binding over some people? Yes. That was not when festival was going on. It was an understood thing that binding over would be of no good without the aid of the Police. I said Tengalai procession was less exciting than a Vadagalai procession. I said this although, I have not seen any Vadagalai procession except the one when the elephant appeared.

Adjourned till Monday at 12-30.

25-6-92. (Initialled) W. H. W. (Signed) P. SUBBIR.

Read over and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH, District Magistrate.

Cross examined on affirmation:—Even if people are bound down, it is only by a large increase in the Police force that petitioner's request can be granted. If the headman on both sides are bound down, the increased Police force that would be required is 150 men or more. The 150+11 men, 2 Head Constables + Inspector's writer + possibly Magistrate's orderly; total 165. I cannot say whether the Bramaratham assembly is bigger than it would be for the petitioner coming to his mott. There were 2000 local residents at Bramaratham and outsiders about 1000 or less a large number because it was the last day of the festival. At festival assemblies at large number. I do not know whether Petitioner want to come at the time of a big festival. There is no big festival just now. If petitioner is allowed to come at a time when there is no festival of importance, I shall require 165 men. If I was able to keep order at Bramaratham with a less number I require more for the Jeer's visit because this is a more exciting business and people say that it is of an unusual character. The Bramaratham is a festival that we officials have seen 3 times & fear whereas the present petitioner's procession is so very unusual and exciting to people of Tengalai sect that it is not allowable without a big force. The whole lot of Tengalai sect of Srirangam with whom I conversed, about it told me this including the chairman elect of Municipality, Mr. Krishnaschariar the Public Prosecutor and other leading Tengalais. I enquired of them in 1889 about 13th December. I annexed a list of names of persons examined on that occasion by myself and my Head Constable. I examined the Jeer's agent and some other Vadagalai in 1889. My report of 89 is in District

Magistrate's Office. The Vadagalai mark is the mark of the Mutt. There are some Vadagalai marks on the wall of the Temple, not quite opposite the mutt, 3 feet high I have not seen a Vadagalai mark on the mutt. At that time I made my report, I did not suggest any increase in the Police force. No questions were put to me whether people should be bound down or not, but I suggested it is one of the remedies. There was a list signed by the persons who made a statement. The disputes have lasted for 90 years are between the 2 sects : not disputes about the Jeer : ordinary and special disputes. With my ordinary men I cannot make arrangements for the Jeer to go in procession, supposing there were 2 Jeers one Vadagalai and one Tengalai, violence would be used to the Jeer if there were no Police force.

Q.—And to the elephant and insignia?

A.—Yes. It is the insignia they object to. I do not believe they—the Jeer going by himself without the Vadagalai marked paraphernalia. I have found the Tengalai people were unreasonable when I have discussed the matter with them, that is they may have their own reasons : they say it is against mamoool. I examined Vadagalai people in common place conveeration about mamoool. Even among the Vadagalai, a person lately said that it is not usual for the Jeer to go in procession as he proposes. The person was Raja Iyengar son of Parangikay Ramaswami Iyengar. He is the only person who told me this. The others all said that it was according to custom.

Q.—I want to know from you as a Police Inspector when this innovation started.

A.—Since 1829; and again in 1874 or 1875. (Note. The witness has not said that the innovation was successfully carried out; it may be that it was merely attempted.) I was also told by Padukasastram Samiengar that this was an innovation: except that leaving the temple with paraphernalia had been stealthily performed in Tillanayagam Pillai's Magistracy or I should say not paraphernalia but the elephant was taken in front of the procession through Uthara street. He told me this 10 or 15 days ago. The Police and Magisterial records of Tillanayagam's time in 1874 are all destroyed. I searched for the papers but racertained that they were destroyed. I found some rough drafts of occurrence reports of 1874, and read them to Samiengar and their private Vakil and others, told them that it was only under objectionable circumstances that the elephant. The objectionable circumstances was that the Tengalai did not like it and that it was against mamoool. I did not find any record of a riot in 1874. I searched to see if there were a Magisterial. I found no such riot. In 1829 there are records of the Peshkar being required to interdict Jeer's procession. These were produced to me by Tengalai people in this enquiry and also previously. There is no record between 1829 and the present time. The order dated 12th July 1829 relates to a procession. These were the only records which I found. On the 21st December 1889 I was present with a large crowd of 500 people. I saw some insignia. I don't know whether the temple people sent insignia to the mutt for him. There was no temple elephant. I cannot say if there was insignia. There was a dispute relating to an elephant. It is usual to have music with all processions unless they are religious in which case there is no music. In the case of some processions of men like the Jeer visiting temples, there is no music. I cannot say whether there was music or not in the Jeer's procession excepting the blowing of a trumpet. If the District Magistrate sanctions the procession under certain circumstances, I can give effect to the order. The Vanamamalai Jeer made an application which was objected to and he withdrew it.

Q.—What do you know about his not having hope of success?

A.—It was festival time. Because it was feast time I imagine he withdrew his application. He came when Mr. Hemwick was Magistrate and he was allowed to have procession. I don't know whether the Superintendent of Police made enquiries in Srirangam. He never made local inquiries to my knowledge. He may have consulted Magistrate's Report as well as my Police Reports. There was a riot-march between dancing caste people and Mussalmans. I had a station party of 12 men. It could not be put down because it was uncontrollable. I was not there. After the riot was over, to keep peace, we had 6 men present to stop further

rioting and this kept things quiet. There are Vadagalai marks on the temple walls opposite my house. There has been no riot in consequence of their marks being on the walls so far as I know but there were objections made on paper to the District Magistrate. I reported that some were new ones—Carpenters and dancing caste people go in procession and some of the lower orders excepting pallars and pariahs. Christian funerals with crosses are carried through our part of a street in Srirangam—not through all streets. I never saw it, there are very few such houses. I never heard of disturbance on that. I don't know anything about a procession of Sudras being stopped in Trichinopoly Fort. In, Bhimavannipaliam I saw a penance which had been stopped for years and revived. It was not under the orders of the District. Some reference was made in the offices. I don't know what. The District Magistrate was present and I was present on duty. The Bramaratham was discontinued in 1890 for 6 or 7 hours, but not before or since. After being so discontinued, it has been going on and there was no disturbance after that. The disturbance of 1890 is one of the instances in which shows that—Q. This proves that the Jeer ought not to go in procession. A. I don't say he ought not to go in procession. The District Magistrate ordered that they should be conducted and Bramaratham procession are consequently continued. I have not seen Iyal procession going on every day. They have been almost permanently prohibited in Srirangam. They take place the 13th day after a man is dead. There was but one occasion when I had to report the likelihood of a breach of the peace and then it was stopped. The Public Prosecutor is a Tengalai. I have known him for 4 or 5 years. He said the Jeer's procession was revolting to the feelings of the Tengalai. He first told me this in 1889. He has since told me that. The chairman knows that the Jeer's procession is against mamool and that there is bitter feelings about it. He tells me this since 1889 and that it is nothing to their feelings. They are distressed by it because it is against mamool and it usurps the rights of their sects and also they dislike it because it would cause a great disturbance. The chairman said there would be a change in the internal management of the temple. Have you heard that Krishnanagar has been dismissed from management? I hear he resigned. There was a mabazar petition against me in 1889 got up by Tengalai for allowing this elephant to be used as it was. I am under orders to be transferred to Tanjore District. The Tengalai did not memorialize to have me kept. They asked not to have a Vadagalai posted in my place. I heard of it a month ago. I was suspended for one month 7 or 8 years ago for departmental irregularities. I rose higher afterwards. Supposing I have a proper Police force, the Jeer's procession can be allowed.

By Court:— The present Police Superintendent was in this District before I was, namely in 1875, so he is in a position to know things about Srirangam that have not been reported by me. In case these processions were allowed, the number of Tengalai Adhiyakas and Bhatters that would have to be bound over is about 25 or 30 in addition to about a dozen Sudras. The 13 men of Srirangam have in addition to keeping the peace, the duties of heads, patrolling roads by night, services of process, the Bench Magistrate's Court &c. There is only one Station on the island of Srirangam, the limits of the Station extent about 8 miles beyond the limits of the island to Valadi, Doraiyur, and Pachur.

(Signed) P. SUBBIER.

Read over and declared correct.

27—6—92.

W. H. WELSH,
District Magistrate.

5th June 1892—Thasildar Mr. Kandasami Pillai's deposition in the same case.

Miscellaneous petition No. 7 of 1892.

5—6—92.

Kandasami Pillai on affirmation.

I have been Thasildar from 1884 and before that I was acting for 4 years. I have near 12 years' experience. I went to Bramaratham feast 10th January 1890 to make arrangements

under District Magistrate's order. As the Vadagalai people objected, I sent for them and said they were not justified in objecting to the procession which was usual. They went away. In a few minutes they returned in a mob and said that the procession ought not to be started and should be stopped. They shouted and cried and fell down and said that they were being beaten. I don't remember the names except Padukasastram Samiengar and Narayana Iyer, gar. There was crowd in a pandal (and a Tengalai) I ordered to stop the procession till I should get District Magistrate's orders. There were 200 Vadgalais and 400 Tengalais. There were sudras present specially among the Tengalais. I asked the Inspector to stop the procession as I thought the consequences would be serious if I started it—a riot and breach of the peace. Krishnaiengar was there when I was talking to the Vadagalai. If the procession had been started I was afraid of a breach of the peace: the Tengalais and Vadgalais fight with hands. I also observed sticks among the Tengalais. There would have been serious rioting and death might have occurred. I said I would report to District Magistrate and they would not move: they kept quiet pending his orders. Mr. Fawcett came before me, sent a report. He asked what happened and sent for Vadagalais who obstructed the procession and bailed them to keep the peace. The procession was started under his orders in the presence of the Police Town Inspector and others and a large body of Police. If the Abobila Jeer's procession is allowed to go through, I am of opinion after 12 years' experience, that in consequence of the feeling of the people, there will be a breach of the peace if the procession is allowed. Sudras take an interest in the Brahmin factions in Srirangam. Sudras are disciples of Srirangam priests. The Tengalai faction is the stronger. The Tengalais are mostly poor. Some of them only are respectable. I expected that a breach of the peace likely in respect of the 'loyal' procession in connection with a request of Padukasastram Samiengar to bring Nadamuni Alwar through Srirangam streets in procession. I reported that a breach of the peace was likely.

Cross Examination:—The 10 days Bramaratham happens on the last day of Yekadasi festival which is as important as Yekadasi, that night there will not be so many people. The crowd in the Mantapam and the neighbourhood will be not so large as 5000. I don't know how many there were in the mantapam. The procession starts not from the throne of the God, but at the end of the mantapam. I saw a gentleman on a pal south of the mantapam who was to receive honours in the procession. I mean to say that I did not turn to the mantapam to see how many people there were. It was dark. There were only a few lights in the mantapam. Light is generally kept with God I could have seen if I had turned to the north. I cannot say that I turned to the north, nor what crowd there was in the 1000 pillared mantapam. It is next to the paadal, but it extends a long way: To the southern side, there is a mantapam south of the paadal. I don't think there was a crowd in it. The crowd of 700 was within the paadal. The Vadagalais objected to the procession. I don't remember that they said it insulted their religious feelings. If I remember right, I sent for some of the Vadgalais who were in the crowd. I called for them and asked what their objection was. There were 17 or 20 of such people. I made no list of names and kept no record. It was 8 or 9 at night. I told them the procession was manool. They left the place; so I did not think it needful to take their names. They did not use threats. They did not abuse any Tengalai. There was no altercation. I was talking to them. In 10 or 18 minutes, they came in a mob, at first, 40 or 50, afterwards 200. They cried that it was insulting to their feelings and that they were being beaten. They fell down to show that they were being beaten. They did not fall down simply to beg my assistance. About 10, if I remember right so fall. Some were sitting, some falling, stopping and moving, as if they were being beaten. I did not see any of them beaten. It was pretence. It was not to plead pity but to show force and frighten me, they made a noise shouting. They did not threaten the Inspector from their manner when they objected to the procession. They showed that they were likely to use force. I don't remember their using words indicative of force. The Tengalai people stopped the procession and there was no altercation. I silenced them by telling them wait for the Magistrate. They would not leave the place: they said they would remain there. I silenced them by saying the District Magistrate would hear their case and render justice. 8 or 9 did not fall at my feet. They

out of one but not at my feet; they did not ask of me anything. They were not I think, so soon as if they were asking a favour. I said to them "Who is beating you? Why do you beat?" Of the Teugalais the Inspector pointed out one or two men holding sticks who were Adiras. They are temple warders of pandal; these may have been those servants. It is unusual for such servants to have sticks. I don't think any Brahmins had sticks or other military weapons. I did not notice weapons, except 1 or 2 sticks. There were, among the Ten-galais, a large number of Non-Brahmins nearly half of them, but I am not certain. The Non-Brahmins included Kavalgars and Kavarais. I don't remember silk weavers. I don't remember seeing Non-Brahmins among the Vadagalais. The Vadagalais were Brahmins; there were few men known to me; there were no children and no women; there were few boys. I don't know, if there are Vadagalai silk weavers in Puttur. I have not noticed silk weavers of Puttur assembling at Srirangam in their festival at Srirangam. I did not notice anything unusual; except that a crowd came to attempt to stop the procession.

I did not hold out to them any assurance that I would see the procession carried out next day. The Deputy Magistrate was not expected next morning. The Deputy Magistrate was not there that night. I sent for him but, meanwhile, I had stopped the procession and crowd and he went away. He was Choorakasavulu Naidu, a Tengalai and Kavarai. I cannot say that he took interest in Tengalai matters. I cannot say that he took interest which everybody takes generally in religion. Some of the Vadagalais whom I send for, were those who signed the petition. I don't know whether they are leading me or not.

Q.—How could you suppose that death could have been caused when there was nothing to indicate such a thing?

A.—There is no knowing to what they will come when they begin to fight. Others, besides Brahmins, were interested. I have heard of instances of Brahmins fought with sticks, not in Srirangam; but not of their fights having resulted in death; but I have heard of there having been riots; but not in my experience. Owing to the size of the crowd and the way in which they shouted and offered opposition, I thought they would go to the extent of causing death. The shout lasted for about 15 or 20 minutes. I thought that if I and the Inspector had not kept them from coming in contact with each other, they would have exchanged violence. We had 50 men present with us. We were able to maintain the peace with that force by stopping the procession. I left the place leaving Constables there. I stayed nearly an hour afterwards. I stayed from 6 in that evening till past 11 at night. The Inspector was asked to produce before the District Magistrate, such men as he could identify; and the District Magistrate selected six of them. I heard that the order, requiring these persons to give security, was cancelled by the High Court. The feelings of the people have become strong. Since the time when this Jeeyar came here in 1889 and was prohibited, they have become worse. Before that, they were very violent and wherever there were applications for processions, they were excited. Except in the application regarding the Iyal processions, I do not remember any trouble except that the Vadagalais complained one that an iron Teugalai Namam was put newly and a Vadagalai Namam was obliterated. The iron Namam was ordered to be removed — a Teugalai one, but there was no order that I remember about a Namam that was enlarged. I remember no instances except the Iyal procession when the parties exhibited party spirit. Their feelings became strong when the Jeeyar came in 1889. A petition was sent to me to restrain him, but I said I had no jurisdiction and sent it back. I don't know of any other petition between these 2 parties at that time or since being referred to me for report. I have never before that seen this Jeeyar visit the temple. I was not satisfied by my knowledge, enquiries and conversation that the Jeeyar's claim to have such privileges as he desired, was just, or that he had previously exercised them. I don't remember who were the petitioners. I may know Sri-nayagalingar by sight, but I don't know him by name. I have not seen this Jeeyar visit Ahobilam Matam. I have not seen any Madathipathy visit Srirangam during my tenure of office. I know Kumbakonam Sankaracharyar. I have not seen Singili Sankaracharyar. Kumbakonam Sankaracharyar has elephants and insignia which bear Saiva marks. I know Thiruvaduthurai Pandaram who has elephant bearing Saiva marks; also Dharmavaram Pandaram. They would

visit temples followed by insignia on the 2 occasions, in which I saw them, they were followed and preceded by such insignia. They may not like to visit temples without it and would rather refrain from visiting any temple than go without it. I am not their disciple. I do not owe allegiance to them. I respect them. If I were heard of a mutt, I would not go without my insignia, but another man might not feel offence. Elephants are allowed to go to Srirangam Temple with Saiva marks I think that, if the District Magistrate permits the procession the Tengalais will object; and if there is only an ordinary force of police, they will cause a riot; but if there is a strong body of Police, they will not riot. If 15 or 20 of the Tengalais are bound over, there will be rioting.

By Court—Then also, I think, there must be a strong body of Police.

Cross-examination—These Tengalais and Vadagalais talk to each other and intermarry and eat, until this question arises. The ill-feeling is in their religious matter. When this question arises, they divide themselves into two factions and would fight to such an extent as to result even in death. Even their own father-in-law, uncles, and brother-in-law or relations are not cared for. I have told you that there are no instances of death. I have seen Vanamamalai Jeeyar only when he came last time. The Police were there and the District Magistrate and the Superintendent and, so the affair was quite peaceable. The ill-feeling is as strong among Vadagalais and Tengalais; they would, as much, object to a Tongalai procession, as a Tengalai does to a Vadagalai. This Vanamamalai Jeeyar attempted to come 6 months before. I reported there would be a breach of peace and procession was stopped. Six months after he came again, his visit being allowed. The streets of Srirangam are public and all classes of people go on procession.

Re-examination—I don't remember whether the time of the Vanamamalai Jeeyar's visit was a festive occasion.

By Court—There are no traditions to my knowledge of this dispute, having existed for centuries. This only from the beginning of the present century that I have heard of frequent disputes.

(Signed) R. KANDASAMI.

Read over and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH, *District Magistrate.*

4th August 1892.—Proceedings of the District Magistrate prohibiting Ahobila Jeeayr's procession.

Proceedings of the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly

Dated the 4th of August 1892.

Miscellaneous Petition No. 7 of 1892.

Read:—(1) Petition, dated the 27th May 1892, presented by Mr. W. Grant, Barrister-at-Law, counsel for Sriman Sadagopatri Srinivasa Yetindara Maha Desikar, the Jeeyar of Ahobilam Matam, requesting that the free exercise of the lawful rights of the Jeeyar may be secured by order that he be at liberty to go about the streets of Srirangam in procession with the insignia or Matam mark on all his elephants, horses and other paraphernalia and with his disciples, followers or associates reciting Vedas, Prabandhas, Katiyams, &c. as he and his predecessors in office used to do until prevented in December 1859.

2. This office Proceedings No. 366 dated 27—5—92, requesting the Superintendent of Police to report whether the request of the petitioner can be granted without the risk of a civil tumult, such as cannot be prevented by the ordinary Police Force of the Town.

3. Letter No. 982 dated 28—5—92 of the Superintendent of Police, reporting on the above petition, together with this office letter No. 375 (30—5—92) thereon, asking him to report whether it is advisable to move Government to issue a perpetual order under Section 144 C. P. C. in the Gazette.

4. Notice, dated 5th June, to the counsel for the petitioner to show cause why such a notice should not be issued.

5. Letter No. 1118 dated 18-6-91 from the Superintendent of Police, forwarding the report of the Inspector of Police, Srirangam, with regard to the intended procession of the Ahobilam Jeeyar and reporting that the issue by Government of a permanent injunction against the Jeer is very desirable. At the first hearing on the 24th June a petition was presented by the Vakil of persons opposed to Jeer. The Jeeyar's Vakil objected to its being considered in this enquiry. It was not considered and has not yet been read though it is among the records. At the desire of the Jeeyar's Vakil the Police were called upon to begin.

Court witness Ratna Mudaliyar was examined and the Police then asked to be allowed to dispense with the other Court witnesses and to examine only Inspector Subbier and Tha-sildar Kandasami Pillai. They on the conclusion of the examination of these two witnesses proposed to examine other witnesses. This was objected to by the Jeeyar's Vakil. The Jeeyar then examined nine witnesses and exhibits were filed on either side as recited at foot.

2. Court witness Ratna Mudaliyar says that it will be very displeasing to the Tengalai people if he Jeeyar goes through the streets, with Vadagalai marks. There is much party spirit. "There are 7 walls of Srirangam Temple." "The streets through which petitioner wants to pass are within the 7 walls. There are doors in the gates. There are door keepers under my orders. The big Naamam that is affixed to the Deity proper is Tengalai. The party spirit is general. It is shared by Naicks. They are not quite people: they will not be still if things are done which they do not like. There are more than 1000 who feel this: not more than 5000 there are 8000."

3. The witnesses called by the petitioner give evidence that there is no ill-feeling between the sects likely to lead to a breach of the peace. Thus the 1st witness says "when the Jeeyar came last there was no objection. The Tengalais went without causing disturbance. I saw him (Jeeyar) when he was going to the Matt. I don't know whether the Tengalais caused any disturbance about this procession, or whether they complained. I can't say whether the Tengalais approve of the visit of this Jeeyar or what proceedings they have taken against him."

Second witness says "My wife is a Tengalai. I have not so much as heard whether any respectable Tengalais objected to this procession. There was a suit in Coimbatore District but I don't know how it ended. I did not hear of any prohibition to carry water and recite Vedas."

This third witness is a Vakil, who conducted cases on behalf of Ahobila Matt and who for a time lived in a house belonging to it. He says "I have no more now to do with the house than that I recommended the tenant. As for whether I removed my furniture or not you may know best. You may judge whether I have anything to do with the house. I have my straw rick at that house. I used to pay Rupees 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or sometimes 2 rent."

The 4th witness says "There is no disturbance now if Jeeyar comes and there never has been any disturbance."

"There is no enmity between Tengalais and Vadagalais. They live amicably. I don't know of 7 or 8 Vadagalais being bound over in 1890 nor if Vadagalais were fined in 1874 and 1875."

5. This witness however gives evidence that there may be occasions for religious excitement. "If he (Utratiswami) comes with a green umbrella we should object. My brother did not put in any petition but Utratiswami's people objected to the temple authorities sending insignia to meet Vyasaraya. This petition of theirs was dismissed by the collector. Though these are public streets, since these insignia have been settled by kings, there will be affliction from misuse of them."

This witness explains however in re-examination "I will not riot, if Utratiswami were to come against the custom of our people, I will complain. There was no disturbance about the Jeeyar's procession in 1873 or 1889."

6. Sixth witness Pragnachari says about Vyasarayas "if they used such umbrellas we would not fight but the priests would fight."

7. Seventh witness says "regarding petitioner's procession water was brought on the head of an elephant with Vadagalai mark and the Mutt Music accompanied. I don't think any objection was raised or that any disturbance took place. I saw no disturbance even the last time. I saw some few Police Constables coming along. If he (Utratiswami) is to have his own white umbrella, it will be objectionable. I applied to the District Magistrate that he should have the temple insignia and so it was ordered. I petitioned the District Magistrate to prevent any obstruction : he ordered that all the usual insignia (should be used) that day. It is temple authorities duty to honor all the Swamis. If they refused to send the insignia our feelings will be hurt. In 1883 May, I petitioned that Kangachari should not be permitted to conduct a festival of Iyal procession in honour of the deceased Vadula Desika Rangachariar, a Tengalai Sthalathar, and that if such a procession be allowed there would be a violent disturbance. This procession was stopped in consequence of a disturbance being anticipated. Other Iyal processions in Srirangam of both Tengalai and Vadagalai were stopped on the ground that there would be a disturbance.

8. Though petitioner's witnesses say that the proposed procession of an Ahobila Jeeyar of Tiruvallur is not an innovation and has occurred 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 times previously, and that there never was any disturbance or likelihood of one, yet from their evidence that a certain umbrella carried by Utratiswami would cause a fight and the like it seems reasonable to presume that there is bitter feeling between both the sects and that the opinion of these witnesses is by no means to be considered impartial or to be trusted.

9. It is preferable to accept the Thasidai's statement. "I am of opinion after 12 years' experience that in consequence of the feeling of the people there will be a breach of the peace if the procession is allowed. The Tengalai faction is the stronger. The Tengalaies are mostly poor. Some of them only are respectable." The Police Inspector also gives evidence of the likelihood of disturbance. He describes how a Tengalai procession objected to by Vadagalais caused a disturbance which annoyed people unconcerned in the dispute. "It was a question of general interest. Many houses were shut up for fear of riot. Six Vadagalais were bound over and procession conducted that morning with the aid of 120 Police." He describes how the petitioner once previously introduced an innovation and very nearly caused a serious riot. "On 21st December 1889, the Jeeyar was not allowed to have water carried on the elephant's head and Vedas being recited. I was directed to give effect to the order. The Jeeyar went inside the Pagoda. When he returned I saw a Vadagalai marked elephant Three or more Tengalaies said "this is against mamil." Anticipating disturbances I hurried on the procession."

10. It is clear that for an Ahobila Jeeyar to go in procession with his insignia through those parts of the precincts of the Ranganadaeswami Temple and fortress which are now called public streets would provoke the indignation of considerable number of persons interested in the temple. It appears from the evidence, oral and documentary, that this would be an innovation. The Police have filed as Exhibit E, the Judgment of the District Court in O. S. No. 7 of 1891 in which the petitioner sued for injunction and in which the 3rd issue was "whether Plaintiff has a right in common with other citizens to pass along the public streets in the manner alleged in the plaint on an elephant having his mutt mark, and in procession reciting Vedas, &c., and attended by his disciples". His passing along the streets in this manner would be distasteful to the Defendants in that suit, who were sufficiently interested in this very matter to go to law about it. There is no knowing how many more people of various ranks share this feeling.

11. The main point to be determined is whether there is an indefinite number of people at Srirangam who are likely to fight about it unless overarmed by a stronger force than the 15 men all told of the constabulary who are stationed there and who have so many other duties, that only 1 or 2 of them would be available to keep the peace at any given time. The

Police Inspector gives evidence that an extra force of 150 men would be required even if 32 Tengalais were bound over to keep the peace. I see no reason to doubt the correctness of his opinion. In the enquiry on this petition the people whom it is proposed to bind over are not represented; this is, therefore, a one sided enquiry. Even if evidence taken in Court seemed insufficient to prove the likelihood of disorder, a Magistrate would of course still be responsible for the public peace and would not be justified in disregarding the opinions of the local Police officers merely on the ground that they had not brought forward evidence in Court in support of their views. In the present enquiry it is however clear from petitioner's witnesses depositions alone that there is a feud between two large sections of the population which is at all times likely to cause civil tumult if certain unusual ceremonial acts are done.

12. It appears further that when by no means of bringing Police from other Districts and binding over the suspected rioters such ceremonies are performed the danger of future disorder is no whit diminished. I notice also that at times people of the Vadagalai sect have been offended by ceremonies. These circumstances distinguish the present question from those referred to in VI Madras page 221. To bind over all the adversaries and to carry out all proposed innovations by force would evidently be to go beyond the measures which the High Court lays down as appropriate M. P. 220 of the above ruling.

13. Because a citizen of Tiruvallur wishes to parade certain insignia in the neighbourhood of Ranganadaswami Temple, it is suggested by his counsel that an indefinite number of the citizens of Srirangam are to be bound over to keep the peace. The evidence shows that the comfort of other citizens who are not interested in the ecclesiastical question would be disturbed, even if a Magistrate bound over every Tengalai within six miles of Trichinopoly, a good number of the constabulary would have to be diverted from their legitimate work to come and see that no one forfeited his recognizance and to keep order in the town.

14. Plainly the grant of petitioner's request would be oppressive to his fellow citizens and it must be refused. Petitioner has not shown cause why the local Government by Notification in the Official Gazette should not direct that an order made to him under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code to abstain from the proposed act be perpetual.

15. There is another reason why petitioner's prayer should not be granted. He asks for an order "that he be at liberty to go about the streets of Srirangam in procession with the insignia or Mutam mark on all his elephants, horses and other paraphernalia and with his disciples, followers and other associates reciting Vedas, Prabandhas, Kavyams, &c". It is not stated to whom the order should be issued. The law does not appear to justify the issue of an order which is not emergent, otherwise than after notice to persons likely to be affected adversely by it. This petition being for an order not in accordance with Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, must be rejected.

4-8-92. (Signed) W. H. WELSH, District Magistrate. (True copy)

(Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMAIYAR, Deputy Collector.

5th September 1892—Revision petition to the High Court against the above.

Memorandum of criminal Revision case.

Under Sections 435 and 439 of Criminal Procedure Code.

Before the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, M. P. No. 7 of 1892.

Before the High Court of Madras, Criminal Revision case No. 438 of

In the Court of 1st Instance. In the High Court.

Sreeman Sadagopa Srinivasa Yathiudra Maha Desikar, the Jeeyar of the Ahobila Matam.	Petitioner.	Petitioner.
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The petitioner above named begs to apply to the High Court at Madras for revision of the proceedings of the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, dated 4th August 1892, for the following reasons:—

1. The Magistrate failed to exercise jurisdiction vested in him in law and misunderstood the object and purposes for which his interference was sought.
 2. The evidence established that the petitioner sought to enforce legal rights which certain persons under the Magistrate's jurisdiction intended to resist, and the Magistrate should, therefore, have passed orders to secure the exercise of such rights.
 3. The mere facts that certain persons were likely to interfere with such rights and thereby possibly disturb the public peace was no ground for the Magistrate to refuse to interfere and protect the rights claimed.
 4. The petitioner's rights as Jeeyar and as a citizen were established and should have been protected by the Magistrate's order.
 5. The Magistrate has failed to discharge his duties under chapter 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code in not taking security from persons alleged to be likely to commit a breach of peace in opposition to petitioner's legal rights.
 6. The Magistrate's proceedings are illegal and not in accordance with law.
- 5th September 1892.

(Signed) W. GRANT, Counsel for Petitioner.

8th December 1892—Proceedings of the High Court against the Jeeyar.

In the High Court of Judicature at Madras. Thursday, the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety two. Present. The Honorable Sir Arthur J. H. Collins, Kt. Chief Justice and the Honorable Mr. Justice Handley.

Criminal Revision Case No. 438 of 92. (Criminal Revision Petition No. 202 of 1892). Sreeman Sadagopa Srinivasa Yathindra Maha Desikar, the Jeeyar of the Ahobila Matam Petitioner.

Petition under Sections 435 and 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, praying the High Court to revise the order of the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly in his Proceedings dated the 4th August 1892.

This Petition coming on for hearing. Upon perusing the Petition and the records submitted in accordance with the order of this Court, dated 8th September 1892, and upon hearing the arguments of Messrs. H. G. Wedderburn and T. W. Grant, counsel for the Petitioner and of the Ag. Public Prosecutor and Mr. T. Rangachariar Vakil contra the Court made the following.

ORDER.—We think the Magistrate was quite right in refusing to make any order upon the Petition presented to him. That Petition asked for an order securing a certain right which the Petitioner alleged he had in connection with a certain procession. This right rests at present entirely upon Petitioner's assertions and has not been established by any judicial decision. There is no provision of the Criminal Procedure Code under which a Magistrate can properly adjudicate upon such a matter. It is suggested here that the Magistrate should have passed orders under Section 107 or 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It appears to us that neither Section is applicable. Until the right claimed by Petitioner is established the Magistrate ought not to make any declaration upholding it and as to binding over certain members of the opposing sects not to cause a breach of the peace such an order is not asked for in the Petition and we do not see that anything is alleged which would justify an order. On a proper application to the Magistrate we have no doubt that he will act under Section 107 if he considers it necessary for the preservation of the Public peace. We decline to interfere and dismiss the petition.

By the Court.

(Signed) H. W. FOSTER, Registrar.

16th December 1890—Plaint in Ahobila Jeeyar's original suit about his right of entry into Srirangam with his own insignia.

To
THE DISTRICT COURT OF TRICHINOPOLY.
Original Suit No. of 1891.

<i>Plaintiffs.</i>	<i>versus.</i>	<i>Defendants.</i>
Sreeman Sadagopa Sree Sreenivasa Yadithra Maha Desikar Avergal, Head of Sree Ahobilam Mutt.		1. Krishnaiengar. 2. Ramanuja Iyengar. 3. Srinivasa Iyengar. 4. Kristniengar. 5. Satakopaiengar. 6. Venkatachariar. 7. Tirumalachariar. 8. Kristnaswami Aiengar. 9. Aiyadorai Aiengar. 10. Venkatachariar.

Plaint.

Under Sections 48—50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the plaintiff above-named states as follows:—

1. The Uthra street, Chitra street and Adaiyavalanjan street in the Town of Srirangam within the jurisdiction of this Court are common to all classes of people and are public ones.

2. They are attached to the said Srirangam Municipality. On the sides of the said streets, people of all religion have erected dwelling houses &c., and reside in them: and Mutts have been founded for several Matadhipatis: and they have been enjoying the said streets with all rights.

3. It has been the custom of my predecessors, the heads of the Mutt, whenever they came to Srirangam to go in procession to Ahobila Mutt which has been existing for a long time in east Ulhra street and to the temple to worship Sri Ranganadhaswami through the public streets of the said town with elephant and all kinds of insignia bearing the mark of my Mutt, and with disciples reciting Vedas, Prabandhams and Katyams &c.

4. When I came to Srirangam in the month of November 1889 last, I went to my Mutt through the said public streets with elephant and all other insignia bearing the mark of my Mutt and disciples reciting Vedas, Prabandhams and Katyams &c., as usual as was done by my predecessors who were heads of the Mutt. Further, as usual I went to the temple on two occasions—on the 5th November and on the 20th December last and worshipped the Swami and returned. The defendants have consented to the same.

5. While so, the defendant's who are haters of Vadagalai sect having fraudulently and illegally presented petition with the evil intention of preventing the Tirumanjanam (water) from being brought from the Cauvery and Kolarun to my Mutt on the elephant bearing the said Mutt-mark through the said public streets according to the custom continued from the origin of the said Mutt for the worship of the idol Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy always kept with and worshipped by the Head of Ahobila Mutt, and my disciples from reciting Vedas, Prabandhams and Katyam &c., when I go to and return from temple and Mutt &c., with elephant and all other insignia bearing my Mutt-mark, through the said public streets, the same have been directed to be stopped by District Magistrate of this District and the Deputy Magistrate of this Division on the 18th September 1889 and on the 30th of the said month. The Defendants have no right whatever to present petition and stop them so.

6. The said orders are illegal and prejudicial to the long standing custom and my right.

7. As the said streets of Srirangam are public and common to people of all religious, I have a right to go in procession through the said streets with my disciples and elephants and other insignia with the Mutt-mark and also to bring the Tirumanjanam water on the head of the elephant bearing my Mutt-mark.

8. Owing to the wrongful acts of the defendants, [1] having been prevented, I could not worship Sri Ranganada Swami during Vaikunda Yekadasi Uthsavam [festival] and further, I have sustained loss of position, honor, and loss of property as mentioned here below.

9. The cause of action for this has arisen on the 18th and 30th December 1889 in Srirangam.

It is therefore prayed that the Court may be pleased to pass a decree granting permanent injunction restraining the defendants from preventing me, whenever I come to the said Srirangam, from going to and returning from my Mutt &c., and the said temple of Sri Ranganatha Swami through the said streets with elephant and all other insignia bearing mutt-mark and disciples reciting Vedas, Prabandham and Katyams &c., as usual; and from bringing Tirumanjanam water upon the elephant bearing my mutt-mark, from the Cauvery and Kolarun, as usual; and though the loss of honor and property sustained by me by the wrongful acts of the defendants is one of a large amount awarding damages as mentioned below according to the defendants' circumstances;

directing the defendants to pay me the costs of this suit and granting such other reliefs which to the Court may seem proper and which the nature of this case may require.

(Particulars of valuation).

	Rs. A. P.
Out of rupees 15,400 the amount which accrued, at rupees 350, the expenses of my Mutt per day, for 44 days from the 5th November 1889 to 18th December 1889 when I remained in Srirangam, rupees 18,600; the amount not required by me being deducted, the remaining amount of loss due to me	1800 0 0
Amount of damages for loss of honor ...	1000 0 0
Total amount of damages.	2800 0 0

Valuation for bringing Tirumanajanam water to my Mutt from the Cauvery and Kolarun on the elephant bearing my Mutt-mark through the streets	100 0 0
Valuation for my disciples reciting Vedas, Prabandbams and Katyam &c., and for the elephant and all other insignia bearing Mutt-mark accompanying me through the said streets whenever I pass through the said streets...	100 0 0
Total amount of valuation.	3000 0 0

16th December 1890.

(Signed) Sir Satakopa Sri.

(Signed) —————,
Pleader.

(") —————,
Pleader.

(Here enter verification)

24th December 1890. (Signed) Rig. Swamy Iyengar.

(") Sri Satakopa Sri.

Statement of the Defendants in the above case.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT TRICHINOPOLY.

Original Suit No. 7 of 1891.

Plaintiff.	Versus:-	Defendants.
Sreeman Sadagopa, Sree,		Krishna Aiengar and 9 others.
Sreenivasa Yadindra		
Maha Desigar Avergal.		

Written statement presented under Section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

I. The suit is not at all maintainable in law.

2. The defendants are informed, and they do believe that the plaintiff is not the legally constituted Jeeyar of the Ahobilam Mutt and he is therefore incompetent to sue as the Mattathipathi of the said Mutt.

3. The plaint discloses no valid cause of action as against these defendants. The order of the Magistracy referred to in the plaint was passed under the discretionary power vested in them under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for preventing breach of peace, riot etc. The said order cannot therefore give any cause of action to plaintiff to sue the defendants for damages.

4. The allegations contained in paras 1 and 2 of the plaint are not quite correct. The streets within the Supthaprakaram of Sri Ranganathswami's Temple at Srirangam are part and parcel of the said temple and belong to the same.

5. The averments contained in para 3 of the plaint are completely false. The Ahobilam Jeeyar has no right to go in procession through the streets of Srirangam within its Supthaprakaram in the manner stated in para 3 of the plaint. It has been the immemorial custom and usage in Srirangam that the Tengalai Brahmans alone should recite Vedas and their mantras and observe all their rituals within the Supthaprakaram of the said temple, inasmuch as the said temple exclusively belongs to the Tengalai Brahmans and they have the exclusive right to dictate all rituals and ceremonies to be observed within the precincts of the said temple as recognised by various judicial decisions. Neither the Ahobilam Jeeyar nor the Vadagalais have any right whatever to recite Vedas, Prabandams or their mantras etc. within the Supthaprakaram of the said temple contrary to the wishes and to the annoyance of the Tengalai Brahmans.

6. The right claimed by the Plaintiff to enter into the Supthaprakaram of the Srirangam temple in the manner alleged in the plaint is illegal, opposed to all former practice and is calculated to wound the religious feelings of the Tengalai community. The said right has further been forbidden by a long course of decisions and Magisterial orders which still remain in force.

7. The allegations contained in para 4 of the plaint are not true. The plaintiff when he first made his entry into Srirangam and went to the temple of Sri Ranganathswami to pay homage to the Deity and receive his usual honours, his (plaintiff's) conduct was in accordance with the immemorial custom (i.e.) he did not go in procession with his elephants and insignia wearing any Vadagalai marks and accompanied by his disciples or any other Vadagalai Brahmans reciting Vedas, Prabandams or Kalyams. Subsequently the plaintiff in collusion with the Vadagalai Brahmans of Srirangam whose hostility to the Tengalais is notorious and who always seek for an opportunity to acquire new rights to themselves in violation to the established and long recognised rights of the Tengalai community, has wilfully and with an intent to create annoyance and wound the religious feelings of the aforesaid Tengalai community committed and attempted to commit various illegal and wrongful acts likely to create serious riot and danger to human life. Thereupon the local Magistracy after a due and careful enquiry into the whole matter passed proceedings and issued the orders referred to in the plaint. The said orders are just and legal and are in consonance with the long course of judicial decisions and immemorial usage.

8. The allegations contained in para 5 of the plaint are not true. The rights claimed by the plaintiff in the said para are new and opposed to the various decisions of Courts and long established usage. The plaintiff having introduced and attempted to introduce the said innovations and exercise the said rights; the local Magistracy most properly and rightly issued the orders referred to in the plaint strictly forbidding the plaintiff to abstain from doing any acts mentioned in the said orders. The defendants simply brought to the notice of the Magisterial and Police authorities the various illegal and wrongful acts which the plaintiff had committed and attempted to commit, with a bona-fide intention to enable the said authorities to adopt proper measures to prevent serious riot and danger to human life.

9. The Plaintiff sustained no damages whatever in consequence of the alleged acts on the part of the defendants. The damages claimed are too remote and unsustainable. They are also excessive. The plaintiff's claim in respect thereof is also barred by lapse of time.

10. The plaintiff is not entitled to all or any of the reliefs claimed in the plaint. The defendants therefore pray that the suit may be dismissed with costs.

We, the defendants, do declare that what is stated above is true to the best of our knowledge and information.

(Signed) —————, District Judge

5th February 1892 — Decree in the above case dismissing the suit.

DECREE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT TRICHINOPOLY.

PRESENT:—H. H. O'FARRELL Esquire, District Judge.

Original Suit No. 7 of 1891.

Plaintiff.	Versus:-	Defendants.
Sriman Sadagopa Sri		1. Krihus Iyengar.
Srinivasa Yathindra		2. Ramanuja Iyengar.
Maha Desikar Aver-		3. Srinivasa Iyengar.
gal, Head of the Sri		4. Krishnaiengar.
Ahebila Mutt at		5. Sadagopa Iyengar.
Tiruvallur.		6. Venkatachariar.
		7. Tirumalaschariar.
		8. Krishnasami Iyengar.
		9. Iyathurai Iyengar.
		10. Venkata Chariar.

Claim for a perpetual injunction and for damages.

Valuation of suit is Rupees 3,000—0—0.

This cause coming on for final hearing on the 25th day of January 1892 before me in the presence of Messrs. N. Subramanien Barrister-at-Law, S. Raghava Iyengar and R. Narasingam Iyengar, Pleaders on the part of the plaintiff, Messrs. Raja, T. Rama Row on the part of 1, 2, 6 and 10 defendants, S. Krishnamachariyar and T. Sridhara Row, Pleaders on the part of the defendants 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10, the 3rd defendant having been declared *exparte* and the 9th defendant having been exonerated; this Court doth hereby order and decree that this suit be, and the same hereby is, dismissed and that each party do bear his or their own costs.

(Here enter costs of suit).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 5th day of February 1892.

(Signed) H. H. O'FARREL, District Judge.

5th February 1892 — Judgment in the same case.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

PRESENT:—H. H. O'FARRELL Esquire, District Judge.

Original Suit No. 7 of 1891.

Plaintiff.	versus	Defendants.
Sriman Sadagopatri		Krishna Iyengar and 9 others.
Srinivasa Yathindra Maha De-		
sikar Avergal.		

This cause coming on for final hearing, the Court delivered the following

JUDGMENT :—

Suit for a perpetual injunction and damages for loss of position &c.

It is alleged in the plaint that the Utra, Chittra, and Adayavalaijan streets of Srirangam are common to all classes of people and are public ones, that on the sides of the streets, people of all religion have erected dwelling houses and reside in them and Muttis have been founded for several Madathepathhis ; that it has been the custom of his (plaintiff's) predecessors, (the heads of the Mutt) whenever they came to Srirangam, to go in procession to Ahobilam Mutt existing in East Utra street and to the temple to worship Ranganathaswami through the public streets of Srirangam with elephant insignia and with Mutt-mark and with their disciples reciting Vedas, Prabandams and Karyams; that when plaintiff came to Srirangam in November 1889, he not only went to his Mutt in procession through the public streets of Srirangam with elephants, insignia, Mutt-mark and disciples reciting Vedas, Prabandams and Karyam but also went to Ranganathaswami's temple on two occasions (i. e.) 5th November and 20th December 1889 ; that defendants have been consenting to the same ; that it has been the custom to bring water from the Cauvery and the Kolarno on the head of the elephant with the Mutt-mark in procession through the public streets of Srirangam attended with plaintiff's disciples reciting Vedas, Prabandams and Karyam to his Mutt to bathe his puja idhi ; that defendants who are the hators of the Vadagalai sect with a bad intention to prevent plaintiff's disciples from reciting Veda, Prabandam and Karyam put in a petition fraudulently and illegally to the District Magistrate who issued a prohibitory order to plaintiff on the 18th December 1889 and Deputy Magistrate of the Division who issued order on the 30th December 1889 ; that the defendants have no right whatever to put in the petition and prevent the plaintiff ; that the said orders are illegal and prejudicial to the long-standing custom and right of the plaintiff ; that as the said public streets of Srirangam are public and common to people of all religions, he has a right to go in procession through the said streets with his disciples and elephants and other insignia with the Mutt-mark and also to bring the Tirumanjanam water on the head of the elephant ; that plaintiff has sustained loss of position, honor and loss of property by the said wrongful acts of defendants , and that cause of action arose on the 18th and 30th December 1889 at Srirangam.

3. The Defendants 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 contend that the suit is not at all maintainable in law, that they are informed and do believe that the plaintiff is not the legally constituted Jeeyar of the Ahobilam Mutt and he is therefore incompetent to sue as the head of the said Mutt ; that the plaint discloses no valid cause of action as against these defendants ; that the orders of the Magistracy referred to in the plaint were passed under the discretionary power vested in them under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, and the said orders cannot therefore give any cause of action to plaintiff to sue them (defendants) for damages ; that the allegations contained in paras 1 and 2 of the plaint are not correct ; that the streets within the Supthaprakaram of Sri Ranganathaswami's temple at Srirangam are part and parcel of the same ; that the Ahobilam Jeeyar has no right to go in procession through the streets of Srirangam, within its Supthaprakaram ; that neither the Ahobilam Jeeyar nor the Vadagalais have any right whatever to recite Vedas &c., within the Supthaprakaram of the said temple which exclusively belongs to the Tengalai Brahmans who alone should recite Vedas &c., and the sole dictator of all rituals and ceremonies within its precincts, that the right claimed by the plaintiff is illegal, opposed to former practice and forbidden by a long course of decisions and Magisterial orders now in force ; that Plaintiff when he first entered Srirangam and went to the temple his conduct was in accordance with the immemorial custom [i. e.] he did not go in procession with his elephants and insignia and accompanied by his disciples reciting Vedas &c., that subsequently, when plaintiff in collusion with the Vadagalai Brahmans of Srirangam committed and attempted to commit various illegal and wrongful acts likely to create serious riot and danger to human life, the local Magistracy passed proceedings and issued the plaint mentioned orders ; that the said orders are just and legal and are in consonance with a long course of judicial decisions and immemorial usage ; that the defendants simply brought to the notice

of the Magisterial and Police authorities the various illegal and wrongful acts of plaintiff with a bona fide intention to enable the said authorities to take proper measures and prevent riot and danger to human life, that in consequence of that plaintiff sustained no damages; that the damages are remote, unsustainable and also excessive, and that plaintiff's claim in respect thereof is also barred by time. The 3rd defendant was placed ex-parte and 9th defendant excused from the suit.

The following issues were framed:—

1. Is the suit legally sustainable?
2. Has the plaintiff any cause of action against the defendants?
3. Is the plaintiff the duly constituted Jeeyar of the Ahobilam Matt and are defendants competent to raise the plea?
4. Whether plaintiff has got the right to go to his Matt, temple with all honors as alleged in para 3 of the plaint along the streets within the town of Srirangam?
5. Whether the plaintiff proceeded to the temple in November, December 1889, in the manner alleged by him and whether the defendants acquiesced in the same?
6. Whether plaintiff is entitled to recover any damages or are the damages too remote?
7. If plaintiff is entitled to damages what is the amount and which defendants are liable to for them?

4. At the hearing of the suit Mr. N. Subramaniam plaintiff's Counsel pointed out that he did not claim to be entitled to do the acts specified as Jeeyar of the Ahobilam Matt, but rested his case on the common law rights of any subject to use the public streets in a lawful manner. The issues were accordingly amended by striking out issues 3, 4 and 5 and adding a new issue which runs thus as issue No. 3.

Whether plaintiff has a right in common with other citizens to pass along the public streets in the manner alleged in the plaint, on an elephant bearing his Matt-mark, and in procession reciting Vedas &c., and attended by his disciples?

Issues Nos. 6 and 7 become respectively issues Nos. 4 and 5.

5. It is argued by the defendants that there is no cause of action. The plaintiff sues the defendants for having procured by fraudulent means, the nature of which is not stated, an illegal order, infringing his rights, whereas the order was one passed under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code on grounds of public policy and to prevent a riot which the Magistrate anticipated would ensue if the plaintiff did the acts he now seeks to be allowed to do. It is also pointed out that the frame of the suit is wrong. Plaintiff asks for an injunction prohibiting the defendants from interfering with his supposed rights, whereas this Court could have no power to issue an injunction which would have the effect of interfering with the powers imposed in the Magistracy for the preservation of the public peace. It is also pointed out that under the provisions of Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code the order passed by the District Magistrate expired long before the date on which plaintiff brought his suit, and on that ground also he would have no cause of action.

6. Plaintiff's Counsel admits that he cannot contend that the District Magistrate's order was illegal, but he says it denied his right to do the acts alleged, and therefore he had a good cause of action against the persons procuring it. Unless his right to do the acts in question is determined the same question will arise again from time to time, and the District Magistrate will prohibit the acts in question on grounds of public policy. He apparently admitted that his suit should have been for a declaration rather than an injunction and asked that the plaint might be amended in that sense.

7. The proceedings of the District Magistrate dated 18th December 1889 were referred to in argument on both sides. They run thus:—

"Proceedings of the Ag. District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, dated the 18th day of December 1889.

"Read the following paper:

"Letter No. 405 of 4-12-89 from the Deputy Magistrate Trichinopoly Taluk recommending a notice be issued under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code to Ahobila Jeeyar prohibiting him from performing certain acts proposed by him against custom as they are likely to cause a breach of the peace together with its enclosures.

"2. Letter from the Superintendent of Police, dated the 17th and 18th Instant.

ORDER.

"It appears from the Deputy Magistrate's letter and from the report of the Police, that there is some fear of a breach of the peace. The matter is therefore one which the Magistrate can take cognizance of under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code.

"2. It appears also from the enclosures to the Deputy Magistrate's letter, giving an account of former quarrels on the same subject, that the proceedings of the Vadagalai faction are contrary to custom, and that such proceedings have been prohibited on former occasions, notably by the then District Magistrate, Mr. Pennington in 1873.

"3. The Ag. District Magistrate therefore decides in the interests of the public peace, to prohibit the Ahobila Jeeyar from doing the acts objected to by the Tengalais. An order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code will be issued to that effect.

"4. This order will not affect the rights of the Ahobila Jeeyar or his faction, if any such rights exist. If they have a right to perform the acts now forbidden, they are at liberty to file a suit in the Civil Court, against the Tengalai faction, to establish such right, and if they there get a decision in their favour, their right so established will be supported by the Magistracy, in the event of a future dispute." I do not find in these proceedings any denial or infringement of the plaintiff's right, as a citizen, to use the public streets "in a lawful manner and on all lawful occasions" or any allegation—that he was not entitled if he chose as a matter of abstract right to parade the streets in the manner he now wishes to do. All that the Magistrate decided was that on the particular occasion to allow the exercise of that right would be detrimental to the public peace and would probably cause a riot and he therefore by a temporary order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code prohibited it.

8. It is quite true that the District Magistrate goes on in para 4 to recommend the plaintiff if he have any rights to sue for their establishment in the Civil Courts. But that plaintiff refers as the contract shows to rights which the plaintiff claimed or the Magistrate supposed him to claim, not merely as a citizen but as Ahobila Jeeyar. Now the plaintiff does not claim any special right as Ahobila Jeeyar. His position as I understand is that any citizen who holds a religious office is entitled to parade the public streets wearing the insignia of his office. I cannot for an instant imagine that the District Magistrate, after the decision in the well known Salem case, could possibly be ignorant of so clear a proposition of law as that of a citizen's right to use the public streets in a lawful manner and on all lawful occasions.

9. If therefore the plaintiff were merely seeking for a declaration of his abstract right to do the acts set out in his plaint [subject to the discretion vested in the Magistracy for the maintenance of the public peace] there would be no difficulty in granting him a declaration to that effect. I observe that the defendants deny now that the streets are public and say that they are the private property of the Temple. They are not the authorities of the temple and have no right to set up such a plea. If the District Magistrate's order had in any way turned on the question whether the streets were the private property of the temple, I would have considered whether an issue should not be raised, to decide that question. But there is no suggestion that it proceeded on any such ground and the question could not be effectually decided in a suit like the present to which the trustees of the temple have not been made parties.

10. What the plaintiff wants in this suit is not a declaration of his abstract right, but an injunction. Now I cannot give him an injunction unless he shows not only a right, but an infringement of it by the defendants. The District Magistrate decided on the special occasion that to allow plaintiff to do the acts complained of was inexpedient in the interests of the pub-

lic peace. He had jurisdiction to pass that order. The plaintiff's Counsel has cited no case to show that an action will lie against a person who obtains from a Magistrate an order in a matter which that Magistrate had jurisdiction. In the well known Salem case the Magistrate's order was *ultra vires*. In the present case it is not. That makes all the difference. Supposing that the plaintiff alleged that the defendants falsely represented to the District Magistrate that the acts would cause a riot, whereas in reality they would not have been likely to do so; even then I doubt whether a Civil Court would have power to interfere and decide whether the Magistrate judged rightly or wrongly as to the probability of a tumult ensuing on the performance of the acts. The Civil Courts are not responsible for the maintenance of the public peace, and ought not rightly to usurp the powers of the Magistracy in such matters. But I am not required to determine any such issue in the present case. The plaintiff's Counsel has not mentioned for a moment to contend that the exercise of the plaintiff's rights in the manner asked for would not have provoked a riot.

11. Then what is the plaintiff's cause of action? Simply that the defendants from evil motives induced the District Magistrate to take proper measures for the preservation of the public peace? I am not concerned with their motives. Then what am I asked to do in this action to prohibit them by an injunction from moving the District Magistrate on future occasions to take necessary measures to preserve the peace? Or to prohibit them from doing so unless on due circumspection they can conscientiously say that their action is prompted by pure public spirit? To state the supposed cause of action is to show that is no cause of action at all.

12. There is another ground on which it seems to me that an injunction could not be granted in the present case. The Magistrate's order had expired long before the suit was brought and the plaintiff could not apprehend any present injury to his rights at the time the plaint was presented. I could not assume that on a future occasion there would be any reasonable likelihood of the exercise of the rights in question being prohibited without which reasonable apprehension the suit would not lie. I have no doubt that should the occasion arise again, the Magistracy will give the plaintiff's wishes due consideration and make every endeavour to sustain him in the exercise of his legitimate rights subject to their paramount duty of maintaining the public peace.

13. For those reasons I find that plaintiff has no cause of action and dismiss the suit. I doubt whether I have any power to allow an amendment of the plaint which would convert a suit for an injunction into one for a mere declaration of plaintiff's rights, and in the present case—I should not think it advisable to exercise the power supposing that I have it.

14. The defendants have vexatiously denied the rights of the Plaintiff to the Jeyashri of the Abobilam Mutt. That was a matter that in no way concerned them and was not necessary to be raised at all; much less should they have pressed for an issue. For these reasons in dismissing the suit, I direct that each party pay their own costs.

(Signed) H. H. O'FARRELL,

District Judge.

TRICHINOPOLY
DISTRICT COURT,
5th February 1892.

13th July 1892—Memorandum of Appeal to the High Court in the said case.

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.

Before the District Court of Trichinopoly,

Original Suit No. 7 of 1891.

Before the High Court of Judicature at Madras,

Appeal Suit No. 111 of 1892.

In the Court of
1st Instance.

In the High
Court.

Plt.

Appl.

Sriman Satagopa Sri Srinivasa
Yathindra Maha Desikar Avergal,
Head of the Sri Abobila Mutt,
residing at Tiruvallur.

versus

- 1. Krishna Aiyangar.
- 2. Ramaunja Aiyangar.
- 3. Srinivasa Aiyangar.
- 4. Krishna Aiyangar.
- 5. Satagopa Aiyangar.
- 6. Venkata Chariar.
- 7. Tirumala Chariar.
- 8. Krishnaswami Aiyangar.
- 9. Iyathorai Aiyangar.
- 10. Venkata Chariar.

Defts.

Resps.

The Plaintiff abovenamed appeals to the High Court at Madras, against the decree of the District Court of Trichinopoly, dated 5th February 1892, for the following reasons:—

1. The plaintiff discloses a good and sufficient cause of action.
2. The defendants have denied that plaintiff is the legally constituted Jeeyar and therefore say that he is not entitled to the exercise of the rights claimed by him and the defendants have further maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause interfered with plaintiff's rights by putting the Magistracy in motion and threatening a Breach of Peace, if plaintiff exercised his rights. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to the declaration sought by him as well as to consequential relief.
3. The determination of the nature and extent of plaintiff's rights was rendered necessary by defendants' denial thereof and in order to seek the Magistracy to assist him in the future in the protection of plaintiff's rights. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to sue for a declaration.
4. The plaintiff's cause of action has been misapprehended by the Lower Court and is not correctly stated in the Judgment paragraphs 11 and 12.
5. If plaintiff's cause of action as stated in the plaint was not a sufficient and legal cause of action, the Lower Court was wrong in not allowing or directing the necessary amendment and such amendment would not have converted the suit into a suit of a different character so as to contravene the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.
6. The suit should be remanded for hearing on its merits as to plaintiff's rights and defendants' infringement thereof and not have been dismissed on a preliminary point.

Dated the 13th day of July 1892.

(Signed) W GRANT,
Barrister-at-Law,
Counsel for Plaintiff (Appellant).

**16th November 1893.—Decree of the High Court in the above case,
dismissing the Appeal.**

Memo of ground of objection.—Because the Lower Court was wrong in not having allowed the Defendants' costs.

Decree:—This appeal coming on for hearing. Upon perusing the grounds of Appeal, the Memo of objections put in by 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents, the Judgment and Decree of the Lower Court and the material papers in the case and upon hearing the arguments of Mr. W. Grant, counsel and Mr. N. Narayana Iyeugar, Vakil for the Appellant and of Mr. T. Bangachariar, Vakil for the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 6th Respondents and the other Respondents not appearing in person or by counsel this Court doth order and decree that the decree of the Lower Court be, and the same, hereby is, confirmed and this appeal dismissed; and this Court dismissing the Memo of objections doth further order and decree that Appellant do pay to 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents Rs. 150—9—6 for their costs of this appeal.

Memorandum of costs.

1st, 2nd, 4th to 6th Respondants (1st, 2nd, 4th to 6th Defendants' costs.)

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To be paid to the 1st, 2nd, 4th to 6th Respondants (1st, 2nd, 4th to 6th Defendants) by the Appellant (Plaintiff.)

(Signed) A. T. FORBES, Dy. Registrar.

16th November 1893—Judgment of the High Court in the same suit
dismissing the Appeal.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Thursday the sixteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety three

Present:—

The Honorable Sir Arthur Collins Kt, chief justice, and The Honorable Mr. Justice Sheppard.

Appeal No. 111 of 1892.

Sriman Sadagopa Sri Srinivasa Yathindra Maha Desikar Avergal,
Head of the Sri Abobila Mutt.

} Appellant.
} (Plaintiff).

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Krishna Iyengar. | Respondants. |
| 2. Ramanuja Iyengar. | |
| 3. Srinivasa Iyengar. | |
| 4. Krishna Iyengar. | |
| 5. Sadagopa Iyengar. | |
| 6. Veikntachariar. | |
| 7. Thirumalachariar. | |
| 8. Krishnasami Iyengar. | |
| 9. Iyathurai Iyengar. | |
| 10. Venkatachariar. | |

Defendants.

Appeal against the Decree of the District Court of Trichinopoly in Original Suit No. 7 of 1891.

This appeal coming on for hearing the Court delivered the following

Judgment:—It is quite clear that the Plaintiff could not be entitled to an injunction.

The plaint does not ask for a declaration and we are not prepared to say that a decree could be given in such a case as this even if it were asked for. It is clear that as it is not stated in the plaint, it was never alleged at the hearing that the order was obtained by any fraud practised on the Magistrate, there being in fact to the knowledge of the Plaintiff no reasonable cause for apprehending a breach of the peace.

We do not think the case is one in which an amendment should be allowed.

The appeal is dismissed with costs and the Memo of objections dismissed.

By the Court.

(Signed) A. T. FORBES, Deputy Registrar, Appellate side.

10th January 1890—District Magistrate in favour of Tengalais' Brahmaramatham.

Proceedings of the Acting District Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Dated 10th January 1890.—Read again Petition, dated the 9th instant, from Nadamuni Ranga Iyengar and others of Srirangam, stating that Tengalai Vedavyasa Bhāttar and others are attempting to perform the ceremony of Brahmaramatham similar to "Iyal" procession in the streets of Sri angam against the custom to wound the religious feelings of Vadagalai people and requesting that orders may be passed under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, as there is a likelihood of a breach of the peace in consequence of a man being taken in procession in a car with divine honours. Heard Vakils on both sides. The Tengalais of the temple at Srirangam propose to carry out a procession called Brahmaramatham this afternoon; tomorrow and the day after in which one of the disciples of the Deity belonging to the sect is to be carried in a palanquin or other "Vahanam" of the Deity and honored as a God. The Vadagalais object saying that the rendering of such honors to a man would be contrary to custom and would be hurtful to their religious feelings and that if such procession is allowed, there would be a danger of a breach of the peace. Vakil Sanjiva Row on behalf of the Madhva Brahmins also objects to the procession, but does not say that there is any likelihood of any breach of the peace.

I visited Srirangam this morning to enquire in this matter. I questioned the Deputy Magistrate, the Taluk Magistrate and the Police Inspector, who are all staying in Srirangam for the festival, and they all assured me: (1) that the Tengalai sect doing nothing contrary to custom and (2), that there is no danger whatever of a breach of the peace.

The Vadagalai Vakils have produced absolutely no evidence to show that the contemplated procession is contrary to custom but they explain this by saying that the question never arose before, so that there can be nothing on record. The Tengalais produce a deposition given in 1821 by the "eshkar, a Government servant, before Mr. Philips, then Collector, and also an order of the Collector dated—referring to the Brahmaramatham. Practically no evidence has been produced before me by either side on the question of custom. The Taluk Magistrate Kandasami Pillai has, however been here for several years and must be familiar with the custom on the occasion. Whatever may be the custom, there is no case for the interference of a Magistrate unless there is an ascertained danger of a breach of the peace. The Police Inspector assured me this morning that there is no such danger but there is no doubt that the Tengalais are much excited in the matter and he may be wrong. I have no time now for further enquiry as the first procession is this afternoon, I must, therefore, only send orders to the Magistracy and the Police on the spot directing them how to deal with any emergency that may arise.

I therefore hereby order, (1) that all proceedings must be carried out strictly in accordance with custom, the Taluk Magistrate who has been here for years and belongs to neither sect being the referee as to what constitutes custom, and (2), that if there is any real danger of a serious breach of the peace that the procession be stopped.

(Signed, G. W. FAWCETT, Acting District Magistrate.

To. The Police Inspector of Srirangam, for information and guidance.

11th January 1890—District Magistrate in the same matter.

Proceedings of the Acting District Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Dated 11th January 1890:

No. 2 (14—1—90)

Read again this Court's proceedings No. 5, of yesterday's date. Heard verbal reports on the spot at Srirangam from the Police Inspector, from the Deputy Magistrate and the Taluk Magistrate.

ORDER.

The Tengalais began the procession yesterday evening; but a large crowd of Vadagalis assembled and objected. The Taluk Magistrate spoke to some leading objectors and pointed out to them that everything in the procession was according to custom, and they were apparently convinced and went away. The procession was about to start from the 1000 pillared mantapam, shortly after that, when a noise began in the large pandal close by, the Taluk Magistrate turned and saw a number of men of the Vadagalai sect shouting and objecting to the procession. The Taluk Magistrate tried to quiet them, but they were violent, some falling down as if beaten and pretending to cry and persisting in their objection. There were about 200 people in the crowd of objectors. There were over 300 people in the Tengalai procession. The Police Inspector saw cudgels in the hands of 4 men of Tengalai sect who said they were temple servants. The Taluk Magistrate and the Police Inspector then feared that there would be a riot and that the Police at hand would be insufficient to quell it and stopped the procession in accordance with this Court's proceedings No. 5 of yesterday's date; read above. The Police Inspector saw the following persons in the disorderly crowd just mentioned that persisted in objecting after the Taluk Magistrate had shown them that the procession was according to custom and that threatened a riot, (1) Padukasastram Samiengar (2) Piliyur Narayana Iyengar son of Seshadri Iyengar (3) Vadayur Desikam Iyengar (4) Ruzvedam Samiengar (5) Piliyur Narayana Iyengar son of Ranga Iyengar (6) Valambur Srinivasachari. The Taluk Magistrate also saw Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of these in the same crowd. These men have now been produced before me. It is evident that these six persons were prepared to use force to obstruct the Tengalai procession, which the Taluk Magistrate, who knows the custom well and who belongs to neither sect, assures me was being conducted strictly according to custom, and to cause a breach of the peace and riot, and that they are likely to repeat the same conduct when the procession is begun again to day to which time it has been adjourned.

On being called on under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, to show cause why they should not be ordered to execute a bond to keep the peace; they all deny having had any part in the disturbance and all but the second say they went away quietly on the Taluk Magistrate's assuring them that all was according to custom. The second says he was beaten and fell down. This is not believable in the face of the statement of the Taluk Magistrate and the Inspector.

The six persons just named viz—(1) Padukasastram Samiengar, (2) Piliyur Narayana Iyengar son of Seshadri Iyengar, (3) Vadayur Desikam Iyengar, (4) Ruzvedam Samiengar, (5) Piliyur Narayana Iyengar son of Ranga Iyengar, (6) Valambur Srinivasachari, are hereby ordered under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, to execute a bond and to give security to keep the peace for one week; viz, to the amount of Rs. 500 each in personal recognizances with two sureties each; each surety to the amount of Rs. 200; such surety to be given within one hour.

(Signed) G. W. FAWCETT, Acting District Magistrate. (True copy.)
 (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMYAR, Deputy Collector.

22nd November 1890—Deputy Magistrate enumerating the Tengalais' Brahmaratham.

Proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate of Trichinopoly Division.
 Dated 22nd November 1890.

Read again petition dated 21st November 1890 presented by Mr. S. T. Rangasami Iyer High Court Vakil on behalf of the Vadagalai sects and the Madivas of Tirunagari objecting to the performance of Brahmaratham procession on the morning of the 23rd November on which occasion the Kotiyan Manager Veda Vyasa Alasinga Bhatiar was proposed to be carried on a vehicle (called Tholookiniyan) with all honours.

Read also letter No. A dated 22—II—90 from the Taluk 2nd Class Magistrate of Trichinopoly with its enclosures reporting on the said petition.

Read also petition dated 22nd November 1890 presented by S. T. Rangasami Iyer on behalf of Srinivasa Iyengar and others withdrawing their objections for the Brahmaratham procession referred to above.

ORDER.

The papers read above show that the Brahmaratham in question is one of the under-mentioned several of the kind observed in the Srirangam temple every year.

(a) Two Brahmarathams to Veda Vyasa Bhattar and Parasara Bhattar each in turn. These to be taken in Tholookiniyan.

(b) One Brahmaratham to Arayar as above.

(c) Two Brahmarathams or Sreemookha Kattispatti and Pavithroachava Mariyadai to Appangar and Rangachariar in turn. These are to walk with all honours.

(d) One Brahmaratham to Amoothanar to be taken in Tholookiniyan.

(e) One Brahmaratham or Yesavelakkes Mariyadai to Wothesanambi Iyengar to walk with all honours.

(f) Two Yanaiyetham Mariyadai to two Mirasi Karakkopillais; one in the month of Karthigai and the other in Chittarai going upon elephants with all honours.

(g) Yanaiyetham Mariyadai to Sathanee yearly as above.

(h) One Kathiralangaram Yanaiyetham to a Vellala ryot in Virandanathir village going upon elephants with honours.

The procession objected to is not a new one and the objection is not therefore valid. As however the Vadagalais and the Madhvias sects have asked permission to withdraw their objection petition the withdrawal is accepted.

(Signed) SYED KADIR PADSHAH, Deputy Magistrate.

10th March 1890—Plaint in Vethanthachar's third suit.

திருச்சிநுப்பள்ளி அமைச்சர்க்கு முன்னிட சேற்றுத்தவர்கள் கருத்துக்கு திருச்சிநுப்பள்ளி தாதுகாலி மீறக்கம் கீழ்க்கண்ட விதியிலிருக்கும் நிதமுனி சேஷாத்திரியங்கார் குமாறன் திருமணன், விஷ்ணு, விவசாயி, 60 வயது நாதமுனி நெங்கம்யங்கார் 1. ஓட விதிவிலிருக்கும் சமயியங்கார் குமாறன் கூடுதல் மதம் அந்தங்கு 30 வயது ஸ்ரீவிவாஸராமகம்யங்கார் 2.

ஒட விதிவிலிருக்கும் தகப்பக் பேர் தெரியாத ஒட ஜாதி, மதம், பெண் அணி, 60 வயது, L. திருவ்வணியங்கார் 1. தகப்பக் பேர் தெரியாத ஒட ஜாதி மதம் குறுப்பேம் 45 வயது மீற மதக்கம்பி நெங்கம்யங்கார் 2. திருச்சிநுப்பள்ளி சேஷாத்திரை ஆண்டாச தெருவிலிருக்கும் கஞ்சமலை முதலியார் குமாறன் வெள்ளாழ ஜாதி, சிவமதம், விவசாயி, 40 வயது, G. தெந் முதலியார் 3.

வாதிகள் சீவில் கோடு 50 வது மறியுபடுக்கும் 1877⁽⁵⁾ I வது ஆட்டு 55 வது மறியுபடுக்கும் கொடுத்த பிராக.

1. பிரதிவாதிகள் விசாரணையிலிருக்கிற மீறக்கம், மீறக்க நாச்சியார் சுன்னதிகி யெதில் வேதாந்த தேசிகர் சுன்னதியிலிருக்கிறது.

2. வாதிகளைப்போன்ற வடக்கே மீறவேண்டுவர்களுக்கு ஒட தேசிகர் ஆச்சாரியன்.

3. வடக்கேத்திருமணனான் திருநூத்திர காலங்களிலிருக் கொட்டுத்தகவுமியின் வது வெங்களிலிருப்பு வெளியில் யெழுந்தருளி யேற்பட்டிருக்கும் மிருக மரியாதையானது புதுக்கு யெட்டாத நின்ட காலமாய் அவருக்கு நடந்துவருகிறது.

କେବଳ ପାଦମୁଖ ରହିଲୁବା କଥାକିମ୍ବାନ୍ତିରେ ଗୁରୁଚାରି ଏହାକିମ୍ବାନ୍ତିରେ

2nd May 1891—Statement of 1st Defendant in the above case.

(Signed) P. DOLAISSAM TIAH, District Commissioner

நூல்களிலும் போன்று வருகின்ற மூலப்பாடு (நாட்டு) தொகையிலிருந்து மூலப்பாடு (நாட்டு)

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• ०—०—५ अंगुष्ठा की लम्बाई के अनुसार उत्तरांश की लम्बाई निम्नलिखित है।

9. ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

• ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜାଲରେ ପ୍ରମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ପରିଚାରିତ ହେଉଥିଲା ।

କୁଳାଳିରେ ପାତାରେ ମହାନ୍ତିରରେ ଦୂରରେ ଦୂରରେ ଦୂରରେ ଦୂରରେ

வித்தானால் வெற்று விவரம் கிடைக்கிறது என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன். மீண்டும் நீங்கள் வித்தானால் வெற்று விவரம் கிடைக்கிறது என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

3. வாதிகளின் தாவர காலாவதியால் தடையப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

4. ஷே வேதாந்தாசாரியர் சன்னதியானது முறைகளுத்தாகவாயில் கோவிலுக்குள்ளடக்கின ஆழ்வார் ஆச்சரியர் சன்னதிகளிலென்று. அந்த சன்னதிக்கு இந்த ஸம்பார் பிரதி வாநிகள் வணங்கு முறைகளுத்தாகவாயில் கோவில் தர்மக்குத்தர்கள்தான் பாத்தியஸ்தர்கள்.

5. ஷே வேதாந்தாசாரியர் சன்னதிகிலிருக்கிற சிக்கிரைத்துக்கு மாறும்படிக்கும் வழக்கப்படிக்கும் கடக்கவேண்டிய காரியங்களையில்லாம் கடத்த மர்த்த பாராக்கும் பாரதாரா பாத்தியமுமில்லை. தர்மக்குத்தர்கள் உத்திரவுப்படி பரிசாரகள் கடக்காதபகுத்தில் அவ்வார அப்புரப்படித்து கடத்த இப்போதிலிருக்கிற தர்மக்குத்தர்களுடையவும் இனி வருமிற தர்மக்குத்தர்களுடையவும் அந்தார மேதவிர இந்த வாதிகளுக்காவது ஒடு பரிசாரகருக்காவது அவ்வளது வடக்கே பிராமனுள் குத்திரானுக்காவது யாதொரு பாத்திய சம்பந்தமில்லை.

6. 1873இல் ஆசம்பர்மீ மூர்செங்களுத்தாகவாயிக்க கடந்த ஆசத்தியன் உத்ஸவத்தில் ஷே வேதாந்தாசார் சிக்கிரைத்தையும் கைத்தொரு நாதமுரி ஆழ்வார் விக்கிரகத்தையும் அந்த கோவில்களின் பந்சாரகர் வணங்கரு வடக்கீவர்கள் வழக்கத்துக்கும் கோந்தடைகளின் தீற்புள்ளுக்கும் உத்திரவுகளுக்கும் விரோதமாக வடக்கைத் திருமண போட்டு மூர்செங்களுத்தாகவாயில் மூன்பாக சென்னுவந்தைப்பாத்த மாறுஞ்சோட்டு பிராதாகி கொடியாலம் நெஞ்ச சாரியபங்கார் வணக்கரு 12 பேர்களுக்கு கூ. 1561 அப்பாதம் போட்டு அந்த தீற்மாணம் அப்பால் வாழ்கேந்தட்டு அப்பீல் கலான்மென்டு அப்பீல் இதுவளில் உறுதியாகி நாளன்றுவன்று மில் ஊஷ்ஜித்திலிருக்கிறது. எஃ. அபாரத துறையா பிராது கடத்தினார் கிளவுக்காக கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

7. ஒடு வேதாந்தாசார் சிக்கிரைத்தை பரிசாரகள் 1874இல் முதல் திரு கநத்திரத் துக்கும் நூல்களுத்தாகவாயில் உத்ஸவங்களுக்கும் வழக்கப்படி தெங்கலைத் திருமண் வைத்துக் கொண்டிவரமல் நாளது வணங்கில் அக்கிரமம் செய்தவருகிறார்.

8. பிருதின் 7 வது பாருகில் கண்டபடி 1889இல் செப்டெம்பர் மீத்தில் ஒடு வேதாந்தாசார் திரு கநத்திர விஷயமாக வாநிகள் யென்னை யாதொன்றும் கேழ்க்கவில்லை.

9. வாதிகள் வகுப்பார் வடக்கீவர்களுக்கு நலைவரும் 2ம் வாதிக்கு ஆசரியரும் ஷே வேதாந்தாசாரியர் சன்வநி பந்சாரக பாத்தியமுள்ளவங்களுமான மூன்னிருந்த அகோபில் மடம் சடகோபஜியர்ஸ்லாமி அந்த வேதாந்தாசாரியான வடக்கை திருமண் வைத்து திரு கநத்திரத்துக்கும் நீர்க்கலைத்தாகவாயில் உத்ஸவத்திற்கும் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று கோய, மபுத்தாரா டிஸ்ட்ரிக்டு கோத்தடி 1875இல் அவன் கே. 14. 1877இல் அவன் கே. 4. இது கலின் தகுத்த பொருமானங்கட்டி செப்த் வியாச்சியங்களை சீவில் கோத்தபார் பிடிக்குப்படி யானதல்லவென்றுதானித் தீற்பாடு அதுகள் அப்பீலில் உறுதியாகியிருக்கிறது. இதுகள் மூலேயும் வரதிகளின் தாவர செல்லுபடியற்றது.

10. 1874இல் முதல் வெளியில் கொண்டுவாத வேதாந்தாசார் விக்கிரகத்தை வழக்கத்துக்கு விரோதமாக வடக்கைத்திருமண் வைத்து கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கைத்தை வழக்கீவர்களின் துக்குதிலின்பேறில் எளிவிவர்களான வாதிகளால் முன் கடந்த தீற்பு வகுக்கறு சக்கநிகோ மறைத்து இந்த வியாச்சியம் கொண்டுவேப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே நமீர் அவர்கள் சுயயிச்சுக்கப்படுவதைக் கொண்டுவிட்டதற்கிணங்க.

11. பொதின் 8வது கநத்தில் கண்டிருக்கிற 1877இல் 15வது ஆக்டோப்ரி 10வது பிறவு இந்த வியாச்சியத்துக்கு கொஞ்சம்கூட சம்பந்தப்பட்டதல்ல.

12. இந்த வியாச்சியம் ஸ்பனியேக் ரிலீப் ஆக்ட்டரியே 1877இல் 1வது ஆக்டோப்ரி '55-வது பிரிவுப்படி கொண்டுவேற்கூடியதல்ல.

13. வாதிகள் இந்த தாவரவை கடக்க டிலிஸ்கோடி 30வது பிறவுப்படி கைத்தை வடக்கை மதல்நகருக்கு கோட்டை கொடுக்கவும் பரிசாரகரான அறிக்கை செய்யவுமில்லைது கூல் வரதிகள் வியாச்சியம் தன்னுடைய செய்வத்துக்காக பிருக்கிறது.

அதையால் முதல் கநக்கியேபே வாதிகள் வியாச்சியத்தைத்தன்னி என்கின்வாதிகளால் கிடைக்கும்படி தீற்மாரிக்கக் கோருகிறேன்.

(துப்பம்) எ. கிருஷ்ணய்யன்கார். (துப்பம்) எஸ். கிருஷ்ணாச்சாரியர் வாங்கில்.

(ஷப்டம்) வி. சாமிப்புக்கார் வகுக்கல்

(முப்பும்) வி. கிருஷ்ணய்யக்கர். (முப்பும்) டி. கெ. ராம்சாஸ்ஸார்ஜியர் துவக்குமானவர்களும் உடனடியாக இரண்டு முனைகளில் நிற்கின்றன.

2nd May 1891—Statement of 2nd Defendant in the same case.

2nd May 1951—
— மூலமாக நிதி பேரவையில் கெந்தூர் அவர்கள் குழுத்துக்கூ

கிருஷ்ணப்பன் # 155

1890 முதல் தே. 150. இம் பிரதிவரதி பூர்வத்தியாகத் தெருவாய்மையைக் கொடுக்க 110வது பிலிப்பா குடிசை நீண்டது மேல்வரை பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

2 வாழ்க்கைக்கு இந்த விவரங்களைப் படிக்கவேண்டும்.

கேள்வுகளையியற் கண்ணதிலில் அதைக்குறித்து சொல்லப் பட்டது - २५

3. வாதிகளின் தலை காலாகவியல் தலைப்பட இருக்கிறது.
 4. ஆக வேதங்களாயிராறு சம்பந்தமான பூரிசியங்களையும் சேவிதுக்குண்டகிய அழியாத ஆராயியாத கண்ணிகளில் ஒன்று. காசு என்ன கிட்டு இருக்க டி. வெளிவாழ்க்கும் குடும்பங்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டின் முன்வரமாக வாழ்கின்றன. காசு என்ன கிட்டு இருக்க டி. வெளிவாழ்க்கும் குடும்பங்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டின் முன்வரமாக வாழ்கின்றன.

நூலில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என்றால் அது முறையிலே வரவிடும் தீர்மானம் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். ஆனால் தீர்மானம் என்றால் அது முறையிலே வரவிடும் தீர்மானம் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். அது தீர்மானம் என்றால் அது முறையிலே வரவிடும் தீர்மானம் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். அது தீர்மானம் என்றால் அது முறையிலே வரவிடும் தீர்மானம் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். அது தீர்மானம் என்றால் அது முறையிலே வரவிடும் தீர்மானம் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும்.

7. பிரதிஸீலங்கள் மற்றும் தொடர்புகள்.

9. பிரேரணைகள் 8 வது காலத்தில் கண்ட 1879-ல் 15 வது ஆக்டோபர் 10 க்கு பின் இந்த சியாக்காசியத் திட்டம் கொண்டிருப்பதை முடிவாக அறிய வேண்டும்.

10. இந்த கீட்டாண்டியத்தினும் ஸ்பாஸிபிக்ஸிலிப் துக்டி சுருதை பிரிவுப்படி கொண்டுவரக்கூடியது.

12. இருத்தக் 4வது பாருவில் தெர்மகர்த்தர்களினும் கமத்தயர்களினும் ஜால்களைவாய் எழுதிவிருப்பது போன்ற நிலைகள் படித்தார்களும் கொண்டிருப்பது சொல்யின்னு.

13. பிரத்துவத்தீவிள் செய்வகைவினால் வாந்த தீவில் இறமினங்களைக்கூட்டுத் திட்டமுண்
ட்டகுமேசுது பிருத்தன் புதுது பாராவில் செல்லுத் தொட்டு. இந்த வார்த்தையானது பெருமளவில் இஞ்சுக்
ஷாபுக் கோழ்க்கூட ஒத்துரமாக சுழுத்திருக்கிறதோத்தத்திற். வாந்துபியத்தீவில் ஏற்றுகியதற்காக, தீவில் கிடையின
அப்பில் வாரவில் மூத்த வான தீர்மானங்களைக் கிருக்கும்போது அதுகளுக்கு விரோதமாகப் பலதித்துறைக்
குக்கு உண்டாக்காதுலம்பில்கூ. மேல்கண்ட தீர்மானங்கள்குடை வாந்தீவில் இந்த நாவுக்கிரண்டுகூட நூப
பட்டுக்கூட்டுக்கான.

14. பிரதிக் கொஷ்டங்கள் விக்ரைக் கட்டு மின் மரியாதையென்று கணம் குறிப்பதாலும் அது கேள்வி மத்தம்ப்பத்துமான உடங்குதலைச் சேர்த்ததால்கிறது.

16. ஒடு காதறுவையிட்டுவரக் கோவில்வாசலில் கலத்த உடக்கீத் திருமணை மரபுவில் சுட்டார்கள் 1863 ஆண்டு நிலை எடுக்கப்பட்டும் தத்தாக முதல்வரிக்கு தூ; 1000 ஆயிற் கப்பறுதம் விதிக்கப்பட்டும் ஜூனேர்ட்டி அப்பீலில் காது குருகாலையிலிருந்துள் நாக்க அப்பறுதம் போலுதென்று தோழனாமாசியும் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவேல் காறிகள் நாவராணத்துள்ளீர் என்கிலவு வாந்கால் இடைத்துப்படி தீர்மானிக் கோருகிறேன். 1891ஆண்டு மேம்பு 2எ (நுப்பு) உத்தமாக்கி இங்களுமியியங்கர் (நுப்பு) ஸ். ஸாமியுஷ்டங்கள் கூட்டு, கால், கிருஷ்ணமாஸர் யக்கின். ஒடு 2எ மீதிவாசபாடிய கால் எழுதியசுக்கநிகள் அறிக்கையைப் போட்டுக் கம்பிவையைக் கோரித்தும் ஏழுதிவிருக்கிறதென்றும் கலவகான பார்த்தமான மூயகளைத் தூய்த்துப்பிழேண்ட தட்ட உத்திவைய் சொல்லுகிறேன் (நுப்பு) ஸ் உத்தமாக்கி இங்களுமியியங்கார்.

Received 2nd May 1891. Sealed T. M. RANGACHARYAR, District Munsif.

20th October 1890—Statement of 3rd Defendant in the same case

କ୍ରିଏଟିଭ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କମିଶନ କୁଣ୍ଡଳିକଟଟି ଫ୍ରାଙ୍କିପ୍ରାଇସ୍ କୋର୍ପ୍ସ ରେଜିସ୍ଟ୍ରେସନ୍ ଓ ମୁଦ୍ରଣ କମିଶନ

1890 ஆம் ஆண்டு கே. 155-ல் 8ம் பிரத்தாவி க.க. காத்தின்ஸுதலியர் தீவிள்ளை @ 110 முது பிரிவுப் படி கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1. வாதிகள் தொகை கடத்த போட்டு, வாழின்றிக்கு யாதென்றாலும் பரிசீலனையும் சிலைக்க தீவிரமாய்வு.

2. வாத்துறைக்கு இட்ட தாவர சொல் உவர் வாசிசென்று பாத்திலமூயில்லை. பிரதீஸ்கன்ட் வேதங்களிலிருந்து வாத்துறைக்கு ஒரு விதிபாத்திரமூம் எம்பக்கமூயில்லை.

3. ஒதுப்பதாக்காரர்களினால் கோவில்களுக்கு சுமார் கோவில்துறைக்கு ஆட்கிடப்படும்வார் கோவில்களில் இருக்கும் நீண்ட மீதுவாதிகளுக்கு உத்திரவு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. தான் கோவில்துறைக்கு இந்த எம்பர் பிரதிவாதிகளுக்கிட உத்திரவுக்கு சுமார் கோவில்களில் இருக்கும் நீண்ட மீதுவாதிகளுக்கு உத்திரவு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

4. ஒத்துநூல்களில் கேள்விகளுக்கு விட்டிருத்தம் கூடத்தவேண்டிய காரியங்களை மென்றால் எத்துவதில்தான் பாதியின் தரசுகள். அதற்குப் பிறகு அந்த பாதியிலிருந்து மீண்டும் செய்துகொண்டு விட்டிருத்தம் கூடத்தவேண்டிய காரியங்களை மென்றால் எத்துவதில்தான் பாதியின் தரசுகள்.

6. பிரதிக்கங் 1877-ல் 15வது ஓக்டோபர் 10-ம் தேதி விரிவு இடத் தியாக்சியத்துக்கு ஹாங்கூ
கூட் சம்பந்தமில்லாததாயிருக்கிறது.

7. முதிர்ச்சனாத சுவாமி உதவுவதற்காக மன்றபில் திறமூர்த்தாட்சியறுவைத் தலைவர் போன்ற நிலையில் பெரிட வளர்முடிவாகச் சொல்லுமென்றே யென்னத்துடன் முன் கீடுவதுக்காகவே மறைத்து திலர் அவன்

— 12 — 1877-360 | மது குடியேற்றம் பிரபுப் பாலகார்த்தயார்

1890 இல் அங்கூரம் 20க

1890 ஜூலை திங்கள் பார்ம் 20A. (புதுமூலம்) ஏ. சாவிட்யக்கார் வகுக்கல்

(துப்பம்) கா. சுப்ரமணியன் : தே. செக்டின் முதலியார் (துப்பம்) கா. சுப்ரமணியன் : தே. செக்டின் முதலியார் (துப்பம்) கா. சுப்ரமணியன் : தே. செக்டின் முதலியார்

(କୁପାତ୍ର) ଶ୍ରୀ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରମାରୁଷାଣ୍ୟମାର୍.

(Signed) P. DORAISAMI YAR, District Munsy.

2nd May 1891—Suit withdrawn by Plaintiffs

கிருஷ்ணப்பன் அ. ஸ்டீ. கட்டு முன்னிப் போத்தாறுவகுகள் சமுகத்திலு

1890 முதல் திசைகள் 155

1890 முதல் அக்டோபர் 1900 வரையில் தாதுமுனின் பிரதிகாரம் 1. திரிவெள்ளுக்குவரம்கூடா வடித்துக்கொண்ட நாதமுனின் தங்குப்பிரதிகாரம் 2. தாதுமுனின் பிரதிகாரம் 3. தாதுமுனின் பிரதிகாரம் 4. தாதுமுனின் பிரதிகாரம் 5.

வில் கோடு 373 வது பிரிவுப்படி மாற்ற வாய். வில் கோடு 373 வது பிரிவுப்படி மாற்ற வாய்.

குடும்பத்தின் மீதான நிலை விவரங்கள். (குடும்பத்தின் மீதான நிலை விவரங்கள்.)

(ஒப்பும்). அதிலோகமயப்பான்.

Received 2-5-91 (sealed).
M. RANGACDARIYAR, District Munsif.

Received - (Signed)

(Signature) Plaintiffs to pay De
cc. D. No. 1495 of 1891.

M. P. No. 1425 of 1891.
Order:— Suit withdrawn with leave to sue again. Plaintiffs to pay Defendants' costs.

(Signed) T. M. RANGACHARIYAK, District Munsif.

28th December 1890—Judgment of the Salem District Court that an Archaka may be dismissed by the Trustees.

(Seal)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SALEM.

on - 9th day of December 1890.

The 8th day of December.

Present.— L. A. CHAMBERS
Appeal suit Nos. 156 and 159 of 1889. Appeal suit No. 156 of 1889.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. T. Ramaswami Iyengar. | Defendants
1 to 7 |
| 2. Kanathi Ranga chetty. | |
| 3. Venkatarama Reddy. | |
| 4. Vela Gounder. | |
| 5. Solai Mathu Odayan. | |
| 6. Vakil Subramaniya Iyer. | |
| 7. Ponusami Iyengar. | |

—Plaintiff Respondent.

Samanta Iyengar—
Appeal suit No. 159 of 1889.

Samanna Iyengar—Plaintiff Appellant.

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| 1. T. Ramasami Iyengar
2. K. Kanathli Ranga Chetty.
3. Venkatarama Reddy
4. Vela Gounder.
5. Solai Mathu Odayan
6. Vakil Subramaniya Iyer.
7. Ponnusami Iyengar.
8. Kuppusami Iyengar.
9. Ayyaviengar. | } | Defendants. |
| Respondents. | | |

Appeal against the decree of the Court of the District Munsif of Namakkal in Original Suit No. 347 of 1888 dated 4th April 1889.

These appeals coming on for hearing the Court delivered the following:—

JUDGMENT:— The Plaintiff in this suit was a priest or Archaka and has been dismissed by the Committee of the Temple.

He considers his dismissal unlawful and wrongful and sues for reinstatement and damages.

Much time was occupied in the Lower Court in discussing the question whether Plaintiff has or has not an hereditary right to such office. This point seems to me beside the mark in this instance, because the Plaintiff was not removed at the simple will and pleasure of the Committee, but for misconduct. His own idea as stated in his evidence as 1st witness for Defendant that if I do something wrong the Dharmakartha cannot remove me from office. He cannot punish me in any way is one that I held distinctly erroneous.

The priest is the servant of the temple and the Committee is entrusted with the management not merely of the funds but of the services of the temple and must have full power to punish and dismiss the temple servants for sufficient cause. If this be so it is of no consequence whether Plaintiff was an hereditary temple servant or not.

The Committee could in any case remove him. The Munsif has held on evidence that seems sufficient that Plaintiff was guilty of insubordination.

It is clear he took a leading part in opposing the orders of the Committee and used language distinctly intemperate. He went so far as to refuse to allow service to be performed until he and the other Archakas were paid certain additional sums out of the salary of a Vacant priesthood.

He urged open rebellion against the orders of the Committee. Lastly he admittedly lost a jewel. I see no reason to question the decree of the Munsif, which considers the removal justifiable and refuses Plaintiff damages or compensation.

His appeal is rejected.

But the Munsif has directed his restoration to office and the Defendants appeal against this portion of the decree.

The grounds for this order are as follows.

I think he has strong claim upon the temple authorities for mercy. He has been more than sufficiently punished for his misconduct. His dismissal has deprived him of all his income and the present litigation has nearly ruined him and reduced him to the condition of a beggar. I therefore while upholding the action of the authorities, consider that as Plaintiff would have become wiser by experience he may now be reinstated and I accordingly direct that he be restored to his office, which it appears, has been only temporarily filled up.

I am unable to consider that the Court can thus fetter the action of the Defendants.

If the removal was justifiable, it cannot be interfered with at all.

So much of the decree as orders the reinstatement of the Plaintiff will accordingly be expunged therefrom.

Plaintiff will bear the costs of both parties in these appeals. A single fee only will be allowed for the two appeals.

(Signed) L. A. CAMPBELL, District Judge.

29th January 1891—Krishna Bhattar fined by Trustees.

Qs. 8.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தேவன்ததாலம் மினைதுறவர்கள் யேட்பேஷன்ஸ் லயிட்சிவரப்பகுக்கு காலத 4th பெப்ரூவரி 1st திங்ம் பகல் 1 மணி ஒட்டியும் சிங்கர் கோவிலில் பொங்கல் பெரியவசால் முதலானதான் அந்தச்சக்கர வாராமல் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்க சுந்தியை வை கோவில் கொல்லவேசுவக் கூடத்தில் யென்பவன் அவடயிருக்கு எக்க பெரிப்பேஷனிலிருக்க யெத்துவி ரெக்காரியிப்பாரிடம் தெரிவித்து ரெக்கான்டில் நீடி ஹால்லையியெங்கள் முறை யாருடெக்கு விசாரித்து அந்தச்சக சிருஞ்சூப்பட்டிருதென்று தெரிக்க மாணிக்கே ஹால்லையே நேர்க்காலிடம் தெரிவப்படுத்தக் கொண்டதின்பேரில் கோவில் மாவழங்க நேர்க்கால் ஜூவியையும்காலை பேஷன்ஸ் தெரிவப்படுத்தக் கொண்டதின்பேரில் கோவில் மாவழங்க நேர்க்கால் ஜூவியை நேர்க்கால் ஜூவியையும்காலிடம் வர்க்கிய வர்க்குறையும் 1 நேர்க்காலமியெங்கள் வர்க்குறை வை 1 பிள்ளை தனுப்பிரிசூப்புதாய் வை பேஷன்ஸ் யெழுகிய அகம்பரீ வை யூன் 721 தே. அங்கே வை அத்த பார்க்கையிடப்பட்டது. அங்கியுடன்வர்க்க வாங்குறைக்களை வாங்வையிட்டதில் அந்தச்சக மிருங்கை பல்க்க சிக்கப்படுமான் கோவிலுக்கு மருங்காலைக்கில்போல் பெருக்கல் முதலானதுகளை கருத செய்யப் பட்டால் சிக்கப்படுமான் கோவிலுக்கு மருங்காலைக்கில்போல் பெருக்கல் முதலானதுகளை கருத செய்யப் போனால் தாங்கு ஹோக்கூமாஸிருங்கால் கோரோ ஒருங்களை போகும்படி கருத யேற்பாடி செய்திருக்கவே பொரு தாங்கு ஹோக்கூமாஸிருங்கால் கோரோ ஒருங்களை போகும்படி கருத யேற்பாடி செய்திருக்கவே ஆகும். அப்பக்கத் தெய்வமாகவிருங்குதும் பொரு. இந்த பொகுருக்கால் வை கிருங்கைப்பட்டிருக்கு ர. 5 ஆப்பாலும் விதித்திருக்கிறது வை அப்பாலுக்குத் தாங்கு ஹோக்கூமாஸிருங்கால் தெரிவிக்கவும்.

1891 ஜூன் மாதம் 9 தே.

(ஒப்பு) ஸ்ரீ. அழிவிங்பெட்டி,

(ஒப்பு) த. ராமநாதவீரர், மாண்பேஷன்.

10th March 1891—Rupees 175 levied from Krishna Bhattar for the loss of 2 diamonds in the ear-ornament.

கோ.

வைல்.

10—3—91.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் தேவன்தகாலம் மாண்பேஷன்.

வேட பேஷன்கர் வைத்திருவரப்பகுக்கு.

சென்னப்பட்டினாம் ஸபானி மாதல செட்டியார் 1294th ம் தசுமி தாருண குடி அற்ப குடி 21 மீ ஸ்ரீரங்கமூலாதவரமிக்கி சாத்தவேண்டியதற்காக காலைக்கையாக சமர்ப்பித்த நூ. 3400 மதிப்பு சிறைம்போட்டு கணக்கில் தாக்கலையிருக்கிற கெம்பு, கவரம், பங்கைகள் யெங்குத்திருக்கிற காதலைப்பு திருவாபரணம் இரண்டில் வலத்துரம் காதுகாப்பின் கடுவில் பெழுத்திருந்த பெரிய ஜோக்காலம் ஒன்று காலைமல்போனதைப்பற்றி விசாரணைசெய்து வாங்குறூலைகள் சுதிதமாப் ஸி வெழுதிய காலத 91 ஜூலை 12 தே. அங்கியையும் அதின் பேரில் ஏன்றும் சில விசாரணை செய்வும்படி உமக்கு அனுப்பின 12 தே. உத்திரவின்பேரில் விசாரணைசெய்து வாங்குறூலைகள் சுதிதமாப் ஸி வெழுதிய 41 தே. அங்கியைப் படிக்கப் பட்டது.

(2) ஒடு திருவாபரணாந்தை நிதியிப்படி. பெருமரலுக்கு சாத்தவேண்டியதற்காக அந்தச்சகணிடத்தில் குடித்துவாத்திருக்ககில் வை சீமைக்கமலம் காலைமல்போனது உய்க்கு தெரிந்து ஸீ. அந்தச்சகாரை விசாரணை செய்ததில் சென்ற மர்க்குமிதி 23rd அந்தச்சகாலை பார்த்த திருவண்ணாலை பட்டர், அதித 24th முறைக்கார கிண்ணதேவராஜ பட்டரிடத்தில் வை திருவாபரணம் வலாய்ப்பு ஒப்புவித்ததில் வை தேவராஜ பட்டர் பார்த்த வலது காதுகாப்பில் 80 க்கமலையில்லையென்ற தொன்னதாகவும் வை 24th க்கி முன்பட்ட தேசிகனில் அந்தச்சக்கி முறைபார்த்த வெரியதேவராஜ பட்டர், இராமக்காவியிப்பட்டர், குப்பாபட்டர், ரெங்கபட்டர், குப்பாபட்டர் குமாரன் ஸ்ரீவிவாஸ்ராம பட்டர் திவாகரன் கொடுக்கிறுக்கிற வாங்குறூலைகளை நோலை இன்ன காலத்தில் வை கமலம் காலைமல்போச்சுதென்ற அரியக்கூடாமலுமிருக்கிறது.

(3) சித்தியிப்படி அதிகப்படி நிருவரெண்களை ஒரு முறைக்காரர் மைத்தொரு முறைக்காரரிடத்தில் ஒப்புவிக்கும்போது செம்மையாகப் பார்த்த ஒப்புவிக்கப்பட்டு வந்த தாக்காலைப்படவில்லை. மேலும் விலையுயர்த்த திருவாபரணாந்கள் விஷயத்தில் மிகவும் அதாக தாக்காலைப்படவில்லை.

கல்லூரியிலிருந்து காமத்தெர்மு
க்கிருந்தும்அதிக்கநயாகவும் அர்ச்சகாருக்குள் ஒருவர் கைவிலிருந்து காமத்தெர்மு
வர்க்கவில் மாறிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறதாக கேடி யார்களுடைய வரக்குழுவின்காரரே
தெரியவருகிறது.

(5) ஷி யார் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது மேத்த அசர்த்தப்பயாடும் பொருப்பதவதங்கள் வழிநூக்கிறது. ஷி காத்தாப்பு ஆய்வனம் மாதவசெட்டியார் பெருமளவுக்கு காணிக்கையாக கொடுக்க ஆய்வற்றுமாகிறது. நான்பப்பட்ட பழையதல்ல. ஷி ஆய்வனத்தை நாம் கேட்க வேண்டும் என்றால் தங்கம்போட்டு வரியும், செய்யும், பச்சைகள் வருமத்தில் பார்த்தலில் மிகவும் கெட்டியாக தங்கம்போட்டு வரியும், செய்யும், பச்சைகள் வருமத்தில் குத்துமாது. துப்பார் கண்டியரும்போது பெருமான் திருமேசினியில் அடிப்பட்டு வருவது, விழும் குத்துமாது. துப்பார் கண்டியரும்போது பெருமான் திருமேசினியில்லை. ஷி காத்தாப்பு ஆய்வனவு சேர்க அல்லது அப்பலமாக யெழுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை. ஷி காத்தாப்பு காதவரி கீழே விழுந்தாலும் காரியாவது கெப்பாவது கீழே வருவது விழும்படியான தல்ல.

(6) ஒரு ஆய்வாளர்கள் பொருமானங்களுக்கு சமர்ப்பித்த மரதவுசெட்டியாரும் குத்தனை வேலைக்கற்றங்களான திருச்சினுப்பள்ளி சோட்டையிலிருக்கும் ரூமச்சாமி பத்தர், திருச்சிநூல்களில் போற்றப்பட்டுள்ள போர்த்துத் தீவிரமாக விழுந்து விட்டு, திருளாண்டி, செட்டி, இவர்களும் காணுமல் போயிருக்கிற மமலம் நாளூர் விழுந்து விட்டு, திருவாண்டி, செட்டி, இவர்களும் காணுமல் போயிருக்கிற தென்றும் பேர்த்தெடுக்க அறை காணப்படவில்லையென்றும் பேர்த்தே வருடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றும் பேர்த்தெடுக்க அறை காணப்படவில்லையென்றும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நம்முடைய பார்வையிலும் அந்தப் பேர்த்தெடுக்கிறது.

(6) அங்கூக கிருஷ்ணப்பட்டர் தமிழ்நைய முறையில் திருவாபரணங்களை செம்மையாக பார்த்து ஒப்புக்கொள்ளாத அஜகங்கிருந்தையுடனேகூட பெருமான் வய்வர் நடைபேசு மேல்போது ஒரு கமலம் ஏழூவி விழுக்கிறுக்குமென்றும் சொல்வது மெத்த அசங்கர்ப்பம். மேல்போது ஒரு கமலம் ஏழூவி விழுக்கிறுக்குமென்றும் சொல்வது மெத்த அசங்கர்ப்பம். மேல்போது ஒரு கமலம் ஏழூவி விழுக்கிறுக்குமென்றும் சொல்வது மெத்த அசங்கர்ப்பம். மேல்போது ஒரு கமலம் ஏழூவி விழுக்கிறுக்குமென்றும் சொல்வது மெத்த அசங்கர்ப்பம்.

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(ஒப்பு) ஸ. கிருஷ்ணய்யக்கர். (ஒப்பு) தீ. குத்துண் முதலை...

கணக்கள்.

18th November 1891—Trustees' order to Peshkar to get the new diamonds.

Qn. 435.

— சிராண்டும் கீதவஸ்தானம் மற்றும் இரவார்தன்.

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காலைத்தியரசு அமூலிக்கப்பட்டது.

தெ. ரத்தினமுரலியார், புரோஃபேஸ்.

2nd August 1893—Krishna Bhattar fined by Trustees.

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கல. 373. பிரேரங்கம் தொல்லதையும் மாண்புவதன் போட்டு பேச்கூர் வைப்பித்தின்றப்பகுதி கு சென்று அதிர்ச்சி 12 முறைகளில் குறிப்பு பெறுகிறீர்களா? தலைமுறை செ

முய வெழுச்சத்தினின் பூர்வாகதுவதே சிகிசோவில் கந்தரவடை அண்ணன் கவுயியவர்கள் கங்கை வராவில் வந்தவுடன் கட்டுக்களை மிலக்கி சன்னதிக்குத் தே பேர்ம் மக்னோலாசனம், செப் துக்ரென்டிருக்கைவில் அவ்விடமிருந்த அரச்சகம் கிருஷ்ணப்பட்டர் ஷை கவுயியவர்களுக்கு தீர்த்தம் சாதித்து பிறகு கடத்தவேண்டிய சாத்துப்படி மாலை ஈடுகேய மரியாவதைகள் நடப்பதற்குமுன் அவடம் கூயாம் சேவைகளை மக்கிருந்த சப் பினிஸ்டர்குத் தூயிசிலிருக்கிற அப்யக்கருக்கு தீர்த்தம் சாதித்த நிமித்தமாக ஷை அண்ணன் கவுயியவர்கள் கமத்த எரிபாக்கத் தகை பெற்றுக்கொள்ளாமல் வெளிப்பிலப் போய்விட்டதாகவும் அது சங்கத்தை தெரிந்த முகு காக்கி கொரட்டு மனியகாரர் வெத்துவில் திருமலைய்யங்கார் வளைவரூ பெற்றை ஆளோப்பாத்து வேட அண்ணன் கவுயியவர்கள் சேவை மரியாவதைக் குரைவு செய்ததைப்பற்றி விசாரணை செய்ததில் வேறுப்பட்ட வர்க்குமூலங்கள் 4 சதிகமாய் டீ வெழுதிய குலைக் 20 ம் முன்ன 331 இ. அநிடி வணக்காரர்கள் வந்து பார்வையிடப்பட்டது. அது கவுயியதுக்கு அளிகியுள்ள வந்த வர்க்குமூலங்கள் வளைவரூ நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பார்வையிட்ட விழுயத்தில் பீ. அண்ணன் கவுயிய அவர்களுக்கு செய்விவண்டிய மரியாவதைகள் இன்னபழக்கிகள்பது அரச்சகம் கிருஷ்ணப்படருக்கு செரிக்கு யிருந்தும் அப்படிக்கி செய்வாமல் அவுமரியாவதையாய் வேலை ஒருவருக்கு தீர்த்தம் சாதித்த குரும்பாலும் பிரசு. ஸா சிருஷ்னப்பட்டா உயது கென்றவுறுப்பும் நிச்சிக்காவலமாய் அனுபவமித்தலுடைய இருக்கப்பட்டவர் இப்படி செய்ததைப்பார்த்தால் வேலைமென்று செய்ததாகவே நினைக்கலேண்டியதாக யிருக்கிறது. ஆனால்பாரு ஆலக்கியம் செய்விலேனுமென்று யென்னதுதுடை செய்திருக்கும் பழங்குடில் ஷை அண்ணன் கவுயியிடம் போய் மன்றுப்புக்கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கமாட்டார். அதோடுமூட்ட தான் கொடுத்திருக்கிற வர்க்குமூலத்தில் அப்படி தவறி உடந்தது பிசுகுதானைத்து அப்புக்கொள்கிடும் பிரித்து இத்தியாபி காரணக்களை போட்டிருப் பியூயத்தில் அவர் தவறி போயிருப்பதாக காணப்படுகிறது. நீண்டயநுபவாற்றும் விருதாப்பியமூன்ன ஷை கிருஷ்ணப்பட்டார் தவறிப்போனால் விருது உயதாகவும் அனுபவமில்லாதயக்களாகவும் இருந்தப்பட்டவர்கள் தலருகிறதாக்கும் யென்ன தகடு. ஆங்கயரல் இனி அப்படி செய்வாமிருப்பதற்கு கடுந்த அபரூதம் போடவேண்டியதிலிருந்த மன்னித்து கூ. 1 ஒரு ரூபம் அபரூதம் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை வேறாகக்கூடிய சம்பள வருமானத்தின்பிடித்து ஆகாயம் காவது தெரியப்படுத்தவும் அரியவும்.

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(ஒப்பும்) ஸ்ரீஉத்தமகம்பி நெங்காவியங்களர். (ஒப்பும்) கே. வெல். நெங்காவியங்களர். (ஒப்பும்) மத. ரெத்தின முதலியார். மாண்புமிகுள்.

12th March 1891—Judgment of the District Court that Temple
Kanivatchi is not saleable

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT TRICHINOPOLY.

PRESENT:— H. H. O'FARRELL Esquire, *Ag. District Judge.*

Appeal Suit No. 52 of 1889.

V. Rangaswami Iyengar.

Plaintiff (Respondent).

Verso 8-

Ranga Iyengar and 5 others.

(2nd Defendant Appellant).

Appeal against the decree of the Additional District Munsif of Trichinopoly in Original Suit No. 277 of 1888.

This appeal coming on for hearing on the 12th day of March 1891 the Court delivered the following.

JUDGMENT:—The defendants 3, 4 and 5 are the Trustees of the temple of Srirangam-nathaswami at Srirangam. The plaintiff states that the mirasi office of Thirvalakkunayagam with the right to perform service of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a day on the 2nd day festival of Thalayidavan-kothu in the temple in question belonged to the 1st defendant by right of self acquisition; that the latter continued to do the duties of the said office and enjoy the emoluments attached thereto, and sold the same to plaintiff for 125 Rs. on the 30th May 1888; that notwithstanding repeated

demands by him orally and by petition to transfer the registry of the said miras in his name and give him the emoluments the defendants 3 to 5 have failed to do so at the instigation of defendants 1 and 2, and that these latter have unlawfully detained the emoluments due to him for service, on the 20th June 1888; the suit was, therefore, for the following reliefs:—

- (1). for possession of the mirasi office in question with the right of performing service for 1/8th of a day.
- (2). for a declaration of Plaintiff's right to receive the emoluments described in the plaint.
- (3). for the recovery of the value of the cakes unlawfully received by Defendants 1 and 2 in June 88.
- (4). for costs of the suit from Defendants 1 and 2.

2. The 2nd Defendant pleaded that the mirasi office in question is not the self-acquisition of the 1st Defendant but was purchased with the joint funds of both of them; that owing to misunderstandings between himself on the one hand and his father, the 1st Defendant, and the Plaintiff, on the other hand, the plaintiff sale deed has been got up fraudulently for an inadequate price and without his (2nd defendant's) concurrence or any necessity; that the said sale deed is not binding on him, and that the suit was not properly valued. The 2nd defendant's pleader urged also a legal objection at the time of the trial that the alienation of the mirasi office is contrary to law and public policy.

3. The Lower Court gave a Judgment for plaintiff.

4. 2nd defendant appeals on the following grounds:—

1. The decision of the Lower Court is against law and weight of evidence.
2. Plaintiff not having positively proved his case, the 1st issue, viz., that the mirasi office was self-acquisition of 1st defendant, a decree for plaintiff is illegal.
3. 1st defendant having proved by his evidence that his family had property at one time, presumption that all other property subsequently acquired was joint would arise.
4. The enjoyment after purchase of the plaintiff miras by 2nd defendant would show that it was thrown into the common stock, even if not joint when purchased.
5. No reasonably credited necessity existent or not existent, for the sale was made out by plaintiff.
6. The Lower Court is wrong in saying that the sale of the mirasi rights for is valid, inasmuch as it misunderstood the decisions bearing on the point and the principle of law concerning the same.
7. The finding of the lower Court on the 3rd issue is against law and the inference from evidence on this point is illogical.
8. The Lower Court is wrong in having thoroughly ignored Exhibit II, which effectually proves the fraudulent nature of the sale deed marked C.
5. The plaintiff purchased in 1888 from the 1st defendant the adoptive father of the 2nd defendant his mirasi right to the plaint office of Thiruvalakunayagam in the Srirangam temple, which the 1st defendant in his turn had purchased in 1870 from one Vaendava Iyer-gar. The plaintiff sued the 2nd defendant and the trustees of the temple and obtained a decree recognising his rights from which the 2nd defendant alone appeals.

6. The first ground of appeal taken is that as the family was joint and 1st defendant had stated in evidence that it had once possessed joint property, it must be taken that the funds from which the purchase in 1870 was made were joint.

7. Although no doubt the 2nd defendant had set up the case in his written statement that the funds by means of which the purchase was made were joint, he, it seems to me, entirely abandoned this case at the hearing and alleged that the purchase was made bengami from funds which the (2nd defendant) had acquired from his.

8. The burden of proof, therefore, in any case lay upon the 2nd defendant, and he cannot now turn round and attempt to rely on a case he had abandoned at the trial.

9. There is also no admission that there was any nucleus of joint funds. The 1st defendant, it is true, said that the family had once owned mivassi offices which had been alienated. But he did not admit that any portion of the proceeds or the sales had come into his possession.

10. I am of opinion that it lay on 2nd defendant to prove this latter fact (*vide mayur regulation 267* as to burden of proof in such cases) and that the Munsif was right in concluding that the office was lat. Defendant's self acquisition. The next ground argued was that the sale, being of a religious office, was contrary to public policy.

11. There is no doubt that the sale of a religious office is contrary to public policy. The question is whether this was a religious office?

12. The evidence is that it is an hereditary office, the holder of which is registered in the accounts of the temple; that the duties are to hold the poles of the God's seat when taken in procession, to tie Parivattam on the shalatars and to distribute the sacred food to the spectators. It is admitted that the office can only be held by Vaishnava Bratinis.

13. All these duties take place in the performance of a religious ceremony, and I think authorities. It is, however, a notorious fact that such sales take place even in the case of offices such as those of Archakas which are extra-conversion, and the evidence must show not only the custom but its legality. I do not think any inference can be drawn from the mere fact of such sales having taken place.

14. I therefore resolve to reverse the decision of the Lower Court. It is clearly proved, however, that plaintiff really paid value for the office in question and the Munsif's finding on this point has not been seriously contested. There is no reason alleged why the 1st defendant should have executed a collusiva sale to the plaintiff. I direct, therefore, that plaintiff be entitled to recover Rs. 125 from the 1st defendant and that his suit be, in other respects dismissed. Each party will bear his own costs.

16—3—91.
(Signed) H. H. O'FARRELL, District Judge.

16th September 1892—Judgment of the High Court in the above case.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Friday, the sixteenth day of September One-thousand eight-hundred and ninety-two.

Present:—

The Honourable Mr. Justice Parker and The Honourable Mr. Justice Besu,

Second Appeal No. 1571 of 1891.

Appellant (Plaintiff.)

Rangasariengar.

- 1. Ranga Iyengar (died)
- 2. Rama Iyengar
- 3. D. Retina Mudaliyar
- 4. Sri Parasara Bhattacharya alias Sriranga Raja Bhattacharya.
- 5. I.L. Krishna Iyengar.

Respondents.

Defendants 1 to 3 & 5 & 6.

Second Appeal against the decree of the District Court of Trichinopoly in Appeal Suit No. 52 of 1889, reversing the decree of the Court of the Additional District Munsif of Trichinopoly in Original Suit No. 227 of 1888.

This second Appeal coming on for hearing on Monday the 5th instant and having stood over for consideration till this day, the Court delivered the following:

Judgments.—Bast J.

It is urged on behalf of the Appellant that the District Judge is wrong in holding the office, the subject of the suit, to be a religious office and therefore extra commercium.

The duties of the office are, it appears, to hold the poles of the God's seat when taken in procession, to tie cloths (Parivattam) on the heads of the Sthalathars and to distribute sacred food to the Sthalathars. It is admitted that the office can only be held by a Vaishnava Brahmin; and the duties are performed as part of a religious ceremony. The Judge is therefore right in holding it to be a religious office. As a rule such offices cannot be the subject of sale. In the present case, however, it has been admitted by the 2nd Respondent himself that the office is saleable; and as a matter of fact 1st Defendant, by whom it was sold to Appellant acquired his right to it by purchase. 2nd Respondent, who is the adopted son of 1st Defendant, contended originally that the acquisition by 1st Defendant was made with the joint funds of himself and 1st Defendant, but at the trial he changed his ground and said that the acquisition was with his own money and only "benami" in the name of 1st Defendant.

Both the Courts have found that the office is the self acquisition of 1st Defendant alone.

Under these circumstances I do not think that 2nd Defendant's objection is sustainable and I would in allowance of this appeal set aside the decree of the Lower Appellate Court and restore that of the District Munsif and direct 2nd Defendant to pay Plaintiff's costs both in the Lower Appellate Court and in this Court.

PARKER J.— I concur with Mr. Justice Best that the Decree of the District Judge may be reversed and that of the District Munsif restored.

As the 2nd Defendant alone appealed the decree should not have been reversed when it was found that he had no interest in the subject matter of the suit. Neither 1st Defendant nor Defendants 3, 5 appeared before the District Court to raise the question as to the insalienability of the office in question. Had they done so it would have been necessary for the District Judge to determine whether by the custom of the particular institution such alienations were valid. (See the Privy Council case reported in Indian Law Reports I Madras 235). It was found by the District Munsif that these Mirasi offices had usually been the subject of alienation and that the temple authorities recognised their validity, but the District Judge gave no finding upon this point.

I may further point out that the District Judge was also in error in making a decree against 1st Defendant when he had not been made a party to the Appeal.

The 2nd Defendant should pay Plaintiff's costs in this appeal and in the Lower Appellate Court.

(A true copy)

(Signed) V. M. Ramiengar,
Acting Deputy Registrar, Appellate side.

11th May 1891—Vanamamalai Jeeyar's procession sanctioned by the
District Magistrate.

No. 196

12-5-91.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF TRICHINOPOLY.

Dated the 11th of May 1891.

Mis. Case No. 1 of 1891.

Application presented by Vakil Mr. Salisbury on behalf of Vanamamalai Jeeyar dated

the 13th Ultimo praying this Court to cancel its order dated the 4th Ultimo prohibiting the Jeeyar from entering the Srirangam Municipality with elephants and banners bearing any caste marks of the Tengalai sect, for two months from that date.

ORDER.

The two counsels have been heard in this case and from what has been urged before me I see no reason to take evidence in the case. The counsel for the opposing party (the Vadagalais) admits that the Tengalai Jeeyar is desirous to pass along what are public streets, along which every body has a right to go. He however states that he is ready to prove that he has not gone along these streets before the procession and that he is not entitled to honours in the temple. But these points are not really relevant. Even supposing this to be the first time that the Tengalai Jeeyar has ever contemplated coming into the town, his right to come it seems to me to be complete as long as the exercise of this right is not likely to lead to Civil tumult. Again supposing that the Jeeyar is not entitled to honors in the temple the same thing seems to hold good. He has the right which every body has to use the streets up to the temple door. What honours he is entitled to inside the temple is another and it seems to me to be not a cognate question in the case. I see therefore no reason to maintain the order made on the 4th April which was passed ex parte and merely because there appeared then to be danger to the public peace. The order will therefore be modified and will remain in force only up to Sunday next the 17th Instant after which it will cease to have effect. The order is maintained until Sunday next in order to admit of the police making such arrangements as they may think necessary for keeping the peace. If it is found that the police cannot guarantee order, I shall be prepared to pass an order again under section 144 but such an order will not be forced except any good reasons are shown for supposing that the usual means for maintaining order will be of no avail.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,

Ag. Dt. Magt.

11-5-91.

(True copy)

(Signed) — Deputy Collector.

30-1-93.

**10th June 1891—Petition to the Deputy Magistrate to help Nathamuni
hal's procession with Vadagalai mark, & Vadagalai insignia;
Vadagalais reciting Vedam and Prabandam.**

To,

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE,
TEHRANOPOLY.

The humble petition of Pathuka Sahasram Venkata Varatha chariar on behalf of minor Rangasami Iyengar.

Respectfully sheweth.

That the petitioner is one of the proprietors of the Temple of Nathamuni Alwar situated at Srirangam.

That the Thirunatchatram day of the aforesaid Alwar falls on the 20th of June 1891.

That on the aforesaid day it has been customary to take out the idol with the mark the idol ever wear (U) in procession around the streets of Srirangam with Biruthus bearing Vadagalai mark carried and Vedam and Prapantham recited by the petitioner's sect.

Petitioner prays that police force be ordered to help the petitioner and his sect in the enjoyment of this simple and natural right.

For which act of kindness the petitioner as in duty bound ever pray.

10-6-91.

(Sd/m) Mr. G. S. Gopalan.

14th June 1891—Letter from the Police Inspector to the Taluk
Second Class Magistrate against the said procession.

From,

P. SUBBIER,

Inspector of Police, Srirangam.

To,

THE TALUK 2nd CLASS MAGISTRATE.

Trichinopoly.

Sir,

With reference to petition herewith returned with its enclosures of Pathukasabasram Venkata Varathachary of Srirangam which accompanied your Yadast dated 11th instant I beg to report as follows on the subject of Nathamuni Alwar's procession therein alluded to.

2. The petitioner wishes to carry the idol known as "Nathamuni Alwar" with Vadagalai mark on its forehead from its own temple situated within the precincts of the great shrine in Srirangam round Chitrai Street on the 20th instant when the Thirunachatram day falls.

3. The petitioner is admittedly (Vide Exhibit A) one of the 15 or 16 men said to be in charge of this Alwar's temple and cannot therefore do anything practically to move the idol from its temple on his own responsibility. He needs the consent and cooperation of the "defacto" Managers of this temple who are said to be Nathamuni Ramasami Iyengar and Nathamuni Srinivasa Iyengar.

4. These 2 men state (Vide Exhibits B and C) that they have at present no idea of conducting any such procession in honor of their Alwar and the latter goes a little further than the former when he adds that the petitioner has no right to the Alwar's temple at all. Thus it would appear there is split in the very camp of Vadagalais attached to this temple.

5. Devasthanam Trustees Mr. D. Rethua Mudaliar and another gentleman protest against this procession (vide Exhibit D) saying that this idol cannot be brought out of its temple with the Vadagalai mark.

6. The petitioner's proposed undertaking receives evidently no support from the above men and when he is in such a predicament, I cannot understand how he can possibly endeavour to bring the idol out so that he may give it the honour of a street procession.

7. Records shew that during the last 17 years the idol did not come out of its temple with Vadagalai mark.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) P. SUBBIER, Inspector.

CAMP LAGOUR,

14—6—91.

17th June 1891—Proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate dismissing
the petition.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE TRICHINOPOLY DIVISION.

Dated 17th June 1891.

the Chary of Srirangam applying for Police help on the occasion of Nathamani Alwar's procession on the 20th Instant.

Read also this office Endorsement No. 73/10—6—91 calling upon the Thasildar and 2nd class Magistrate of Trichinopoly Taluk to report upon the petition.

Read also Taluk Magistrate's report No. A/7—6—91 with its enclosures.

Petitioner according to his own statement before the Taluk Magistrate appears to be one of the 15 or 16 Paricharakas of the Nathamani Alwar's shrine in Srirangam. Petitioner applies for Police help to take the image of Nathamani Alwar (a Vadagalai Saint, with Vadagalai Namam and insignia bearing Vadagalai marks in procession around the streets of Sri rangam on the 20th instant which is the birthday of the saint. The Police Inspector's enquiry shows that Petitioner has nothing to do with the management of the shrine in question, that Ramaswami Aiyangar and another who are the actual managers of the shrine have no idea of taking the Alwar in procession and that the Trustees of the Srirangam temple within whose precincts the shrine is situated object to the procession which has not taken place for the past 17 years on the ground that breach of peace was likely to occur if the Alwar was brought out with a Vadagalai Namam on its face.

Petitioner has apparently nothing to do with the Alwar shrine above referred to. The prayer is inadmissible. The petition is accordingly dismissed.

Camp Ilappur }
17—6—91. } (Signed) SYED KHADIR PADSHAH, Deputy Magistrate.

21st October 1892—District Judge's proceedings appointing members of
the Devasthanam Committee referring to the increased
proportion of Tengalai Members.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT TRICHINOPOLY.

The 21st day of October 1892.

Present:—J. W. F. DUMERGUE Esq. Ag District Judge.

M. P. Nos. 378 to 380, 584 to 595, 599 to 601,
629 and 630 of 1892.

Vythi Iyer and others—Petitioners in M. P. No. 378 of 1892, Ramanuja Iyengar and others—379—. M. S. Anantharetnam Iyer—380—. Vasu Iyengar and others—564—. R. Sami Row and others—565—. V. Ramanuja Iyengar and others—566—. Subbanachariar and others—567—. Suodramier and others—568—. Josiyam Thiruvengada Chariar and others—569—. Srinivasa Varada Chariar and others—570—. T. C. Srinivasa Iyengar and others—571—. Josiyam Thiruvengada Chariar and others—572—. Srinivasulu Naidu and others—573—. Chinnathambi Ambalagaran and others—574—. Venkatesa Iyengar and others—575—. Singam Iyengar and Srinivasa Varada Chari—576—. Vathiar Desikam Iyengar and Seshadri Achariar—577—. Venkata Thatha Chariar and others—578—. S. Subramani Iyer and others—579—. Samanna Iyer and others—580—. R. Sivarama Iyer and others—581—. K. Rengasamiengar—582—. Srinivasa Iyengar and others—583—. Venkatarama Iyer and others—584—. Krishna Iyengar and others—585—. Manakkal Ramaswami Iyer—586—. A. Sivasan Iyengar and others—587—. Padmanaba Chettiar and others—588—. Vasu Iyengar and others—589—. Venkatesa Bhutt and others—590—. Manakkal Krishnasami Iyer—591—. T. R. Vasudeva Row and others—592—. Ramanuja Iyengar—593—. Alwar Mudaliar and others—594—. Manikkam Pillai and others—595—. Sundaresa Sastriar and others—599—. Guru Row and others—

600—. Rethnam Asari and others—601—. Subbaraya Char and others—629—. M. Vydesuvara Iyer—636—. Applications praying that the three vacancies among the Trichinopoly Taluk Devasthanam Committee caused by the resignation of Mr T. Pattabirama Pillai and the death of Messrs. Thota Venkatasami Chettiar and Dharmados Mehta may be filled up by selecting from the following gentlemen:—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. N. G. Gopala Iyer. | 17. Mr. R. Kandasami Pillai. |
| 2. „ L Krishna Iyengar. | 18. „ S. T. Rangasami Iyer. |
| 3. „ Thandavaraya Pillai. | 19. „ Vengachha Ranga Bhattachar. |
| 4. „ M. S. Anantharethnam Iyer. | 20. „ Uvamesuvara Iyer. |
| 5. „ Tennore V. Sriivasa Chari. | 21. „ Manakkal Ramaswamier. |
| 6. „ K. Singam Iyengar. | 22. „ Thota Ramasami Chettiar. |
| 7. „ S. Krishnama Chariar. | 23. „ Manakkal Krishnasamier. |
| 8. „ Veera Pillai. | 24. „ Purushothba Dos
Krishna Dos. |
| 9. „ Sriranga Chariar alias
Thatha Chariar. | 25. „ T. B. Arumuga Mudaliar. |
| 10. „ K. Rangasami Iyengar. | 26. „ Kavakasabi Pillai. |
| 11. „ T. R. Kuppusami Iyengar. | 27. „ Subramania Sastriar. |
| 12. „ K. Seshadri Iyengar. | 28. „ T. M. Subramaniam Pillai. |
| 13. „ V. Subba Iyer. | 29. „ T. Appajee Row. |
| 14. „ Venkata Subba Iyer. | 30. „ S. P. Subba Row. |
| 15. „ S. Srinivasulu Naidu. | 31. „ T. Sridara Row. |
| 16. „ K. Rangasami Iyer. | 32. „ T. V. Sanjeeva Row. |

These applications coming on for final bearing, upon perusing the following papers.

1. Proceedings No. 1338 dated 25th July 1892 of this Court.
2. Reports submitted by Messrs. Vasudeva Iyengar and S. Nataraja Iyer, Members of the Trichinopoly Taluk Devasthanam Committee in reply to No. 1.
3. Orders passed by this Court on 21st January 1885, 25th March 1887 and 3rd February 1888 appointing Messrs. S. Nataraja Iyer, K. Singam Iyengar and K. Vasudeva Iyengar respectively as members of the Devasthanam Committee of the Trichinopoly Taluk.
4. Proceedings No. 1851 dated 26th September 1892 of this Court.
5. Report dated 30th September 1892 from the Secretary of the Trichinopoly Bar Association in reply to No. 4.
6. Letter No. 1208/18 dated 30th September 1892 from the Collector of Trichinopoly in reply to No. 4, and the aforesaid petitions and hearing the arguments of the various pleaders engaged therein the Court made the following

ORDER:— Three vacancies have occurred in the Trichinopoly Taluk Temple Committee and under the circumstances stated in the proceedings of this Court dated the 26th September 1892 it has become necessary to fill up these vacancies by appointment.

2. The three gentlemen whose places in the committee have been to be supplied belonged to the Tongalai sect and the occurrence of three practically simultaneous vacancies has undoubtedly created more than usual interest and rendered the task which has devolved upon the Court more than usually difficult. In consider-

ing the large number of petitions which has been received proposing candidates of whom a list is prefixed to these proceedings the Court has received valuable assistance from the representatives made by the members of the bar. This also had the advantage of advice from the Collector. It must here be noted that Messrs. T. R. Kuppusami Iyengar, N. G. Gopala Iyer, S. T. Raugasami Iyer and T. Sridarn Row expressed their inability to stand as candidates owing to the pressure of their professional duties.

3. The object to be kept in view in making a selection is two-fold-fair and authoritative representation of the various sects and castes and efficient and impartial administration of the several religious institutions under the control of the Committee. Originally the Committee was composed of one Vadagalai, two Sivites and two Tengalai members. Subsequently a third Tengalai member was appointed to fill a vacancy and this arrangement has continued to the present time. Of the two gentlemen both Bramins, who remain on the Committee—one is a Sivite and the other a Vadagalai. The proposed candidates represent the Madva, Sivite, Vadagalai and Tengalai sects.

4. The Madva nominees would in themselves be an unexceptionable selection but there are no religious institutions which peculiarly appertain to the Madva sect in the District. The appointment of a Madva member would not therefore be representative of any religious institution under the control of the Committee.

5. It is urged that the Sivite element should be strengthened because the number of Sivite temples in the District is far greater than the number of Vaishnavite temples and this point was conceded in para 6 of the Proceedings of this Court dated 3rd February 1888 where stress was laid on the amount of work involved in supervision. But the work of management is performed by Managers, who are appointed by the Committee and if as to be hoped the Committee is strong and impartial all its members will co-operate in supervision. Moreover it was pointed out in the proceedings of this Court dated 25th March 1887 that the Vaishnavite-temple at Srirangam in importance—and wealth outweighs all other temples—put together. On the whole therefore it does not appear that there is any necessity for increasing the number of Sivite members.

6. With regard to Vadagalai nominees there is no precedent for appointing a second Vadagalai member of the committee and though an excellent selection might doubtless be made from the gentlemen whose names have been brought forward, no sufficient reason has been shown for an innovation at the present juncture.

7. On the other hand there is the less reason in that the Vadagalais have joined the Tengalai and other sects in indicating that the appointment of Mr. S. Krishna Chariar the Government Pleader and a Tengalai Bramin would be most acceptable to all classes. In this view the Collector has concurred. Mr. Krishna Chariar's wishes have been consulted and as he has consented to serve on the committee he is hereby appointed.

8. Of the remaining nominees, the Collector has mentioned Mr. Subramania Sastry and Mr. Thota Ramasamy Chettiar as qualified for appointment. But Mr. Subramania Sastry is the head of the leading educational establishment in Trichinopoly and his duties in connection with it combined with his duties in connection with the Madras University are in themselves sufficiently onerous without an additional burden. But Mr. Thota Ramasamy Chettiar who is a gentleman of good

position has leisure at his command and will adequately represent the Sudra element on the committee is appointed.

9. For the remaining vacancy it does not appear that a better selection can be made than that of Rao Bahadur L. Krishna Iyengar Pensioned District Court Shristadar and Chairman of the Srirangam Municipality. He is a gentleman greatly respected and of wide experience and was once a member of the committee but resigned owing to the pressure of official duties, Mr. L. Krishna Iyengar is therefore appointed.

(Signed)

W. DEMERGE, *Asst. District Judge.*

30th November 1892—Ranga Bhattachar's petition and statement that the old Gold Tengalai Namam on the Big Deity was tampered with and Peshkar's report to the Trustees in the matter.

இதேகம் தெவான்தானாம் பிரேட் கிராஷ்டிக்கரை மகா-ஏ-ஏ-பி எவ்வளவு சுற்றுச்சுற்று வரம்பறாக்கி வருகின்றது என்று நிலைமையில் போலீஸ் கொண்டு விட விரும்புகிறேன்.

நட்சதனமுடிகாச்சத்தினாகப் 17.

(ଛୁପିମ) କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକାରୀଟାଙ୍କ.

1993 ലെ ഫെബ്രുവരി 17

தெங்கலை திருமண் காப்பு இப்போதிருக்கிற ஸ்திதியில் இன்னபட்டிருக்கிற சங்கதி இன்று மூலத்தான் கடக்கது யென்று சொல்லி குசப்படுத்த வேண்டும் முடிவாக, இப்போது யெனக்கு தெரியாது.

(കുറഞ്ഞ) ഭേദങ്കൾ

Q. 495.

தென்கால தேவைகளுக்காக மாண்புமிகு நிலை விரிவாக விடப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

ஷ்ரீதங்க தேவவாதாகுடி - யெழுக்கெலாண்ட அங்கி

1892 சூலை முத்திரை 30 ஏ. }
பகல் 11 மணி }

(இப்பும்) வைத்திசுவர்யார்,
யேட பேஷ்க்கார்

30th November 1892—Periya Devaraja Bhattachar's statement that
the said old Gold Namam is Tengalai.

1892 இல் வெம்பர்மி 30 ல் நிறுத்தம் தேவன்தாசம் மகா-ந-ா-ஸ்ரீ மாங்காவர்கள் முன்பு

କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ମାନ୍ୟମାନ୍ୟ

19th February 1893.—Archakas held by Trustee for Tamper-
ing with the said Hamara.

‘**ପାତାର କଣ୍ଠମିଳିଙ୍କର**’ (୨୦୧୫)

நிருப்பங்கம்பத்தி காம் மின்னம் பரிசோதப்பட்டுகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்துால் கடத்திலுப்பதாக நான்க்கு
ஈச்சங்காக்கும்பகுத்தல் கிளிமினல் பிராஞ்சுவூஸ் மத்துவத்தை நம்பி விவகை. அர்ச்சகர் ஈவாதினத்தலை
ஒக்கு உக்கப்பட்ட எஃ நிருமங்காபமில் இப்படிப்பட்ட பிசுத் சேர்ந்திருப்பதைப்பத்தி காந்தியாக இள
ஞாங்கத்தால் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறதைக்கூட வையமைய கூவிப்புத்தின் நிருப்பத்தைய் ரூபங்கும் வைத்திடும்.
ஏது பிசுத்து காவர்களே உத்திரவைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பிள்ளை அஷ்காலுடைய கடவுச்சங்காக் கா
தியாக மிருகவில்லையென்று நிறப்பியத்திலே ஒரு மூலத்தில் பொருளால் காத்துப்பிழிருந்த விலை உடைத்
த ஒரு வயிரம் காலூமல்போல் மூலமிக்கிவில் அது கவுட்டத்திற்கு முறைப்பார்க்க அரச்சகான் பாதத்தியப்
பட்டு வரை செய்திருக்கிறோம். இப்போது இப்படிப்பட்ட சுசந்தப்பம் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறது.

முக்கீழமாற் உச்சாலில் காரிபத்திலிருக்கிற வரை கொஞ்சமீதியங்காறார்கள் தேவி
களை ஆதின்க்கிற்கு வரைதூருக்குறையும் கேள்டாயிலிருக்கும்பும் கலாசித்திருக்கால் இந்தவடகலை அர்ச்சகர்
க்கில் இப்படிப்பட்ட தலைகரமான கடத்தால்கள் செய்ய நியந்தனப்படமாட்டார்கள். கரமவிடுயியக்
அஶாநுடைய கவுசிப்பு தாநுவடைப்பதாகவே சிர் முதலியர் சிலக்கிளரி உத்திரேயாக்கான்கள் வாடகுலுலத்
நூனுவே ஓயினியர்குத்த இது ஆபிலையை இந்தக்கேல் விசாரணைக்கி ஜூ மாண்ஸுர் கேஷாத்திரியங்காற
வர்களை காம் கூட வைத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை.

ஆனாலும் மேல்கண்ட தாந்தாக் காக்கப்பட்ட நவீ அற்பளி மீ 19 ல முதல் கார்த்தியக மீ
16ல் வாராக்கும் முன்தாக்கிற சேபாலாயிப் பட்டி 1. இனா தேவரூஜ பட்டி 2. மூமசுவா
மீ பட்டி 3. ஏகிம்பி பட்டி 4. குபா பட்டி 5 சிருஞ்சை பட்டி 6 ஸ்ரீகிமாங்கால் பட்டி 7.
ஒக் கேழு பேர்க்குக்கும் இனம் 1 குது ரூ 10 (பதா) கிதம் கூ. 70 ம வூ. காலங்காலில் பெற்ற கோயில்
பட்டர் முறை பராபாலிட்டை நூர் இந்த கேலை லிசாங்கோவிலை அவர் உண்மையை கொள்புத்தமான் பிச
கார்ப் பாக்குலுலம் கொந்திருப்பதாக அவருக்கு கூ. 10 கூ. கூ. 80 பெற்பதும் அப்புறம் அதிகம்
பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது தூக்காய உடனே காவுக்குலுடைய அரும்புக்கில் பிசுத் தூக்காயம் வைத்து தெரிய
பெப்பாத்துவேண்டியதாக்கிற அர்ச்சகாள் வகுத்திலிருக்கப்பட்ட திருப்பூரையைக்கள் கார்த்திருக்கும் மு
தூப்புவிப்பதாக எல்லா அர்ச்சகங்களிடத்திலும் ஸ்டர்க்கில் ஒரு வாரம் அல்லது இன்னுள்ளாரத்திற்குள் மு
க்கிளிக்கா வருகிக் கூப்பாமல் குறுப்புவேண்டியதன்கூட நூர் திருமண கூப்பை முழு ஸ்தியில் புதபவிக்க
வேண்டிய விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி காம் இனி ஒரு உத்திரவு கொடுக்கிற வகையில், விப்பேதாகவும் தனிக் கூத்
இக்கூர் பேர்க்கு கட்டி மண் ஒட்டி ஒல் செய்து அர்ச்சகங்களிடம் ஒப்புவித்திருக்கிறவுடே பாதோபல்
தூப் வைத்திருக்கும்படி திட்டம் செய்யலும் அறியவுடம்.

1893லூ பிப்பிவேமி 19ஆ.

(துப்பம்) ஸ்ரீபாக்காபட்டர் ஸ்ரீஞ்சராஜபட்டர். (துப்பம்) சே. ராத்தமுதலியார், மாண்ஸுர்.

19th February 1893—Papers connected with the above case.

கடபோதகார் அஷ்வி வாக்குலுலங்கள் முதலை கடலாட்சனகளை பார்க்கியிடப்பட்ட
த. அர்ச்சகங்களில் தருவரான ரெங்கபட்டர் குதுதிருக்கிற மதுவினுறும் அவர் வாக்குலு
லங்களும் 22 ஹை காலமைய் எஃ தெங்கீஷ் திருமண் இப்போதிருக்கிற ஸ்திக் பிரகாரம் எ
போதுமிருந்ததில்லையென்றும் சௌர அற்பளி மீ 19 ல தன்னுடைய முறை வந்தபோது
தே. திருயன் சரியாதவே இருந்ததென்றும் மறுபடி. கார்த்தினகரி 15 ல. தன்முறை வந்ததில்
ஏது தெங்கீஷ் திருமண் காப்பு வகையாக திலுவாபரங்களை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள்ளூம்போது கூதிரு
மண் இப்போதிருக்கிற ஸ்திப்படி. விருந்ததெலுவே உடனே பேர்க்காரிடத்தில் பிடித்துள் கு
தெதிருக்கிறதைகளும் தெரியவருகிறது. எஃயாச் சொல்லுகிறதெற்கு விழேஷமாக வைத்த அ
ர்ச்சகங்கள் சேர்க்கப்பிழப்பது என்வள்ளும் நாபும்புதியாயிருக்கவில்லை. அர்ச்சகங்கள் செய்திரு
க்கும் குதும் விகங்கும் பாரியாயிருப்பதால் அவர்களை வேலையிலிருந்த நீக்கி கிளிமினல் கிழு
குவுக் கூப்புவேண்டியத் துவக்கியமாகிறது ஆனாலும் மகா-க-ா-ஸ் முதலியாற்வர்கள்
முகவும் கப்பாய மண்ணித்து அப்புறம் போட்டிருப்பதை காரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறோம். அ

(ஒப்பு) அமீனாகவோ அதிகமாட்டது. 19-2-93. மாண்பு

21st July 1893—Trustees' order to Peshkar to prepare a new gold Namam.

Q₅ SII.

‘ప్రతి గండుకము చెత్తును తూర్పుకాము ప్రాణికా ఇంద్రాలు కూడా కుటుంబము.

பூர்வாக குறைந்தில்லை அம்மறுக்கு.

தான் காரியத்தைக் கால்பி பொதுத்தாக்டே ஒரு சூ நாளம் வருத்த விரும்புவது ஆகும். கால்பி மீண்டும் வேலைச்சுட்டு தீவிரத்தில் சாதித் தெயியப்படுவதும், அவர் தெக்கலை திருமண் காப்பு நினைவு கொண்டு வருகிறதோம். கால்பி மீண்டும் வேலைச்சுட்டு தீவிரத்தில் சாதித் தெயியப்படுவதும், அவர் தெக்கலை திருமண் கொண்டு வருகிறதோம். கால்பி மீண்டும் வேலைச்சுட்டு தீவிரத்தில் சாதித் தெயியப்படுவதும், அவர் தெக்கலை திருமண் கொண்டு வருகிறதோம். கால்பி மீண்டும் வேலைச்சுட்டு தீவிரத்தில் சாதித் தெயியப்படுவதும், அவர் தெக்கலை திருமண் கொண்டு வருகிறதோம்.

1893 ଅକ୍ଟୋବ୍ରେ 21 ମ.

1855-1856 முதல் காலத்திலே சென்ற பார்வைகளை விட்டு வந்தார். (முப்படி) செ. எஸ். ராமசுவாய்னார்.

(நூல்பதி) அது உதவியளவை கட்டுவதற்கு முன் இத்தகீய மாண்புமுறை வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.

28th August 1893 - Police Inspector's report, with a list of certain articles
with and without Namains.

Occurrence report to the Deputy Magistrate Trichinopoly by the Inspector of Police,
Srirangam on the 28th August 1893.

I beg to submit herewith two lists one showing the articles which contain Namams and the other showing the articles which do not contain Namams as far as I have seen in Sricangam Ranganatheswami temple as per orders given to me on the endorsement dated 14th August 1893 in the petition given by some of the Vadagalai residents of Sricangam temple and as per personal orders. The Tengalais and temple authorities wanted me to see and examine all the articles and places where Namams are put or affixed, and as it would take a very long time to see all and note them I have seen some of them, because there are Namams in walls, towers and several other places in the temple. I have seen the vessels and other articles desired by the Vadagalai Petitioners to be seen and examined and they are shown in the lists attached.

93 8-93.

(Signed) C. SAMBASIVAIYER, Inspector of Police.

28-8-93. (தாழை) ச. 132-142
சிறங்கம் ரீதக்ஞத்துவமி கோவிலில் நாமமிருக்கப்பட்ட பாத்திரம் வளையர்
சாமான்களின் ஜாப்தர.

		குறிப்பு எண்	
1.	வெள்ளி திருமத்துன கலை	47	8. திரு முத்தங்கிரகையை
2.	வெள்ளி பாஸ்யானை	1	9. காளைஞ்சி
3.	ஷா பருப்பு கட்டி	1	10. ஒஹைதூர் வெள்ளி பஞ்சபாத்திர மே
4.	ஷா திருமத்துன கட்டி	1	ட்டில்
5.	ஷா பஞ்சபாத்திரம்	5	11. வெள்ளி உத்தருணி
6.	ஷா பொங்கல் வெட்டால்	1	12. ஒஹைதூர் வெள்ளி திருப்பட்டம்
7.	ஷா கலசப்பா வை	1	13. ஷா பழை கெட்டால்கள்

14. வெள்ளி பிழை தக்கள்	2	பட்டிருக்கிறது.
15. வெள்ளி உத்தரவளி	1	ஒடு சேவீல மண்டபத்தில் கட்டுவி
16. ஒறைஞர் மென்னி குடம்	1	ருங்கிற நல்லமென்னி
17. துங்கை பாந்திரம்	11	ஊர் மென்னி யாரிகளைக்
18. திருப்பெருமை தாலைத் துபக்கால்	1	ஊர் நாமானானி.
19. சுக்கிரபக்கு வெள்ளி.	1	உத்தாப்பு நல்லமென்னி.
20. சேலைக்கோல்	1	உத்தாப்பு மண்டபம்
21. தாங்காமாடி	1	நிறுமாத்துவம்
22. சுங்கத் திருத்தோ பூட்டு	1	நெஞ்சுக்குறை இமோசனத்தின் பெ
23. முத்தங்க பல்லாக்கு	1	உத்திப்புத்
24. சுரிகை பல்லாக்கு	1	நாம்பை காசுகள்கள்
25. தாங்காமாடி	1	நெஞ்சு உட்டியாவுண் ஏட்டு
26. மனிவெட்டு அங்மானியி	1	நெஞ்சு இல்லட்டு நாம்பாடு
27. தீங்கை பல்லாக்கின் முன்னாக்கு. ஷீ	1	நெஞ்சி கெரப்பை
பச்சுநுத்தும் காமலூம் புதிதை	1	தங்க குணை
28. நாக்கியார் பல்லாக்கின் சுரிகை பல	1	தங்க காராஞ்சி
ஞுங்கு	1	தங்க மதாநாயிய வெட்டுல்
29. மென்னிப்பல்லாக்கு, வெள்ளி தக்கி	1	தங்க பஞ்சபாந்திர வெட்டுல்
கள் பேந்தகப்பட்டி பல்லாக்கு ப	1	நானை முகவெட்டு
ஞுதாயிருக்கிறது. எவ்வகையில் எ	1	வெள்ளி குடம்
மயிருக்கிறது.	1	வெள்ளி நீத்தை
30. செஞ்சுவாயனம்	1	வெள்ளி கானியிக்கூட தா-16கள்
31. அனுமார் யாகனம்	1	முத்தங்கி
32. சுரிகை ஞுல்	1	தங்க சாமாம்
33. யானை சிரான்	2	திரும்புசன முட்க்கள்
34. வெளியாண்	4	74. ஜோக்டோ கிரிமூக குட்க்கள்
35. தினங்கள்	4	20 குட்கள் பார்க்கப்பட்டது.
36. மகாத்தோராஸம்	1	ஷீ 20 ல் காமமிழுத்திறது. ஷீ
ஷீ மகாத்தேரங்கைத்தை சேர்ந்த	1	குட்கள் 100 என்றும் காமமிழுப்
நிசான் 2 க்கு காமயில்லை.	4	பதாயும் போல்லப்படுத்திறது.
37. குடுக்கள்	2	75. சுக்கிரவாச தெவார்
38. ஏராந்த நிலை	4	76. தங்க கண்ணி சியில்
39. தினங்கள்	1	77. சூய் பந்தங்கள்
நிலைகள் புதிதை செய்வப்பட்டு	1	78. பித்துகை தவளை
நாச மிருக்கிறது.	1	79. சித்திகள்
40. தினங்கள்தப்பல்லாக்கு	1	80. வெங்கல முறை
41. தங்க செந்திக்கிணியான்	1	81. வித்தை ஈய பாத்திரங்கள்
42. உதயித் தட்டிக்கள்	10	82. ஹாஞ்சங்கள்
43. வெள்ளி திரிச்சி	1	83. சுப்பாவாச எவற்றிலும் தலைசான் ம
44. சினந்திலும் ஜாஞ்சல் மண்டபம் யா	1	ஷப்பும்
கீகங் இரண்டிலும் கல்லில் எமாச்	1	84. சுல்திதும் செய்ததோ-குலஞ்சு ஷீ
பேப்பட்டுக்குறிறது.	1	விட்டாய்
45. மெரியானி	1	85. வாங்கலைகோடுபாந்திதும் கல்களில்
46. சேவதி மண்டபத்தில் தங்கத்தினால்	1	86. கூம்பு போட்டு குப்பதில் கூடப்பட்டு
கௌம் போடப்பட்டுக்குறிறது.	1	87. விமங்கலந் கந்திலும் காவறித்து
47. வெள்ளி யானை	1	ம மண்புமத்திலும் சித்தரங்களில்
48. செஞ்சுவாயனம்	1	போடப்பட்டுக்குப்படியும் காண்டி
49. அட்சுவார	1	ஷப்பட்டுத்
50. தங்க திரும்புக்கை வேதி	1	88. கோதம்
51. திருஷ்ணன் சேவீல் கல்யாண் இர	1	
ங்கு தாம் கல்லில் காமம் போடப்	1	

(Signed) C. SAMBASIVAIYER, Inspector of Police.

ஸ்ரீரங்கம் பூர்த்தகனுத்தசவுமி கோவிலில் நாமயில்லாத பாத்திரம் வகையினு
சாமாஷ்கரணின் ஜப்த.

1. வெள்ளி சிருமத்துண எலகம்	... 26	22. வெள்ளி முடிவுவரங்கள்	... 1
2. வெள்ளி செல்லுட்டித்தட்டி	... 1	23. குத்தரவுகளாக	... 1
3. வெள்ளி வெள்ளி பிழை	... 1	24. இரட்சை பிரபு	... 1
4. வெள்ளி வெட்டுத்தட்டி	... 1	25. செங்காலங்கள்	... 2
5. முறைபூர் வெள்ளி பஞ்சபாத்திர கோ ட்டால்	... 4	26. வெள்ளி சேஷனிலே	... 1
6. வெள்ளி ஜப்பம்	... 1	27. தங்க மாலை தா-ர	... 1
7. ஆராத்திய பாத்திரங்கள்	... 7	28. தங்க சங்கநி	... 1
8. மங்கள ஆராத்திய	... 9	29. வெள்ளி பாத்தமாநி	... 1
9. ராமாதாசம்	... 1	30. தங்க பஞ்சபாத்திர வெட்டால்	... 4
10. சிங்க மயி	... 2	31. தங்க பிரிசன் ஜப் வெள்ளி தட்டி	... 1
11. வெட்டுத்தட்டி	... 2	32. வெள்ளி உத்தராயி	... 1
12. தட்டி	... 1	33. வெள்ளி வாசப்பானி	... 1
13. சுங்கநி பாத்தமாநி	... 2	34. வெள்ளி குடம்	... 1
14. ஏழை தங்க புல்லாக்கு நாடு தங்கப்பல்லாக்கு வெள்ளி கோ மயிருக்கிறது	... 1	35. வெள்ளி நஞ்சப்பாகம்	... 2
15. சிப்பாலங்கம்	... 1	36. தங்க தா	... 2
(Under repair and plates broken)			
16. சாதா வெக்கப்பு பணங்குஞ்சு	... 1	37. சுருட்டுகள்	... 4
17. தங்க பணங்குஞ்சு	... 1	38. திருமத்துங்கூர் தாடம்	... 1
18. குத்தர வாணம் தங்கமிலாம்	... 1	39. தங்க வகும சிரிடமுங்பட	... 1
19. சேஷனிலே வெள்ளி	... 1	40. வெள்ளி அரியகொத்தட்டி	... 1
20. வாணி குல்	... 2	41. சுக்கிருதா வெள்ளி பாத்திரங்கள்	... 12
21. பழுப் பிரசன்	... 3	42. வெள்ளி கன்னாரி சியில்	... 3

(Signed) C. SAMBASIVAIYER, Inspector of Police. 28—8—93.

14th November 1893—Mr. Miller's order cancelling, the Deputy Magistrate's order against the use of the new gold Tengalai Namam.

SRI RANGAM NAMAM CASE.

Reference on C. No. 511 M of 93 Despatched 17th November 1893.

Proceedings of the Acting District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, dated the
14th day of November 1893.

Miscellaneous Petition No. 1 of 1893.

Read the following papers:—

(1). Petition dated 7th October 1893, presented by Mr. Robert F. Grant, Counsel for D. Rethna Mudaliyar and two others, Trustees of the Srirangam Devasathanam, praying for the cancellation of the order of the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Trichinopoly Taluk, dated 26th September 1893, passed under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting the Trustees from placing on the forehead of the Na Rauganathaswamy a gold Namam and from newly placing certain Tengalai Namam and from newly placing certain Thengalai Namam on elephant jhools etc.

Heard Mr. R. F. Grant, Barrister-at-law.

(2) This office reference to the Deputy Magistrate, Trichinopoly Taluk, dated 7th October 1893, requesting to submit the records of the case and to report on the allegations contained in the above petition.

(3) Letter No. 1726 dated 19th October 93 from the Deputy Magistrate Trichinopoly Taluk reporting on the above petition with records.

(4) Memorial of the Tengalais of Srirangam dated the 21st October 1893 complaining against the order of the Deputy Magistrate in his Proceedings dated 28th October 1893, directing that the notice issued on the 26th September 1893 related also to the introduction of Tengalai Namams to elephant jhools, etc.

(5) Letter from the Deputy Magistrate No. 1808 dated 28th October 93 reporting on the above Memorial.

(6) Proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate dated 20th October 1893, should apply also to the use of elephant jhools, etc. with new Tengalai Namams.

(7) This Office reference dated the 1st November 1893, requesting the Deputy Magistrate to send up the Report of the Police Inspector, Srirangam dated 19th October 1893 referred to in the proceedings of the 20th October 1893.

(8) The Report of the Srirangam Police Inspector received with the Deputy Magistrate's letter No. 1881 dated 3rd November 93.

ORDER.

This is a petition under section 144 Cr. P. C. asking me to revise an order passed under the same section by the Deputy Magistrate of Trichinopoly by which the Trustees of the Ranganathaswami Temple at Srirangam are prohibited from placing on the forehead of the principal image in the temple a gold Namam or distinctive mark prepared by them for the purpose and from newly placing certain Tengalai Namams on elephant jhools, palauquins and vessels of the temple.

(2) A petition was received by the Deputy Magistrate from certain Vadalais residents of Srirangam on the 14th August 1893 alleging that the proposal of the Temple Trustees to fix the newly prepared gold Namam to the big idol as well as to make new Namams for jhools and other articles which before had no marks was likely to cause a breach of the peace. This petition was referred to the Inspector of Police who on the 17th August reported that the spirit of the Vadalais was bad and that if the new Namam was fixed there was a likelihood of the breach of the peace.

The Deputy Magistrate then held an enquiry and on the 26th of September passed the order which I am asked to revise.

(3) This order directs the counter-petitioners i. e. practically the Managers of the Temple to abstain from fixing the disputed gold Tengalai Namam to the forehead of the big deity and from placing new Tengalai Namams on elephant jhools Nishams(flags), Kamalakadi and other articles which bear no marks unless they establish their right to do so by a decree of a competent Civil Court.

(4) To arrive at this order the Magistrate has considered whether the Vadalais have any right in the temple and how far the placing of the new Namam is likely to injure the image, the chief contentions of the petitioners being that their rights were being interfered with and that the fixing of so large a Namam as the new one would injure the image. They also alleged that the old Namams, one

gold and one jewelled which were formerly placed on the idol's forehead were Vadagalai and not Tengalai Namams and that the fixing of the Tengalai Namam would wound their religious feelings.

The Trustees urged that the temple was a Tengalai temple and that they had a right to put Tengalai Namams where they pleased and that it was necessary to make a new Namam in this case because the old one had been tampered with by the Vadagalai archakas.

The Magistrate had found that the Vadagalais had some rights in the temple that the replacement of the old Namam by the new one would injure the image and that the former Namams were in fact Tengalai Namams but not so distinctly different from Vadagalai Namams as is the new one. He also was of opinion that the old Namam had not been tampered with.

(5) The question of the respective rights of the parties is one for the decision by a Civil Court and it is not for the Magistrate to decide which party shall go to the Court as plaintiff and which as defendant. His only duty is to preserve the peace.

In this case the petition of the Vadagalais amounted in fact to a threat that if the Tengalais were not prohibited from putting up the new Namams they the Petitioners would create a breach of the peace.

(6) It is not necessary for me to detail all the evidence adduced on either side to prove the rights of the parties in the temple. The Deputy Magistrate finds that there are as many old and permanent Vadagalai Namams in the temple as Tengalai marks and that the archakas are Vadagalais. These findings do not seem to affect the question which is whether the Temple Trustees have a right to replace an old Namam found by the Magistrate to have been as Tengalai Namam by a new one.

7. As to this it is found that the old Namam was of such a shape that the Vadagalais might have regarded it as a Vadagalai Namam. The Tengalais assert that the Vadagalai archakas have tampered with it and rounded off the outer and lower corners so that the mark has something the appearance of a Vadagalai Namam. The Deputy Magistrate could not see any such alteration. But it seemed clear enough to me at my inspection that the corners have been folded over by some one as to remove the angles and substitute a curve. It is possible that the Tengalais may have done this in order to furnish an excuse for preparing a new Namam; but it is certainly not so probable as is the theory that the alteration had been made by Vadagalai worshippers, who have, the Deputy Magistrate finds, the sole right to touch the idol and have the custody of the Namam. The new Namam is larger than the old and is of such a shape that no alteration such as has been made to the old could give it the appearance of a Vadagalai Namam. It may be that this fact and not a desire to wound the feelings of the Vadagalais influenced the Trustees in their choice of a shape for the new Namam.

(8) I cannot assent to the finding that the Vadagalais permitted the use of the old Namam because they thought it was a Vadagalai Namam. It is clearly not a Vadagalai Namam and could not have been mistaken for one by the Vadagalai Archakas who had to fix it on the forehead of the image.

(9) Nor is it easy to believe on the testimony of some Vadagalai Archakas that the new Namam will necessarily injure the image. The Tenga-

lais are as much worshippers of the image as the Vadagalais and their feelings are likely to be wounded by any injury to the object of their worship as are those of their opponents. As Trustees, the appellants, are responsible for the image and it seems highly improbable that they would willfully injure it nor is there any *prima facie* probability that the Namam of 50 tolas weight will injure the image. The witnesses who as the Deputy Magistrate found ought to know most of this point are unfortunately Vadagalai Brahmins and interested to prevent the use of the new Namam.

(10) All the documentary evidence produced goes to show that the Tengalais have rights in the temple superior to those of the Vadagalais and if the Deputy Magistrate is right in his finding that old Tengalai Namams are in the temple about equal in number with the Vadagalai Namams, that only proves that the Tengalais have in recent years put up a large number of new Namams, for at present the Tengalai Namams largely outnumber those of Vadagalai shape. Under these circumstances the order prohibiting the replacing of a Tengalai Namam by a new Tengalai Namam seems to be uncalled for and improper and is accordingly cancelled.

(11) The Vadagalais are warned that if the action of the Tengalais in this matter is an encroachment on their rights they should go to the Civil Court to restrain the Trustees. The Superintendent of Police will be asked to state if there is any necessity to bind over the heads of the Vadagalai community to maintain the peace.

(12) As regards the new Namains to be fixed on jhools etc., the Deputy Magistrate's order may stand, as it is not desirable to allow innovations by one sect which may be reasonably objected to by the other. If the Trustees have the right to put marks on these articles for use in procession they must prove their right.

(Signed) L. C. MILLER, *Acting District Magistrate.*

14th November 1893.

(True copy)

(Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMAIYAR, Deputy Collector.

25th November 1893—Chinna Devaraja Bhattar suspended by Trustees for disobedience and refusal to use the new Namam.

Q5 493

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தேவன் தாலம் மா சோதிரவர்கள்.

20. பேர்முக்கார் வைத்திருக்கும்படிகள்.

1808 లో కొలి నుండి ప్రాయి కొన్ని వ్యక్తిలు మానవ జీవితానికి అధికారిగా ఉన్నారని తెలుగు భాషలో ప్రసాదించారు. (కూడా ఇంగ్లీషులో ప్రసాదించారు) కే. ఎస్. రిహంగ్ కు మానవ జీవితానికి అధికారిగా ఉన్నారని తెలుగు భాషలో ప్రసాదించారు. (కూడా ఇంగ్లీషులో ప్రసాదించారు) కే. ఎస్. రిహంగ్ కు మానవ జీవితానికి అధికారిగా ఉన్నారని తెలుగు భాషలో ప్రసాదించారు.

31st December 1893- Krishna Bhattachar and Periya Devaraja Bhattachar suspended by Trustees for disobedience.

Gen. 530.

1893 இல் பாடுப்பட்ட 31

(தூப்பு) உதகமங்கல தேவாகாமியரங்கள். (தூப்பு) கெ. என். தேவாகாமியரங்கள். (தூப்பு) கெ. என். தேவாகாமியரங்கள்.

29th January 1894—Remainder sent to Peshkar by Trustees
in the above matters.

Q&A 23

வீரங்கம் தேவன்தானம் மாண்புவதன்

கோவில்கள் முதலில் சுயம்புக்கு

ஒன்று உருவர்த்திய ஈஸ் கோ. உத்திரவை நீர் இதுவரையில் கிறாலோக்டீநாட்டாக தெரிய வருவினால், அதற்கு காரணம் தெரின்பப்படுவதன் மூலம் உத்திரவை உட்டனே நிறுவுக்குத் தங்கிப்பாக இருக்கும் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கி ரிசர்வேஷன் பட்டர், கிளாபூல் பட்டர், பெரிய தொழிற்காப்பட்டர் இருவர்களை முன்வரித்து உத்திரவை கண்டியல்லாம் அவற்குக்கு கேம்மையாய் பகுது காண்டிவித்து அவர்களை உட்டனே பிரேரணைக்காமல் கொண்டிரிச் சிருத்தி சங்கத்தை தெரியப்படுத்தவும்.

1894-ஞூல் முத்திரை 29

(துப்பம்) ஸ்ரீ உத்தம கந்தி ரெக்கார்மியல்காரர், (துப்பம்) கெ. எஸ். ரெக்கார்மியல்காரர், (துப்பம்) டி. ரெக்கார்மியல்காரர், மாண்ணாக்கள்.

31st January 1894—Trustees' order to Peshkar to direct Ranga Bhattar to do, as Cirkar servant certain festival duties with Eamanswami Bhattar and Gopalaswami Bhattar.

Q.S. 27.

• ३१८ वार्षिक ग्रन्थालय का विस्तृत विवर.

கிரு. பேரவையின் வெறுமொத்தம் குடும்பங்கள்

5th February 1894.—Peslikar's arzi to Trustees that Ramaswami Bhattacharya and Ganapati Bhattacharya refused to do duty with Rauna Bhattacharya.

Q8 67

கோவில் கொண்டுவரும் போன்ற முறையினால் தூத்துக்குடி நகரில் செல்வது என்று அறியப்படுகிறது.

பூர்வாக பதிலளித்துவது என்று உயர்த்துகிறேன் என்று.

அதனால் திக்கதுபதினாம் நீண்டேவன் முய மதிகங்கவும் சுட்டுவாமல் கிழ்று பெருமானுக்கு மதுத் தான் அபாம் உம்பவிதத்திற்கிடைத் தம வளியில் மதோதுபவுன்னிய காலமுன் ஒத்துவே சேஷாத்தமாக வந்த ஜூன் காலால் தொ 200 மதுவில் தேவாக்கும் புதியான விவரங்களையும் நீண்டமாக போட்டிட்டது.

ஒடு இறங்கி அதைகளும் உருவில் கூடிடப்பட வேண்டிய காலன் தான் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். மேற்கண்ட கோவில்கள் பிரதிவீசனம் நடைபெற்றிருக்கின்றன.

ஞாபிரதாகஞ்சும் வாதால்து மூலமாக நடையவேண்டும் என்று கருதும் தன்மை படித்துப் பட்டது.

1894 ජිත්තුවේ මූල්‍ය පාඨ.

(தூப்பும்) அதற்கிணங்கும்படி சேல்தேவுக்கரை

6th February 1894—Ramaswami Bhattar and GopalaSwami Bhattar
were suspended thereon by the Trustees.

Q5, 47.

தீர்மானம் செய்யப்படுவதற்குக் கூட விரிவாக இருக்கும்.

பேட்பேஷன்கள் வாழ்நிலையங்களுக்கு

1894-இல் பிரேரணையிட வே
 (ஒப்பும்) முதல் தமிழ்நாடு முனிக்காரமியில்லங்கார்.
 தாமியில்லங்கார். (ஒப்பும்) தே. செத்து முதலியோர்.
 (ஒப்பும்) கே. மெல். செத்து
 மாண்புகள்.

6th February 1894--Yadast from the Trustees to the Police Inspector
that the Temple worship is stopped by the Archakas.

Q.S. 6.

794. 6-2-94.
15th February 1894—Mr Wedderburn's petition of the trustees to the
District Magistrate to bind over Archakas &c.
and allow worship.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF TRICHINOPOLY.
A.D. 1894.

The 10th day of February 1894.
Application under Section 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
M. S. V. S. Rangasami Iyengar,

U. Rangasami Iyengar.
1. The Petitioners are Trustees of the temple of Srirangan appointed under Act XX of 1863.

under Act XX of 1863.

2. On the 14th November 1893, the Acting District Magistrate made the order copy of which is appended cancelling an order of the Deputy Magistrate prohibiting the affixing of a new Tengalai Namam on the head of the idol Ranganadaswami and directing the Vadagalais to apply to a Civil Court if their rights were infringed. The Vadagalais have not applied to the Civil Court up to date.

3. On the 25th November 1893, the Trustees called upon the Archaka on duty Chinua Devaraja Bhattar to affix the new Namam. He refused to obey and was suspended on the spot and ordered to leave the Temple. Upon this a crowd collected and created a disturbance. Two Trustees and a Police Inspector were present. The order was not enforced on account of the disturbance.

4. On the 10th December, Ranga Bhattar, the Archaka on duty was re-

fused his turn by the other Archakas and when the Trustees wished to enforce his rights, a crowd collected and the Trustees were again defied. The Thasildar was present and the Police Inspector.

5. On the 31st December 1893 two of the Archakas Periya Devaraja Bhattar and Krishna Bhattar were suspended by the Trustees for their conduct.

6. On the 5th February, eight of the Archakas were in pollution on account of the death of a relation leaving only three who could perform service on that day (three Archakas were necessary to take out the idol). The Trustees ordered these three Archakas to do their duty.

Two of them Gopalaswami and Ramaswami Bhattar refused to co-operate with Ranga Bhattar who was ready to obey orders. Upon this the Trustees directed Ranga Bhattar and two others to perform the duty, whereupon Gopalaswami and Ramaswami Bhattar interfered and a crowd collected and the door of the inner temple was locked by Gopalaswami and Ramaswami Bhattar.

7. Upon this the Peshkar called upon the crowd to disperse and applied to the Town Magistrate for assistance.

The Police were directed to assist the Trustees.

8. The next day, the acting Police Inspector came and turned the crowd out of the inner temple and applied more Constables and asked the Town Magistrate to attend.

9. On the same day Gopalaswami and Ramaswami Bhattar were suspended for a year and ordered to leave and the order was read out in the presence of the Inspector:

This order was disobeyed with a show of force.

10. The Trustees then ordered the doors of the temple to be shut and the Police Inspector promised to send for assistance.

11. The doors of the temple remain closed as the Trustees apprehend a breach of the peace on the part of the Vadagalais.

12. The Petitioners therefore pray that the undermentioned Vadagalais may be bound over to keep the peace as being the ringleaders of the crowd and chief opponents of the Trustees in carrying out their legal duties.

1. Chinna Devaraja Bhattar.
2. Periya Devaraja Bhattar.
3. Krishna Bhattar.
4. Gopalaswami Bhattar.
5. Ramaswami Bhattar.
6. Seshiengar.
7. Savundi Singamiengar.
8. Ranga Iyengar (his son).

(all residing at Srirangam).

9. Jiyasami Iyengar.
10. P. Ranga Iyengar.
11. Tamboo Iyengar.
12. P. Desigam Iyengar.
13. Annu Iyengar.
14. Rigvedam Sami Iyengar.
15. P. Venkata Varadiengar.
16. Srinivasa Ragahava Iyengar.

(Signed) K. S. RANGASAMI IYENGAR. (Signature) *कृष्णसामी ईंगर*
कृष्णसामी. (Signed) H. G. WEDDERBURN, Counsel for petitioners.
 (True copy.) A. KRISHNASWAMAIYAR, Deputy Collector.

10th February 1894—Proceedings of the District Magistrate
to issue notice to the counter petitioners on the above
Petition.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACTING DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF TRICHINOPOLY.

Read petition put in by H. G. Wedderburn, Barrister on behalf of the Trustees of Srirangam Temple requesting that 16 persons.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Chinna Devaraja Bhattachar. | 9. Ayysami Iyengar. |
| 2. Periya Devaraja Bhattachar. | 10. P. Ranga Iyengar. |
| 3. Krishna Bhattachar. | 11. Thambu Iyengar. |
| 4. Gopalaswami Bhattachar. | 12. P. Desigam Iyengar. |
| 5. Ramaswami Bhattachar. | 13. Aunu Iyengar. |
| 6. Sesha Iyengar. | 14. Rigvedam Iyengar. |
| 7. Savundi Singam Iyengar. | 15. Venkata Varada Iyengar. |
| 8. Ranga Iyengar (his son). | 16. Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar. |

(all residing at Srirangam) noted in the margin be bound over to keep the peace under Section 107 C. C. P. Heard Mr. Wedderburn. Read this office Proceedings Dis No. 82 dated 9th February 1894 and all the papers referred to therein. The Trustees of the temple state that they attempted to get put up a Namam to one of the idols in the temple in the manner allowed by the late Acting District Magistrate and that as one or other of the Archakas (Vadagalais) disobeyed the order, they suspended two of them and appointed substitutes, but that the suspended Archakas and others refused to allow the man newly appointed to put up the Namam. They also contend that the suspended Archakas refuse to permit the worshipping to be performed by the men whom they have appointed. Petitioners allege that a breach of the peace is likely to occur in consequence. The Acting District Magistrate resolves to call on the 16 persons noted in the margin to appear on Monday the 13th day of February 1894 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace.

(Signed) J. ANDREW, Acting District Magistrate 10—2—94

(True copy). (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMAIYAR, Deputy Collector.

10th February 1894—Notice to the counter-petitioners under
Section 114 C. P. C

Notice under Section 114 C. P. C.

Whereas it has been made to appear to me by credible information that you refuse to allow the Trustees of the Srirangam Temple to cause to be put up a Namam as directed by the late Acting District Magistrate, and that you refuse to allow the said Trustees to have the worship performed by Archakas appointed by them, and that a breach of the peace is likely to be caused in consequence.

You are hereby required to attend in person at the office of the Magistrate of the District on the 12th day of February 1894 at 2 o'clock on the afternoon to show cause why you should not be required to enter into a bond for Rupees 200 and also to give 2 sureties in the sum of Rs. 200 each, that you will keep the peace for the term of 3 months.

Trichinopoly District Magistrate's Office 10—2—94.

(seal) (Signed) J. ANDREW, Acting District Magistrate.

(True copy) (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMAIYAR, Deputy Collector.

15th February 1894—Proceedings of the Acting District Magistrate of Trichinopoly under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting Archakas &c from interfering with the Trustees' orders in carrying on worship.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACTING DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF TRICHINOPOLY.

Mis. Case No. 2 of 1894, dated 15th February 1894.

Despatched 16th February 1894, under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

Read—Proceedings of late Ag. District Magistrate, reference on current No. 511 M. dated 14th November 1893, and papers referred to therein.

Also Proceedings of Ag. District Magistrate Dis. No. 82 M. of 1894 dated 9th February 1894, and papers connected therewith. Also application under Section 107 C. O. P. presented by Mr. Wedderburn, barrister on behalf of the three Trustees of the Srirangam Temple, requesting that the following Archakas, and their supporters (the remaining counter-petitioners) be bound over to keep the peace.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Chinna Devaraja Bhattar. | 9. Ayyaswami Iyengar. |
| 2. Poriya Devaraja Bhattar. | 10. P. Ranga Iyengar. |
| 3. Krishna Bhattar. | 11. Thumbu Iyengar |
| 4. Gopalaswami Bhattar. | 12. P. Desigam Iyengar. |
| 5. Ramaswami Bhattar. | 13. Annu Iyengar. |
| 6. Sesha Iyengar. | 14. Rigvedam Sami Iyengar. |
| 7. Savundi Singam Iyengar. | 15. P. Venkata Varada Iyengar. |
| 8. Ranga Iyengar. | 16. Srinivasa Ragava Iyengar. |

Read also records of enquiry on that application, viz. in addition to the papers above quoted—(a) Deposition of Vaithisvara Aiyar, Temple Poshkar given on behalf of the petitioners, and (b) that of the Srirangam Police Inspector, examined as Court witness, and (c) documents filed by Petitioners Exhibits A to OO, and (d) documents filed by counter-petitioners' Exhibits I to XXIII, and (e) notice calling on counter-petitioners to show cause why they should not be bound over.

Also copy of Taluk Magistrate's report regarding the closing of the Temple received with endorsement of Headquarters Deputy Magistrate No. 197 dated 10th Instant.

Also Police Occurrence report on the same subject.

Heard Mr. Wedderburn on behalf of petitioners, and the Honorable Mr. Sankara Nair and Mr. Kuppusami Iyengar on behalf of counter-petitioners.

2. To make matters plain, it is desirable to give here a short history of the dispute. For a long time there have been disputes between the Tengalai and Vadagalai Brahmans of Srirangam. The Archakas (counter-petitioners) represent the Vadagalai faction, and broadly speaking for the purpose of these Proceedings the Trustees (petitioners) represent the Tengalais.

3. Some months ago the Tengalais wished to affix a new Tengalai Namam to the forehead of the chief image. If this the Vadagalais objected on the ground that the prepared Namam was of such a size as would injure the idol, and that in any case a Vadagalai, and not a Tengalai Namam should be affixed. They also petitioned the Headquarters Deputy Magistrate to restrain the Tengalais from affixing the Namam in question. The Deputy Magistrate after an exhaustive enquiry,

issued an order as prayed for under Section 144 C. C. P. On appeal the late Ag. D.L. Magistrate came to the conclusion that the existing Namam was not as contended by the Vadagalais a Vadagalai Namam, that the Tengalais have rights in the temple superior to those of Vadagalais, and cancelled the order of the Deputy Magistrate and referred the Vadagalais to a Civil Court in case the action of the Tengalais was an encroachment on their rights.

4. Since then the Trustees have attempted to have the new namam, affixed by the Archakas who have disobeyed their orders and have refused to affix it or allow it to be affixed. Without going into the details of the disputes of the past weeks, it is enough to state here that the Trustees suspended Archaka Chiappa Devaraja Bhattar (No. 1) for refusing to put on the namam, and that they then suspended Archaka Periya Devaraja Bhattar (No. 2); Krishna Bhattar (No. 3) for obstructing Archaka Ranga Bhattar who attempted to put on the Namam under orders of the Trustees. The Archakas contend that this man was not entitled to perform any of the ceremonies as he had leased out his Archaka rights to the others. The Trustees deny this, and say it was the turn of Ranga Bhattar to perform the worship. Then the Trustees suspended Archaka Gopalaswami Bhattar (No. 4) and Ramaswami Bhattar (No. 5) for refusing to help Ranga Bhattar to carry the idol, and for collecting a crowd in order to offer physical obstruction. Some questions were put to the Peshkar in cross-examination to show that these men were not suspended in the manner alleged, but I am satisfied that they were suspended, nor is it material as to whether the details of the suspensions are all correct, for admittedly the Archakas received a notice from the Trustees (in reply to one sent by them complaining that the Trustees would not allow them to perform the worship) on the 10th in which it was stated that the Archakas were all suspended. The Archakas also broadly dispute the right of the Trustees to suspend them without the interposition of a Civil Court and on the ground that the order to affix the Namam was improper. Hence the details of the suspension are not very material. The doors of the inner shrine, as well as that of the place where the jewels required for the daily use of the image are kept are in charge of the Archakas who keep the keys thereof. The doors of the outer gates are in charge of the Trustees, as well as the boxes containing the other jewels—though Archakas have the right of sealing such boxes. The result of all these disputes is that for some days past no worship has been performed, as the door of the inner shrine containing the image is kept locked by the Archakas, while the outer doors are kept locked by the Trustees. Thus egress and ingress are alike put a stop to. The result is that it has been necessary to keep an extra police force there to keep the peace, each side being evidently prepared to offer active resistance to any action taken by the other.

5. About a week ago an application was presented asking me to go to the Srirangam Temple and by my presence there, endeavour to have the worship properly performed. This I declined to do. It is not the business of a Magistrate to mix up in disputes of a more or less intricate nature regarding the internal arrangements of a Temple. Such disputes may properly form the subject of a civil suit. Subsequently however the present application was made on the ground that a breach of the peace was likely to occur if some order was not issued. Accordingly—as prayed—I issued an order calling on the counter-petitioners to show cause why they should not be bound over under Section 107 C. C. P. On appearing the Ar-

Archakas contended that they were not parties to the Proceedings of the late Ag. Dist. Magistrate and are consequently not bound by it. They also dispute the right of the Trustees to suspend them, and contend that the Namam should be a Vada-galai Namam and that the one insisted on by the Trustees would injure the image, and that the action of the Trustees in ordering the new Namam is improper, and any order of suspension by them would be invalid. They express their willingness to abide by any decree of a Court declaring the kind of Namam that should be put on.

6. There is no doubt that a substantial question of right is at issue between the parties, 1st as to whether the Namam is a proper one, and 2nd as to whether the order of suspension is valid. Orders passed by a Magistrate are not, and cannot be, final on such matters. But it appeared to me on considering all these contentions that Section 107 C. C. P. would not be applicable, and would further be ineffectual. This Section applies when a person is (1) likely to commit a breach of the peace, or (2) is likely to do any wrongful act that may occasion such breach. The Archakas here are not alleged to meditate committing a breach of the peace. Their action is passive refusing to allow, what they contend to be, a wrongful act to be committed by the Trustees. In fact it would be the action of the Trustees that might be likely to cause a breach of the peace in trying to enforce the putting on of the new Namam. If it was alleged that they meditate committing a "wrongful act," that would be begging the whole question in dispute, and if they were prosecuted, a conviction could scarcely be upheld unless it were affirmatively proved that the new Namam was a proper one or that the Archakas were bound in law to carry out the orders of the Trustees. But these are the whole points in issue. Moreover it has to be remembered that there is at present no restraining order under Section 144 C. C. P. The only restraining order under Section 144 C. C. P. was that passed by the Deputy Magistrate, and the Proceedings of my predecessor simply cancels that order—it does not in itself legally restrain any one from doing any act under Section 144 C. C. P. I therefore on the first day of hearing intimated that I would proceed under Section 144 C. C. P. and not under Section 107 C. C. P. This did not prejudice either party, as I had intimated to a number of them who were present when the application was made that the main question I would consider was the right of the Trustees to suspend the Archakas, and the remedy of the latter against wrongful suspension. Further the arguments lasted over to the next day and so counter-petitioners have not suffered materially by the change in procedure.

7. The state of things satisfies me that action under Section 144 C. C. P. is desirable. It is true, as already stated, that I, as Magistrate, am not concerned as to the rights of one side or the other. Each side has persistently refrained from carrying the dispute to a Civil Court, the only Court that can properly set such disputes at rest, and whether that reluctance on each side to go to a Civil Court arises from a wish to avoid expense, or to a wish to avoid having to appear as Plaintiff or Petitioner and so having to bear the onus of proof, is immaterial. It is therefore not desirable under the peculiar circumstances of this dispute that a Magistrate should intervene with the object of having the performance of worship facilitated by one side or the other. But it is desirable that there should be some speedy remedy in order to avoid risk of riots, for the Police cannot be indefinitely kept watching the Temple gates to the detriment of their other duties.

8. It now remains to be seen what order should issue. The Namam not having been affixed, should I issue an order to the Trustees to refrain from putting it on until they obtain a Civil Decree in favour of a Tengalai Namam? or should I order the Archakas to refrain from offering obstruction to the Trustees in having it put on. It is necessary to see what prima facie, are the rights and powers of the Trustees. A mass of documentary evidence has been put forward, by the Trustees to show that they have the power to suspend Archakas and that if any order of suspension is improper, the remedy of the Archakas is by Civil suit for redress. One ruling is quoted to this effect. The Archakas contend that if the Trustees want to suspend an Archaka, and if that order is improper, or if the Archakas consider it to be so, the Trustees should obtain an order of a Civil Court. These people do not stand each other in the simple relation of master and servant. The Archakas have peculiar privileges. Their office is hereditary, and they alone—and not the Trustees—can touch the image and perform the worship. But though the office is hereditary it does not follow that the Trustees may not have power to suspend them, leaving them to such redress in a Civil Court if the suspension is improper, just as a Divisional officer has power to dismiss a village servant (even though he holds office by virtue of hereditary right) whose remedy lies by way of appeal. Taking all the documentary evidence, I find that the Trustees have prima facie shown that they have the right to suspend Archakas, and that the remedy of the latter is to seek redress in a Civil Court. This is not intended as an absolute decision as to the rights and powers of the Trustees,—that is for a Civil Court—nor do I find it necessary to decide whether their order of suspension must be made in good faith. In the present case—although the Archakas may not have been actual parties to the Proceedings before the late District Magistrate—it is obvious that the orders of the Trustees to put on the new Namam and in suspending the Archakas, are not manifestly—in the face of it—improper orders, for after an elaborate enquiry the late District Magistrate came to a decision in their favour as to the sort of Namam that should be put up: I therefore think it necessary to restrain the Archakas from obstructing the Trustees. If the action of the Trustees is improper, the Archakas can go to a civil court for an injunction to restrain them. Both parties have had ample time to consider what they should do.

9. I hereby order as follows under section 144 C. C. P. Archakas Chinna Devaraja Bhattar (1) Peirya Devaraja Bhattar (2) Krishna Bhattar (3) Gopala-swami Bhattar (4) and Ramaswami Bhattar (5) are hereby directed to abstain from performing or attempting to perform the duties of Archaka in the Sricangam temple until permitted to do so by the Trustees. The above named Archakas and the other Archakas mentioned in these proceedings are hereby directed to abstain from offering any obstruction or resistance to the putting on of the new Namam by order of the Trustees by Ranga Bhattar or other Archakas already appointed or that may be hereafter appointed by the Trustees, and all the Archakas mentioned are directed to abstain from offering any obstruction or resistance to the performance of the temple worship by the Archakas appointed or hereafter to be appointed by the Trustees. The Archakas who have the keys of the door of the inner shrine and of the door of the inner room containing the jewels in charge of the Archakas are hereby directed to open or cause to be opened such doors when ordered to do so by or by order of the Trustees, for the performance of the temple worship by Archakas appointed or to be appointed by the Trustees. The other

counter-petitioners and the public in general are likewise directed to abstain from offering any obstruction or resistance to the putting on of the Namam by Archakas already appointed or to be appointed by the Trustees and from offering any obstruction or resistance to the performance of worship by such Archakas.

10. Any one disobeying this order will be liable to punishment under Section 188 I. P. C.

11. I think it necessary to draw the attention of all concerned—Tengalais and Vadagalais alike—to the provisions of Section 141 clause (4) last part of the I. P. C. If one side thinks that the other is causing any wrong—by act or omission—their course is to appeal to a civil or criminal court. Any attempt to enforce "any right or supposed right" by an assembly of 5 or more will render them liable to the provisions of this section.

12. The orders contained in these proceedings will remain in force for 2 months from this date. If however, the Archakas obtain an order or injunction of the civil court restraining the Trustees from putting up the Namam or from carrying out any order of suspension, the counter petitioners can apply to the District Magistrate with a view to a reconsideration of the orders passed in these Proceedings.

(Signed) J. ANDREW, Ag. District Magistrate.

(True copy) (Signed) A. KRISHNASWAMAIYAR,
for Ag. District Magistrate.

To, The Superintendent of Police, Headquarters Deputy Magistrate, Town Sub Magistrate, Thasildar Magistrate, and Police Inspector, Srirangam.

17th February 1894—Deposition of Ranga Bhattar to Trustees that he will obey all commands

1894 ஆம் பிப்ரவரி 17-ஆம் தேதிக்கு சேவக்கானம் மாண்பாட்டு மாண்புவினர் முன்பாக
ஒரு சேவக்கானம் அரச்சகம் தொக்கப்பட்டர் வெறுதிகளுக்கு காக்குப்பால்.

நான் தங்களுடைய வருத்திப்படிக்கு யெல்லாக்கடையாக முடிவு குறைகளை கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன் நான் தங்களுடைய
உத்திரவுப்பாடு பெரிய பெருமானுக்கு செய்திருக்கிற முடிவு தொக்கமில் கொம்த்து காக்குவதிலோ கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். நான் காமத்தை பெரிய பெருமானுக்கு எத்தனைத்துல்ல யாழீரு
மாதங்களுக்கு முன்வரிக்கிறேன்.

பத்திரக்கேட்டுப்பட்ட சரியாகவிருக்கிறது.

(இப்படி) சேவக்கப்பட்டர்.

17th February 1894—Deposition of Kuppa Bhattar to the same effect.

1894 ஆம் பிப்ரவரி 17-ஆம் தேதிக்கு சேவக்கானம் மாண்பாட்டு மாண்புவினர் முன்பாக
ஒரு சேவக்கானம் அரச்சகம் கீழ்க்கண்ட அமராக முப்பாப்பட்டர் வெறுதியைக்கு காக்குப்பால்.

நான் தங்களுடைய வருத்திப்படிக்கு யெல்லாக்கடையாக முடிவு குறைகளை கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன் நான் தங்களுடைய
உத்திரவுப்பாடு பெரிய பெருமானுக்கு செய்திருக்கிற முடிவு கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். நான் தங்களுடைய
உத்திரவுப்பாடு பெரிய பெருமானுக்கு செய்திருக்கிற முடிவு தொக்கமில் கொம்த்து காக்குவதிலோ கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். நான் காமத்தை பெரிய பெருமானுக்கு எத்தனைத்துல்ல யாழீரு தேவே
மாதங்களுக்கு முன்வரிக்கிறேன்.

பத்திரக்கேட்டுப்பட்ட சரிதான்.

(இப்படி) ஸ்ரீ கி. கும்பபாபட்டர்.

3rd March 1894—Similar deposition by Kuppa Bhattacharya.

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14th March 1894—Mr. Burton's petition to the District Magistrate to revise the above proceedings of 15-2-94.

to revise the above proceedings on 15-2-1993.

**Memorandum of Criminal Revision Petition under Section 144
Criminal Procedure Code.**

Propriétés :

Ghona Devaraja Bhattacharya
Periya Devaraja Bhattacharya

Krishna Bhattacharji
Gopalaswami Bhattacharji

Ramaswami Bhattacharya

Sesong 14

Ranga Lyndall

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The participants above named beg to present this humble petition on the order of this Honourable Court dated 15th February 1894 M. C. 201 and pray that it may be rescinded for the following among reasons.

- Because Section 144 C. P. C. does not apply to interfere the hereditary Archakas of the Temple from exercising their lawful rights and object to doing what is improper, iron-jugions and against the longstanding custom.

8. Because your honour has entered into and decided questions of a civil nature.

9. Because your honour has ordered the fixing of the new Namam which is purely a question of ritual and is against the agreement among the Archakas.

5. Because your honour's order is in contravention of the Judgment of the High Court in second Appeal No. 1782 of 1891.

6. Because your honour has not recorded any finding as to whether the details of the suspension were correct, true and lawful.

7. Because your honour's order has practically deprived petitioners 1 to 5 of their possession of the inner shrine and of the rights to the keys thereto and also the jewel box and because their possession could be disturbed only under chapter XII of Criminal Procedure Code, if at all, and not by any order under Section 144.

8. Because your honour having found that the action of the Trustees tended to provoke a breach of the peace, they should have been bound over.

tion 144 has materially prejudiced them (petitioners).

facilitate performance of worship, the order in question need not have been passed.

11. Because your honour having acknowledged that the Archakas have peculiar privileges and being the sole authority in matters of rituals your honour need not have maintained the order of suspension, on the analogy of Kuruman.

12. Because Act XX of 1863 does not give Trustees any power to suspend Archakas.
 13. Because the order that Archakas should obey the Trustees will lead to many religious acts being committed in the temple and will lead to dangerous consequences.
 14. Because your honour's order is in the nature of a perpetual injunction which is not legal.
 15. Because the effect of your honour's order is irrevocable and such an order cannot be passed under section 144 C. P. C.
- 14—3—94.
- (Signed) W. BURTON, Counsel for Petitioners.
-

20th March 1894—The above petition dismissed.

PROCEEDINGS OF ACTING DISTRICT MAGISTRATE TRICHINOPOLY.

Dated **20—3—1894.**

Mis, case No. 3 of 1894.

Read proceedings of this Court dated 15—2—94 in Mis. case No. 2 of 1894.

Read also petition presented by Mr. Ragaviah Burtoni Barrister-at-Law, requesting this Court to modify or revoke the orders contained in the above proceedings for the reasons stated in the petition.

Heard counsel for the Petitioners.

Having heard the arguments, and considered all the facts, the Ag. District Magistrate sees no reason to modify or cancel his former orders. The petition is accordingly dismissed.

Signed. J. ANDREW, Ag. District Magistrate.

30th March 1894—Mr. Brown's Criminal Revision Petition to the High Court in the above proceedings.

MEMORANDUM OF CRIMINAL REVISION PETITION, BEFORE THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF TRICHINOPOLY.

Mis. case No. 2 of 1894.

Before the High Court of Judicature at Madras Criminal Revision Petition

No. 176 of 1894.

Before the Dr. Magistrate.

1. Periya Devraja Bhattachar.
2. Chinnia Devraja Bhattachar.
3. Krishna Bhattachar.
4. Gopalaswami Bhattachar.
5. Rammawani Bhattachar.
6. Seeha Iyengar.
7. Savundi Singamiongar.
8. Ranga Iyengar.
9. Aiyasami Iyongar.
10. P. Ranga Iyengar.
11. Thumboo Iyengar.
12. Desigam Iyengar.
13. Ann Iyengar.
14. Ravigadam Samiengar.
15. P. Venkata Vardachariar.
16. Srinivasa Ragaviongar.

Counsel for Petitioners,
Petitioners.

1. Ratna Mudaliar.
2. K. Rangasami Aiyangar.
3. W. Rangasami Aiyangar.

} Counter Petitioners.
Petitioners.

Petition under Section 435 and 430 of the Cr. P. C. praying the High Court to revise the Proceedings of the Acting District Magistrate of Trichinopoly dated 15th February 1894 possession Miscellaneous Case No. 2 of 1894.

This petition coming on for hearing, upon perusing the petition and the records submitted in accordance with the order of this Court dated 5th April 1894 and upon bearing the argument of Mr. E. Norton for Mr. K. Brown counsel for the Petitioners and of Mr. H. G. Wedderburn counsel for the Counter Petitioners the Court made the following order.

We see no reason to entertain this revision petition as the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has now expired. It was merely a temporary order passed by the District Magistrate for the maintenance of the Public peace and Public order.

(By the Court)
(True copy)

(Signed) A. F. FORBES,
Deputy Registrar Appellate side.

Head Peshkar's deposition in the Sesharaya Mantapam Thiruman dispute 14th April 1894.

IN THE COURT OF THE 1st CLASS MAGISTRATE OF AKYALUR DIVISION
Calendar No. 10 of 1894

Deposition of 10th witness for Prosecution. Name--Vijthesuvara Iyer.
Father's Name—Sabbaraya Iyer. Head Peshkar Srirangam Temple. Camp, Tho-
ramangalam. Dated 14-4-1894. Solemly affirmed in accordance with the pro-
visions of Act X of 1873.

I am the Head Peshkar Srirangam Temple. I know my predecessor Appa-
sami Iyer. I have seen his signatures often in the old records of my office. I have
often seen his initials. Exhibit B is the list of Namams. I find the initials of Ap-
pasami Iyer in it. It shows it was prepared on 1st September 1863. I know the
signature of D. Periyasami Mudaliyar who was the Trustee of the Srirangam Tem-
ple in 1863. I was his private clerk for about ten years. I have often seen him
write and sign. I know his signature. Exhibit C dated 15th September 1863 is
signed by him. Appasami Iyer and Periyasami Mudaliyar are dead and gone. Ex-
hibits B and C were in the records of my office. They were kept there. I pro-
duced them before the Deputy Magistrate Trichinopoly in the late Namam case.
I am the Peshkar of the Temple for the last 9 years. I know Seeha Rayar Manta-
pam and the Dasa Avatars in it. 2 or 3 of them had Thilakams and 6 or 7 have
Tengalai Namams. None of them had Vadagalai Marks. I noticed them while
showing European Gentlemen over the place. The Namams have now been tam-
pered with from the night of 3rd October. On the morning of 4th October last
on information received I went there with Police Inspector and others and found
them tampered with. I had seen Tengalai Namam 30 days previously.

I was never dismissed or suspended. I was twice on leave. I was not
present when Mr. Syed Kadir Padsha inspected the Temple. He inspected the
Temple twice or thrice. My appointment is in the gift of the Trustees, who are

conducting the prosecution in this case from the Temple funds. I don't know if the committee have authorized such expenditure. I know nothing about the contents of Exhibits B and C. In Exhibit C, I don't know whose signature the Tengalai one is. One Sri Parasara Sudarsana Bhattar is now alive, I don't know if he was a Trustee in 1863.

He is not a Trustee now. One Venkata Raya Deputy Pesikar is now sick. I don't know if he was employed in 1863 in the Temple. He was examined as a witness before the Deputy Magistrate Trichinopoly. As far as I know none of the clerks employed in 1863 are alive now. *By the complainant's Vakil*, Exhibit D is an order dated 16th August 1863 and it is signed by the late Periyasamai Mudaliyar. It is also signed in some other languages. He—The expenses of the Prosecution are borne from the Temple funds, as Sesha Raya Mantapam a part of the Temple has been damaged. There are three Trustees now and of these 2 are Tengalais and 1 is Relkna Mudaliyar a sivite. All the three have sanctioned this. People have acknowledged correct. To Court. I don't know the marks in Ramaswami Temple. I never went into the Temple. I had no occasion. It is in charge of Vadagalais. Read in Tamil and acknowledged correct. (Signed) ஸ்ரீ முகாஸுந்திரம், Deputy Magistrate.

(Signed.) A. SEUNMUGASUNDARAM, Deputy Magistrate.

21st May 1894—Proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate convicting nine

**Vadagalais for mischief to Tengalai Mark in
Sesha Raya Mantapam**

IN THE COURT OF THE DEPUTY 1st CLASS MAGISTRATE OF ARYALUR.

File case No. 17 of 1894.

Calendar case No. 10 of 1894.

JUDGMENT.

Name of the Accused:—

1. Ettiyapuram Krishna Iyanger.
2. Ulliyur Krishna Iyanger.
3. Murichampettai Krishna Iyanger.
4. Seshathri Iyanger.
5. Mavalur Sesha Iyanger.
6. Varatharaj Iyanger.
7. Sunder Iyanger, being members of an unlawful assembly and mischievous Sections 147,
8. Motte Kunjappa Iyanger.
9. Gopala Iyanger.
10. Seinivasar Thatha Chari.
11. Rangasawmy Iyanger Vadugur.
12. Singam Iyanger.
13. Kambantham Rangasawmy Iyanger Bar.

Offences:— Rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly and mischievous Sections 147,

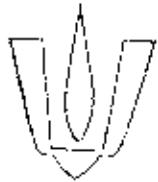
143 and 426 Indian Penal Code.
"Fudging";—2nd and 6th accused not guilty and the rest guilty.
"Sentences":—2nd and 6th acquitted and set at liberty Section 253 Criminal Procedure Code and 7th and 8th accused persons to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each in default further simple imprisonment for 15 days and 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th to rigorous imprisonment for 3 months and to pay a fine of 500 Rs. each in default 6 months further rigorous imprisonment.

This case and calendar case No. 9 of 1894 disposed of to day are well known as counter or cross cases between the Iyangers of Srirangam. The two cases were transferred to the file of this Court for disposal by the District Magistrate in his proceedings disposal No. 104/M dated 20—2—94.

2. Near the Town of Trichinopoly is situated an island surrounded by the Gauvery and the Coleroon and on this island is the town of Srirangam with a very large and ancient Vialmu temple dedicated to Sri Rangaudaswamy. The temple with all its endowments and

enormous revenue appears to have been specially created for the benefit of Iyangars who are the chief residents of Srirangam and who are everything and anything in the temple.

3. These Iyangars are divided into two sects Tengalai and Vadagalai (or as Europeans understand them as Y mark & U mark Brahmins respectively) only in religious matters. The simplest way to identify them is that the man who wears a bottom to his mark on his forehead is a Tengalai and the man who wears no bottom is a Vadagalai as.



and



Vadagalai.

Tengalai.

4. Socially both these sects are equals they are relatives and friends, they intermarry and they inter-dine but they differ in their religious ceremonials and prayers and more particularly in their marks on their foreheads. They are relatives and friends as far as they can be and as long as they can be, but the moment a slightest controversy or dispute regarding their particular faith arises, they are only too ready to take up sides and to countervail and fight as hard as they can and as hard as the circumstances may require. When their religious frenzy or fanaticism is excited their weapon of fight is not the sword, as they are a very intelligent class of people, but unlawful assemblies and riots and subsequent scenes in Courts of law with all their lowcunning, trickery, and hard swearing.

5. The above are necessarily general remarks warranted by the evidence on record. No one will be able to sit in Judgment between these people unless he has some idea of the history of their disputes from the very beginning. This can be easily obtained by a perusal of the able and lucid Judgment of Mr. Pennington, the then District Magistrate of Trichinopoly delivered in 1874 (Exhibit F). This is the recent record available giving us a reliable account of the disputes between these two sects of people.

6. From this elaborate Judgment it will be seen that earliest record of the fights between Tengalais and Vadagalais dates from 1803, almost from commencement of the British rule in these parts though there is reason to believe that they must have existed long before almost from the very beginning of the temple which appears to be about 400 years old.

7. The first in order of time is the Judgment of Mr. Latham the Zillah Judge of Trichy delivered in 1808 (Exhibit G). This document Mr. Pennington very properly calls it is the magna charta of Tengalais. It declares that "the Tengalais are confirmed" in their superiority over the Vadagalais of Srirangam and are declared the dictators in all the ceremonies to be performed to the Swamies therein.

8. There are many Judgments Civil and Criminal and various proceedings, orders, and proclamations by several Judges and Magistrates (most of them filed by both parties in these two cases,) too numerous to be commented upon here as they extend over a period of nearly a century. They all show that from the beginning to the last these Iyengars never missed an opportunity to break the peace or to threaten to break it and that Magisterial and Police interference was often called for. They never spared a new District Magistrate without getting from him some order or other... Their tendency appears to have been to avoid Civil Courts as much as they can and to fight and to rush to Magistrates for speedy Justice. The peculiarity whenever they went to the authorities for aid, is that the applicants were the very persons who threatened to peace and that the Magistracy had to act not consistently, but as occasion required.

9. The temple at Srirangam is under the control of the Pagoda committee who appoint 2 of the Managers or Trustees, the third being one of the stalholders (of course Iyengars) who hold office for one year and then vacate in favour of the next. The 3rd is called the ro-

tation trustees. These three trustees or managers conduct the affairs of the temple with several subordinates under them, mostly Iyengars of both the sects. The present trustees are D. Ratna Mudaliar a sivite, Rangasawmy Iyengar a Teengalai man and 3rd Uthana Nambi Ranga-sami Iyengar also a Teengalai man.

10. The above remarks are indispensably necessary for the proper understanding of both the counter cases which form the subject of present trials.

11. The present case No. 10 is the one brought by Teengalais against Vadagalais in a religious or sectarian dispute like this, in which religious fancy blinds the people. One task of appreciating the evidence is not an easy one, but still we must do our duty as best as we can.

12. In this case 13 accused persons (Vadagalai) are charged under section 143, 147 and 420 Indian Penal Code. The complainant and Prosecution 1st witness Srinivasa Iyengar a Teengalai man calls himself an yethoolie or temple policeman whose duty it is to watch and protect the temple properly and to go night rounds in the precincts of the temple to prevent thefts. He says that on the night of 3rd October last or rather on the morning of 4th at about 3 A. M. he and 3 other yethoolies like himself and a temple peon and a kavalgar were going night rounds inside the temple and that they observed some light in, and heard some noise from the Sesha Rayer mantapam which, it must be remembered, is the scene of the offence in both the cases. These 4 yethoolies went in advance to the Mantapam leaving behind them, the peon and the kavalgar as they had a lantern in their hands. They found the accused persons (Vadagalais) holding a torch and chiselling off the bottoms of Pengalai Namams on the foreheads of the figures in the Pillars called Dhama avatars, (10 incarnations of Vishnu). They challenged them when the accused persons turned round and beat them with their hands holding their tufts of hair. They raised alarm, when the peon and the kavalgar ran to the mantapam and witnessed the closing scene and ran away to fetch assistance. Before the assistance could come, the accused persons dispersed and tried to effect their escape by getting the gate-keeper to open the outer-door and as he refused to do so, they went in different directions and concealed themselves.

13. Prosecution 1st witness swears that 5th accused was holding the torch and that third and fourth accused were chiselling the Namams and that when he objected 1st, 4th and 9th accused beat him for doing so.

14. The three other yethoolies (Prosecution 2nd 3rd and 4th witnesses) more or less corroborate Prosecution 1st witness besides saying that they were themselves beaten by the accused persons. Prosecution 2nd witness Kustoori Rauga Iyengar states that he was beaten by 2nd, 6th and 13th accused. Prosecution 3rd witness Appa Srinivasa Iyengar states that 10th, 11th and 12th accused beat him. Prosecution 4th witness Venkatachary says that 8th accused beat him as ordered by 7th accused.

15. The Temple peon Govindasawmy (Prosecution 5th witness) is a Sivite and a Military pensioner. He says that he and the Kavalgar stayed behind at the request of yethoolies and that they both ran to Mantapam on hearing alarm and that he saw 10th, 11th and 12th accused beat prosecution 4th witness at the instigation of 7th accused. Prosecution 6th witness Kavalgar Raaghu states that he saw 1st, 3rd and 4th accused beat prosecution 1st witness and 5th accused beat prosecution 4th witness.

16. Prosecution 7th witness Palanayandy is the gate-keeper. He says that, 3rd and 4th accused with others came to him at that hour of the night and asked him to open the door and that he declined, to do so as he had no keys. Prosecution 8th witness Maria Pillai is a Deffadar of the temple and pensioned Policeman and sivite. He states that he daily used to lock up the outer doors of the temple being inside only some servants and yethoolies and that he used to lodge the keys with the Head Peshkar Vytheeswara Iyer for the night and take them back early every morning and open the doors. He says that on the night of 3rd October last he locked up the temple doors as usual and lodged the keys with the Peshkar and that early next morning he went to open the door. He adds that the complainant (Prosecution 1st witness) told him not to open the door and to report the night's occurrence in the Sesha Rayer Mantapam to the Peshkar and the Police. He went and fetched the Peshkar and the Police Inspector Sambasiva Iyer in whose presence the temple door was opened. Pro-

Section 9th witness the Police Inspector states that he received the information that morning and went to the temple and heard the verbal complaint of the prosecution 1st witness and then received a written complaint (Exhibit A) from him that very day.

the Prosecution as to the occurrence.

17. The defence of the accused persons is virtually the *Comitti Case*.
Seshadri Iyengar & Vadagalai is the 4th accused.
The defence of the accused persons is virtually the *Comitti Case*.
The defence of the accused persons is virtually the *Comitti Case*.

projected they were set upon and the pillars of Sesha Rayer this story was given to the police the same morning.

This story was given to us from
this story was given to us from
the Bengalais aware that the Dhusa Avanbars in the present
time always wore Vanigatalai marks. Now the most important issues in the case are (1) whether the Namams of Dhusa avanbars in the Sesha Rayer drapery were Tongalai or Vada
Vanigatalai or the Vanigatalais who tampered with the Namams.

made out of it, one way or the other.

the other, and the
trustees.

funds and with the sanction of the trustees, who were bound by their duty to protect temple property and prevent injury to it.

In this as it is done. Exhibit B and C are the lists of the Narragansett Indians produced from the temple records. He also proves the signature of [redacted] witness].

recent years,
thing to doubt its authenticity.

The evidence on the point at issue is that of Defence 12th, 13th, 14th and
15th Regiments, which were those that went with the Head quar-

200 A.D. Defence 12th witness Kannanur 15th witnesses: Defence 12th witness Kannanur when he went to inspect Srirangam ~~trust~~ temple Mr Syed Kadir Padshah observed Vadabala Namam on the fore

heads of Avathars. He would have had no such opportunity to observe them, as he would have had to attend to his master and to keep off the crowd which would naturally press on such occasions. Defence 13th and 14th witnesses are madhva residents of Srirangam and they have already given evidence before for Vadagalais. Defence 15th witness is Aandasawmy Iyengar a Tengalai man brought in to swear in favour of Vadagalais (a dodge which was played before Mr. Pennington), he is evidently a man of straw and has lost his status in life.

24. The Thava avathars in the stone pillars of Sesha Rayar Mantapam and the Namams on their foreheads are cut in stone in relief or are embossed. It is much easier for a Vadagalai man to convert a Tengalai Namam into Vadagalai by knocking or breaking off the bottom. It is impossible for a Vadagalai Namam in relief in stone to be altered into Tengalai unless they can stick a small piece of stone as bottom to the Namam. The Vadagalais attempt to explain that the Tengalais tampered with the Vadagalai Namams, not with a view to convert them into Tengalai, but with a view to erase the bottom curve in such a way that they might afterwards contend that they were originally Tengalai and that Vadagalais tampered with them. This explanation of theirs appears to be far fetched and does not sound well. The suggestion of the other side, that Tengalai Namam can be easily altered into Vadagalai is more probable.

25. It is in evidence and the Court has also seen that there is a Big Tengalai Namam in relief in the ceiling of Sesha Rayar Mantapam just in the centre of it. It is contended with some show of reason, that this ought to be taken as proof that the Mantapam which is very old-probably as old as the temple itself was built for Tengalais and as such should have had its pillars also with Tengalai marks.

26. The current of all decisions and proceedings of the authorities go to show that the Tengalais have exclusive rights and privileges in the temple and that they always resisted all attempts of Vadagalais to give prominence to their mark either by putting them up or by taking idols in procession with those marks such being the case they would not have tolerated a Mantapam to be erected and to stand with Vadagalai marks in them.

27. On a careful consideration of the evidence on both sides, oral and documentary, the court is driven to the conclusion that the Avathars in Sesha Rayar Mantapam bore Tengalai marks on their foreheads.

28. Then this being granted and the parties on both sides having admitted that Namams of the Avathars have been tampered with on the night in question, it remains to see who could have done it. Surely Tengalais would not have injured and tampered with their own Namams and it must be the Vadagalais that have done the mischief.

29. Who had the strongest motive for doing so? The Vadagalais say that in the late Namam Case (Exhibit J) the Deputy Magistrate had remarked on 26-9-93 that "many Vadagalai marks cut in stone in Sesha Rayar mantapam existed and that Tengalais in order to falsify that statement did the mischief that night. On the other hand Teengalais contend that the Deputy Magistrate by mistake or otherwise made the above remarks in his proceedings while there are no Vadagalai marks at all in the Mantapam and that therefore Vadagalais did the mischief in order to justify the Magistrate's remark. The Treasury Deputy Magistrate has also ordered the Taluk Magistrate to make a list of Namams in the temple and this he was doing while this mischief was committed. As far as motive is concerned both sides had equal motives to tamper but having found that Avathara had Tengalai marks previous to that night, the irresistible inference would be that Vadagalais did the mischief.

30. The Deputy Magistrate Mr. Syed Kadir Padshah was not summoned by the court as he has not referred in his proceedings to the Namams of these Avathars. Nor has he taken and preserved any notes at his inspection. Besides as a judicial officer he cannot be asked as to what came to his knowledge as a Judge. Therefore it was not thought desirable to drag him away from his work unless there was certainty of his giving some evidence material to the question at issue.

31. It is here necessary to remark that it is possible to mistake one mark for the other. In a large crowd of Iyengars no two Vadagalai marks or two Tengalai marks are alike; they differ in size, angles and breadth and length of lines. Unless the bottom is very prominently drawn down over the nose, the mistake can rise in the thickness or thinness of the

curve line at the sloping junction between the nose and forehead. It is possible to make a Namam which will resemble either, neither or both the marks.

32. We will now proceed to see which of the Vadagalais were concerned in the mischief. We will take the case of each of the accused in order with pros. and cons.

33. 1st Ettiyapuram Krishna Iyengar. Prosecution 1st witness proves that this accused beat him. Prosecution 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th witnesses prove that they saw this accused beat Prosecution 1st witness. His defence is that he slept that night in a friend's house at Srirangam itself. His friend and money-lender Srinivasa Raghava Iyenger Defence 8th witness says he was with him till 12-30 that night and another friend of his Govinda Iyengar (Defence 9th witness) says he slept with him that night. Both are his friends and Vadagalai Iyengars. Besides his reason for going to his friend at that hour of the night is suspicious.

34. 2nd accused Puliur Krishna Iyengar. 2nd witness states that this accused beat him and prosecution 3rd and 4th witnesses corroborate him. His defence is that he slept in the Desigar kovil in Srirangam. Only one witness Sesha Iyengar (Defence 5th witness) proves this and he is a Vadagalai. As against this accused there is no other independent evidence than that of three Vadagalais. The peon and the kavalgar (Prosecution 5th and 6th witnesses) do not mention him. It is not safe to convict him on the uncorroborated testimony of Tengalais alone.

35. 3rd Murichampettai Krishnaswamy Iyengar. Prosecution 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th witnesses say that he was chiselling the Namam of Narasimha Avathar. Prosecution 6th witness says that he beat the Prosecution 1st witness. His defence is that he slept in the Ramasawmy kovil near the Sesha Rayar mantapam that night but being in sleep noticed nothing of what happened there that night. This story is incredible. He called no witness for the defence.

36. 4th Seshadri Iyengar. This man is the complainant in the counter case. Prosecution 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th witnesses say that this accused chiselled the Namam of Koorma Avathar and Prosecution 1st and 6th witnesses say that he beat the prosecution 1st witness. His defence is the counter case, that he came out of Ramasawmy's temple and found the Tengalais tampering with the Vadagalai Namams and that he challenged them, and that he and his comrades were beaten by the Tengalais. To prove this story no evidence was led in this case.

37. 5th accused Manolur Sesha Iyengar. Prosecution 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th witnesses prove that he was holding the torch and prosecution 6th witness states that he beat the prosecution 4th witness. His defence is that he was present at the scene that night and that Tengalais did all the mischief and beat Vadagalais. He calls no witnesses.

38. 6th Faradaraja Iyengar. Prosecution 2nd witness states that the accused beat him and prosecution 3rd and 4th witnesses corroborate him. The peon and the kavalgar do not mention him. His defence is that he was chanting Vedam in the house of defence 1st witness G. Krishna Iyengar and slept there that night. 2 witnesses prove his defence against this accused. There is only the evidence of three Tengalais and it is not safe to convict him on that evidence alone.

39. 7th accused Sundram Iyengar and 8th Kuppan Iyengar. Prosecution 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th witnesses say that 7th accused ordered the 8th accused to beat prosecution 4th witness and that 8th accused accordingly beat him. 7th and 8th accused are old men on the other side of 50 and say that they cannot see well nor move about during nights. Their defence is that they slept in a room in Nadamudi Alwar Kovil. Defence 6th and 7th witnesses say that they slept with them that night, but the reasons given by them for going there are suspicious. The Court observed them during the trial which lasted over two months. No doubt they are old and weak in their eye sights and will not be of much use in a dark night. There was however moonlight at the time of the offence.

40. 9th accused Gopala Iyengar. Prosecution 1st witness says that this accused beat him. Prosecution 2nd, 3rd and 4th witnesses corroborate him. Prosecution 5th witness the peon says that this accused held the torch and threw it down probably at the close of the scene. His defence is that he was present at the scuffle and was beaten by the Tengalais who caused mischief to Vadagalai Namams. No witnesses were called for him.

41. 10th accused Srinivasa Thathackary. Prosecution 3rd witness says that this accused beat him and prosecution 2nd, 4th and 5th witnesses including the peon corroborate him. His defence is like that of 3rd accused, that he slept in the Ramaswamy Kovil attached to Sesha Rayar Mantopam and that he slept away and know nothing of what happened there that night. His story is not believable. He calls no witness.

42. 11th accused Vadugoor Rengaswamy Iyengar. Prosecution 3rd witness says that this accused beat him and prosecution 2nd, 4th and 5th witnesses including the peon corroborate him. His defence is that he slept in his house in Srirangam and calls two witnesses (Defence 10th and 11th witnesses) who support him but one of them is a Vadagalai and another is a man interested in Vadagalais.

43. 12th accused Singam Iyengar. Prosecution 3rd witness says that this accused beat him and prosecution 2nd, 4th and 5th witnesses including the peon corroborate him. His defence is that he slept at home and two witnesses (Defence 3rd and 4th witnesses) who are Vadagalais corroborate him.

44. 13th accused S. Rengaswamy Iyengar. Prosecution 2nd witness says he slapped him on his face and prosecution 3rd and 4th witnesses corroborate him. He says that he was present at the row and that Tengalais beat him and other Vadagalais. He called no witnesses.

45. Taking as a whole out of 13 accused persons accused Nos. 4, 5, 9 and 13 admit having been present at the row and accused Nos. 2 and 10 admit they slept near the scene. None of those call any witnesses in support of their defence. The accused Nos. 2 and 6 could not be convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of Tengalais alone. The alibi of the accused Nos. 1, 7, 8, 11 and 12 that they were elsewhere in Srirangam itself could not help them much as the scene of the offences was not even a quarter of a mile from their abodes. Besides all the witnesses to the alibi are Vadagalais interested in and making common cause with the accused persons.

46. After a patient hearing extending over a period of two months and after careful and anxious consideration of the evidence the Court cannot but come to the following conclusion. The Court finds that accused Nos. 2 and 6 are not guilty of the charges framed against them and accordingly acquits them and orders them to be set at liberty. The Court finds that accused Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 are guilty of the offences specified in the charge to wit offences under sections 143, 147, and 426 Indian Penal Code.

47. To those who are beyond these religious prejudices, these disputes about the differences in the Namams would appear to be silly. It is a serious reflection upon the educated gentlemen of both the communities, of whom there are several in this Presidency, that such disputes should have been allowed to exist so long without finding a satisfactory solution among themselves.

48. In passing sentence the court has a stern though unpleasant duty to perform. The court owes a duty to the public and to the Government. Upon these learned Magisterial Proclamations, warnings, and threats have been simply thrown away. Hence Disputes have existed in almost every Vishnu Temple in Southern India and therefore with these people are convinced they must be made an example of. The fine of Rs. 1000 inflicted by an Assistant Magistrate and by Mr. Pennington had no effect upon them. They must not only be imprisoned but also made to pay heavy fine.

49. The accused Nos. 7 and 8 are very old men. They are homeless and friendless and are very poor and are living from hand to mouth; the Court will therefore deal with them very leniently. For all the three offences 7th and 8th accused persons are sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each and in default of payment to 15 days simple imprisonment. For these offences the accused Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, each sentenced to be kept in rigorous imprisonment for 3 months each and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each and in default of payment to be kept in additional rigorous imprisonment for 6 months each.

Camp Perambalur.
21-5-94

(True copy)

(Signed) A. SHUNMUGASUNDARAM,
Deputy Magistrate.

(Signed) SRINIVASALU, Head Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF THE DEPUTY 1st CLASS MAGISTRATE OF ARIVALUR.

File Case No. 16 of 1894.

Calendar Case No. 9 of 1894.

JUDGMENT:—

Name of the Accused:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Sutharsana Krishna Iyengar. | 10. Thirumalai Iyengar. |
| 2. Rauga Iyengar. | 11. Annaviengar. |
| 3. Kastoori Iyengar. | 12. Vathiar Ramanuja Iyengar. |
| 4. Sikku Paravathiam Venkatachariar. | 13. Kada Kada Venkatachariar. |
| 5. Athikapadi Srinivasa Iyengar. | 14. Nengapuram Thirumalechar alias Samy Iyengar. |
| 6. Appathorai Srinivasa Iyengar. | 15. Naick Sami Iyengar. |
| 7. Baratham Venkatachariar. | 16. Thirumoulisai Thirumalachar. |
| 8. Sonakkuti Srinivasa Iyengar. | |
| 9. Sadagopa Iyengar. | |

Offence:—Rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly and mischief Sections 147, 148 and 426 Indian Penal Code.

Finding:—No case made out against the 2nd, 3rd, 8th and 10th accused and the rest not guilty.

Sentence:—Accused No 2nd, 3rd, 8th and 10th discharged under Section 253 Criminal Procedure Code and the rest acquitted and set at liberty under Section 258 Criminal Procedure Code.

This case is counter to calendar case No. 10 disposed of today and is brought by Vadagalais of Srirangam against Tengalais.

2. The Judgment in calendar case 10 may be read with advantage in this case also and the general remarks contained in paras 1 to 11 of that judgment apply mutatis mutandis to this case also.

3. In this case Vadagalais state that the Thassavathars in the Sesha Rayar mantapam always wore Vadagalai marks on their foreheads and that on the night of 3rd October or rather on 4th morning at about 3 A. M. they found the accused persons who are Tengalais chiselling the Vadagalai Namams off these Avathars and that they interfered and objected and were set upon and beaten by Tengalais for doing so.

4. Sixteen accused persons (Tengalais) were put up before the Court. After the issue of the Prosecution the Court found that there was no evidence whatever against accused Nos. 2nd, 3rd, 8th and 10th and discharged them under section 253 Criminal Procedure Code.

5. The remaining 12 accused persons were put on their trial on charges under section 148, 147 and 426 Indian Penal Code.

6. The complainant and Prosecution 1st witness Seshadrichary, a Vadagalai states, that, on the night of 3rd October, he and others slept in the Ramasawmy temple close to the Sesha Rayar mantapam and that he came out in the morning at about 3 A. M. to answer the calls of nature. He found accused Nos. 9, 11 and 12 holding torches one each and 1st accused chiselling the Vadagalai Namam of the Rama Avathar and 12th accused chiselling the Namam of the Krishna Avathar and 14th accused chiselling the Namam of Balarama Avathar. He adds he went up and challenged them and that 12th accused caught hold of his hair and held him down and beat him. He says his comrades who came out of the temple after him were also similarly treated and that he ran away and raised alarm at the gate and sent word by Prosecution 4th witness Seshachary who was outside the closed door to give information to the Police. Prosecution 1st witness is the manager of Ramasawmy temple, where he says he and others slept after performing some prayers there till late that night.

7. Prosecution 2nd witness Gopala Iyengar is a cook who worked in Ramasawmy temple that night. He says that he came out hearing noise in Sesha Rayar mantapam and found 9th, 11th and 15th accused holding each a torch and that 1st, 12th and 14th accused persons were chiselling off the Namams of the Avathars and when challenged 4th and 12th & 13th accused beat the Prosecution 1st witness. He adds he was himself beaten by 7th accused.