

Rates of Government Selay per Acre
Maximum Minimum

Dry 3-9-9 - 1-7
Wet 10-13-3 - 5-9

Average rates of Government Selay per Acre
Dry 1-5-6
Wet 4-6-1

Details of average income of the last 15 years of the Zamin-dars
on wet land in the Taluq of Toris of Kannad Estate

From 1855	Cultivated area in Acre	Grass cut in turn	Of which Zamin-dars share at 40 per cent	Average prices of grains	Value of the quantity of grains given in Rs	Rates per Acre
P. M. D.	A. C.	P. M. D.	R. P. S.	R. P. S.	R. P. S.	R. P. S.
1855-56	31498-25	148881-6-4	2552-9-4	2-8-6	150742-12-4	5-4-4

Dry rates prevailing in Zamin-dary Taluq of Toris in Kannad Estate
Maximum Minimum
2-8-7 - 15-9

Silver cultivation in Toris

- Rs 25611940
- Rs 25715074
- Rs 25815043
- Rs 25916027
- Rs 26012592
- Rs 2617873
- Rs 26210791
- Rs 2635541
- Rs 2647130
- Rs 26510915
- Rs 26610807
- Rs 2673281
- Rs 2685976
- Rs 2697658
- Rs 2708325

(Contd from 10 end) One Thottan & Thammal =
claim 1/2 Thottan from the person N 13 of 16 on the ground that -
his father's elder sister Thammal married 40 years ago -
and gave the lands to Appa, the father's elder brother of the person -
N 13 of 16 twenty five years ago. But they heard this person deceased -
and that was the person N 13 of 16 pleads that he has purchased from the -
deceased the person N 13 pleads that his late father purchased the -
lands 50 years ago from the person N 13 of 16 the younger brother of the -
husband of the said Thammal and that bill of sale was lost -
The Mahajan says that the family of the person N 13 are in -
possession of the lands since the last half century & that they heard that -
they purchased from the Thammal and he has been any time since the Mahajan -
says with their memory referring to the village the person N 13 is not -
a legal heir and that he is deceased. It is usual that some of the -
Mahajans lose their documents and in such cases they can be persuaded -
otherwise as the Mahajan says that the person in possession of the -
person N 13 since the last 50 years, they sold them in his name & refer -
his opponents to find fault

- person at 1/16
- 9 Sri Kalyan gar 6 } 30 1 wife (9)
 - 10 Appa Saant } 10 (10)
Nayangar 53 Elder brother of the person N 13 of 16
 - 11 Appa Saant } 80 1 wife (11)
Nayangar 53
 - 12 Kristho } 10 (12)
Nayangar 45 1 son 1 daughter
 - 13 Kuppasani } 10 (13)
Sajen alias 1 wife
Sankatana
Nayangar 57
 - 14 Subhayan } 10 (14)
Nayangar 56
 - 15 Vaidya } 10 (15)
Sastri 32 1 wife
P. Annir
1 Ganga Rama
Nayangar 56 1 wife
 - 16 } 10 (16)
Nayangar 56 1 wife
 - 17 Keshavan } 10 (17)
Nayangar 56 1 wife
 - 18 Krist } 10 (18)
Nayangar 56 1 son 1 daughter 2 daughters

See preceding end

1 The person N^o 29 & 30 of 1816 claim to be 1/2 brother & sister of the person N^o 30. The person N^o 30 is the father's younger brother of the person N^o 29. This divided family. Some of the Mahajans say that the person N^o 29 & 30 of 1816 held 10 of the village alone as their patrimony & that they had 1/2 of a village under mortgage. Some of the Mahajans say that they do not know how many villages the person N^o 29 & 30 of 1816 held as their patrimony & that they are enjoying 2 villages & 1/2 of a village inclusive of both their patrimony & mortgage property. The persons who are 3 in number say that the person N^o 29 & 30 of 1816 enjoy 3 villages & 6/8 of a village & that they do not know whether they own their patrimony or mortgage property. One Mahajan named Pichavayan says that the person N^o 29 & 30 are enjoying 2 1/2 villages inclusive of both their patrimony & mortgage property & that he does not know details being -

The person N^o 29 & 30 produced a Bill of sale dated 1859 showing that the person N^o 29 & 30 purchased in that year 1/2 of a village & also alleged Rumaafatnamas of division of property dated 1844 between the father of the person N^o 29 & the person N^o 30 with their father, showing that one Pongro fell in possession of the person N^o 29 & 1/2 village & 2/3 of a village fell in possession of the person N^o 30. The Mahajans pleaded that these documents are not genuine. These documents are not attested by any witnesses.

Again the person N^o 29 produced the receipts granted by Tahsy officials for the following results -

- Apparawm (N^o 29) paid on the 14 January 1853 - 22-6 for 71262 -
- " (N^o 29) paid on the 15 August 1855 - 47-11 for 71264 -
- " (N^o 29) paid on the 23 December 1857 - 10-8 for 71264 for Pongro - 2-11 Village -
- Apparawm (N^o 29) paid on the 23 July 1857 - 21-04 for 71267 for Pongro - 3-31 Village -
- Apparawm (N^o 29) paid on the 29 July 1857 - 47-11 for 71266 for Pongro - 2-11 Village -
- Apparawm (N^o 29) paid on the 26 July 1857 - 9-29 for 71268 for Pongro - 3-2 Village -
- " (N^o 29) paid on the 26 July 1857 - 22-87 for 71160 for Pongro - 3-2 Village -
- " (N^o 29) paid on the 11 March 1858 - 9- for 71267 for Pongro - 3-15 Village -
- " (N^o 29) paid on the 13 February 1858 - 14- for 71267 for Pongro - 3-31 Village -
- " (N^o 29) paid from December 1858 to November 1859 - 42-107 for 71268 -
- " (N^o 29) paid from December 1859 to November 1860 - 57-16 for 71269 -
- " (N^o 29) paid from December 1860 to November 1861 - 111-33 for 71269 -
- " (N^o 29) paid from December 1861 to November 1862 - 48-193 for 71267 -
- " (N^o 29) paid from December 1862 to November 1863 - 55-44 for 71272 -

36 Village
36 Ramasami
37 Luniyan
38 Kri-tu
39 Kettera
40 Subayan

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The Mahajans Tahsy Revenue is not for the Pongro of the person N^o 29 & 30 of 1816. The Mahajans produced before the Pongro of the person N^o 29 & 30 of 1816. The Mahajans produced before the Pongro of the person N^o 29 & 30 of 1816.

pleaded that the Mahajanams entered buying Pongos in the names of the following in order

Register No 401	No 35	1/2	Truty
	No 5	3/4	Truty
	No 15	1/4	Truty
Sheet No 434	No 31	1/8	Truty
	No 23	1/8	Truty
	No 33	9	Truty
		32	

1 It is proved satisfactorily that the person No 35 of 16 purchased lands in 1856 for 350 from the person No 32 of 16. The above transaction - Mahajanams support it - The person No 29 & 30 pleaded that the seller had no Pongos in the village & that the transaction is void. It is proved by several witnesses & four decesses entered above in the Register that the seller had Pongos when he sold 1/2 Truty of the purchase -

1 It is proved satisfactorily that the persons No 5 & 31 - 23 & 33 are the rightful owners of the lands - & that they acquired them partly by gift & partly by sale -

1 The taking of the persons No 29 & 30 of 16 occupied whole day & night - After making a thorough enquiry I arrived at the conclusion that the person No 29 & 30 of 16 have right only to the lands entered opposite to their names in a large Mahajanams - The persons No 29 & 30 referred to me to the Karamal account said to have been in possession of the person No 29 & 30. The persons say that they have no Karamal account with them - or in other words as the lands are not divided -

of the Karamal account - I rejected under the above circumstances, that is 1 Truty & 55 with the names of the person No 29 & 30 of 16. These are the lands proved to be in possession of the person No 29 & 30 of 16 & to be the property of the person No 29 & 30. The person No 29 & 30 of 16 said that 30 Truty to the person No 5 of 16 in gift. This is entered in the land now entered opposite to their names -

On the whole the Mahajanams persons No 29 & 30 failed to prove that they have larger extent of lands than that entered opposite to their names by the Mahajanams - The person No 29 pleaded that he purchased 1/4 Truty in 1859 from one Mako Devan who died about 1850. The witness of Mako Devan pleaded that the document is a forged one - It is satisfactorily proved by four witnesses who collected the document that the transaction is proved & the document is genuine. Hence the claim is rejected & the lands are registered in the name of person No 29 who has possession of the same -

Valuation.

I Wet Lands depend upon two large & small Tanks - they are bound in strength - they are good crops
 - The Tank in the Village of Akhalu is fed by the river of Tharavala - The supplying channel running
 - This Village is a very extensive one - having full of wet lands - The Mahajanams say that the lands flooded each year are about 1000 acres
 - are 10 years waste - From the results of my enquiry into the Mahajanams themselves show that there are only some lands left waste as the
 - in every Village & that there are no large extent of lands are left uncultivated - in any year - Owing to serious disputes in the Village, the
 - improvement of the Village is somewhat hindered - Some of the best lands are cultivated annually & leave to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the best area -
 - Soil is of a superior quality generally - Corn is raised on one or two acres - No other crops than the above are raised in the Village -
 - The lands produce harvest moderately on an average - The Mahajanams say that 10 years ago security of Watina felt & most of the land
 - joined to produce harvest - There are very few Dry lands - they are of a very superior quality - The main point the Deputy Collector with the
 - arriving at his conclusions about the valuing the Village, what extent of lands are left waste in this important Village annually
 - an average In this I am confident to record here from his thorough enquiry that there is not more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lands of Watina waste
 - The Mahajanams, are left uncultivated in ordinary seasons - from negligence or sickness of ryots & but not from the D. point is
 - Consider the amount of influence which the Tanks & supplying Channels do possess - In this point also, he is confident to say that
 - they are not of an ordinary character - The Mahajanams have sufficient means by rights to cultivate their lands - The Mahajanams
 - claimed 134 Acre & 26 fathoms or Pomballe. But being ~~the~~ very extensive, I questioned them about it, they entered thereupon a written
 - in the memorandum registered that these lands are unfit for cultivation - I ~~questioned~~ ^{asked} them have no materials to enter here the average
 - rates of assessment of the neighboring Villages - However I have entered ~~the~~ ^{the} details of the soil & capabilities thereof in what best
 - The Dammasaram is situated on the E side of the first sheet. The average value of the Village as per statement of the Mahajanams
 - is 660 Rs per annum - After of the D. of Rs 305 - 11 8 the net profits are 355 Rs - This is calculated as to be the value of the
 - at 2 Rs at 2 Rs per Acre on the sum of Pongra - As soon as I saw this, the Mahajanams of several Villages came to me & suggested me
 - to charge the D. at 2 Rs per Acre on Pongra without entering into the details about the soil & the same explained them the principles of
 - the settlement - However, they calculate their net profits so as to bring the D. at 5 1/2 of the Pongra - The Mahajanams
 - thought I am 134 1/2 Acre as Pomballe, undoubtedly some of the lands will be brought under plough - The average dry rate of
 - assessment of the adjoining other Villages are Akhalu, Yellagudi, & Shirinellore, at 11 1/2 per Acre - The Dammasaram is on
 - the borders of the Territory of Tharavala - I have entered much into detail about the state of the Village, and
 - from the valuation as follows with the aid of the Mahajanams - Keeping at the same time in view the average or
 - price of grain in

Entire area of Wet 359 Acres at 4 1/2 Rs per Acre - 1525 1/2
 Dry - 42 Acres at 1 1/2 Rs per Acre - 63
 Total - 1588 1/2 - 0

Ramaiah
 7 8 63
 K. Subbana Rao

I reduced 16 Acres of the value of the
 report of the Mahajanams
 1869
 D. B. J.