

(Fair copy)

Rates of Government Salugs per Acre
 May 1800 1-1-9
 Dec 10-13 31 5-9
 Average rates of Government Salugs per Acre
 May 1-5-6
 Oct 4-6-8

Value of Melvarani grain on wet land in Sivavayal Maganum
 Consisting of Agam villages in the Talag of Trippathur For a period
 of 15 years

From 1750 to 1770	Cultivation area in acres	Gross out turn	Which Zamindar's share at 15 per cent	Average prices of grain	Value of grain in Rs and P	Rates per acre
Rs and P		Rs and P	Rs and P	Rs and P	Rs and P	Rs and P
5753-8-3	4027-52	38006-5-3	17552-2-	1-8-3	26627-11-11	6-9-9

II In proof of the above story, the Vakil produced, Bill of sale executed to
 the seller, the seller above alluded to - on a stamp paper worth of 1500 Rs -
 & produced a Bundle of Pagan account of ^{the} ~~the~~ containing of about 100 leaves.
 The Bundle contains the Pannamunary accounts of the years (A.D. 1805) & 1814 (A.D. 1816) & 1817 of the Darmaasnam of other villages
 then in possession or under management of the Zamindar. These documents
 contain the quantity of grain, for & produced in the village in those years - with
 other details - They don't show why the Darmaasnam of the village was then under the
 management of a person other than the Zamindar - while the ancestors of the seller
 are said to be the owners of the village - we are not any way related to the Zamindar
 The Vakil says that as the Zamindar received the village in one time only
 and that he is to inherit the property of his connected Zamindar - was in his
 the years of A.D. 1805-1806, 1814 & 1817 - & that the Zamindar visited the
 village long ago to the ancestors of the seller. The Vakil failed to produce
 any proof of the Pannamunary accounts of the years 1805-1806-1814.
 The Vakil produced some receipts & Vakil of the P. of the accounts that the village
 was in possession of the Zamindar improperly - the main main point for proved
 which the person who sold the village to the person M. J. 1806 was right. The main
 & if so then they acquired it - the Zamindar (the Vakil of the person M. J. 1806) says
 from 1803 to 1817 & then left it in possession of the ancestors of the person of the seller.
 If the person were the ancestors of the seller, the Zamindar would not have enjoyed it
 - allowed to enjoy it for a period of 15 years from A.D. 1803 to 1817. It is clear that the
 during a period of 15 years improperly - the person for a period of 15 years
 & gave it afterwards to the ancestors of the seller about 6 years ago & that the
 of the family of the seller up to the date of the sale - It is not shown above the village came
 to the ancestors of the seller from Brannin to whom the Darmaasnam must have belonged.
 Letty appeared before me & stated that he enjoyed the village for a period of 30 years previous to
 it on rent from the ancestors of the seller & that he was improperly deprived by the seller for
 7 years ago - the person & the Vakil of the seller say that the village was acquired by purchase
 seller previous to the Zamindar, that the Zamindar enjoyed it improperly for a period of 15 years &
 to the ancestors of the seller & that the village was sold - Mr. Parker & his Librarian report date 26
 Board of Revenue stated regarding a portion of lands belonging to the village as follows
 "The village is Darmaasnam in the Zamindar account & the lands in question were
 & belonged to the Zamindar & the person"

(Name of person)
 1800-5% of the
 1800-5% of the

Damage done by A. B. C. in the Labry of the Pittman & Longman's Sheet Continued

"Cast named person by wife captured in 1818 & 9 on the occasion of the minority - Recommended for restoration - On the whole as it is proved that the Village in possession of the family of the sellers since the last 46 years or since the year 1817 - I recommend to confirm the Village on 1/3 of assessment upon the property - I am afraid if 1/2 or 1/2 is charged it will be a severe measure for the persons who purchased the Village for the large sum of 15000 rupees - However I leave the matter for the final decision of the Revenue authorities - In the account of 1822, it is said that the Village was absent - or the persons were absent -

Receiving authorities - In the account of V. 100
I do not know about the one or about the boundaries on the part of Thompson's F. Rail. The boundaries correspond to those in the account of T264 -
- Hence the area of 398 acres is confirmed here. The excess is situated within the proper limits of the Valley. The excess is attributable to the defects in the old accounts.

Salutation

Valuation

1 Well lands depend upon 5 Tubs of them one is large & the others are small. They are in repair. They are fed by one of the branch channels of Tupper - River an important river -
The Tank is filled annually. No security of Water is felt. The Tank of the 1st 1st says that 17 1/2 Ann of Wet & 4 1/2 Ann of Dry of Water as waste on partly matted & partly of
Cows waste pits & the fullness of the Tank is only by enlarging Tank & the Tank of the 2nd says that 9 Ann of Wet & 9 Ann of Dry are fullness annually in full. Some of the
Lands are fullness 20 times annually. No security of Water is felt. Soil is of a superior quality generally. No Garden crops are raised. The Village is in flowering state -
The fortification of the Village is Sengarai Rumburudi. The average amount of the Village for a period of 15 years from 1804 to 1819 is 1255 672 69 comes to 1255 672 69 per annum
- And the Soil is very low. The average Dry amount of the adjoining Ayer Village is at 13 per annum. The average income of the Village as per statement of
the other villages is 551 dms per annum. This is a low or unfair compared with the average amount of the Fortification of the Village -
The other villages are - 460 -

Ch 92 here full text annually at 5 piper ann - 460 -

- 2 boxes per cure ————— } 3h —
 Total 2.01. —

97
Dry 1200 pms - at 1400 pms for ans - 87 50 86

Day $43\frac{3}{4}$ Arrived at 6 o'clock for a new 16-8-6
101-4-6
 81-47-6-

Karlsruhe
10764.

595-67M

Register No. 236

Sheet No. 290

(Faint paper)