

John Reddy. 10

Costa 6/2



Sheet no. 1006

172

Runwell
1876.

The late father of the person of 6 of 16 purchased 8 1/2 bottles a bag of the Village which 1854 Jan. 20 p. 67 1/2
illuminated; Seal atatching Animal; Parrotty Animal, P. Charnaud, Paving Leger also Hagestrangen; Anna to reger;
d. Koga Tullgren & Two bills are on stamps of paper leaves - The seller are documents of the Ogl Grantee. They are alive & the transaction is
(Three next side)

(This next one)

To be confirmed under Rule IV

gemini said Lot - 119 Conf. as recou =
= mended in me
7 D. m. to 2d

Good 24/8 = 8 Refuse of the 8 charged
compulsorily.

19/10/64

Asusado ano Nov 2 *1098*

Humilis
 1876.

7th copy

— 1 —
— 5 — 9

Dry. — 156
 wet 461.

H. P. Luskman about 2
 (2) I am confidently satisfied
 that there is no water in the mine

I am not free from fear that the Revision
Officers may find fault with my
valuation as I charged with one & the
same rate the entire area classed as under
Cultivation. The fact of the building of the Village
being classed the area under cultivation & the
rest of the land as forest.

Flanquiam

13. 10. 1870.

Receivable	Charges	Shares acquired	By purchase &c	Supplies consumed	By other parties	Months	By account	Gold
No 1 to 3 are enjoying		"	"	1	"	2	"	
No 4	80	"	"	2	"	2	"	
No 5 to 7	80	"	"	3	"	3	"	
No 8	80	"	"	2	"	2	"	
No 9	80	"	"	1	"	3	"	
No 10	8	"	"	4	"	4	"	
		1	"	10	"	5	"	16

Register no. 393

Sheet No. 532

I This is one of the Dammarams in the empire of Sivaganga - This was granted by the Government in 1811 to the person of 13 years of age. This is a hereditary grant. This is in uninterrupted possession of its holder since the date of the grant. This has a Patta on two plain paper leaves. The mention of the Patta is made in the Account of 1823. It is also said in the said Account that this is a registered document. The Dammaram is supported by all the Accounts of 1812. The Tolkaran about the area or about the boundaries on the part of the Rango's Patta. The boundaries correspond to those in the Account of 1824. Being the Area of 160 Acres a Pongro is here. All Pongros are situated within the proper limits of the Village. The Village consists of 16 equal Thittas. They are enjoyed as shown in the margin. The lands are undivided. Pongro is paid once the number of Thittas equally & permanently.

II The persons of 1, 2 & 3 of 1816 are descendants of the original Grantee - & others are aliens - The person of 1, 2 & 3 of 1816 are undivided brothers. The person of 2 of 1816 argued one Thita from his mother Jathan in A.D. 1855. Deed of gift is on a plain paper. Conf. Transaction proved to be bonafide. The deed of gift is dated as 1855. Transaction proved to be bonafide. Enjoyment from the Husband of the Woman of 1816 argued to Pongro in the Village in A.D. 1809 as gift from the Elder Brother of the original Grantee from religious motives. Deed of gift is on a plain paper leaf. The Husband of the Woman sold 2 Thittas to some of the chattras in the Village leaving two Pongros to be enjoyed by his Woman of 1816 - (See next case)

Superior of Linn	
Hay's Paragidiv	100 -- 112 --
Caras Para Parakan	50 -- 28 --
	140 --
Redest Parambok	
Red of Lophotrichus	40 -- 22-40
Yellow ditto	50 -- 3-92
Reskin & Grand	2 -- 1-12
Yellow ditto	50 -- 1 -- 56
	50 -- 28 --
Paraleland Vraja	30 -- 21 --
	49 --
Remainder	91 --
Paragidiv	
Cultivated	100 -- 70 --
Waste	30 -- 21 --
Solid	130 -- 91 --

Produced from the statement of papers
produced by the Madras agents

8

[illegible]

To be confirmed under Rule 7
 23 agreed & under Rule
 111 for alms.
 German coin 31 135
 Confirmed as
 accounted
 in T.D. on a
 2 R of Rs 64
 22/4/64
 1880
 J. Louch and R. D.
 R. D. Louch
 30. 964

Average Value of Grain of Helworm on wet land in Nagar's
Maganam consisting of 8799 Villages in Purbhavanam Taluq for
the period of 15 years.

From 1256 to 1270	Cultivated area in acre	Gross suttons	Of which gumudari there at 25 percent	Average wides of grains	Value of the quantity of grains in grains	Rates per acre
1972-3-4	5538-58	59420-6-4	25922-5-5	1-8-3	39265-10-6	7-1-5

[illegible]

generally - the Mlabazamans complain of impoverishment -
70 Ann of Whit are cultivated annually in full & that 21 Ann of Whit flowered as waste are
Matted - Again the Mlabazamans flowered 21 Ann of Whit lands as unfit for cultivation
I doubted whether the Mlabazamans flowered 20 Ann of Whit as unfit for cultivation to reduce the
resources of the Village. When I questioned them about it, they gave the account saying I pay
Some of the Whit lands are cultivated & some in the Village - No grain crops are raised in the Village -
Nangur is of a superior character generally as per statement of the Mlabazamans. The average
income of the Village as per statement of the Mlabazamans is 101 Rupees per annum. This is quite false
- The Taluk of Tripuranam in which the Village is situated is considered to be a barren land
The Mlabazamans calculate as usual their income so as to bring quit rent to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Pompa they
pay now to the Government - It is the case with all the Mlabazamans in the Taluk of the Country -
It is not a doubt that the Mlabazamans flowered 21 Ann of Whit as waste to reduce the resources
of the Village. The contiguous Nyer Villages are Shrinibin, Amasanku, Paparam &
Nangur - The average of the Whit assessment of these Villages calculated for a period of 5 years
previous to 1720 was 57 Rupees

9 Ananta } Al
 2 Camoforo }
 10 Spodara }
 10 Penteta } 26
 2 Aziriz }
 80

16 yr.
 1 Mother
 1 Unmarried
 Daughter
 107
 1 Son
 1 Daughter
 1 Grandson
 3 Nephews
 2 Nephews

The persons Nos 5 & 7 & 9 No 1016 purchased lands in SD 1522-1832-1833-
 & 1836 for papers 1823-2- from one Virginia Egan the descendant of the legal Grantee.
 Four bills of sale are on clamped paper. The person No 8 of 016 says that he purchased his
 lands about 35 years ago from one of the descendants of the legal Grantee. Bill of sale
~~was~~ ^{and} ~~was~~ ^{was} consumed by fire. This transaction is admitted by all the persons
 of 016. Enjoyment perfect.

Salvation.

III The land depends upon one Tank of moderate size - It is in repair. It is fed by the large Tank of Pappanann. A year's storage - The latter is fed by ~~the~~ ^{one} of the branch channels of Vaigai or the Tank is filled annually. Scarcity of Water is not felt generally - The Meluzanams complain of excessive water. The Meluzanams say that 70 Ann of Wt. are cultivated annually in full & that 21 Ann of Wt. flowered as waste are ill attended - Hence the Meluzanams flowered 21 Ann of Wt. lands as unfit for cultivation. I doubted whether the Meluzanams flowered 20 Ann of Wt. as unfit for cultivation to reduce the resources of the Village. When I questioned them about it, they gave the account saying 7 Ann

Some of the white lands are cultivated & some in the Village - No grain crops are raised in the Village -
Nangur is of a superior character generally - as per statement of the Mahajannams. The average
income of the Village as per statement of the Mahajannams is 101 Rupees per annum. This is quite false -
The Taluk of Tripuranam in which the Village is situated is considered to have contained superior lands -
The Mahajannams calculated as usual their income so as to bring quit rent to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Pompu they
pay now to the Government - It is the case with all the Mahajannams in the part of the Country -
It is not without doubt that the Mahajannams caused 21 Annas to be added to reduce the resources -
of the Village. The contiguous Nizam Villages are Chinnabur, Ammafarthy, Papanam & Nangur -
The average of the assessment of these Villages calculated for a period of 5 years
previous to 17270 was 57 Rupees.