

Notes of Government Salage procedure
 Max Min

Dry 2-9-9 "17
 Wet 10-13-3 "5-9

Average rates of Government Salage procedure
 Dry 1-5-6.

Wet 4-5-1.

Vicarious analysis of grain of Melwara on wet land in Vanyangudi
 Maganum consisting of Agri Villages in P. Kanur Salag
 for the period of 15 years -

From 1256 to 1270	Cultivated area in acres	Grass at turn -	Of which 25 per cent	Average prices of grains	Value of the quantity of grains given in Rs	Notes
1256-57	10974-67	30996-10-6	13887-11-3	1-6-9	19737-6-3	6-10-2.

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Names = Swamy, Rajak, etc.
 A Cowry Vallaba Tenn & Wood & Laga Koda Tenn above alluded to
 acquired the half Village by purchase from Rajah Rajeswary Rajayar
 - Ramaswamy, & Anantayengar in AD 1812 on 3 occasions - The bill of sale
 - the half Village given certain shareholders in the Village - The Deeree of the Government
 illudum in No 66 of 1833 proves the above facts - Enjoyment proved -

III One Venkataswamy Sengar & his Grand Father's younger brother Alagappa Sengamayar
 - plead that they had two Villages in the Village originally, that they had them in AD 1798 & 1799
 by Venkataswamy Sengar, Elder brother of Alagappa Sengamayar & Grand father of the present
 mentioned Venkataswamy Sengar to one Gummadi in Paimai - In Paimai - 50-13-4 on two -
 occasions, that in AD 1832 the said Gummadi & the said Gummadi in Paimai sold to the
 two Villages again to them & executed a bill of sale on a plain paper & that they are
 enjoying them ever since & that these lands belong to them - One Mutter Pannay,
 Puppaya, Nona Perugura & Anabala Sengam, Grand Son of the aforesaid Gummadi -
 - mista Paimai plead that their Grand Father purchased these two Villages in AD 1798 & 1799;

that these Villages were in their possession for about 40 years, that they had mortgaged the Villages
 about 25 years ago to the complainants in Paimai 1, 5-8 & that the complainants now being sold
 that these Villages belong to them - & that the lands being of their own they should be registered in
 - their (Defendants) names - The Defendants have neither witnesses nor evidence to prove that their
 grand father mortgaged the lands as stated above - The Plaintiffs produce the two bills of sale
 dated 1798 & 1799 said to have been executed when the lands were sold to the grand father of the defendants
 together with a bill of sale said to have been executed by Defendants to selling back the lands in
 AD 1832 to them - There is no one to prove the genuineness of the said bill of sale of
 1832 - Defendants plead that it is not a genuine one - It is proved by the Plaintiffs own statements
 & pleadings that the Defendants had two Villages in the Village purchased from their ancestors & enjoyed them ever
 - far back as 1832 - I think the bill of sale of 1832 produced by Piffs is not a genuine one, because
 it is a document, which bears a date subsequent to 35 or 36 years of the age bills of sale of 1798 & 1799 - that
 these two Villages were sold to Piffs by Defendants in satisfaction of a debt due by the Defendants to Piffs
 on account of the sum for which they were purchased - How is it possible that Piffs or their ancestors allowed
 Piffs & their ancestors to enjoy the Villages when the whole of their purchase money was not paid to them -
 & again the Piffs admitted the genuineness of the bills of sale which show that the lands were sold - &
 the ancestors of the Defendants, while the genuineness of the bill of sale of 1832 is not proved -
 Again from a bill of sale produced by the person in No 3 of 1816, dated 1831 that the Grand Father of Defendants
 had 3 Villages in the Village & that one was sold to the Piffs in No 3 of 1816 for Rs 6-10-0 - (Not admitted)

