

Ratio of Government
 Max Min
 Day 3. 9-9. -1-7.
 Night 10-13. 3 -5-9.

Average Ratio of Government Salage per Acre
 Day 1-5-8
 Night 4-6-1.

Average Value of Grain of Meluarum on wet land in Pattur Mahanum
 Consisting of 84 Villages in the Taluk of Partipharur for a
 period of 15 years

From 1250 to 1270 Acre	Cultivated Area in Acre	Crop out turn	Prohibit grain share at 45 per cent	Average price of grain in 1844	Value of quantity of grain in 1844	Rate per Acre
Rs 94 0	A	C	R	Rs 94 0	Rs 94 0	Rs 94 0
7181-5-3	5026-87	42074-3	18752-10-2	1-8-11	27100-1-9	5-6-3

II The lands consist of 28 to 3000 Thitties. They are enjoyed as shown in the margin of the
 preceding side. The lands were divided 60 years ago. The holdings were not exchanged subsequently.
 The present holding in Village are not descendants of the original Grantees. All of them acquired
 their lands by purchase as particularized below. Purchase is paid on the number of Thitties in
 equally & permanently. All the Mahajagannath numbered 36 held on thirty jointly & meet
 the charge of Mahamant &c.

III --- The persons 11-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-23-24-25-27-
 28-29-30-31-32 of 16 purchased the lands entire opposite their names in the marginally
 notes stated of the preceding side, in AD 1765-1774-1775-1778-1785-1805-1812-1815-1819-

1822-1829-1845-1847-1855-1857 for Rs 1897-130 from one Dattatraya &
 Fourteen bills are on plain paper & bills are on stamped paper. The ancestors of the
 persons 11 to 17 of 16 for acquired one Thitty in gift in AD 1806, from one Balavadin - One
 deed of gift is on a plain paper leaf. Long the shareholders in the village are enjoying 5/4 Thitties
 unsupported by documents. It is said that their ancestors acquired these lands partly by
 purchase & partly by gift long ago & that documents are lost. The name gone of the forefathers of
 the persons 11 to 17 of 16 is given 1815. But these persons are not descendants of the original Grantees
 as several of them acquired their shares a long ago, I think, Rule II may be
 (Not next sheet.)

- 12 Kistunayn } 20 and (12)
 25 } Grandson / Wife
 10 } younger brother / Mather
 10 } Col 15
- 13 Kuppayn } 20 and (13)
 10 } 1 Mather
 10 } 1 Daughter
- 14 Gouaricut } 20 and (14)
 50 } Son / Wife
 50 } brother / 2 sons
 10 } person / 1 daughter
 10 } Col 15 1 son
 10 } 1 Mather
- 15 Venkatar } 20 and (15)
 44 } 1 Wife
 44 } 1 son
 44 } 1 daughter
 44 } 1 son
- 16 Panayn } 20 and (16)
 12 } Grandson / Mather
 12 } younger brother / Mather
 12 } 1 son
- 17 Langarayn } 20 and (17)
 9 } 1 Mather
- main madurai
- 18 Narayanayn } 20 and (18)
 32 } 1 Wife
 32 } 2 sons
 32 } 2 daughters
 32 } 2 sons
- Partipharur
- 19 Somarayan } 20 and (19)
 60 } 1 Wife
- 20 Venkatarama } 20 and (20)
 50 } 1 Wife
- 21 Ponnusayn } 20 and (21)
 45 } 1 Elder
 45 } brother
 45 } 1 younger
 45 } brother
- 22 Sundaraja } 20 and (22)
 40 } 2 Elder
 40 } brothers
- 23 Ramaswami } 20 and (23)
 45 } 1 Wife
 45 } 1 Adopted son
 45 } 1 Mather
- 24 Tiruvengada } 20 and (24)
 50 } 1 Wife
 50 } 1 daughter
 50 } 1 son
- 25 Alagappa } 20 and (25)
 35 } 1 Wife
 35 } 1 son

Two preceding side
 1844

Valuation

III --- Wet lands in the village depend upon one large Tank. It is in repair. It is fed by Jungle Streams & by the Waste Water of the contiguous Villages. This Tank has a very influential supplying channel known by the name of "Pulaki Vodei". The Tank is filled annually. Scarcity of Water is not felt generally. The Village is in flourishing state. The Mahajamams claimed 70 Acre of Wet & 118 Acre of Dry as fullvalued lands. The 8th of Aug of Wet as Waste. In acquiring the Mahajamams, individually, they submitted that there is not as much waste in Wet lands as that the statement was prepared by the person 25 of 18 - solely - who holds 1/4 Village. It is usual on the part of the Zamindars to augment the area of Waste, conceal lands &c. Some of the Wet lands are fullvalued annually 2nd time. The lands thus fullvalued 2nd time are said to be very small extent. Kanyaka & Purijsa lands are of medium character generally. Dry lands consist of "Kareed" to some extent. No portion of Dry lands are yet to be converted into Wet. The average income of this Village is 355 Rupees per annum as per statement of the Mahajamams. This is not true as usual. The contiguous Aryan Villages are Serambur, Kattikammandal & Pulakikulam. The average Wet assessment of Serambur is 8 Rupees per acre while that of the two other Villages is 5 5/6 per acre. The average is calculated for a period of 15 years previous to 1870. The Mahajamams say that the average of the Village may be placed on par with that of Kattikammandal & Pulakikulam. The average Wet assessment of which is 5 5/6 per acre. I think that the average Wet assessment of Serambur is not so rarely high. The Purijsa rates of the adjoining villages vary from 2 to 0 13/8 per acre. The highest rate is charged for paddy. It is evident that these crops are not grown in this village. In consideration of the fertility of soil & the frame the valuation of the village as follows -

Wet 70 Acre fullvalued at 8 1/2 Rupees	585 - 0 - 0
Wet 28 Acre & 80 Acre (partly fullvalued & partly early)	57 - 9 - 0
early at 2 Rupees	
	<u>642 - 9 - 0</u>
Dry 118 Acre & 116 Acre fullvalued at 10 Rupees	118 - 3 - 0
	<u>Grand total - 760 - 12 - 0</u>

Kemmakudi
9 11 - 6 li

A. J. Sankar & Co.

24th
CPD