

Simbodai - Perichali Vidai

of 600000 - 000000.00

Register No 220

Sheet No 262

This is one of the Damsamam in the Zamindari of Virayanga - The was granted by the Zamindar on 10th July 1811 for subsistence. This is a hereditary grant. This is in undivided possession of the land since the date of the grant. The has a Patta on a copper plate. This is not a registered one. However its genuineness is admitted by the Zamindar Patta. The Village is supported by all the accounts of 1812. No talk was about the area or about the boundaries on the part of the Zamindar Patta. Hence the Area of 32 Acres & 60 Faths is confirmed here. The boundaries were marked in the Vernacular Register correspond to those in the account of July 1812. The person of 1816 an not any way related to the Original Grant. The Father of the person of 1816 purchased the Village in 1811 for 12000. From one Venkataswami, a descendant of the Original Grant. No witness to prove the genuineness of the document. The genuineness is proved by the transaction & by the interests of the adjacent Village. The enjoyment of the Village by the family of the 1816 is also proved. The person of 1816 are enjoying the Village equally. The lands are divided & Porcupa is paid equally by the 1816. It appears that the Zamindar is enjoying in the Village 70 faths of the lands. From time immemorial. This is admitted by the 1816, by the following rules & by the Villagers of the adjoining Villages. But the 1816 say that these 70 faths are situated within the proper limits of the Village. No Zamindar & Kulappa said otherwise. As the 70 faths is in possession of the Zamindar since long or previous to the Patta date - It is deducted from the area of the Village - It belongs to the contiguous of the Village of Virayanga - (Village end)

As per acct of 1211

Kanga - (Virayanga) 19	13	30
Punja - (Kankam) 35	18	60
	32	90
Deduct Prampath		
Lank - (Kankam) 20	11	00
Pond - (20)	5	20
Immunorial marks (20)	5	60
To anta land (Virayanga) 3-9-02	55	
Total	22	15
Remainder	10	75
Deduct Service		
Grants (Virayanga) 13 1/2	65	
Remainder	10	10
Kanga - (Virayanga) 14-5-10	60	
Cultivation		

As per acct from the statement for proposed by the Zamindar

Sharmasamam	As per	Acct of 1211	As per	Sw 1211	Sw 1220
Kankam	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
Pattini	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
Kankam	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
Acct	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
na Viga	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
Parguna	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
da Peri	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
ya Vada	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
ya Viga	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
Sated	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
salivahar	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
na yea	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
1064	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
1142	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220

Nattarasam	As per	Acct of 1211	As per	Sw 1211	Sw 1220
Kottai	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
Pupprama	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
niyapetta	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
60	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
1 wife	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
5 sons	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
7 Grandsons	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
1 wife	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
1 brother	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
Land are	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
Land are	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
Patta is	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220
recon	As per	1211	As per	1211	1220

(Trans copies)

10/11

Ratio of Government Salage per Acre

Maximum Minimum
 3-9-9 1-7
 10-19-3 5-9

Average Ratio of Government Salage per Acre

Dry 1-5-6
 Wet 4-6-1

Average Value of grain of Malharan on wet land in Kirumir

Malharan Consisting of 14 Agaw Villages in the Taluk of
 Kattarasamkottai For a period of 15 years

From 1256 to 1270	Cultivated area in acres	Grain output	of which 2/3 in indur's share at 45 per cent	Average price of grain	Value of quantity of grain given in 1256	Ratio per acre
K. M. P.	1-6	K. M. P.	K. M. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. M. P.	Rs. A. P.
10255-8-2	7178-92	81185-11-3	36856-1-1	1-7-11	55523-4	7-11-9

Valuation.

II Let land depend upon two kinds of arable soil. If one is ripen. If one is
 by double stream. Soil is of a superior quality. It is with double fullness. It is
 the Punjab cultivation in the village. The average amount of the output of the village
 of Kirumir is 50 per cent. The average amount of the village is per cent of the
 Malharan is 50 per cent. This is not true. It is single and land at 5 per cent
 per acre. Let 10 per cent at 10 per cent and 50

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 J. T. B. }

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