

Register Nos 908, 909, 910, 911, 912

செய்யுள்

151 *Handwritten signature*



2546-33/178-13

1574- $\frac{7}{8}$ 881-93

1060-06

205-36-40

15-11-8-40

5-2-80

3-4-1-68

153-a-a 85-68

1

2-u-1-12

728/6

15-13-23/551/4

65-243145-86

252-2-1/17791

137-7/74-11

980-44 548-80

74-1 572

178.

[illegible]

(This must suit)

To be confirmed under rule at the head of the
Register & Pickalashan
[Nov. - No 9/13] the 2d
on all of which is
paid in a lump
It is not necessary to
sub-divide the
Indi. The 2d
Two Hundred &
thirty three Reper
that is the sum
of No 282 -
WMS
10/2/65
Zdm
1694
104-2
1924-12-9
2325-14-96
75-15-
2253
282
2-4

Ms 10-13-3 u-59

Average rate of Government Salaries per annum

Ly 1-5-6

Net 461

Average Value of grain of Kuloorn on wet
land in Jayangandmagalam consisting of 49 Villages in Sakko
Taluk for the period of 15 years - 1

From 1856 to 1870	Cultivated acres in area	Grass set-aside	Of which gummosis where at 45 per cent.	Average prices of grains	Value of the quantity of grains given in 1874	Ratio here there
AC 28	AC C	AC 28	AC 28	AC 28	AC 28	AC 28
7191-6-2	5094-02	44708-9-4	21293-9-11	1-7-9	31607-2-8	6-4-5

33-28. Kurukku V. A. S. K. (8)
 134-7/8 8 Sami Pad } Al
 Ymjo }
 Kurukku. A. }
 75-53 }
 169 6/16 }
 94-85 }
 128-13 }
 10 Supps. } Al 10

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Miss

Barry's & Koroani
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14-20 Koroani
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Same name
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14-20 Koroani
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Same name
Barry's & Koroani
6-11-50 Koroani
14-20 Koroani
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Same name

Varry La Rive & the remaining four the Hamlets of the same -

Purchase T.O. In the account of F7111 & 71223, certain lands are dedicated as follows:

Royce's Maryem - This person No 4010 is the wife of

1847/10
of 2
94-85

Total 3 Quinto above 1000 ft of
128-13 miraval - in Paso Villares -

5 Maroni II These villages consist of 63 equal Vetties. They are engaged in the ...
... 75758 -

Latetium - many of the preceding side - The lands are divided - of the output of 1875
 Versam - a list para 73756 is paid on

ma. 1890
 1890 - based originally on the 6 villages mentioned above in the year 1890
 1890 - This held by the famous No 1 & 2 of 1890

9. 56 Vetties & 2 Ruffs are paid for / ...
... Ruff was on flight Ruff was joined

It appears that Originally favourable to the persons No 1 & 2 of 1687

on the 7th of the month as the soldiers party, who were
near loading them the officer of the station - the persons N^o 1 & 2 of 10 Bay of the Bay are paying
the 4th of the month as the soldiers party, who were

Receiving Papers 2 only for Dry lands belonging to the State & the
all tax = 19 (see next slip)

From No 908
to No 912

VI. According to the Patnam Account as there are no Dry lands in the 5 Villages of Pikkalad which is brought in a separate Register, it is to be said that the persons No 1 & 2 of 016 are paying 2 Rupees out of the Pongu of Rupees 58 & 8. Levied on the 5 Villages under settlement; in the English Register of AD 1815 & treat the matter as such - In other Words - 58 & 8 is the Pongu on 50 Thittas in these 5 Villages & 2 Rupees are the Pongu on Pikkalad - In the Village of Pikkalad I shall mark the 7 Thittas as free from the 6th Pongu - The sum of Rupees 58 & 8 is paid equally on the 5 Thittas in the 5 Villages under settlement.

VII. The family of Baridari who is said in the Account of 17223 as having acquired originally most part of these Villages in gift in AD 1756 from Palapa - Simba Rajah is extinct - Of the persons ~~17223~~ in 016, No 1 & 2 of 016 are descendants of the person No 2 of 013 who acquired a portion of these Villages in AD 1792 & others are alienees who acquired lands as follows -

Register No 908, 909, 910, 911, 912

- I The persons No 1 & 2 of 016 ~~are descendants of the person No 2 of 013~~ are descendants of the Cof. Guardee No 2 of 013.
- II The person No 4 of 016 is an undivided younger brother of the person No 3 of 016 - The person No 5 is the son of father's younger brother of the person No 3 of 016 - The person No 6 is the grand son of father's younger brother of the person No 3 of 016 - The persons No 3-4-5 & 6 of 016 live together, but ~~the persons are divided separately~~ & the family is ~~not~~ divided on - The lands in the Village entered of records their names were purchased by them jointly for the support of a ponding established by them in Kumbhari in Anuravaty Taluk in Ponganga zemindary.

Sheet No 1052

AI - - - In AD 1855, the person No 3 of 016 purchased 7 Thittas from the joint stock for Rupees 1225 from one Bapuvayal - Two bills are on stamped paper leaves - The ancestors of Bapuvayal purchased 5 Thittas out of the said 7 in AD 1786-1793-1797-1808 & 1815 - from one Narayana Narayana, Pongacha Pandita, Bapana Pandita, Subbaya, & Narayana - for Rupees 105 - Five bills are on plain paper leaves - The other two Pongas, are said to be the Patrimony of the said Bapuvayal.

A II The person No 3 of 016 purchased 5 Thittas in AD 1855 for Rupees 875 ^{from joint stock} from Kasintheena Ravatun & Velloga Ravatun alias theena Ravatun & Ravatun - Two bills are on stamped paper leaves - Of these 5 Thittas, 3 1/2 Thittas were purchased previously in AD 1804 & 1854 for Rupees 395 from one Ravatun - Subbaya, Ananta Narayan, Doraswamy Eyer & Kumbhari Annal - under 8 bills of sales which are on plain paper leaves - It is said that the sellers purchased the other 1 1/2 Thittas from certain shareholders in the Village - as there are no bills of sales, the details of purchase are not known.

B The person No 3 of 016 purchased 10 Thittas in AD 1855 for Rupees 175 from one Sundaramayal - One bill of sale is on a stamped paper leaf - The said Sundaramayal purchased the Thittas previously in AD 1840 for Rupees 64 from one Venkate Subbaya under one bill of sale on a plain paper leaf.

C The person No 3 of 016 purchased in AD 1855 from 7 Thittas for Rupees 800 from the joint stock from Subbramayal & Subbramayal & Annal - Two bills are on stamped paper leaves - The late father of the person said Subbramayal, who was the father in-law of Subba Narayana Annal purchased the four Thittas previously in AD 1796-1804 & 1805 for Rupees 67 - from one Pania Narayan & Subbaya - Three bills are on plain paper leaves -

D The person No 3 of 016 purchased from the joint stock in AD 1857 for Rupees 1225 - Seven Thittas from one Rangappa - One bill of sale is on a stamped paper leaf - The sellers father purchased the 7 Thittas previously in AD 1839-1840-1841 & 1843 for Rupees 448 from one Subbaya, Subbaya & Subbaya & Gopala Sanyas Eyer - One bill of sale is on a stamped paper leaf & 4 bills are on plain paper leaves. (Vide next sheet)

E The person N° 3 of 1816 purchased $3\frac{1}{2}$ Vultus in AD 1857 for Rupees 612 from the joint stock from one Gaddara Achary - One bill of sale is on a stamped paper leaf - The seller purchased the $3\frac{1}{2}$ Vultus previously in AD 1853 for Rupees 680 from one Bapuvayen - abas Ramesh Lingayen - One bill of sale is on a plain paper leaf.

F The person N° 3 purchased 8 Vultus in AD 1858 for Rupees 1400 from the joint stock from one Nylasamyen - One bill of sale is on a stamped paper leaf - The ancestor of the said Nylasamyen purchased the lands in AD 1772 & 1823-1831-1837-1848-1849 - for Rupees 330 from one Nalla Perumalayan; Lathay; Narasamyen; Perumalayan; Nuthayen; Sellaapattambayan - Nana Sanyayen; Sadasara Batten & Rameshvara Rammann - Eight bills are on plain paper leaves.

G The person N° 3 of 1816 purchased one Vultus in AD 1859 for Rupees 175 from one Subbanga Sany - ^{the joint stock} One bill of sale is on a plain paper leaf - The said Subbanga says that he acquired the Vultus previously from his Mother's Father - This is not true vide para XII.

H The person N° 3 of 1816 purchased one Vultus in AD 1864 for Rupees 175 from one Ponnayen - One bill of sale is on a stamped paper - The ancestor of Ponnayen acquired the said Vultus partly by purchase & partly by gift in AD 1768 - One document is on a plain paper leaf.

I The ancestor of the person N° 7 of 1816 purchased $3\frac{1}{2}$ Vultus in AD 1774-1775-1783-1805-1842 - for Rupees 91 from one Subbavardhany; Subbayan; Venkata Narayanyan & Ruffayen - Four bills are on plain paper leaves - He says that his ancestor purchased also - The other $1\frac{1}{2}$ Vultus & that bill of sale is lost.

J The lands entered opposite to the persons N° 8 & 10 of 1816 are said to have been acquired partly by purchase & partly by gift by their ancestors - No documents were produced before me.

K - The four Vultus entered opposite to the Temple N° 11 of 1816 were ^{by certain shareholders in the village} made an endowment to the Institution long ago. The Vultus of the Trustees of the Temple produced two documents dated 1816 & 1847 - These were executed by Lathay, Narasamyen & Nylasamyen - The said Vultus are ^{the joint stock} now in the hands of the Trustees of the Temple & the Trustees are ^{the joint stock} now in the hands of the Trustees of the Temple - There are serious, all kinds of disputes in the Village regarding Vultus, which will be noted below.

LX One Rameshanyan of Talengembay in Tanjore District claims to own Vultus from out of the lands entered opposite to the persons N° 3-4-5 & 6 of 1816 - by reason that his late father ^{the joint stock} was one Meerakany Rammann who died about 30 years ago, & one Meerakany Rammann about 40 years ago that the one Vultus was sold by one Arumthany Rangachary to the person N° 3 of 1816 & that as Rangachary had no right to sell the lands, they should be registered in his name now - The Vultus of the complainant produced before me a deed of mortgage said to have been executed by Meerakany Rammann to his father Gangapathy Sany in AD 1815 - This is on a plain slip of paper - ^{the document} It shows that some lands were mortgaged by the complainant's father to the person N° 3 who appeared on behalf of the person 4-5 & 6 of 1816 - It is proved that the complainant is not well founded & that he purchased the lands from the said Rangachary under the bill of sale marked D, which is on a stamped paper leaf - It is proved satisfactory only from the documents in that Rangachary had 7 Vultus who sold them to the person N° 3 of 1816 in AD 1857 & that the seller is enjoying the lands ever since without interruption. The fact of the father of the complainant having mortgaged one Vultus to Meerakany Rammann is not proved - nor the genuineness of the alleged mortgage bond is proved - being a document dated as far back as half a century - The complainant pleads that his father mortgaged the lands 40 years ago while the mortgage bond produced by his father shows that it was mortgaged 50 years ago - The complainant is the Record Keeper of Nagapattam Civil Court. He is rich man in addition to his natural abilities. If the Vultus were really in mortgage, he would not have kept himself silent. Hence the claim is rejected & the party is referred to the Civil Court. It is proved by the very document produced by the Vultus of the person N° 3 of 1816 - Rangachary who sold 7 Vultus to the person N° 3 of 1816 - He says that he sold his own lands - (vide next sheet)

• Mother two
• Stumps who are
most troublesome
fellows who gave
rise to the settling
of the delay of the
Village for
long, by reason
that the person
No 3 of 1866 gave
no fee or =
"Kattakaniya

Disappeared
 as I have
 written to
 William & his Village
 Staff

The person N^o 3 of 16 further states that Subbaroyan the younger brother of the complainant said the Treaty to him in A.D. 1859 for August 17th & enclosed the same. He said Subbaroyan younger brother of the complainant, wrote the genuineness of the document.

[illegible]

in it D1835 mortgaging the property. The document is on a plain paper leaf - Subscribers, younger of Harney and John. The said Subscribers also say that whether or not the mortgage bond bears the signature of his late Elder Brother & that he cannot recognize his handwriting. The said Subscribers also say that the name of John A. de la Rive, the late husband of the complainant, is marked down thereon & that he cannot say whether it is the signature of John A. de la Rive or not. If it is proved that the signature mentioned herein was written by the late John A. de la Rive, then the law is on the side of the defendant.

It is now proved that the late Husband of the Complainant transferred his Title to his father-in-law - that Subvenger, the son of the person N° 3 of 016 - Hence the Claim is rejected & the party is referred to the civil court - ~~Person~~

N° 849 of 016 gen. - refer to these complaints as the persons N° 3 & 6 of 016 failed to pay them what they owed

2460 years ago 24
16 years in possession of

XIII - The above complaints are following:- The person N^o 9 of 06 desired the person N^o 3 of 06 to show the expenses of the marriage of his son.
XIV - --- One Letwayen claims to have children from the ^{late} deceased shared as in the Village on the ground that his Grand Father just left it.

Testimony, who died 50 years ago, to manage the affairs of the same, & the promised gift & produced ultimately an agreement, said to have been executed to his Grand Father by the said Testimony. The genuineness of the document is not proved. nor the complaint of claim proved. Hence the claim is rejected.

first four-

4. The Deeds of the persons N^o 1 & 2 & the person N^o 3 5 6 of 06 produced a Petition presented by them to the Court on the 5th July 1855 stating that the deed is a collusive one & that the persons N^o 8 9 & 10 of 06 have ~~no~~ neither 18 Villages ~~in~~ in the Village nor the Village consists of 64 Villages as inserted in the Plaintiff's reply & by them the Court issued a decree on the 31st July 1855 that the Rajaswami does not affect the interests of the Plaintiff's Petitioner - & that the Rajaswami is applicable only to such property as is in possession of the Plaintiff & Defendants. The Court also informed that the Petitioner Rajaswami had 7 Villages in the Village Rajaswami & the persons N^o 3 of 06 - ~~in~~ in A.D. 1857 ~~the~~ inserted bill of sale of D. The persons N^o 3 5 6 of 06 ~~are~~ are enjoying them -

Salveston

Valuation

XVIII. -- Wet lands in these villages depend upon Four Tanks - of these 7 are large & 3 are small - they are in repair - they are fed by Tringle Streams.
The Tanks are filled annually - Scarcity of Water is not felt generally - Mr. Mahaganams states that 112 Acres of Wet & 623 Acres of Dry land are cultivated -
& 46 Acres of Wet & 168 Acres of Dry as waste - & says that the Wet Waste lands are of 5 or 6 years old - Dry again says that the Waste lands are of 7 or 8 years old -
& Dry Waste lands may be brought under plough within the next 3 or 4 years - There is some exaggeration in the number of years - but not in the intent -
Some of the Wet lands are cultivated annually 2 times to a small extent - The Mahaganams say that 28 or 30 Acres of Dry land are cultivated with grain -
improving the Tanks &c. This conversion may be expected to be made within the next 10 years - Four Acres are cultivated with grain - These are about 10 or 12 Acres -
30 or 40 of Mangoe trees & 1000 Palmyra trees - This is a Neerarambame Village - and Kaviramu lands - Nanjah & Rungah are generally of a superior quality -
The soil is of red clay - The Village is in flourishing state - Harvest is good - The average income of these villages as per statement of the Mahaganams - is 650 Repees -
per annum - This is not true - The contiguous Agave Village is Pittagay - The average Wet assessment of this Village is calculated for a period of 15 years previous to 1870 -
- Comes to 8-12 ^{or 10} per acre - The average Dry assessment of the Agave Village varies from 22- to 50 ^{or 14} - per acre - The Mahaganams say that the Dry lands of these villages
may be placed on par with those of the Agave Village & that Wet soil is of an inferior quality to some extent - This seems to be true - The highest rate of Dry assessment is -
changed for Cotton - This, the Mahaganams say, is not grown in this Village - I consider that the Wet rate of assessment of the Contiguous Agave Village is somewhat high -
In consideration of the fertility of soil &c. I frame the valuation of the Villages as follows -
(P. 137) Wet cultivated produce once in full & partly 2 times at 7 1/2 Repees per acre - 990 -
at 3 Repees per acre - 138 -

The valuation of the Village as follows:-

Plot 132 Acres full water pastures once in full & partly 2 ^d . times at 7½ paise per acre.	990—
Plot 66 Acres Waste, Muttutukad No. all got to be full water only at 3 paise per acre.	138—
Dry 622 Acres full water at 1 paise per acre.	622—
This rate is changed in the Nyer Village for more than the Gingsy oil seed.	85—
Dry 170 Acres Waste all Muttutukad No. at 1 paise per acre.	170—
Total	1912-12-0

H. Sundar Rao J.
Vandana Sept. 1890

~~104-100~~
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