

769/385

Register 648

out of 7
May 20 1867 23
June 20 1867 26
July 20 1867 26

Handwritten signature: *W. B. Anderson*

10. $10 \cdot 10 = 100$

10-1047-53

[Faint handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, is visible on the left side of the page.]

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This image shows a close-up of a piece of aged, yellowed paper. The paper has a mottled texture with various brown stains and foxing marks, indicating significant age and wear. There are no markings or text visible on this surface.

This image shows a blank, aged, light brown page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured, slightly mottled appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. There is no text or other markings on the page.

1

To be confirmed under Rule II
Clause III Agreed

Garrison's Book 2-2 - Confirmed as
recommended in
me T.D. on a 2d
of the 5th P.

Gould 20 1/8 = 5 R per 13/6/74

J. H. Smith and Co.
Kinkadee }
20-5-61 }

Government Salago per share

Phoa Rai

399 - 17

10133 - 59

average ratio of Government Salago per share

by 1-6-6

Net 4-6-1

Value of grain of Meluon on wet land in La Salabatit
containing 4800 Villages in Part of Salago
for the period of 15 years

Year	Cultivated area in acres	Produce in attans	Spent in seed & other expenses	Net produce in attans	Value of net produce in dollars	Ratio of net produce to value of land
1886	431	76	4849-5-2	31636-0-3	1-7-2	31776-1-9
1870						

Valuation

III. Wet lands depend upon one kind of small rice. It is in a poor soil, fed by a single stream. The lands are irrigated annually in field. No security is felt generally. Wet lands are cultivated commonly in field. Some of the lands are cultivated 2 times annually. Dry cultivated lands are not found in Village. Wet is soil of a superior quality generally. The contiguous dry lands are in Pambalang and Pambalang. The average income of the Village is 7-105 per acre. The average income of the Village as per estimate is 20 per acre. It is not true. The soil of the Village is not the same quality as that of the contiguous dry Village. The average soil of the contiguous dry Village is I think somewhat higher as the alluvial. In consideration of the quality of soil, I give the valuation of the Village as follows.

Wet 70 per acre of Pambalang per acre 5280

Respectfully,
25-5-84
D. P. Pambalang

Sattänendal

தகராசியில்

Sheet No. 483

Kanya (Kanyasulk) } 20 -- 14 --

To be confirmed in a Pale
 D³ agreed -
 gemmies Dec. 20 10 -

Alienation
 Family
 Divided.
 Land here
 Indian
 and Pablo
 & record

Ratio of Government Salage per Acre

Max 17.
Min 57.

Average Ratio of Government Salage per Acre

Max 157.
Min 457.

Average Value of grain of Melmarans in wet land in Kiluvachi
maharans Consisting of Ayer & Chyes in the Taluk of Pattaraimkottai
for a period of 15 years

From 1850 to 1870	Cultivated area in acres	Crop out turn	of which garnish share at 45 percent	Average prices of grains	Value of quantity of grains in Rs 4.	Ratio per Acre
R. M. P.	A. C.	R. M. P.	R. M. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1857-1860	5007-12	48004-23	21690-10-3	1-7-11	31562-7-2	5-5-3.

One of the Sabdars claims this entire Village by reason
that his grand father mortgaged it to the Grandfather of the
persons N° 1-2 & 3 of 1866 sixty years ago: this is proved to be quite false.
The claimant failed to prove the same. In the account of 1823
& the English account of 1885, the names of the grand father
of the persons N° 1-2 & 3 of 1866 is entered. In the Maratta account of 1823
it is said that the Village was purchased by ~~the~~ Marudor Parvair.
It is granted to the person N° 13. The Patta of the Village granted by Marudor Parvair
to the person N° 13 was registered in 1818. Hence the claim is rejected & the
party is referred to civil court. 1829

III The history of the Village is this - The Village was granted originally to certain persons about 2 centuries
ago. Marudor Parvair, Minister of the person purchased the Village in 1796 for Rs
209, from one Marudor Parvair. In 1799 ~~the~~ ^{the} and Parvair purchased the Village in 1796
in 181799 to the person N° 13. from religious motives - The grand father of the persons N° 1-2 & 3 of 1866
gave 2 Pongos in gift to the grand father of the person N° 4 of 1866 in 181882, from religious motives.
The father of the persons N° 1-2 & 3 of 1866 - sold 2 Pongos to the persons N° 5-6 of 1866 - about
22 years ago ~~for~~ ^{for} how many Pongos it is not known. No Bill of sale. Deed of gift of 1799 is on
a plain paper leaf. Bill of sale of 1796 is on a plain paper leaf. Deed of gift of 1882 is on
a plain paper leaf. All the above transactions proved to be bonafide enjoyment proved.

Valuation

IV - - - Wet lands depend upon one Tank of moderate size. It is in repair. It is fed by a single
- at some. It is also fed by ~~the~~ ^{the} the waste of the adjoining Villages. The Tank is filled annually.
No security of Water is felt generally. Wet lands are cultivated annually in full. Some of the wet
lands are cultivated annually 2 times. The lands are cultivated once and the at 1/3 of the wet area
Dry lands are not cultivated at all. No Tax is raised. Mangrove lands are a common feature
generally. The contiguous Ayer Village is Villapery & Tiruvazhi. The average income of these
Villages comes to 5-12-75 of per acre. The average of these two Villages comes to 5-8 per acre.
The average income of these Villages is 35 Pongos per annum. This is quite false. In consideration of
the fertility of soil in I presume the valuation of the Village as follows -

Wet 18/8 Acre at 5-8 per Acre 89-6-88-11-

Dry Waste 23/4 Acre at 1-11 per Acre 0-11-

for ann 90-10-89-6-

Residue 29-3-6

1885-1886

Translated