

3.
Kb7

Sheet No. 8.

II. The Village consists of 3 equal Tracts. They are enjoyed as shewn in the margin. The lands are undivided. Ransom is paid on the number of Tracts equally & permanently. Ransom is paid on the number of Tracts equally. The crop is situated within the proper limits of the Village. The persons of both descendants of the Original Grantee. The family is a divided one.

III The person M^y 16 is who is the son of father's younger Brother of the person M^y 16 claims to be. State in the entire
V. those & places that the father of the person M^y 16

(1)
mother

of whom I have 1/6 share in the entire
Village & place that the father of the person N^o 1 of 1801
who died about 88 years ago deceased ~~in~~ ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{him} &
divided the one out of 3 shares which they had in the
Village, unequally viz 1/3 for him & 2/3 for the
deceased. As he pleads that the division of property
took place in A.D. 1553 or one year previous to the
decease of the father of the person N^o 1 of 1801 that he did
align the agreement during the lifetime of the deceased
division of property. The lands are undivided. The

person N^o 2 of 1806 is quarrelling with the
 person N^o 1 of 1806 since the division
 of the place - The Guardian of the person N^o 1
 pleads that the person N^o 2 of 1806 signed the
 agreement with full power of attorney of the
 person N^o 1 of 1806 his high officers in the
 Garrison & under much pecuniary anxiety
 to the person N^o 2 of 1806 - the person N^o 2 of 1806 is
 living separately from the date of the division
 of property - The person N^o 2 complains that the
 guardian of the person N^o 1 of 1806 is letting away
~~the~~ whole produce without giving to him any
 share - This is proved to be ~~to~~ true to some extent

The confirmed under Rule 29 - 15

II 723 Agreed.

Reminisc. Vol. 31-2-8

Got 24/8 = 23

272032 *N. punctata* Nov 22 88

Confirmed as recommended
in our JD-22 Rs. 23
The decision of the R.
a the claim of the 2 in
Col. H. is approved.
11/2/59 JWW

Appellate Pm 27th 98 of 1863 1 Ma. hayer -
Tanga Pm son of R 2nd 1866 - Ma. hayer -
claimed an equal share with
R 2nd in the lands which he
enjoyed for the share of Grant's
1st son Honari Pm and
prays he may be informed of
the final decision in the matter disputed before
the Dist Court. The petition is endorsed -
The share

The share enjoyed for the share of
Romana Rose the 1st born of the same has
been registered by this District as equal
property between 1812 - 1822 much
better property than the Panama or the
Indica certificates of the District if
the matter can not be settled amicably.

In karate
out of Sw A S 3 Pangasinan } Co - 1 wife (2)
794430. 1875 44 } 1 son

In H
1244. *Phasma*.
Phormasa *neipendel*

2 raw -
 1. Primi 7 4 Subbarau } 100 - 1 wife (4)
 2. indak 38

hanya Ranga
(vrijzidi) Rijk

60-65
Bedrock
invariable

Nov.
Kiryadi
10-8-5

Remainder
(Vrijheid)
50 —

AL
35—
Punta

10 —

5-6
Total
A. 6

40-60

Abstract granted to Ranga Rao
Son of Strinivasa Rao party
No 2 in Ab. 16 -
13th Sept 1866.

Francis

rates of Government Salugs per Acre

Maximum — Minimum
 Dry — 3-9-9 — 1-7-
 Wet — 10-13-3 — 5-9-

X Mr. Strange
 Rumsor Law

Average Rates of Government Salugs per Acre

Dry — 1-5-6
 Wet — 4-6-1

Average grain of Michidram on wet land in the Moganam of Sirakudi in the Talug of Amaravati for a period of 15 years.

From 1856 to 1870	Cultivated area in Acre	Gross out turn	Of which Zamindar's share at 40 per cent	Average prices of grain	Value of the quantity of grain given in Col 6.	Rates per Acre
	A. C.	H. M. P.	H. M. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
11-8	1009-28	12076-6-3	5749-8-5	1-9-7	9186-12-10	9-1-8

The main point for consideration is whether the alleged division is a valid or invalid one in eye of the Rumsor Law. From Rule 226 & 282 & 283 it appears that the division of property is in question is of entailed position.

1st Because it does not seem that the division of property took place to the satisfaction of the person N^o 2 of 16.

2nd Because the agreement of division of property is not attested as stated in Rule 280.

3rd Because partitioning the produce without partitioning the land does not make a family a divided one (Vide Rule 283).

4th Because the parties did not actually enter upon their respective shares.

Vide Rule 282 in Rule 282 of the Mr. Strange Rumsor Law.

Under the above reasons I register the case out of 3 shares in the Village equally between the persons N^o 1 & 2 of 16 & refer the parties to civil court.

Valuation

1st Wet lands depend upon a large Tank as it will be seen from its bed which is the source of water is entered as 39 Acre. I doubt much the accuracy of the account produced by the Mahajamans. But the person N^o 3 of 16 who is a head of the Village pleased that they never transferred any arable lands to the head of Pambolken. No waste in wet lands. These lands are full water annually in fall. No scarcity of water is felt. The Tank is round. It is fed by a single stream & it is fed also by the Tanks of the neighbouring Aggar & Devart amam Villages. Some of the wet lands are full water 2 times. The Mahajamans say 1/2 of the wet area is full water 2 times annually. Soil is of a superior quality generally. There are naturally some inferior lands. No Dry lands in the Village as reported by the Mahajamans. Harvest is good. I have no materials to find out the average assessment of the adjacent Aggar lands. However the marginally statement of the Mahajamans is at least the capacity of soil. The present average assessment comes to 90 rupees per acre for a period of 15 years. The rate is very high & arbitrary though it not untrue over the Mahajamans report for assessment in kind if the land produces harvest. While the Mahajamans will have to pay 20% if they agree for enfranchisement, without reference to advisability of economy. The average income of the Village as per statement of the Mahajamans is 1/2 50 rupees. This is not true as usual with reference to the fertility of soil & I frame the valuation of the Village as follows with the aid of the Mahajamans.

Wet 30 Acre at 1/2 50 rupees per acre = 1500
 Wet 8 Acre at 1/2 50 rupees per acre = 400
 Total 34 Acre = 1900

This is also in common with the Mahajamans who are full water annually 2 times.