

பாபபாநஞ்ஞகநகநிஞகநஞ்ஞ

Sheet no. 1126

I..... These are the two villages in the peminor of Sevenganga. These are entered as Pivittams in the Account of 1711-1712 & 1763. It is not known by whom & for what purpose these villages were granted. In the peminor Account of 1712, these villages are entered as the Pivittams of one Mathana Pillai. In an account of the Pivittams forwarded to the collector by the peminor in A.D. 1850, it is said that these villages were granted to Mathana Pillai for the service of superintending the ^{the horse st.} ~~house~~ stables of the peminor & that as the proceeds of these villages were not sufficient to ^{the court} ~~satisfy~~ the proper ^{the} ~~of~~ service & the salary of the Pivittam, they were resumed & incorporated with other lands. & salary was fixed to the Pivittam. As it is said in the Account that, as the villages were in dilapidated state they were rented out to one Vella Nachiyar & that they are now in possession of the descendants of one Pellamayan who purchased them. In several cases I found that the remarks in the ¹⁵ ~~used~~ account of 1711-1712 are quite false. The above remarks are written, in fact, for all the Pivittam Villages in this Estate. Now, these villages are in possession of the individuals in column 16. The Widow N^o 1 of 16 is the holder of the ^{the} ~~the~~ person N^o 1 of 16. They are enjoying the villages equally. The late father of the person N^o 1 of 16 purchased these villages in A.D. 1850 for Rs. 1300 from one Subbramanaya Pillai, by whom they were acquired with some other villages in satisfaction of certain debts due to him by one Muttu Vadaya. Muttu Vadaya, son of the aforesaid Vella Nachiyar in A.D. 1842 under a Razeenamah filed in the Civil Court in suit N^o 7 of 1837 - of the late Madras Provincial Court. The said Vadaya

20 percent of 200
 Say's Vasey 30 --- 20 -
 Grass 80 --- 5 - 3-50
 Total 35 --- 24-50
 Received King's Barabara 80 --- 10-80
 Total 35 --- 24-50
 Received King's Barabara 30 --- 16-80
 Waste 20 --- 11-20
 Total 50 --- 28 -
 Remains 41-50
 Say's Vasey
 Cultured 25 --- 17-50
 No Waste 8 --- 3-50
 Grass 80 --- 5 - 3-50
 Total 35 --- 24-50
 Received King's Barabara
 Waste 30 --- 16-80
 Grand Total 41-50

Received from the Kitchen 6 95 - 10 - 95
 sent to Lumber 2 -

[illegible]

- of the late Western Provincial Court. The said Subbramanyam
 or Subba Peay & Voraia Taver &c
 have executed a bill of sale containing the following
 matters: That they have conveyed all the
 property of the said village of Kottai & other villages into the
 hands of the said Subbramanyam &c
 (2) The said Subbramanyam &c have executed a bill of sale which Subbramanyam
 has executed in 1853 to the father of the said Subbramanyam
 is on a stamped paper leaf & the document has been
 registered in the Sub Court of Madurai - Transaction proved
 to be bonafide - Enjoymnt proved (Vide next case)

To be confirmed in article III -

Journal de 49-15-7

FD 1780

Good 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2.5

Twenty three Riggs
Confirmed on 1/2
apparent,
(22 to 46) as the
beam was origin-
ally granted
for active service.
23/6/65 RWH

A. L. ...
... granted
for active service
23/6/65

Qty 399- 1-7-

10-13-3- " 5-9-

Franchise ratio of Government Colleges in India

Day — 1-5-6 —

Met 461.

Average Value of grain of Melwara on wet land in
Melwara Kote Rajpura consisting of Ayaz Talloojom
Talag of same name for the period of 14 years -

From 1866	Cultivated	Grass and	Of which	Average	Value of	Ratio
1870	area in	trees	summers	prices	the quantity	per
	acre		where at	of grain	of grain per	acre
			16 per cent		in bushels	
2 1/2	3	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
14-1-5	5985-99	58279-1	20246-10-5	1-7-11	38137-14-1	654-3

The late Joking the person N^o 1 of 16 gave in A.D. 1857 half of the village to the widow
- N^o 2 of 16 who lost her husband in her field work, she enjoyed during her life - The nature of the
agreement bearing on the subject ~~the~~^{the} of the share of the widow N^o 2 is to remain to the person
- N^o 1 of 16 or to his heirs - One Lawyer appeared for the settlement with the Vakalat namas
from the person in 16. The persons N^o 1 & N^o 2 of 16 are paying the Pongu equally -

III. No farther about the area or about the brown series on the part of the Range Valley. The boundaries now inserted in the vernacular statement correspond to the recognized lower limits of these villages. Hence the brown series are confirmed here & the 29 ft. & 30 ft. strata mentioned herein are registered here.

The three last villages are brought on one & the same Regular as the area of the same is entered in Lump, as the Pompey is paid in Lump; as they are contiguous to each other & as they are treated as one by the Indian Service.

II. Tella Mackigan to whom it is said in the Account of A.D. 1860, that these Villages were rented out, was one of the Daughters of the Tatimian Jemindar, & Matthew Tosaaga Mackigan Periya Tosaaga Jemindar who sold these Villages in A.D. 1842 to the Englishman. It is said in the Account of A.D. 1860 that the Daughters of the Tatimian Jemindar. The remark in the Account of A.D. 1860 that these Villages were rented out to Tella Mackigan is therefore not true.

These villages were rented out to the Indians. The family is extinct -

VII The descendants of the person of '83 are not alive -
VIII From the records in the Decretal of A.D. 1800, it appears that the Village were relinquished
by the person of '83 to the Jimson - There are no other materials to prove ^{that} than it - nor to show
where these villages in fact in possession of the Jimson - The returned ^{of Jimson} says that these villages
eventually from the person of '86 died 36 years ago. The Range Valued says that he does not know where they
^{are now} one there any Account showing the

I show these villages reverted to the Petmar peninsula - now ~~the land~~
- On the whole ^{the village of} it seems to be of a service tenure as the service ought to have been discontinued subsequent
to the Petmar since ^{the village of} these villages are entered in the maner page 013 in the Record of H.C. 17. I recommend

(Vidimus et al.)

Register No. 963, 964

Register No. 963, 964

Valuation.

Sheet No. 1127

III -- Wet lands in the villages depend upon two tanks of moderate size. They are in ^{very} ~~rather~~ ^{excellent} repair. Trunk road 17 1/2 mns over the bund of these tanks. The tanks are fed by a Jungle Stream. They are filled annually. Scarcity of water is not felt in ordinary seasons. The Taluk who appeared on behalf of the individuals of 186, claimed 17 1/2 ams of Wet as cultivated lands, & 7 ams of Wet & 16 ams & 80 cents of Dry as waste. He states that the wet waste is of 10 years uncultivated lands & that the Dry waste lands are of 6 years uncultivated lands in consequence of the Zamindar preventing them from cultivating the same to make with a view to make these lands grow with Jungle & hunt there afterwards. He says even now, the Zamindar people prevent them from ploughing these lands. That if ~~the~~ ^{the} there is not any objection on the part of the Zamindar to cultivating these lands, they will be brought under plough at once. I told the Revenue Officer that the Zamindar is not to raise any further objection to cultivating these Dry lands & that if he does so she will have to pay the revenue thereof to the holders of these villages. I find that there is some exaggeration in the matter of Wet waste. Some of the Wet lands are cultivated annually 2 times. Wet & Dry soil is not very superior quality. It is of medium quality generally. No garden crops are raised in the village. The Village is in pretty good state. The average income of these villages is 100 Rupees per annum as per statement of the Taluk of the persons of 186. This is not very low if compared with the ~~average~~ ^{average} said to be in these villages. Percentage Revenue of these villages contiguous to the Dammaramam under the settlement. The name of which is Kattarasankottai. The average Wet assessment of the Sivaganga village calculated for a period of 15 years intervening 1925 to 1940 comes to 7 Rupees per acre. The dry rates vary from 1-2-0 to 5-7-0 per acre. The Mahajamams say that the dry & Wet soil of this village is somewhat inferior to the Contiguous Sivaganga Village. This seems to be true to some extent. In consideration of the fertility of soil &c. I frame the valuation of the village as follows:

Wet - 20 ams cultivated at 6 Rupees per acre	120-00	
Wet 6 1/2 ams Waste fit to be cultivated at 20 Rupees per acre	129-00	
Dry 16 ams & 80 cents of 6 years waste fit to be cultivated at 12 Rupees per acre	12-90	129-00
		141-90
Unmutilated		
3-10-0		

[Signature]