

Notes of Government Salage procedure
 Max Min

Dry 2-9-9 "17
 Wet 10-13-3 "5-9

Average rates of Government Salage procedure
 Dry 1-5-6.

Wet 4-5-1.

Vicarious analysis of grain of Melwara on wet land in Vanyangudi
 Maganum consisting of Agri Villages in P. Kanur Salag
 for the period of 15 years -

From 1256 to 1270	Cultivated area in acres	Grass at turn -	Of which 25 per cent	Average prices of grains	Value of the quantity of grains given in Rs	Notes
1256-58	100	100	100	100	100	100
1251-3-3	2975-67	30996-10-6	13887-11-3	1-6-9	19737-6-3	6-10-2-

W

Names =
 - Swamy of Pudukkottai
 - A. Cowry Vallaba Tenn & Wood & Laga Koda Tenn above alluded to
 - argued that half Village by purchase from Rajah Rajeswary Rajeswary
 - Ramaswamy, & Anantayengar in AD 1812 on 3 occasions - The bill of sale of
 - the half Village given certain shareholders in the Village - The Deeree of the Pudukkottai
 - illudura in 1866 of 1833 proves the above facts - Enjoymment proved -

III One Venkataswamy Iyengar & his Grand Father's younger brother Alagappa Iyengar
 - plead that they had two Villages in the Village originally, that they had ^{old records of the} ~~the~~ AD 1798 & 1799
 - by Venkataswamy Iyengar, Elder brother of Alagappa Iyengar, Grand father of the present
 - mentioned Venkataswamy Iyengar to one Gummadi in Paimai - for Rs 13-4 on two -
 - occasions, that in AD 1832 the son & grand son of the said Gummadi in Paimai sold to the
 - two Villages again to them & executed a bill of sale on a plain paper leaf & that they are
 - enjoying them ever since & that these lands belong to them - One Mutter Iyengar,
 - Puppaya, Nona Perugura & Anantayengar, Grand Son of the aforesaid Gummadi -
 - Nidha Paimai plead that their Grand Father purchased these two Villages in AD 1798 & 1799;

that these Villages were in their possession for about 40 years, that they had mortgaged the Villages
 - about 25 years ago to the complainants for Rs 15-8 & that the complainants now being ready to plead
 - that these Villages belong to them - & that the lands being of their own they should be registered in
 - their (Defendants) names - The Defendants have neither witnesses nor evidence to prove that their
 - grand father mortgaged the lands as stated above - The Plaintiffs produce the two bills of sale
 - dated 1798 & 1799 said to have been executed when the lands were sold to the grand father of the defendants
 - together with a bill of sale said to have been executed by Defendants to selling back the lands in
 - AD 1832 to them - There is no one to prove the genuineness of the said bill of sale of
 - 1832 - Defendants plead that it is not a genuine one - It is proved by the Plaintiffs own statements
 - & pleadings that the Defendants had two Villages in the Village purchased from their ancestors & enjoyed them ever
 - - far back as 1832 - I think the bill of sale of 1832 produced by Piffs is not a genuine one, because
 - it is ^{is and} thereon, which bears a date subsequent to 35 or 36 years of the age bills dated 1798 & 1799 - that
 - these two Villages were sold to Piffs by Defendants in satisfaction of a debt due by the Defendants to Piffs
 - on account of the sum for which they were purchased - How is it possible that Piffs or their ancestors allowed
 - Piffs & their ancestors to enjoy the Villages when the whole of their purchase money was not paid to them -
 - & again the Piffs admitted the genuineness of the bills of sale which show that the lands were sold - &
 - the ancestors of the Defendants, while the genuineness of the bill of sale of 1832 is not proved -
 - Again from a bill of sale produced by the person of 3/16, dated 1831 to the Grand Father of Defendants
 - - but 3 Villages in the Village & that one ^{was} sold to the father of the person of 3/16 for Rs 13-4 - (Not admitted)

