Sheet no 509 of Sivaganga Zamindary

Register (No

Register of Inams in the Village of (No.), in the Taluk of in the District of

Class, Extent and Value of Inam							Description, Tenure and Documents in support of the Inam					Name and		Relationship of Original Grantee and of subsequent and present holders; Length of possession						Remarks	
			Extent					Tenure			Written Instruments in support of the claim				Particulars regarding present Owner. If the Inam has been sub-divided, the name, etc., of each sharer should be entered in these columns.						
Number of Case or entire holding under one grant in this village.	General class to which the Inam belongs.	Survey number and name of field or fields comprised in the grant. Dry, wet, or garden.	Local Measure. Even where the local measure is in Acres, Goontas and Annas, it is to be entered in this column.	Acres & Decimals. English measure.	Survey Assessment. Where no Survey has been made, and no Assessment fixed by Government, the cess paid by the ryot to the Inamdar, or the average Assessment of similar Government land should be entered in column 7.	Revised or present Assessment.	Description of Inam. If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, etc., whether they are efficiently kept up.	Whether free of tax, or subject to jodi, kattubadi, quit-rent, etc., or liable to survey, dambala, etc. Amount of latter to be entered.	Hereditary unconditional for life only, or for two or more lives.	By whom granted and in what year.	Original sanad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced or lost, etc., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced, should be given.	Name of original grantee.	Name entered in the register prepared according to Reg. XXXI of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts; and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee.	Name entered in the survey, or in any subsequent accounts, and relationship to predecessors.	Name and age.	Place of residence.	Relation to original grantee or subsequent Registered holders.	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.	If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year.	An abstract of the Government order in every case of lapse already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's opinion and recommendation.	Decision of the Inam Commissioner or his Assistants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Average value of grains of Melwaram or wet lands in Ayan Magaram Consisting of ~~[illegible]~~ 11 Ayan Villages in Emmaneshwaram Taluk for a period of 15 years

From F. 1256 to F. 1270	Cultivated area in Acres	Gross out turn	of which Zamindar's jodi at 45 %	Average prices of grains	Value of the quantity of grain given in col. 4	Rate per Acre
K. M. P	A. C	K. M. P	K. M. P	Rs. As. Ps	Rs. As. Ps	Rs. As. Ps
12,326. 5. 4	8628. 48	47072. 3. 5	33100. 6. 1/2	1-9-0	51,722. 5. 5	5. 15. 11

As per account of F. 1211		
Nanja Virayadi	56-0-0	36.26
Excess	25-0-0	17.50
	81-0-0	56.70
Punja Kurukkam	25-0-0	14-00
Excess -Do-	15-0-0	8.40
	40-0-0	22.40
		79.10
Deduct Poramboke		
Bed of tank Virayadi	10-0-0	7-00
Ponds -Do-	3-0-0	2.10
Channel -Do-	4-0-0	2.80
Village Site -Do-	7-0-0	1.90
Temple Site -Do-	0-7-0	00.35
Burial Ground -do-	0-7-0	00.35
	25-0-0	17.50
Paths Kurukkam	10-0-0	5.60
		23.10
Remainder		56-00
Deduct Service Inam		
Nanja Virayadi	1. 3. 2¼/16	0.87
Remainder	—	55.13
Nanja Virayadi cultivated	30-00	21-00
waste	24. 10. 3⅛	17.32
Total	54. 10. 3⅛	38.33
Punja Kurukkam cultivated	10-0-0	5.60
Do. waste	15-0-0	8.40
	25-0-0	14-0
Excess no waste	5-0-0	2.80
	30-0-0	16.80
Grand Total	—	55.13

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Deduct from the statement etc. papers produced by the Mahazarname —	212-12-0	Dharma Jodi Inam	as per Isti-mirar Account 18.14.8 Izafa 19.1.1 Total 37-15-9	Hereditary	Sesi varna Periya Udaya Tever Dated Sali Vahana Sacam 1856 A.D 1734 As per account of F. 1223 Muthu vijaya Raghu natha Setupati Katha Tever A.D 1785 as per Patta	Account of F. 1211 Hindisi account of F. 1223. Boards Register Dated of A.D. 1815 Patta is on plain Cadjan ~~leaf~~ leaf.	Ganapati aiyan as per account of F. 1223 Sevasika mani aiyan per Patta	In F. 1211 Dharmasanam Akkuandel 1/2 village Nanja Virayadi 28-0-0 A. 6.18.10 Punja Kurukkam 12-1/2 A. 6. 7-0- Total 25.10.0 In hindisi Account of Area do do. In F. 1244 ~~Akkuniyapdal~~ Akkuniyendal Sd. W. Robinson Inam Commissioner	In F. 1223 Dharma-sanam Akkuniyandal Nanja Virayadi 56-0-0 A. 36-26-0 Punja Kurukkam 25-0-0 A.C. 14-0-0 Total 50-20-0 1 Ganapati Aiyan. 2. Kristnayan In Register of A.D. 1815 Agamvendal Ganapati aiyan.	1. Ganapati aiyan 70 2. Ramalinga aiyan 25 3. Subbaiyan 35 4. Ramuvaiyan 30 5. Sankaraiyan 28 6. Sundaramaiyan 20 7. Annavaiyan 12 8. Gajavadanam alias Sami aiyan 35 9. Hariharam aiyan 30 10 Ramasvami aiyan alias Vedamaiyan 22 11. Nagalingam pillai 70 12. Sanvalingam Pandaram 55	Pirungarai Tiruvannar. Paramagudi in Ramnad Estate. Kilapuru	Same the person No 1. in Col 15 & great grand Son of Devaki Kamam aiyan in Col. 13 Son of younger brother of the person No 1 in Col. 15 & grand Son of the person No. 2 in Col. 13 Alienee Alienee Alienee Alienee Alienee Alienee Alienee Alienee Alienee Do	(1) Married daughter 1 Sons of great daughter 4 (2) wife 1 (3) wife 1 Son 1 (4) wife 1 (5) wife 1 (6) wife 1 (7) wife 1 (8) wife 1 Married daughters 2 (9) wife 1 (10) wife 1 (11) Son 1 Grand Sons 2 Daughter in law 1 (12) wife 1 Married Daughters 2	Alienation Family divided. Lands are also divided. One Patta is recommended.	To be Confirmed under Rule ~~[illegible]~~ V clause 3 agreed to & under Rule VII for alienees. Zamindar's jodi 37.15.1 Govt. quit rent 1/8 Rs 22-0-0 Sd. A. Sudarsana Rao Deputy Collector S.C 7.12.63. 1. What is the Exact date of the Nirupam? 2. What is the date of Istimirar? Date of the Sanad 12th April 1803 Date of Nirupam 13th February 1802. See Sub Magistrates Urzee 10th February 1866. No. 3. Sd. P. Chentsal Rao Dy. Collector S.C (True Copy) For Collector 27/10 22/10/37	Confirmed as recommended in one title deed on a quit rent of Rupees 22-0-0 exclusive of the Zamindar's jodi Sd. W. T. Blair Offg. Inam Commr. 8/6/66 T.D. No. 1893.

Sheet No 510 of Sivaganga Zemin

1112-A 4 13

Register (No. Register of Inams in the Village of Akarayendal (No. 376), in the Taluk of Ramnesvaram in the District of Madura

Class, Extent and Value of Inam.

1 Number of Class or entire holding under one grant in this village.

2 General class to which the Inam belongs.

3 Survey number and name of field or fields comprised in the grant. Dry, wet, or garden.

Extent: 4 Local Measure. Even where the local measure is in Acres, Goontas and Annas, it is to be entered in this column. 5 Acres & Decimals. English measure.

6 Survey Assessment. 7 Revised or present Assessment. Where no Survey has been made, and no Assessment fixed by Government, the sum paid by the ryot to the Inamdar, or the average Assessment of similar Government land should be entered in column 7.

Description, Tenure and Documents in support of the Inam.

8 Description of Inam. If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, etc., whether they are efficiently kept up.

Tenure: 9 Whether free of tax, i.e., sarva, dumbala, etc. or liable to quit-rent, i.e., jodi, kattubadi, bodiga, etc. Amount of latter to be entered. 10 Hereditary unconditional, for life only, or for two or more lives.

11 By whom granted and in what year.

12 Written Instruments in support of the claim. Original sanad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced or lost, etc., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced, should be given.

Name and

13 Name of original grantee.

14 Name entered in the register prepared according to Reg. XXXI of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts; and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee.

Relationship of Original Grantee and of subsequent and present holders: Length of possession.

15 Name entered in the survey, or in any subsequent accounts, and relationship to predecessors.

Particulars regarding present Owner. If the Inam has been sub-divided, the names, etc., of each sharer should be entered in these columns. 16 Name and age. 17 Place of residence. 18 Relation to original grantee or subsequent Registered holders. 19 Surviving heirs of the present incumbent. 20 If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year.

21 REMARKS. An abstract of the Government order in every case of lapse already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's opinion and recommendation.

22 Decision of the Inam Commissioner or his Assistant.

	Shares
No 1 is enjoying	1 - -
No 2 — do	1 - -
Nos 3 to 7 are enjoying	2 - -
Nos 8 to 10 — do	4 - -
No 11 is enjoying	6 - -
No. 12 — do	2 - -
	16 - -

Akarayendal.

This is one of the Dharmasanam Villages in the Zamindari of Sivaganga. This was granted by Sasi Varna Periya Udaya Tever in A.D. 1734 and it was renewed by his Successor Muthu Vijaya Reghunadha Setupati in the name of Devasikhamani Aiyan, a descendant of Ganapati Aiyan. This is a hereditary grant. The Mahazanams produced a document on a plain cadjan leaf purporting to be the Patta of the village. No existance of this document is mentioned in the accounts. In the account of A.D. 1815 it is said that there is no Patta for the village.

The matter for decision here is whether the entire or half of the village is deducted from the assets upon which the permanent Settlement was based. The Ayan and Dharmasanam accounts of Fasli 1211 show that half of the village is Ayan and the remaining half is Dharmasanam. In the account of Fasli 1223 the entire village is entered as Dharmasanam. In the account of A.D 1815 or F. 1224 copy of which is forwarded to the Board of Revenue shows that the entire Village is Dharmasanam. In the account of Fasli 1244 the entire village is entered as Dharmasanam. The Zamindari vakil states that half of the village is deducted from the assets upon which the permanent Settlement was based and the rest is included therein. The Mahazanams say that half of the village was under attachment of the Zamindar at or about the time of permanent Settlement from the enmity of the Zamindar upon the individual who was enjoying it as mortgagee, that they do not know whether half or entire village is deducted from the assets of the permanent settlement, that in the year Durmati corresponding with A.D. 1801 and 1802, the then Zamindar Srimat Muthu Vijaya Raghunatha Gowry Vallabha Periya Vodaya Tever issued a "Nimbham" or order releasing the half village from attachment and restoring it to their ancestors, as it will be seen from the document produced before the Deputy Collector in the St Settlement and that they are enjoying the village uninterruptedly up to this day and that the entire village may be brought within the Scope of the Inam rules.

In the Account of A.D. 1815 Copy of which is forwarded to the Board of ⊗

⊗ Revenue with Mr. Peter's letter dated 31st December 1814, a remark is entered that in preparing the Sivagangai Accounts I have experienced considerable difficulties as there does not appear to have been at any time a regular register of Dharmasanam villages for the Zamindari. But merely a statement signed by the Zamindar showing the amount paid for each kalam of wet grain sown in these villages without pointing out the amount of Poruppu fixed in each, I think the accounts of A.D. 1815, which was prepared under the Superintendence of Mr. Peter, Collector is more trustworthy than the account purporting to be that of F. 1211. The annexed extract from the decree of the Civil Judge of Madura in Suit No. 132 of 1855, the nature of the Accounts of Fasli ~~1244~~ 1211, will be well known. I think the account of Fasli 1211 in the Huzur of the Collector is the true copy of the Istimirar account. If they were so, why copy of the accounts of the Inam villages etc. in this Zamindari was obtained from the Zamindar in A.D. 1815.

Extract.

"The Court has given the whole case and the arguments of the vakils, its best attention and sees no cause for interfering with the decree of lower Court, the untrustworthy nature of the original Istimirar accounts, having been fully established, it is impossible that any reliance can be placed on the appellants document No. I and no Jamabandi accounts could prove it correct; these and like documents are every day made to order by Carnams and such like and in the opinion of the Court are always to be viewed with the greatest suspicion; it is true, great weight has hitherto been given to them and on this very account it is that they are now every day forged, to suit any particular case. Under these circumstances, it is altogether useless to file copies of such accounts as the Court could place no reliance on them. The Court fully concurs with Sub Judge, in his view of the case and therefore rejects the appeal confirming the lower Courts decree" x x x x

Sd - R.R. Cotton

Civil Judge.

‡

1 In the Desazada account of Dundubi (A.D. 1802 and 1803) copy of which is with the Zamindar's Vakil bound in a book, shows that the entire village is Dharmasanam.

Register (No.

Register of Inams in the Village of (No.), in the Taluk of in the District of

Class, Extent and Value of Inam							Description, Tenure and Documents in support of the Inam					Name and Relationship of Original Grantee and of subsequent and present holders — Length of possession								Remarks	
			Extent					Tenure							Particulars regarding present Owner. If the Inam has been sub-divided, the name, etc., of each sharer should be entered in these columns.						
Number of Case or entire holding under one grant in this village.	General class to which the Inam belongs.	Survey number and name of field or fields comprised in the grant. Dry, wet, or garden.	Local Measure. Even where the local measure is in Acres, Goontas and Annas, it is to be entered in this column.	Acres & Decimals. English measure.	Survey Assessment. Where no Survey has been made, and no Assessment fixed by Government, the sum paid by the ryot to the Inamdar, or the average Assessment of similar Government land should be entered in column 7.	Revised or present Assessment.	Description of Inam. If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for banks, buildings, etc., whether they are efficiently kept up.	Whether free of tax, or, sarva, dumbala, etc., or liable to quit-rent, etc., jodi, kattubadi, bodiga, etc. Amount of latter to be entered.	Hereditary unconditional for life only, or for two or more lives.	By whom granted and in what year.	Written Instruments in support of the claim. Original sanad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced or lost, etc., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced, should be given.	Name of original grantee.	Name entered in the register prepared according to Reg. XXXI of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts; and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee.	Name entered in the survey, or in any subsequent accounts, and relationship to predecessors.	Name and age.	Place of residence.	Relation to original grantee or subsequent Registered holders.	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.	If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year.	An abstract of the Government order in every case of Inam already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's opinion and recommendation.	Decision of the Inam Commissioner or his Assistant.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

From the foregoing circumstances, I arrive at the Conclusions that the entire Village has been deducted from the assets upon which the permanent settlement was based and register here the whole Village leaving its ultimate fate to the descretion of the Reviewing officers. Now the entire Village is in possession of the persons in Col. 16.

This Village Consists of 16 equal Virthis. They are enjoyed as shown in the first sheet of this register. The lands are divided and exchanged once in four years but this was not done within the last 10 years. Porupu is paid on number of Virthis equally.

No Takarar about the area nor about the boundaries on the part of Zamindar's Vakil. The boundaries now inserted in the Vernacular Register Correspond to those in the Account of Fasli 1244 and the Patta with slight discrepancies in the wordings. Hence the area of 79 acres and 10 cents is Confirmed here.

The persons No. 2 to 12 in Col. 16 acquired some of their lands by purchase in A.D. 1831, 1833, 1846, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1857 and 1860 for Rs 1134/- from Ramalingaiyar &c. Sixty bills of Sale are on Stamped Cadjan leaves and two are on plain Cadjan leaves. They acquired some lands from the descendants of the original grantee in gift. The persons No. 1 in Col. 16 and No. 2 in Col. 16 are descendants of the original grantee. The above transactions proved to be bonafide by the Mahajanams. Enjoyment proved.

S/d W. Robin, Esq.
Inam Commissioner

Valuation of the entire Village

Wet lands in this Village are irrigated by two tanks of ~~[illegible]~~ moderate size. The tanks are not in thorough repair. The tanks hold 2 or 3 months water scarcely. The ~~[illegible]~~ breaches in the tanks are not filled and some of the lands are not cultivated since the last 3 years from a serious dispute among the ryots and the Mahajanams. The Mahajanams say that the cultivators have no Kudi Kaniyachi and the cultivators ~~seem to~~ ~~argue~~ argue that they have Kudi Kaniyachi. From this dispute the Village is in neglected state since the last 2 years. The Mahajanams say that only 21 acres were under cultivation previous to the dispute between themselves and the ryots and that 17 acres ~~classified~~ classed as waste are Mettukad. Punja lands were under cultivation previous to 3 years. The Mahajanams say [illegible] that the dry and wet soil is of a superior quality generally and that they may be cultivated without leaving out much as whole of the ryots be industrious. 1/4 of wet lands the Mahajanams say are cultivated 2nd time on an average annually.

Harvest is good generally. No garden crops are raised in this Village. The average of Mahajanam in which the Village is situated is given in the 2nd half of this side. Average profit of the Village as per Statement of the Mahajanams are 100-0-0 Rupees per Annum. This is not true. On the whole it may be said, that all the lands in the Village were under cultivation previous to the dispute or previous to 3 years because the ~~[illegible]~~ Mahajanams admit themselves 21 acres are cultivated 1st ~~first~~ time and 9 acres 2nd time and that the remaining lands are Mettukad etc. There is no room to find fault with the nature of soil etc. Some of the lands are not cultivated since the last two years from a dispute between the Mahajanams and ryots. The former claim half of the lands in the Village for their own cultivation and the latter claim for Kudikaniyachi in all the lands in this Village. If there is no dispute, the lands may be cultivated now and it will not Cost more than 100-0-0 Rs to fill in the Breaches. In Consideration of the fertility of soil etc. I frame the Valuation of the Village as follows.

The average Dry rates of the adjacent Ayan Villages vary from 1-2-0 to 0-13-6 per Acre.

Wet 30 Acres cultivated annually partly 1st time and partly 2nd time at 6-0-0 Rupees per Acre	180-0-0
Wet 8 Acres Mettukad etc. at Rs 2-0-0 per Acre	16-0-0
Total	196-0-0
Dry 16 3/4 Acres at Re 1/- per Acre	16-12-0
Total	212-12-0

The contiguous Ayan Villages are Ayur, Mangudy and Sundayur. The average wet assessment of ~~the~~ those Villages Calculated for a period of 15 years previous to F. 1270 comes to 6-6-5, 5-11-1 and 6-14-2 per acre respectively. I find that there is some exaggeration in the matter of dispute said to be between the ryots and Mahajanams and in the Statement that some of the lands are left waste since the last 2 or 3 years. In consideration of the fertility of soil etc. I frame the valuation of the Village as shown above.

Rates of Govt. Taluks per Acre

	Maximum	Minimum
Dry	3-9-9	0-1-7
Wet	10-13-3	0-5-9

Average rates of Govt. Taluks per Acre

Dry — 1-5-6
Wet - 4-6-1

XIII-5-6-13

Register (No. 310) Register of Inams in the Village of Sembayoday (No. 310), in the Taluk of Swaganga in the District of Madura.

Class, Extent and Value of Inam.							Description, Tenure and Documents in support of the Inam.					Name and Relationship of Original Grantee and of subsequent and present Holders:—Length of possession.								REMARKS.	
			Extent.					Tenure.							Particulars regarding present Owner. If the Inam has been sub-divided, the name, etc., of each sharer should be entered in these columns.						
Number of Case or entire holding under one grant in this village.	General class to which the inam belongs.	Survey number and name of field or fields comprised in the grant. Dry, Wet, or Garden.	Local Measure. Even where the local measure is in Acres, Goontas and Annas, it is to be entered in this column.	Acres & Decimals English measure.	Survey Assessment. Where no Survey has been made, and no Assessment fixed by Government, the cess paid by the ryot to the Inamdar, or the average Assessment of similar Government land should be entered in column 7.	Revised or present Assessment.	Description of Inam. If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, etc., whether they are efficiently kept up.	Whether free of tax, i.e., sarva, dumbala, etc., or liable to quit-rent, i.e., jodi, kattubadi, bediga, etc. Amount of latter to be entered.	Hereditary unconditional for life only, or for two or more lives.	By whom granted and in what year.	Written Instruments in support of the claim. Original sanad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced or lost, etc., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced, should be given.	Name of original grantee.	Name entered in the register prepared according to Reg. XXXI of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts; and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee.	Name entered in the survey, or in any subsequent accounts, and relationship to predecessors.	Name and age.	Place of residence.	Relation to original grantee or subsequent Registered holders.	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.	If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year.	An abstract of the Government order in every case of lapse already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's opinion and recommendation.	Decision of the Inam Commis His Assista
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

		Shares
No. 1 is enjoying	—	$1\frac{27}{32}$
Nos. 2 to 5 are Do.	—	" — $\frac{29}{64}$
No. 6 is Do.	—	" — $\frac{21}{64}$
No. 7 Do. Do.	—	$4\frac{6}{16}$
	Total.	7 — "

(Sd) A. S.
Dy. Collr. I.C.

1. This is one of the Dharmasanams in the Zamindari of Swaganga. This was granted by the Zamindar in Col. 11 to the persons in Col. 13 for subsistence. This is a hereditary grant. This is in uninterrupted possession of its holders since the date of the grant. This has no patta. It was lost. The village is supported by all the accounts in Col. 12. No takarar about the area nor about the boundaries on the part of the Zamindar's Vakil. The boundaries correspond to those in the account of Fusli 1244. Hence the area of 99 acres and 96 cents, situated within the said boundaries, is confirmed here.

The village consists of 7 equal vritties. They are enjoyed as shown in the margin. The lands are divided permanently. Porupu is paid on the number of vritties equally and permanently. The Mahajanams say that the former practice of the village was to exchange the lands periodically, that this was not done since the last 30 years, and that the lands should be exchanged now.

II The persons Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Col. 16 are descendants of the original grantee. The ancestors of the person No. 7 in Col. 16 purchased $3\frac{1}{2}$ vritties previous to A.D. 1804 from the descendants of the original grantee in Col. 13. No bill of sale. There is a document of A.D. 1804 on a plain cadjan leaf granted to the Mahajanams of the village, showing that half of the porupu must be paid by the Mahajanams and the rest by the ancestors of the person No. 7 in Col. 16.

The persons Nos. 1 to 6 in Col. 16 now admit that their ancestors did sell the $3\frac{1}{2}$ vritties to the ancestors of the person No. 7 in Col. 16.

In A.D. 1836, 1837, and 1860, the grandfather of the person No. 7 in Col. 16 himself purchased $\frac{14}{16}$ of a vritty for Rs 149-9-0 from Iruvengadamaiyangar, Venkatasubbayan and Lakshmi ammal, who purchased the lands previously from the descendants of the original grantee. 3 bills are on plain cadjan leaves and one is on stamped paper. Transactions proved to be bonafide. Enjoyment proved.

The persons Nos. 1 to 6 in Col. 16 themselves, and their forefathers, purchased some of the lands in A.D. 1825, 1831, 1833, 1839, 1846 and 1853 for Rs 237-6-3 from Ramasamy Iyen, Lakshmi ammal, Subbulayi ammal etc share holders in the village. Nine bills are on plain cadjan leaves. Transactions proved to be bonafide. Enjoyment proved.

Valuation.

III Wet lands depend upon one tank of moderate size. It is in repair. It is fed by a jungle stream, and by waste water of the adjacent ayan lands. The tank is filled annua Scarcity of water is not felt generally in ordinary seasons. The Mahajanams say that acres of wet and $39\frac{1}{2}$ acres of dry, classed as waste are some 5, some 6, and some 10 uncultivated lands and they are fit to be cultivated and will be cultivated within next 2 or 3 years. This is a false plea. Some of the wet lands are cultivated 2nd time annua The area thus cultivated 2nd time some say may be equal to $\frac{1}{3}$, or others to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the aggreg area. Nanja and punja lands are of a medium character generally. No vanbire is raised in this village. The village is in good state. The average income of the village as per statemen of the Mahajanams is 90 Rs per annum. The contiguous ayan village is Sinna Mullykudi. The average wet assessment of that village calculated for a period of 13 years from Fusli 1257 to Fusli 1270 for which detailed accounts are available comes to 5-1-0 per acre. The average dry assessment of the adjacent ayan village is 0-13-6 per acre. In consideration of the fertil of the soil etc, I frame the valuation of the village as follows. —

Wet 22 acres cultivated annually once and partly 2nd time at 5 Rupees per acre —		160 – 0 – 0.
Wet $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres waste etc at 1 Rupee per acre —		6 – 8 – 0
Total		166 – 8 – 0.
Dry 20 acres cultivated at 14 as per acre	= 17 – 8 – 0	
Dry $19\frac{1}{2}$ waste etc at 4 as, per acre —	4 – 14 – 0	22 – 6 – 0.
Grand Total		188 – 14 – 0.

(Sd) A. Sudarsana Row
23-2-61 Dy. Collr. I.C.