

Sheet No 348 (Extract)
in the Taluk of Kanner Sivasanga in the District of Madras

THIS TABLE AND OF INFORMATION AND OTHER DOCUMENTS—JANUARY 1900.

Particulars regarding present owners.
 If the land has been subdivided, the names etc., of such owners should be entered in these columns.

No and age.	Place of residence.	Religion to which owner or owners belong.	Serving title of the present landholder.	If associated with the land, his title, position how obtained, and in what year.	REMARKS. An abridgement of the Government order in every case of legal alienation reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's remarks and recommendations.	Division of the Taluk Commissioner or Mr. Assistant.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
which the accounts are available, comes to 6-8-2 per acre. The this village is considered to be somewhat inferior to those of and Aygar village. No scarcity of water is felt. The average of the village as per statement of the persons Col 16 is 2.5 Rs. This is not fair. In consideration of the fertility of the soil, valuation of the village as follows:— 1/4 acres at 5 Rupees per acre—Rs. 36-4-0. Irrigation Cultivation in this village— Karakudi } 21-1-64 } Government Taluk per acre Maximum Minimum 3-9-9 0-1-7 13-3 0-5-9. value of grain of Helwanam on wet land in Kodangadai consisting of Aygar villages in the Taluk of Kanner of 15 years.						
Saf. Standard and Row Deputy Collector Average rates of Government Taluk per acre. Dry 1-5-6 Wet 4-6-1.						
Estimated area in acres.	Gross cultivation	Gyambel Gyambel's share at 45 percent.	Average prices of grain.	Value of quantity of grain in Col 4.	Rates per acre.	
C.	K.H.P.	K.H.P.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	
37	25227-11-3	1185-11-0	1-7-9	1687-5-0	6-9-9	

Register (No. 278)

Register of Inams in the Village of

Rendang Lam

No		Shares
1	is enjoying	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	$B_{\infty} B_{\infty} -$	$\frac{1}{2}$
3	to save B_{∞}	$1 - 0$
	Total	$4 - 0$

I. This is one of the Sham-ada lands in the Gwinda-
ghinapaga. This was granted by the Gwinda-ghinapaga. This
was granted by the Gwinda-ghinapaga. 11 to the person Co. 13
for Sub-Steve. This is a hereditary grant. This is
an uninterrupted possession of the holder since
the date of the grant. This had no patent. It was later
supported by all the accounts Co. 12. No takkan
about the boundaries on the part of the Gwinda-ghinapaga
a of 10 acres and 53 cents is confirmed. Love. This
four equal widths. They are exposed as shown in
it are divided. Porcupine is paid on the number of
remains.

© for
land of
the
income
per acre.
Sframes the
No

The persons in Col 16 are not in any way related to the original grantees. They purchased lands as follows.

III. The grand father of the persons Nos. 1 and 2 Col. 16 purchased three upies in the village Half Century ago from the descendants of the original grantee for how much it is not known. No documents. The validity of the transaction is proved by the fact of the name of the father of the persons Nos. 1 and 2 Col. 16 having been inserted in the account of Subli 1222. The late father of the persons 3, 4 & 5 Col. 16 purchased one upie, or $\frac{1}{4}$ village in A.S. 1830 for Rupees 210 from Kinatshi Subhainjam, elder brother of Kapaigam, in Col. 15. Bill of sale is attested by a stamped Cadjan leaf. Transaction proved to be bonafide. Enquiry made in road.

Rates of
Dry
wet 10
Average
Hahama
for a year

Valuation. This is an insignificant village. The wet lands above you are low
land. Soil in repair. Soil fed by jungle stream. The lands are cultivated an-
nually. Some of the wet lands are cultivated annually second time. Soil is
of a medium character generally. There are no other villages contiguous to
the Kharwad area under settlement. The area village of Kalkumbhedi situated
at a distance of about 2 miles from said Kharwad area. The average wet
cultivation of the said Aghas village calculated for a period of 24 years

From Zushi	Cd
1256 to Zushi	an
1270	an
K. M. P.	A.
3566-3-3	2486