

Sheet No 157 of Livingstonia Boundary

Register (No 147)

Register of Inams in the Village of Ramanga (No. 1)

Name, Rank and Title of Inam		Incomes, Taxes and Privileges in detail of Inam		Remarks		Notes		Remarks		Notes		Remarks		Notes	
Rank	Family	Rank	Family	Rank	Family	Rank	Family	Rank	Family	Rank	Family	Rank	Family	Rank	Family
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

8) Report for Ramanga - This is at time, on consideration of the fertility of soil etc. I found the valuation of the village as follows. For material to enter the average assessment of the soil is 1/2, the average assessment of the adjacent dry lands vary from 2-4 to 1-10 per acre. Maximum is for guigily oil lands which are not cultivated in this village. Minimum is for longer etc. Water is abundant here, heavy lands are cultivated by 60-0-0 annually in full water partly this time.

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Livingstonia Town

in the Taluk of Natabankhota in the District of Madras

Name, Rank and Title of Inam		Incomes, Taxes and Privileges in detail of Inam		Remarks		Notes		Remarks		Notes		Remarks		Notes	
Rank	Family	Rank	Family	Rank	Family	Rank	Family	Rank	Family	Rank	Family	Rank	Family	Rank	Family
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Storage value of grain of Melwaram in each land in Fortunate Maganum Country of 14000 villages in Natabankhota Taluk, for a period of 15 years.

From	cultivated grass	of which	average price	Value of the	Ratio per acre.
F. 12-5	area "	timbered		quantity of	
F. 12-70.	above	timbered	of grasses	grasses given	
		to pasture	in Illinois		
See the P. A. Com. to the P. A. No. 12-70.					No. 12-70
10558-8-2	7170-724115-11	33635-1-1	1-7-1	55552-2-2	7-11-7
					Continued

Register (No 147)

Register of Inams in the Village of ^{Ramangon} ~~Maradung~~ (No. 147),

Name, Rank and Title of Inam				Incomes, Taxes and Expenditure in respect of the Inam				Remarks			
Name				Incomes				Remarks			
Revenue of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Revenue of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Revenue of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Amount of the Inam

Nos 1 to 5 are enjoying
No. 6
Total 8-1/4

This is one of the Charamasams in the Zemindars of Maradung. This was granted by one of the successors of the present Zemindar to one Ramangon. This is not borne by any public account but by tradition and by the fact of the village having received its name from Ramangon. The fact of the village being Charamasam is proved by the account of P. 1211 and 1223. In the account of P. 1223, it is said, that the villages are about 100, but all the names of the holders of the village is inserted in it. It appears that this village was purchased by the Zemindar and Muttin Vidyaya Rajam the Gavarnitar and Gavarniballabha Vidyaya Rajam from the descendant of the original grantee, and granted in A.D. 1810 to one Mahalinga Bastri Wijaya and a Patta written on his Cajjan leaves. This patta is produced now before the Deputy Collector. It is acknowledged to be a genuine one by the Zemindar. It is said in the patta that this village was purchased and granted to the Bastri. The Zemindar's Vakil says that the Zemindar has no documents to prove that the village was purchased by the Zemindar, and that the documents were lost. One of the descendants of Ramangon, who was enjoying the Gavarnanaka Kandya so far back as 1854, and sold it in that year admits that their ancestors sold the village to the Zemindar. Hence there is no ground to suspect whether the Zemindar purchased the lands or not.

This village consists of 8 1/4 equal Wattas. They are enjoyed as shown in the margin. The lands are divided and are exchanged once in 12 years.

in the Taluk of ^{Nellur} ~~Maradung~~ in the District of ^{Madras} ~~Madras~~

Name, Rank and Title of Inam				Incomes, Taxes and Expenditure in respect of the Inam				Remarks			
Name				Incomes				Remarks			
Revenue of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Revenue of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Revenue of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Amount of the Inam	Amount of the Inam

Poroffin is paid on the number of Wattas equally and permanently. No Takam. About the area, not about the boundaries on the part of the Zemindar's Vakil. The boundaries inserted in the Wattas are Kapote Cortepote to those in the Patta granted by the Zemindar in A.D. 1810 and those in the account of P. 1244. Hence the area of 45 acres and 50 cents is confirmed. Hence the Poroffin was reduced from 21-2-11 to 17-8-0 half century ago. No Takam about it. Hence 17-8-00 adopted in this settlement.

This village is not entered in the account of A.D. 1815. Copy of which is forwarded to the Board of Revenue. The form in Column 16 acquired the lands by purchase in A.D. 1844 and 1854 for Rs. 644-0-0 from Palachandrasastri and Gubramangam. The former is the son of Mahalinga Bastri and the latter is a descendant of the original grantee, Ramangon. The transaction proved to be bona fide. Enquiry made. The form in Column 16 proved his land in A.D. 1844 for Rs. 567-0-0 from the land Palachandrasastri. These bills are on plain Cajjan leaves.

The lands depend upon one Tank of Madak Wig. It is in repair. It is fed by water of the Kampanandal a Madak Wig village. The Tank is filled annually. The Kala Wig says that the dry waste lands are given to the Wig and that they are for the cultivation of some Wig and some Wig. They again say that the whole lands are given to the Wig and that they have been given to the Wig by giving the Wig to the Wig and that they will be cultivated gradually. This seems to be true and the Wig are a cultivated annually. The soil is an average soil is not of a high quality; nor of a high quality. The soil is not much felt in ordinary seasons. No Vand is raised in this village. Average profits of the village as per statement of the Kala Wig are 50-0-0.