

N. L. S. of Government of Mysore

Day 327
 1843

Survey of Government of Mysore

Day 1446

March 6-1

Survey of Government of Mysore on the land in Sathalagala
 Magan consisting of 8 villages in Natarikata Taluk
 for the purpose of Mysore

From Sathalagala to Sathalagala	Calculated area in acres	Grass sown in autumn	Of which 25 per cent	Average prices of grain	Value of the quantity of grain given in Sathalagala	Notes per acre
A 10	10	10	10	10	10	10

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 19 3/4
 17 6 8 0
 2 8 1/2

III The person No 3 of 1846 purchased the remaining half of the village when it was sold by the first court of Madras in 1855 for Rs 700, in satisfaction of a decree in suit No 115 of 1843 on the file of the late Pundar court. The Defendant in the suit was Ravi Narayana Darghaz alias Pundar. The transaction proved to be bona fide by a first court granted to the person No 3 of 1846 on a stamped paper leaf with the seal & signature of the first court of Madras. The person No 3 of 1846 sold 1/2 of the village or half of the lands purchased by him in public auction as stated above, to the person No 5 of 1846 in 1855 for Rs 350 & Bill of sale on a stamped paper leaf. Still the above transactions proved to be bona fide. Enjoyment proved the person No 4 5 6 of 1846 are divided Brothers. They are of the village equally. Ravi Narayana who sold half of the village to the person No 1 of 1846 was a childless widow. But she had a son, divided brother of her husband. On the day of her death transferred all her property under a written will.

IV The main point for consideration is what rate of D. is to be charged on the village. As this is a service grant, & as the nature of the service is not of an occasional or nominal nature, 1/2 assessment should be charged but as the service was discontinued 30 years ago, I think it would be proper to assess the village on the basis of 1/4.

Valuation

V. Wet lands depend upon one Tank of moderate size. It is in repair. It is fed by a Jungle stream & by the waste water of the 8 villages of Madanagur. The Tank is filled annually. Security of water is not felt generally. The person No 1 of 1846 says that 80 per cent of the water is full & that 2 1/2 acres are long waste field & the full water. This may be considered true as the extent of waste is trifling. Some of the wet lands are full water annually & 1/2 of the wet area is said to be full water annually 2 times. The soil is of a medium character generally. The soil is moderate. No. 1 of 1846 says that the village is in pretty good state. The contiguous 8 villages are all Madanagur & Patherasankata. The average wet assessment of these 8 villages calculated for a period of 12 years previous to 1870 comes to 6 11 4 5 7 5 10 per acre respectively. The person No 1 of 1846 says that the soil of the village may be placed on par with that of all Madanagur. But I charge wet lands with the reference to the average of the assessment of the two 8 villages which comes to 6 Rs per acre. The average among the 8 villages is 6 Rs per acre. This is not true. In consideration of the above