1866

M.R.O. 1—23,000—16-1C-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2392—93 Press Mis.
(Back nos. 169-70)

Dated 7th September 1866

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Grs

No. 168. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th August 1866, No. 5,602.

Read the following letter from the Collector of South Canara, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 20th July 1866, No. 134:—

1. I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Board of Revenue the following circumstances regarding a boundary dispute which has arisen between this District and that of North Canara in the Presidency of Bombay.

2. The dispute had its origin in a complaint made to the Bombay auth orities that the Catechu Contractor of this District had cut down some trees producing this substance within the limits of the Honore Talook. On inquiry being made into the matter, it was, however, found that no distinct or permanent boundary existed between the two Districts, but that it lay somewhere in the jungle, in which both the Contractors of the Catechu Farm in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies were in the habit of cutting these trees.

3. I may add that there were also one or two other disputes relating to land lying on the borders of the Talooks of Cundapore and Honore, which had been pending for some time, and in which, owing to the absence of any definite boundary, it was doubtful who was the authority competent to adjudicate, whether the Collector of North Canara, or the Collector of South Canara.

4. It was, therefore, proposed by Mr. Jervois, the Acting Collector of North Canara, that an Assistant should be deputed from each District to examine the locality with a view to determine what should, in future, be the boundary between the two Districts; to this I agreed, and Mr. Sewell, the Acting Head Assistant Collector of this District, (and at the time my only Assistant,) was deputed to meet Mr. Watt, the Assistant Collector of North Canara, for the purpose in question.

5. These gentlemen accordingly met in October last, and on the 30th November, Mr. Sewell submitted his report* stating his opinion as to what should in future form the boundary between the two Districts, and in which opinion Mr. Watt concurred. The line of boundary proposed by these gentlemen seems to have been approved by Mr. Jervois, the Acting Collector of North Canara; but it appeared to me that the construction of an artificial boundary to form the line of demarcation between two Governments was open to grave and serious objection, and looking to the spirit of the correspondence which had formerly passed regarding this very boundary question, I determined to postpone making any recommendation on the subject, till I had an opportunity of personally inspecting the locality.

* Enclosure A.

6. I was able to do this in the month of May last, and I proceed to submit, for the consideration of the Board, and for submission to higher authority, the reasons which have induced me to lay before the Board the recommendation I deem it my duty now to make. Before doing so, I beg, however, to offer a few remarks on the boundary† proposed by Messrs. Sewell and Watt, which is partly natural, and partly artificial, and is as follows:—

† See Enclosure B.

Starting from the sea on the west, the divitical stream forms the boundary for about two miles until it meets the high road from Mangalore to Bombay; it

then strikes south for about quarter of a mile along the road, and from a point where there is a peepul tree, built round with stones, it strikes into the jungle, (a dense jungle full of Catechu trees, and the cutting of which was the proximate cause of the present dispute,) and for a distance of about four miles would have to be marked by stones. After this, the stream called the "Sankada-goondee" forms the boundary for six miles, until the junction formed with it by the Hossoor nullah; it then turns north, following the course of the nullah for half a mile, until a ditch called the "Kullu-kadada" ditch is met; this ditch there forms the boundary for another half a mile, when again an imaginary line (to be marked out by stones) is taken over a small hill, thence between two raised heaps up to a small fort, and thence again by a line to be marked out by stones to a high peak on the ghauts called Alletur.

7. Now, although a boundary of this nature might possibly do as between two Talooks under the same jurisdiction and Government, I conceive it is altogether unfitted for a boundary between two Presidencies and Governments, and when above all things it is desirable that the boundary should be a natural one, broad and well-defined.

8. By the boundary proposed there would also be a small loss of land to this District, and some lands would have to be transferred from Cundapore to Honore, and others again from the latter to the former Talook. The transfer of these small pieces of land from this Presidency to that of Bombay, I may also add, would be very distasteful to our Wurgdars, and small and unimportant as these transfers are, I presume they could not be effected without the express order of the Secretary of State in Council.

9. It appears to me, therefore, that as a boundary has now finally to be defined between the two Presidencies, it is very desirable that a broad and well-marked natural boundary should be fixed on, and after an attentive and careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and especially of the geographical position of the small tract of country lying between the northern boundary of the Cundapore Talook and the Gairsoppa or Sharavati river, I can come to no other conclusion but that that river forms the best, and indeed the only good natural boundary which can be found between the two Presidencies.

10. Before, however, proceeding to give my reasons for making this recommendation, it will be necessary to advert to the circumstances under which the existing limits of the two Presidencies came to be fixed, and to the reasons which led to the transfer of the District of North Canara to the Presidency of Bombay.

11. These reasons are given at length in the letter of Mr. Grey, Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 24th December 1861, No. 2,519,* and are briefly as follows:—

* Home Department, Revenue.

Paragraph 2. "That the District of North Canara is a narrow strip of territory interposed between Cotton Districts of great importance to the Bombay cotton trade, and a sea coast, the commercial emporium of which, at least as regards the cotton trade, is Bombay; and that while the cotton cultivation and

"trade above the ghauts, and the coasting trade below, look to Bombay as their "commercial capital, the Public Works and other Departments of Administration "in Canara look to Madras as the seat of their Government with which there is "little commercial connection, and that, as a consequence, the wants of the commercial community, in the way of roads, ghauts, and harbours of shipment, have "not been adequately and with sufficient promptness considered and provided for "by the Government under which the District was placed, &c." And again in the same paragraph, "the obvious and only effectual remedy for this is to transfer "the District to the Government of Bombay, which already possesses the Districts "above the ghauts, and by which the District of North Canara will be regarded "with special interest as interposed between one of its most important Districts "and the sea, &c."

12. Now, while this is true of the country lying to the north of the Gairsoppa river, this description is clearly not applicable to the strip of land lying to the south of that river *in which there are no Cotton ports whatever, and the country adjacent to which, and lying above the ghauts belongs to Mysore.* The Gairsoppa river now forms the boundary between Mysore and North Canara, and Sir George Clerk, the Governor of Bombay, in his Memorandum, dated the 24th October 1861, expressly states that the boundary fixed on by him was "a line drawn from "about the foot of our Dharwar Zillah to the sea at the mouth of the Gairsoppa river;" this line, it will also be seen on a reference to the accompanying trace,* answers exactly to that originally suggested by the Government of India, viz.,† between the 14° and 14° 30' of N. Latitude.

* Enclosure C.

† *Vide* paragraph 9 of Mr. Frere's Memorandum, 23rd October 1861.

13. Again, His Excellency Sir William Denison, in his personal conference with the Honorable W. E. Frere, had suggested the northern boundary of the Honore Talook as the boundary between the two Presidencies, but this was objected to by Mr. Frere, partly on the ground that Cundapore was the only Talook in which Canarese was spoken, and also that the transfer of the whole of North Canara, including the Talook of Cundapore, answered the great object of preventing any disturbance of existing relations; at this time it will be remembered the Collector's Cutcherry was at Sircy, and the Courts at Honore, but after some further correspondence, as the Board are aware, it was finally ordered by the Secretary of State for India, on the 28th February 1862, that the Talook of Cundapore should remain with South Canara, and the boundary between the two Presidencies has, therefore, nominally, since that time, been the ill-defined one which existed between the Talooks of Cundapore and Honore when under one Presidency and Government.

Vide paragraph 6 of the same Memorandum.

14. It is the want of a definite boundary that has led to the disputes which I have now reported, and I beg, therefore, to proceed to lay before the Board the reasons for which I conceive that the boundary between the two Presidencies should be fixed, as originally intended, at the Gairsoppa river.

First.—As already remarked, this river constitutes the boundary between Mysore and the Balaghaut in North Canara, and the fixing of the same as the boundary between North and South Canara, will only be the prolongation of a well recognized and existing one.

Second.—The making over of the tract of country to the south of the Gairsoppa river interferes in no way with the object for which the District of North Canara was made over to Bombay, inasmuch *as no Cotton is brought down from the ghauts in this part of the District, nor are there any Cotton Ports in the same.*

Third.—The Gairsoppa river forms the northern limit of those whose inheritance is in the female, and not in the male line of succession.

It will be observed that this statement is exactly the opposite of that made by the Honorable Mr. Frere in paragraph 6, &c., of his Memorandum already adverted to, but the information obtained by that Honorable gentleman would seem to have been incorrect; for, from returns now before me, I find that in the present small Talook of Cundapore, and of which the total population is 96,642, upwards of 55,000, or *considerably more than one-half*, follow the "Allia Santana" rules, and of this number of 55,000, no less than 15,000 are Bhunts, and *who are by no means an uninfluential class.* Again, as regards language, I may take occasion to remark that although Konkany, Tulu, and Malayalum languages are spoken by the lower classes to the south of Cundapore, Canarese is spoken by all the educated classes, and is the language of *all our Courts and Cutcherries.*

Fourth.—Since the District of North Canara was transferred to Bombay, the head-quarters of the Collector have been transferred from Sircy to Carwar, and the Courts, Jail, &c., have also, I understand, been located at the latter place. The nearest European Officer in the Bombay Presidency is, therefore, the Second Assistant Collector above the ghauts, and across the Honore river at Sircy. The Head Assistant Collector of this District, however, and who has the full powers of a Magistrate, is now stationed at Cundapore, and for the purposes of administration it is clear that the tract of country to the south of the Gairsoppa is both nearer, and can be more effectually supervised by him than by a European Officer above the ghauts, and who has already a large and extensive charge.

Fifth.—The transfer of the tract proposed would be very acceptable to the inhabitants thereof, and it may be observed that the principal town, Bhatkal, is for the most part inhabited by a class of Mahomedans, called "Navayats," whose trade lies chiefly with this District, and with Bellary, Salem, Madura, &c. They have shops in almost every important town in South Canara, and I have reason to know they would much prefer being under the authorities of this District.

Sixth.—Again, the Catechu Contractor of the Cundapore Talook is a resident of Bhatkal, and the inconveniences and annoyances of having to deal with renters of another Presidency is so obvious, that it is unnecessary for me to say anything further on the subject.

15. Such then are the chief reasons why, in my opinion, this tract* of country should be re-transferred to South Canara. The Cundapore Talook, I may add, is only at present 526 square miles, and it can, therefore, very easily bear the addition of about 350 square miles (the estimated area of the tract proposed to be transferred). The whole area of the Cundapore Talook as thus enlarged would be 876 square miles, or about equal in size to that of Udipi, and the areas of North and South Canara would be respectively 3,950 and 3,831 square miles, North Canara however still remaining the larger.

* Marked A, C, D, E, on the plan.

16. The revenue of the country proposed to be transferred is about one lac of Rupees or thereabouts; this would, however, only make the revenue of the Talook Rupees 3,32,000; a very great advantage which would, however, be gained to this District, by the transfer, would be the acquisition of the salt pans at Siralli, Byllur, and Bhatkal, and by means of which we should, I am given to understand, be enabled to double our manufacture, and thus save a large sum to the State in the saving of freight on salt imported from Bombay.

17. I trust, therefore, that the Board will be good enough to support me in the recommendation which I have now made, and if my proposal meets their approbation, I may state that very few changes need be made in the administration of the tract proposed to be transferred. The Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate at Bhatkal, and who is a South Canara Officer, would remain where he is, and no addition would be required to the Revenue Establishments. I would, however, urge that the salary of the Cundapore Tahsildar should be raised from 150 to 200 Rs.

18. I beg also to bring to notice another anomaly which at present exists, and that is that the Bombay Post Master General is in charge of the Postal lines as far as Cundapore, and the Director General of the Post Office in India has declined to make any alteration in the matter at present. Should the boundary I have now proposed meet with the approval of the Board and Government, I would beg to recommend that sanction be obtained for placing the Post Offices and Postal lines south of the Gairsoppa river under the charge of the Post Master General of Madras.

From the Acting Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, to the Collector of South Canara, dated Puttur, 2nd November 1865, No. 75.

1. I have the honor to report that in accordance with the instructions contained in your Memorandum, No. 112, of September 11th, 1865, I went with Mr. Watt, the Acting Second Assistant Collector of North Canara, to the boundary between the Districts of North and South Canara, where, with the aid of the Tahsildars, Shanbhogues, &c., we marked out what appeared to be the best line for the future.

2. There does not appear to have been any well-defined boundary previously. For a part of the distance, the divitical stream seems to have been considered the line, but on the north of this were some pieces of land belonging to Cundapore Talook, and on the south, others belonging to Honore.

3. The boundary which Mr. Watt and myself would propose is marked in the accompanying map by a dotted line. Starting from the sea, it follows the course of the divitical stream as far as the bridge by which the coast road crosses that stream, a distance of about two

miles from the sea. On the north side of the stream lie two Wurgs (Nos. 70 and 61), and a portion of a third (No. 58), assessment marginally noted,* which at present belong to Cundapore Talook. On the south side of the stream there are two Wurgs marginally noted† belonging to Honore Talook. We would propose that those Wurgs should be transferred, those lying on the north of the stream to Honore Talook, and those lying south to Cundapore. There would be a slight loss to South Canara District, but I imagine it would be more than counterbalanced by the advantage of having a well-defined boundary. It appears that the occupants of those Wurgs, which now belong to North Canara, are willing enough to be transferred to South Canara; but those in South Canara object to being handed over to North Canara. In the latter District there are not quite so many privileges allowed in Kumaki cultivation, &c. From the bridge the proposed boundary line follows the coast road south for about quarter of a mile as far as a mound called "Bole Katte," a few yards to the east of the road. Thence it would have to be marked out by stones in the direction shewn in the map for about four miles, till it reaches the stream called Sankada-goondee. This is the present boundary as far as can be ascertained; but there is one small piece of land which should be transferred to Honore Talook, paying assessment as per margin. The line then follows the course of the Sankada-goondee river about six miles due east as far as Hosur nullah, then turns north and follows the nullah for about half a mile, and again turns off and follows the "Kallu-kadada" ditch for about half a mile to the foot of a small hill (over which the boundary would have to be marked by stones); passes between two mounds called Jodakatte, and leads up along the south side of Korar Koppadikote, a small ruined fort on a hill just below the ghaut, and due west of a high peak on the ghaut called Alletur. It would be more satisfactory if we could have fixed on one of the streams as a boundary; but the extent of land to be transferred would have been considerable if we had fixed on either the devitical or the Sankada-goondee stream, and would have required a regular survey. The line marked in the map appears to be the one which would give least trouble in the way of transfer.

	Rs.	A.	P.
*Gorte Dasa Poi, Muli Wurg, No. 70, assessment.	293	1	7
Gorte Govindana Ananta, Muli Wurg, No 61, assessment	36	0	0
Part of Kallagala Venkata Narna, Muli Wurg, No. 58, assessed at	28	1	8
†Part of Ekkari Hussain Saib's Muli Wurg, No 22, assessed at Rupees 61-2-11, Belke village.			
Kasi Apparta Muli Wurg, No. 1, assessed at Rupees 28-3-7, Alwigudi village.			

	Rs.	A.	P.
Baindur (Amany) Muli Wurg, No. 2, assessed at	7	8	0
Total to be transferred to Honore	364	11	3
Do. do. to Cundapore	89	6	6
Gain to Honore	275	4	9

4. As regards the appeal Hosagame case, we could obtain no further evidence than has already been set forth in the record.

In the other dispute about the Kachina trees alleged to have been cut under the orders of Duggappa Shetti, the Contractor, according to the line which we have proposed for a boundary, some of the trees would be in the Honore Talook and some in Cundapore. As, however, it is impossible to say definitely what was the old boundary line, it would be hardly fair to make any new order retrospective in its effect.

The proceedings are herewith returned as per list herein annexed.

List of Proceedings.

1. New Map specifying the boundary proposed.
2. Mahazar given by the inhabitants of Honore and Cundapore Talooks.
3. Statement shewing the extent of land to be transferred to Honore Talook.
4. Statement shewing the extent of land to be transferred to Cundapore Talook.
5. Revenue Ftilla, No. $\frac{42}{1865}$ of the Cundapore Talook Serishtadar, addressed to the Collector of South Canara, and proceedings connected therewith as per Ferist.
6. Report, No. $\frac{504}{1865}$ of Batcal Mahalcury addressed to the Assistant Collector of North Canara, and its enclosures as per Ferist.

7. Memorandum (Canarese) of the Assistant Collector to the Collector of North Canara, dated 4th May 1865, and its enclosures.

(Signed) H. SEWELL,
Acting Head Assistant Collector.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
Collector.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 2 and 3.—Sketches.

1. The Collector's proposal to adopt the Honore river as the boundary between the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, rather than to attempt to lay down an arbitrary boundary between the Honore and Cundapore Talooks, where nothing hitherto has been well defined, will be submitted for the favorable consideration of Government.

2. The Board were always in favor of the adoption of the river as the boundary between the Presidencies, and the one objection of any weight has been removed by the transfer of the Courts from Honore to Carwar, which it appears has taken place.

No. 169. ORDER THEREON, 7th September 1866, No. 2,392.

Miscellaneous.

The Government of Bombay will be requested to state whether they have any objection to the Collector's proposal of making the Honore river as the boundary between the two Presidencies.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

55 5

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
FORT SAINT GEORGE,
7th September 1866.

No. 2,393.

No. 170.
To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

Miscellaneous.

Dated 11th August 1866, No. 5,602.

I am directed to enclose the accompanying Proceedings of Board of Revenue, with enclosures, relative to a proposal made by the Collector of South Canara to adopt the Honore river as the boundary between the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and to request that you will favor the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with the sentiments of your Government on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Ex. S. T. Augustin.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 2 and 3.—Sketches.

1. The Collector's proposal to adopt the Honore river as the boundary between the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, rather than to attempt to lay down an arbitrary boundary between the Honore and Cundapore Taluks, where nothing hitherto has been well defined, will be submitted for the favorable consideration of Government.

2. The Board were always in favor of the adoption of the river as the boundary between the Presidencies, and the one objection of any weight has been removed by the transfer of the Coutts from Honore to Carwar, which it appears has taken place.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with two Sketches.

Copy to the Collector of South Canara.

Edd. T. Cartledge. 2d Augt

Pro: 6th Jany 62 ⅛ 220
A. 1684/169

For Orders.

Mr Cadell's argument seem bone fabid - but so, in truth, were the arguments against the transfer of N. Canara - The Bombay Govt: furnished & take all N. Canara & the Candapoor Talooks may only saved by the Sec: of State - Case put Printed to go to the Govt: Mr Cadell's question

Recover.

Rev. 1866. Department.
Pro: of Govt for Sept 66

No. 2577.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated 11th August 1866.
Received 5 Sept 1866 at Bombay.

No. 5,602.

& No 2392-7 Sept 66

With orders

Submitting for favorable consideration proposal of Collector of South Canara to adopt Honore river as boundary between Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

miles from the sea. On the north side of the stream lie two wurgs (Nos. 70 and 61) and a portion of a third (No. 58), assessment marginally noted,* which at present belong to Cundapore Taluk. On the south side of the stream there are two wurgs marginally noted† belonging to Honore Taluk. We would propose that those wurgs should be transferred, those lying on the north of the stream to Honore Taluk, and those lying south to Cundapore. There would be a slight loss to South Canara District, but I imagine it would be more than counterbalanced by the advantage of having a well defined boundary. It appears that the occupants of those wurgs, which now belong to North Canara, are willing enough to be transferred to South Canara; but those in South Canara object to being handed over to North Canara. In the latter District there are not quite so many privileges allowed in Kumaki cultivation, &c. From the bridge the proposed boundary line follows the coast road south for about quarter of a mile as far as a mound called "Bole Katte," a few yards to the east of the road. Thence it would have to be marked out by stones in the direction shown in the map for about four miles, till it reaches the stream called Sankada-goondee. This is the present boundary as far as can be ascertained; but there is one small piece of land which should be transferred to Honore Taluk, paying assessment as per margin. The line then follows the course of the Sankada-goondee river about six miles due east to Hosur nullah, then turns north and follows the nullah for about half a mile, and again turns off and follows the "Kallu-kadada" ditch for about half a mile to the foot of a small hill (over which the boundary would have to be marked by stones); passes between two mounds called Jodakatte and leads up along the south side of Korar Koppadikote, a small ruined fort on a hill just below the ghaut, and due west of high peaks on the ghaut called Allotty. It would be more satisfactory if we could have fixed on one of the streams as a boundary; but the extent of land to be transferred would have been considerable if we had fixed on either the divitical or the Sankada-goondee stream, and would have required a regular survey. The line marked in the map appears to be the one which would give least trouble in the way of transfer.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Baindur (Amany) Mooly Wurg, No. 2, assessed at	7	8	0
Total to be transferred to Honore	364	11	3
Do. do. to Kundapur	89	6	6
Gain to Honore	275	4	9

4. As regards the appeal Hosagame case, we could obtain no further evidence than has already been set forth in the record.

In the other dispute about the Kachina trees alleged to have been cut under the orders of Duggappa Shetti, the contractor, according to the line which we have proposed for a boundary, some of the trees would be in the Honore Taluk and some in Cundapore. As, however, it is impossible to say definitely what was the old boundary line, it would be hardly fair to make any new order retrospective in its effect.

The proceedings are herewith returned as per list herein annexed.

*Gorte Dasa Poi, Muli Wurg, No. 70, assessment ... Rs. 293 A. 1 P. 7
Gorte Govindana Ananta, Muli Wurg, No. 61, assessment 36 0 0
†Part of Kallagala Venkata Narna Muli Wurg, No. 58, assessed at 28 1 8
† Part of Ekkari Hassan Saib's Mooly Wurge, No. 22, assessed at Rupees 61-2-11, Belke village.
Kasi Apparta Mooly Wurg, No. 1, assessed at Rupees 28-3-7, c. Alwiguddi village.

List of Proceedings.

1. New Map specifying the boundary proposed.
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6. Report, No. $\frac{504}{1865}$ of Batcal Mahalcury addressed to the Assistant Collector of North Canara, and its enclosures as per Ferist.
7. Memorandum (Canarese) of the Assistant Collector to the Collector of North Canara, dated 4th May 1865, and its enclosures.

(Signed) H. SEWELL,
Acting Head Assistant Collector.

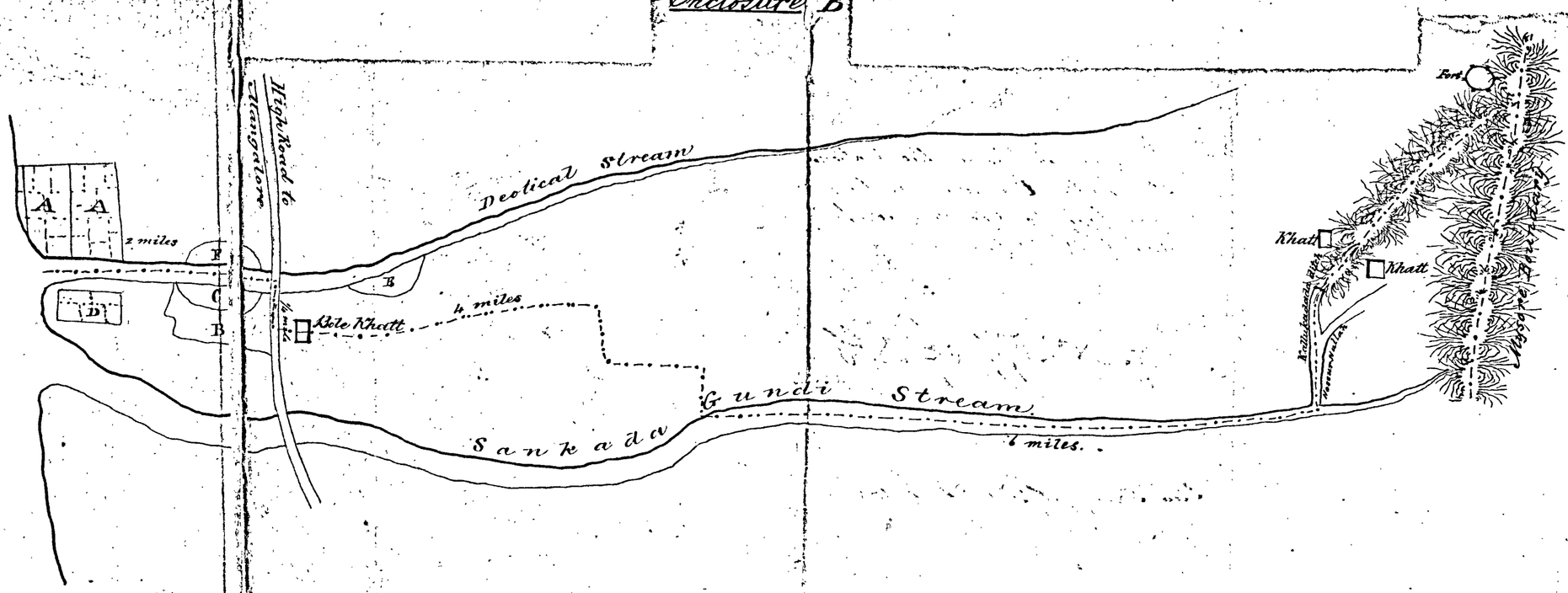
(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
Collector.

Enclosure C



Enclosure B



..... Boundary proposed by Messrs. Sewell and Watt.

A Land held by Nagappa Shanbogue, Bicu Campti, Nagappa & two others which it is proposed to transfer from Cundapur to Honore Taluk.

B Land held by Hasan Sahib which it is proposed to transfer from the Honore to the Cundapur Taluk.

D Land forming Kási Uparka's Warg which it is proposed to transfer from the Honore to the Cundapur Taluk.

E Portion of Government Warg proposed to be transferred from Cundapur to Honore.

F A small piece of land belonging to Hasan Sahibs' land B which it is proposed to transfer, but which land, i.e. F should remain as at present paying assessment to Honore Taluk.

/Signed/ W. M. Cadell
Collector.

/True Copy/
W. Rivett
Acting Collector

1/5

Rev 2109/67

Enclosure I

In a letter from the Collector of South Canara to the Secretary to Government dated 1st August 1867.

No. 30.

No 2577 of 1866

No.

Rev. Proc.s 7th Sept. 66 No. 168

Copy of a plan shewing the boundary proposed by Messrs. Sewell & Watts forwarded with a letter to the Board of Revenue under date the 20th July 1866.

No. 1614.

Read

Ordered

Go-7 September 66 No. 168

169

Plan of the Medical College shewing the proposed Additions & Alterations

Communicated in the Proceedings of the Madras Government

No 1440 dated 10th December 1862.

Estt Amt Rs 17,000 / 17,800

Nature of soil Soft

Section line AB

Section line CD

Side Elevation

Chemical Laboratory

Chemical Materia Medica Museum

Chemical Apparatus

Curators room

Principal Theatre

Library

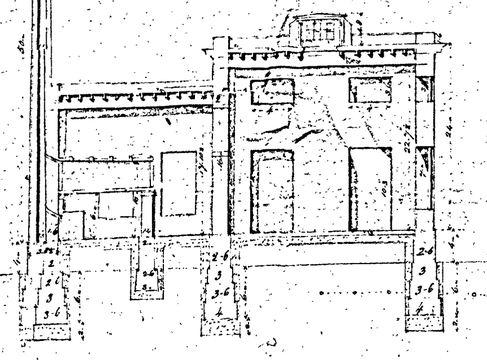
General Museum and Reading room

Furnace

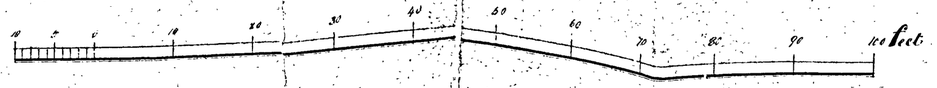
Windows to be removed & fixed at bbb

Doors to be removed & fixed at dd

Section line AB



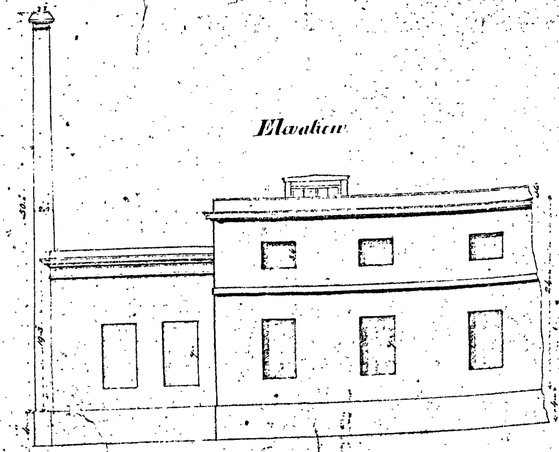
a a a Windows to be removed & fixed at b b b
c c — Doors to be removed & fixed at d d
The Writing in red shew the new arrangement.



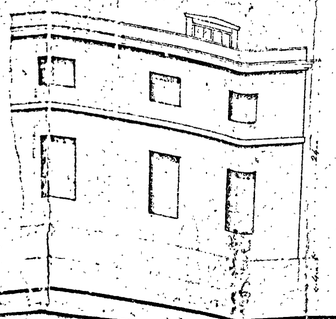
Presidency Executive Engineer's Office
20th May 1863

(Approved)
Signed) Rob. Cole
Principal Inspector General Medical Dept

Elevation



Elevation



A. Anderson
Acting Executive Engr

The Govt of Bombay will be requested to state whether they have any objection to the proposal of making the Honore River the boundary between the 2 Presidencies. If they agree, application will be made to the Govt of India to sanction the new boundary. If the Govt of Bombay decline, this Govt will be content with the boundary line now marked by Messrs Sewell and Watt.

7th Sept 1866.

2 Mahs of River Deeps 8"

3 Pkts Desp.s & Letter

No 2577

Rev. Dep.t

No. 2393. 7th Sept.r 66.

To The Sec.y to the
Govt. of India Home Dep.t

Sir,

I am directed to enclose the accompanying Proc.s of Bd. of Rev.; with enclosures, relative to a proposal made by the Coll.r of South Canara to adopt the Honore river as the boundary between the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and to request that you will favor the Right Hon.ble the Gov.r in Council with the sentiments of your Govt. on the subject.—

dated 11th Aug.t 66 No. 5602

16/2

Revenue 1866 Dep.t
Pro of Govt. for Sept.r

No. 2393.

To
The Government
of Bombay
Dated 7th Sept.r 1866.

From the Chief Secy. to the
Govt. of Bombay dd 23 Novemb.r
1866 No. 4295

Forwarding the proposal
of the Collr of South Canara
to work the Honnore River
as the Boundary between
the Civil Canara Districts
for Consideration

No. 170.

2