M.R.O.'I—77,006—8-6-37.

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CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1282 Press ~~Mis.~~
21-22
Dated 5 - 9 - 1872.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 5th September 1872.

No. 21. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th August 1872, No. 1,568 :—

Read the following letter from G. BANBURY, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 6th July 1872, No. 1,140-37 :—

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to Government, a brief report upon the settlement of the boundary line between the British and Mysore territories, agreeably to the course sanctioned by Proceedings of Government, dated 29th July 1870, No. 1,126. The decisions arrived at must, I apprehend, be ratified by the respective Governments, and orders will be necessary regarding the solitary case which could not be settled, owing to the different views taken by the officers deputed.

2. I enclose a sketch, showing the position of the villages concerned, and the manner in which the boundary line has been adjusted. It will be seen that the latter commences between the tri-junction station of Kandukur, in the Cuddapah District, and the Mysore village of Pandivalapally, and terminates after a course of about 35 miles, at a point between Malapad in the British, and Sonnikallu in the Mysore territory.

3. The country through which the line of boundary runs is partly open and free from jungle, and partly mountainous and thickly wooded. In the former portion which is represented on the sketch as extending from A. to F. and from G. to H. the disagreements were of a comparatively unimportant character, and were disposed of by one of the Settlement Supervisors in concert with the Amildars, or officers of similar rank attached to Mysore. But as regards the disputes throughout the latter portion of the line extending from V. to G. and from H. to L. the settlement of these far more intricate cases in far more jungly localities, was entrusted to Captain Stuart, Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, and Mr. Mahomed Ali, Assistant Superintendent of Kolar.

4. The course adopted for the settlement of the conflicting claims was as follows:—The tract at issue was personally inspected, and the evidence, both oral and documentary, carefully considered. The latter appears to have been very unsatisfactory; for, whilst the Mysoreans produced unauthenticated cadjan documents alleged to be several centuries old, and containing numerous interlineations, and apparently newly made erasures, our old Pymash Accounts were destitute of information as regards the waste and jungly ranges in dispute. This arises from these Village records often only furnishing details as far as regards the area under cultivation. Moreover, the marks and their whereabouts referred to in the old records, were, it is stated, unknown to the present generation. Thus the officers deputed had now and again to arrive at conclusions as best they could from very scanty and very untrustworthy data.

5. As already mentioned, the disposal of the cases settled by the Amildars and Supervisor, did not entail any great difficulties; and after mutual agreements had been executed in writing by the villagers respectively concerned, the line was duly marked out. As the loss or gain in territory by these adjustments was com-

paratively trifling, no further remarks are needed, and I will pass on to those cases of a more important nature, where the procedure adopted was as follows:—

The evidence of the contending parties given before Mr. Mahomed Ali and Captain Stuart, was taken down in writing, and when, as was usually the case, it was found to be of no real value, it was arranged that Arbitrators should be mutually selected from old and respectable inhabitants for the adjustment of the rival claims. Where this course was found impracticable, Mr. Mahomed Ali, and Captain Stuart entered into the question themselves, and came to the best conclusion that facts and circumstances permitted. By the above means, all the cases brought forward were disposed of with one exception, which will be fully explained hereafter.

6. The enclosed Statement shows the extent of land at issue, and that finally allotted to each territory. It will be noticed that in the majority of cases, the Mysorians have obtained the largest share of the disputed tracts; but as Captain Stuart was quite alive to the necessity of protecting the interests of Government, as he was aided in his enquiries by the Muddenpally Tahsildar, now Huzoor Sheristadar; and as the Cuddapah ryots appear to have fully acquiesed in the decisions passed, I do not see grounds for doubt or hesitation in accepting the conclusions arrived at. I quote Captain Stuart's own remarks upon this point.—

"I was always careful that the interests of Government should not suffer; but at the same time desired, in the absence of documentary proof, that we should come to an amicable adjustment by mutual concessions. Mr. Mahomed Ali, while watchful and ready to prevent any violation of the just rights of his own Government, always endeavoured to meet my wishes in this respect."

7. As Captain Stuart has fully detailed the merits and mode of settlement of each case, I cannot do better than give the accompanying extracts from his letters in *extenso*.

"This was stated to be a dispute of 100 years standing between Morasanapally of Mysore, and Berengi of the Muddenpally Taluq, and comprised 225 acres of occupied land, and 900 acres of waste, containing trees and pasturage not entered in the Pymash Accounts of the Government village. There were three small tanks also on this land, but they were all breached and out of repair, and have consequently fallen into disuse. No authentic documents were produced by either side. The ryots of Mysore endeavoured to show by their Accounts, that the disputed ground had been in their possession for many years, and that no attempt had been made to disturb their enjoyment of the same; while the inhabitants of Berengi stated that they held puttas for some of the fields claimed by the Mysoreans, the measurements of which were shown in their Pymash Accounts. I visited the locality several times with Mr. Mahomed Ali, and during the 10 days we were there, measured many of the fields; but the measurements did not correspond with those entered in the Accounts, which was consequently considered imperfect and untrustworthy. After the contending parties had satisfied themselves of the weakness of their individual claims as far as documentary evidence was concerned, they agreed to abide by the decision of a man well

Mark in the plan F. to G. — Case No. in the Statement. No. 1.

acquainted with the locality, and whom they selected for that purpose by mutual consent. The individual thus chosen marked out the boundary in the presence of the ryots, the two Tahsildars, Mr. Mahomed Ali and myself; and the Written Agreement marked H. was drawn up and signed by both parties and confirmed by us. The ryots of Berengi afterwards expressed their satisfaction at the results of the enquiry, as they did not lose any occupied land, and 300 acres of the waste were apportioned to their village.

"This was a dispute between the Government village of Ghattu and Mudumadugu of Mysore, comprising an extent of 26 acres of Inam, and at a rough calculation 2,400 acres of jungle and waste lands not shown in the Pymash Accounts of the former village, as is often the case with Government villages thus situated. There was no other reliable information forthcoming regarding this tract, but there was sufficient proof that the Inam belonged to Ghattu, in which was a tank called Peddilakurta, containing area of 8 acres 25 cents, by which some of the adjoining lands of Mysore were irrigated; below this kunta was a small extent of land, 1 acre 50 cents, cultivated by the ryots of Mudunadugu.

H. to K., No. 2.

"The Mysore villagers produced documents to prove that the reservoir had belonged to them for many years, and that the necessary repairs had been effected periodically under the orders of the Mysore Government. It was, however, discovered after a searching enquiry, that the tank in question was originally constructed by the Ghattu Inamdar's ancestors, and that, an arrangement was made to allow the Mysore inhabitants to have the use of the water when not required by the Inamdar. They accordingly diverted the course of the water by a channel to their own fields, which are situated under an adjacent ruined tank belonging to the Mysore Province. Having thus enjoyed the use of the water for many years, they considered that they had a right to claim the tank as their own property, especially as one of the inhabitants of Mudimadugu had been cultivating the land immediately under it, which is also a portion of the Inam in dispute. The Inamdar stated, and it was ascertained to be true, that when this field was first taken up for cultivation, he complained of it to the Mysore revenue authorities through the Tahsildar of Muddenpully, but that no notice was taken of his representation, and consequently the Mysore ryots had continued to enjoy his land unmolested ever since, and now claimed it as being in possession.

"Mr. Kistnaengar, the Deputy Superintendent of Kolar, who met me at Seegalabyle, concurred with me in the opinion that the Inam really belonged to the Government village; but it was decided that the right of enjoyment of the water should not be disturbed as indicated in the document marked J. 2, drawn up by mutual agreement.

"There having been no authentic information adduced on either side regarding the other portion of the disputed ground, which is only useful for pasturage, two of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of both villages, were nominated, as arbitrators, and marked out the boundary which was agreed to by both parties,

and the documents marked J. 1 and J. 3 were drawn up, signed by the villagers, and ratified by us.

"The next dispute was between Mudimadugu of Mysore and Kollabigle of the Muddenpally Taluq, involving 500 acres of land on hills covered with trees and brushwood. I must not omit to mention that an enquiry had been held previously regarding this dispute by Supervisor Narasimham and the Tahsildar of Srinivassapur, during which the ryots of the Government village gave their consent to the time verbally indicated by the Mysoreans as the right boundary; but on its being temporarily marked out, they discovered that they were about to lose the whole of their pasture lands.

H. to K., No. 3.

"The dispute was accordingly re-opened, and as I explained to Mr. Kistnayengar the injustice of the former agreement, he concurred with me in thinking that the matter should be enquired into more searchingly and disposed of by Mr. Mahomed Ali and myself. As no authentic records could be produced on either side, we determined after inspecting the locality, to divide the disputed portion equally between the two villages, and the two Tahsildars were appointed to mark out the boundary accordingly.

"The ryots readily gave their consent to this arrangement, and the documents marked K. 1 and K. 2 were executed and duly confirmed by Mr. Mahomed Ali and myself.

"The disputed ground in this case between Vempally of Muddenpally Taluq and Mudimadugu of Mysore, comprised an extent of 40,000 acres of hills and jungles containing some bamboo trees. We ascended the hill and visited the disputed locality several times, in order to discover if there were any marks by which the boundary could be determined; but no Sasanam or stones with inscriptions could be found, and as it was impossible to ascertain from any reliable source, the accuracy of the names and the relative positions of the hills and rocks mentioned in the cadjan leaf produced by the Mysore ryots, and said to be 600 years old, and no reliance could be placed on the Village Accounts, the only course left was that which had been followed in some of the other cases, viz., appointing 2 of the oldest inhabitants to mark out what they believed to be the true boundary. This was accordingly done and both parties were satisfied with the results.

H. to K., No. 4.

"The document marked L.1. was accordingly executed and attested by both parties. Some enquiries were made regarding this dispute 28 years ago, by the Tahsildar of Muddenpally on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and the Tahsildar of Srinivassapur on the side of the Mysore Government; but the Collector of Cuddapah to whom the Proceedings were submitted, passed no orders on the subject, and the documents relating to them could not be produced during the recent enquiry.

"The disputed land between Ralapad of Mysore and Vempally of the Muddenpally Taluq contains about 1,000 acres of culturable and jungle blocks,

H. to K., No. 5.

regarding which nothing could be discovered in the Accounts of either village. The Vempally ryots stated that the Mysoreans had, on a former occasion, when a preliminary enquiry was instituted by the Supervisor, produced a document showing the real boundary between the villages; but this paper was not forthcoming when required. We therefore had to consult the Cadjan leaf document, but there were several erasures and emendations in it, which seemed of recent date, on which account I could not place much faith in its accuracy. Discussions also took place regarding the meaning of certain words in the same, which were interpreted so as to accord with the boundary line pointed out by the Mysore inhabitants. I referred one of these words to the Deputy Superintendent of Kolar for his opinion, but his interpretation coincided with that of his party, so that no light was thrown on the subject.

"Mr. Mahomed Ali and I visited the disputed ground more than once, and explained to the ryots the manner in which an amicable adjustment might be secured; and at last they settled the matter among themselves, and the document marked L 2 was drawn up and attested."

"This was a dispute between Vempally of Muddenpally Taluq and Sonnikallu of Mysore. The tracts for which the ryots were contending comprised 50,000 acres, and contained some large trees and brushwood. There were several tamarind trees also that had been planted by the Vempally ryots, which were claimed by the Mysoreans as their property. Our chief guide to the solution of this difficulty was the Pymaish Accounts, from which we were able to fix one portion of the boundary, but we were obliged to have recourse to the Cadjan document for other points, and as the ryots were unwilling to come to an amicable arrangement or nominate arbitrators for that purpose, Mr. Mahomed Ali and I decided the case to the best of our judgments, recording our reasons for so doing in document L 3."

K. to L., No. 6.

8. It will be gathered from the foregoing, that the cases were carefully gone into, and only settled, as it were, arbitrarily when no other course was left open. The adjustment of these disputes occupied from the 1st June to the 17th August last, and the Settling Officers in the course of their mountaineering, must have undergone no ordinary physical exertion.

9. The details of the case already referred to as still unsettled are as follows:—The tract in dispute comprises 2,000 acres, lying between the village of Malapad belonging to Cuddapah, and the village of Sonnikallu attached to Mysore. A sketch of the locality is enclosed, and the black and red lines shew the limits as claimed by the Mysore and Cuddapah ryots respectively. The Mysore villagers base their claims upon a cadjan document said to be 600 years old; upon the contracts they now hold for gathering fruit, gum, etc., from the trees on the disputed tract; and upon the fact of our Pymaish Accounts shewing that Fields Nos. 6 and 67 attached to hamlets of Malapad are bounded on the west by the Mysore territory; whereas the Cuddapah ryots now claim far beyond these two identifiable holdings.

1st. As regards the Cadjan document, not only is it altogether unauthenticated, but its contents do not support the holder's case. Thus the two marks men-

tioned therein which should be capable of identification, are a "Sasanam" or boundary mark cut on stone, and a natural point termed "Madugughottu" or "Pool-rock." The Mysore villagers allege that the Sasanam should be found at the point A marked in the sketch, but nothing of the kind exists; whereas directly opposite, away to the west, there is a mark of this nature, close upon the line of boundary claimed by our ryots. The inscription leaves no doubt as to this being a veritable Sasanam. As regards the other indication, the natural rock there happen to be two elevations, each known as "Pool-rock," the situation of one favouring one party's title, and the other, the other; so they are respectively claimed as the true and identical rock as suits each case. Thus the Mysoreans, aver that "C." is the point referred to, whereas the Cuddapah people declare it is "D." There is certainly one point in the latter's favour, as there is a "Pool" at the foot of the rock at "D," but none appertaining to that as "C."

2nd. With reference to the contracts said to be held for the usufruct of the jungles, the Cuddapah ryots meet, and traverse this plea by declaring that they hold similar titles, and enjoy the produce of the trees; but no documentary evidence was produced on either side although witnesses were cited by both parties. Lastly, as regards the measurements of Fields Nos. 6 and 67, situated respectively in the hamlets of Donabail and Arulapalli attached to Malapad. The Mysoreans urge that as these fields are said to be bounded on the west by the limits of Mysore, the boundary of British Territory comes up to that point but not beyond. But what the pymaish really declares is that the fields are situated to the east of Nagishitibodu and Natakasalaguntla, two well known points (marked H. and G. in the sketch). The pymash doubtless does not give these fields as the limits of the village, but merely of the cultivation; because, as before mentioned, our accounts frequently stopped with the tilled area, and do not record the jungle lying beyond, but nevertheless forming part of the village. Again, these two Hills which are on the boundary line as pointed out by the Cuddapah ryots, are admitted by the Mysoreans to be the identical points referred to in the Cuddapah Accounts; and thus it seems improbable that as urged by the Mysore Villagers, the framers of the Cuddapah pymaish should have mentioned, as marks, Hills some distance *within* the Foreign Territory.

A further point in favour of the Cuddapah ryots is the presence of two stone walls marked E. and F. in the plan and situated on the boundary line, as pointed out by our ryots and as defined by the existing Sasanam. It is affirmed by the Malapad people that these walls were erected as boundary marks by one Gundapalli Narayana Row, whereas their opponents declare one of their villagers, Sonnikallu Namavar, built them well within the limits of their village, as watching stations.

10. In this case, Captain Stuart naturally declined to cede territory, which according to the weight of evidence adduced, he considered to appertain to the Cuddapah District; and as Mr. Mahomed Ali took a different view of the matter, no settlement could be arrived at. I enclose Captain Stuart's original letters bearing upon the subject, as well as Mr. Mahomed Ali's views recorded in writing; and as there certainly seems good

Dated 26th January 1872, No. 158.
,, 15th March ,, ,, 492.
,, 16th April ,, ,, 707.

ground for deeming the plea of our ryots good and valid, I shall be glad of instructions in the matter, as the provisions of the Boundary Act cannot be brought into operation.

THE existence of certain boundary disputes between the Muddenpully Taluq of Cuddapah and the District of Kolar in Mysore having been brought to notice during the Settlement of Muddenpully, the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore respectively deputed certain officers to determine and settle these disputes.

G. O., 9th September 1870, No. 1,425.

2. The Director of Revenue Settlement now submits a Report detailing the settlement of the boundary as arrived at by Captain Stewart, Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, on behalf of the Madras Government and Mr. Mahomed Ali, Assistant Superintendent Mysore Commission on behalf of Mysore.

3. The settlement of these disputes which extended over about 35 miles of boundary line appears to have been arrived at after careful enquiry and to have been accepted as generally satisfactory by both parties except in one instance in which Captain Stewart and Mr. Mahomed Ali were unable to come to an agreement and which therefore requires the order of Government.

4. The Board recommend that the settlement so far as both officers agree should be accepted and ratified, and that as regards the unsettled portion an arrangement should be entered into with the Mysore Government by which some officer approved by both Governments should be deputed with full powers for the final settlement of the disputed line. The extent is about 2,000 Acres.

No. 22. ORDER THEREON, 5th September 1872, No. 1,282.

Miscellaneous.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council accepts the conclusions in which Captain Stewart and Mr. Mahomed Ali are agreed as to the disputed boundary between the border villages of Mysore and Muddenpilly, and resolve to recommend to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore that the one unsettled case be left to the decision of Mr. Storr, the Sub-Collector of Cuddapah, whose head-quarters being at Muddenpilly, he can easily reach the locality.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, to the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. J. Wright.

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES.

Copt. of (1872) Mysore. REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

&c., &c., &c.

Dated September 5th.

Read.

G. O., 5th September 1872, No. 1,282.

SEPTEMBER. Nos. 21-22.

Boundary between Cuddapah and Mysore.—The conclusions arrived at by the officers deputed to settle the dispute accepted, and the Chief Commissioner requested to leave the decision of the unsettled case to Mr. Serr, the Sub-Collector of Cuddapah.

Pre-published for submission to Secretary of State and number, and Consult Copies Rec'd

9

No. 1,568.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 13th August 1872.

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4. The course adopted for the settlement of the conflicting claims was as follows:—The tract at issue was personally inspected, and the evidence, both oral and documentary, carefully considered. The latter appears to have been very unsatisfactory; for, whilst the Mysoreans produced unauthenticated cadjan documents alleged to be several centuries old, and containing numerous interlineations, and apparently newly made erasures, our old Pymash Accounts were destitute of information as regards the waste and jungly ranges in dispute. This arises from these Village records often only furnishing details as far as regards the area under cultivation. Moreover, the marks and their whereabouts referred to in the old records, were, it is stated, unknown to the present generation. Thus the officers deputed had now and again to arrive at conclusions as best they could from very scanty and very untrustworthy data.

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The evidence of the contending parties given before Mr. Mahomed Ali and Captain Stuart, was taken down in writing, and when, as was usually the case, it was found to be of no real value, it was arranged that Arbitrators should be mutually selected from old and respectable inhabitants for the adjustment of the rival claims. Where this course was found impracticable, Mr. Mahomed Ali, and Captain Stuart entered into the question themselves, and came to the best conclusion that facts and circumstances permitted. By the above means, all the cases brought forward were disposed of with one exception, which will be fully explained hereafter.

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H. to K. No. 3.

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H. to K. No. 4.

"The document marked LI. was accordingly executed and attested by both parties. Some enquiries were made regarding this dispute 28 years ago, by the Tahsildar of Muddenpally on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and the Tahsildar of Srinivassapur on the side of the Mysore Government; but the Collector of Cuddapah to whom the Proceedings were submitted, passed no orders on the subject, and the documents relating to them could not be produced during the recent enquiry."

"The disputed land between Ralapad of Mysore and Vempally of the Muddenpally Taluq contains about 1,000 acres of culturable and jungle blocks, regarding which nothing could be discovered in the Accounts of either village. The Vempally ryots stated that the Mysoreans had, on a former occasion, when a preliminary enquiry was instituted by the Supervisor, produced a document showing the real boundary between the villages; but this paper was not forthcoming when required. We therefore had to consult the Cadjan leaf document, but there were several erasures and emendations in it, which seemed of recent date, on which account I could not place much faith in its accuracy. Discussions also took place regarding the meaning of certain words in the same, which were interpreted so as to accord with the boundary line pointed out by the Mysore inhabitants. I referred one of these words to the Deputy Superintendent of Kolar for his opinion, but his interpretation coincided with that of his party, so that no light was thrown on the subject."

H. to K. No. 5.

"Mr. Mahomed Ali and I visited the disputed ground more than once, and explained to the ryots the manner in which an amicable adjustment might be secured; and at last they settled the matter among themselves, and the document marked L 2 was drawn up and attested."

"This was a dispute between Vempally of Muddenpally Taluq and Sonnikallu of Mysore. The tracts for which the ryots were contending comprised 50,000 acres, and contained some large trees and brushwood. There were several tamarind trees also that had been planted by the Vempally ryots, which were claimed by the Mysoreans as their property. Our chief guide to the solution of this difficulty was the Pymaish Accounts, from which we were able to fix one portion of the boundary, but we were obliged to have recourse to the Cadjan document for other points, and as the ryots were unwilling to come to an amicable arrangement or nominate arbitrators for that purpose, Mr. Mahomed Ali and I decided the case to the best of our judgments, recording our reasons for so doing in document L 3."

K. to L. No. 6.

8. It will be gathered from the foregoing, that the cases were carefully gone into, and only settled, as it were, arbitrarily when no other course was left open. The adjustment of these disputes occupied from the 1st June to the 17th August last, and the Settling Officers in the course of their mountaineering, must have undergone no ordinary physical exertion.

9. The details of the case already referred to as still unsettled are as follows:—The tract in dispute comprises 2,000 acres, lying between the village of Malapad belonging to Cuddapah, and the village of Sonnikallu attached to Mysore. A sketch of the locality is enclosed, and the black and red lines shew the limits as claimed by the Mysore and Cuddapah ryots respectively. The Mysore villagers base their claims upon a cadjan document said to be 600 years old; upon the con-

tracts they now hold for gathering fruit, gum, etc., from the trees on the disputed tract; and upon the fact of our Pymaish Accounts shewing that Fields Nos. 6 and 67 attached to hamlets of Malapad are bounded on the west by the Mysore territory; whereas the Cuddapah ryots now claim far beyond these two identifiable holdings.

1st. As regards the Cadjan document, not only is it altogether unauthenticated, but its contents do not support the holder's case. Thus the two marks mentioned therein which should be capable of identification, are a "Sasanam" or boundary mark cut on stone, and a natural point termed "Madugughottu" or "Pool-rock." The Mysore villagers allege that the Sasanam should be found at the point A marked in the sketch, but nothing of the kind exists; whereas directly opposite, away to the west, there is a mark of this nature, close upon the line of boundary claimed by our ryots. The inscription leaves no doubt as to this being a veritable Sasanam. As regards the other indication, the natural rock there happen to be two elevations, each known as "Pool-rock," the situation of one favouring one party's title, and the other, the other; so they are respectively claimed as the true and identical rock as suits each case. Thus the Mysoreans aver that "C." is the point referred to, whereas the Cuddapah people declare it is "D." There is certainly one point in the latter's favour, as there is a "Pool" at the foot of the rock at "D," but none appertaining to that as "C."

2nd. With reference to the contracts said to be held for the usufruct of the jungles, the Cuddapah ryots meet, and traverse this plea by declaring that they hold similar titles, and enjoy the produce of the trees; but no documentary evidence was produced on either side although witnesses were cited by both parties. Lastly, as regards the measurements of Fields Nos. 6 and 67, situated respectively in the hamlets of Donabail and Arulapalli attached to Malapad. The Mysoreans urge that as these fields are said to be bounded on the west by the limits of Mysore, the boundary of British Territory comes up to that point but not beyond. But what the pymaish really declares is that the fields are situated to the east of Nagishitibodu and Natakasalaguntla, two well known points (marked H. and G. in the sketch). The pymash doubtless does not give these fields as the limits of the village, but merely of the cultivation; because, as before mentioned, our accounts frequently stopped with the tilled area, and do not record the jungle lying beyond, but nevertheless forming part of the village. Again, these two Hills which are on the boundary line as pointed out by the Cuddapah ryots, are admitted by the Mysoreans to be the identical points referred to in the Cuddapah Accounts; and thus it seems improbable that as urged by the Mysore Villagers, the framers of the Cuddapah pymaish should have mentioned, as marks, Hills some distance *within* the Foreign Territory.

A further point in favour of the Cuddapah ryots is the presence of two stone walls marked E. and F. in the plan and situated on the boundary line, as pointed out by our ryots and as defined by the existing Sasanam. It is affirmed by the, Malapad people that these walls were erected as boundary marks by one Gundapalli Narayana Row, whereas their opponents declare one of their villagers, Sonnikallu Namavar, built them well within the limits of their village, as watching stations.



10. In this case, Captain Stuart naturally declined to cede territory, which according to the weight of evidence adduced, he considered to appertain to the Cuddapah District; and as Mr. Mahomed Ali took a different view of the matter, no settlement could be arrived at. I enclose Captain Stuart's original letters bearing upon the subject, as well as Mr. Mahomed Ali's views recorded in writing; and as there certainly seems good ground for deeming the plea of our ryots good and valid, I shall be glad of instructions in the matter, as the provisions of the Boundary Act cannot be brought into operation.

Dated 26th January 1872, No. 158.
,, 15th March ,, ,, 492.
,, 16th April ,, ,, 707.

THE existence of certain boundary disputes between the Muddenpully Taluq of Cuddapah and the District of Kolar in Mysore having been brought to notice during the Settlement of Muddenpully, the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore respectively deputed certain officers to determine and settle these disputes.

G. O., 9th September 1870, No. 1,425.

2. The Director of Revenue Settlement now submits a Report detailing the settlement of the boundary as arrived at by Captain Stewart, Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, on behalf of the Madras Government and Mr. Mahomed Ali, Assistant Superintendent Mysore Commission on behalf of Mysore.

3. The settlement of these disputes which extended over about 35 miles of boundary line appears to have been arrived at after careful enquiry and to have been accepted as generally satisfactory by both parties except in one instance in which Captain Stewart and Mr. Mahomed Ali were unable to come to an agreement and which therefore requires the order of Government.

4. The Board recommend that the settlement so far as both officers agree should be accepted and ratified and that as regards the unsettled portion an arrangement should be entered into with the Mysore Government by which some officer approved by both Governments should be deputed with full powers for the final settlement of the disputed line. The extent is about 2,000 Acres.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

J Grote
Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, R. D., with 6 enclosures.

Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement.
,, to the Collector of Cuddapah.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

Extract from the letter No 12 dated the 29 September 1871 from the Assistant Superintendent of the Chickballapura Sub division, to the Deputy Superintendent Kolar District regarding the Settlement of the boundary dispute between the Muddenpully Talug of Her Majesty's Territories and the Srinivasapura Talug of the Mysore Provinces.

12. I am sorry to mention that the only dispute now which concerns an area of about 2,000 acres of land remained unsettled. Although I tried my best to come to some reasonable Settlement, Captain Stuart preferred to refer the case to higher authority, as the Peon of Mulapally of the Muddenpully Talug would not come to terms and covered the whole tract of land they claimed which as far as I can see under the following reasons, belongs to the Province.

1st. It is beyond the fields now held by the Mulapally and Bowringpet of Her Majesty's Territories, which are shewn in the Muddenpully Pymaish account as bounded by the Mysore boundary on the West.

2nd. The Avenue (Palm trees) amounts of about 600 years standing, which were produced by the Mysore Ryots, also found

and that sufficient documentary proof was

Received 1872 Aug 12

Board of Revenue MADRAS.

Proceedings, 13th August 1872, No 1,568

Enclosure

AUGUST. No. 1,568.

Boundary dispute—between Maddenpalli Taluq of Cuddapah District and a portion of Mysore territory.—Report from Director, Revenue Settlement on settlement of—as arrived at by officers deputed for the purpose, by Madras and Mysore Governments, submitted to Government, with recommendation that settlement be ratified so far as both officers agree, and that in the case in which they disagree, necessary arrangements be made with Mysore Government.

at the boundary of the Province down to the
Aluva fields
3rd Do If there had been any Lands of
Her Majesty's Territory lying on the above fields
and the line now drawn by the Ryots of
Anilapally, it would certainly have been
measured, and enumerated in Mr. Dymonds
Accounts, as in other instances of the same
Village
4th Do The line which is provided now
now by the Ryots of the Province as the
Boundary between Scoonahally and Anilapally
nearly corresponds with the measurement taken
from the Anilapally hill as shewn in the old Maps.
5th Do There are many witnesses to shew
that the tracts now claimed by the Ryots of
Anilapally has been uninterruptedly enjoyed
by the Ryots of this Province for many years.
6th Do The Anilapally Ryots cannot
produce any Reliable document to support
their claim, except a piece of paper called
"Boodacullapatty" which contradicts
their own and Mr. Dymonds Accounts.

(Sd)
(Signed) Mahamud Ali
Pr. Mr. Superintt
Tolar District

I Thereby
Certify that I am Captain 19
Ag Dy Dirr of Settlement

Compy Engrs

and that sufficient Documentary proof
was

No. 707/178

Revenue Settlement Office
Camp Hondur, Sidhout
Taluq 16th April 1872

From,

Capt C. J. Stuart
Ag Dy Dir of Rev Sett.
Kurnool and Cuddapah

To,

G. Bambury Esq
Ag. Director of Rev Settlement
Madras

Sir,

With reference to your Proceedings of the 3rd instant No. 566/145 I have the honor to state that Mr Mahomed the did not receive in writing at the time his reasons for supporting the claim of the Sunkalu Ryots but at my request he has kindly furnished me with a Copy of that portion of his Report to the Mysore Government which had reference to the dispute in question, and which I enclose for your information. You will observe that he mentions his grounds for arriving at the conclusion that the Boundary pointed out by the Inspectors is the correct one. I have already explained in my previous communications that the reasons advanced by the Villagers are by no means to be admitted and that sufficient documentary proof

was

Rec. 3/8/72

was not forthcoming to support their claims.
As however Mr Mahomed's views are
the same as those entertained by the Ryots
I will reply to each one of his reasons in
succession to be more explicit and to show how
untenable they are=

1 Mr Mahomed states that
fields Nos 6 and 67 are bounded by the
Mysore boundary on the West: but it
will be observed from the copy of the
Tyuaish of Avulapallie furnished that
no mention is made of the Mysore limits
being contiguous to these numbers. It is
on the contrary stated that fields Nos 6 and
67 are situated East of Nakkaralagutta
and Nagasettiboda which are on the
Sunkalla Boundary thereby corrobo-
rating the Statement of the Avulapallie
Ryots as regards the line pointed out
by them=

2 The Cadjan by shows the
boundary as pointed out by the Avulapallie
Ryots and does not mention that it was
contiguous to field Nos 6 and 67=

3. Jungles lands unfit for Cultivation
are not usually measured and numbered

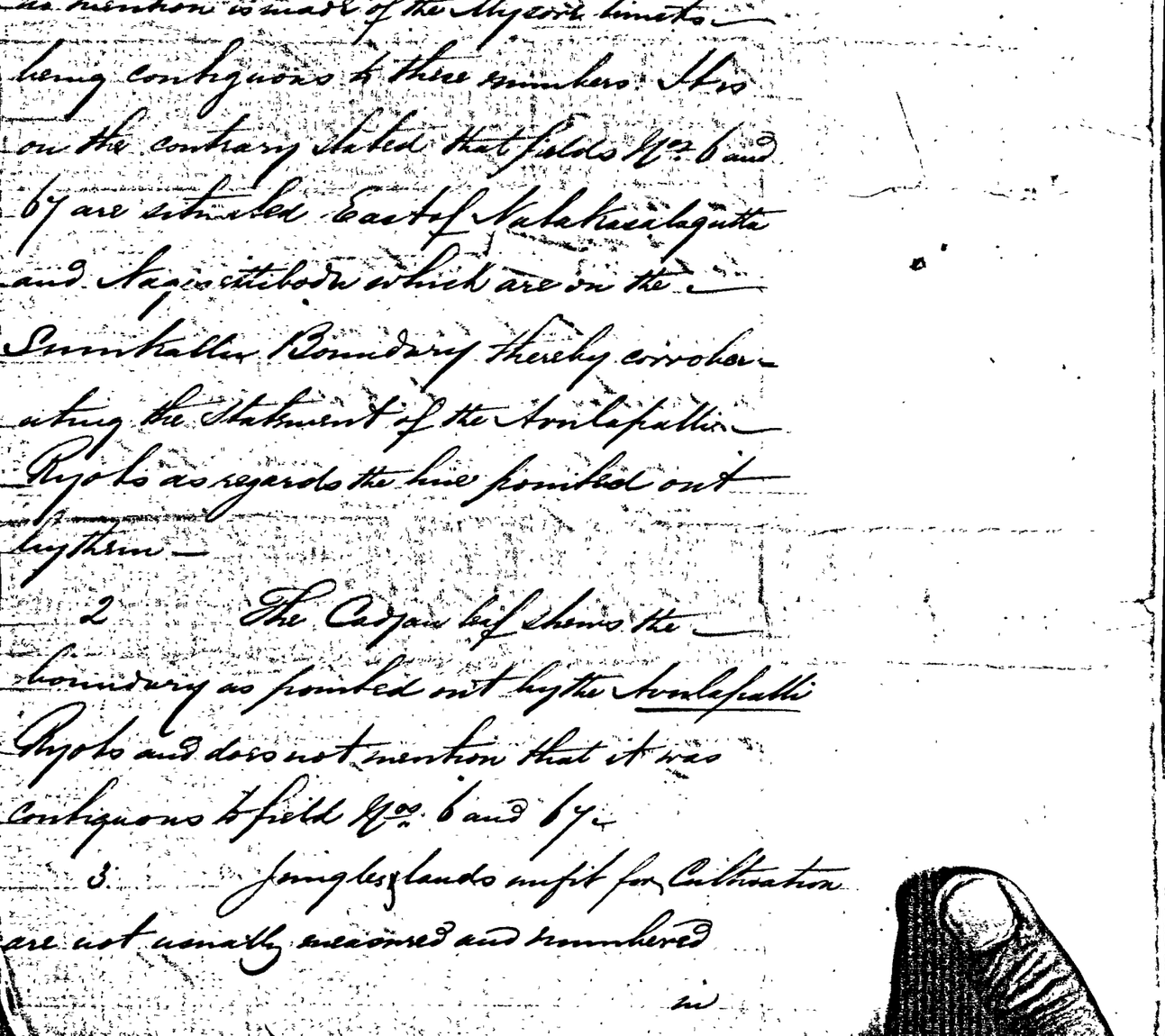
in the Tyuaish as Mr Mahomed states
thinks and consequently the waste lands
between these fields and the boundary
pointed by the Avulapallie Villagers are
not entered in the Accounts of that
Village=

4. The measurements from the
Avulapallie Hill merely show the position
of the last Cultivated fields in the Village
and by no means prove that its boundary
does not extend further than the Cultivation=

5. There are witnesses also to prove
that the Avulapallie Ryots are now in the
enjoyment of the lands in dispute=

6. The Budmuttapatty Accounts
were unreliable and therefore no reference
could be made to them, but the Mysore
documents were also unauthenticated=

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obt Servt
C Pillai Capt
Asst Dpy Dirr of Rev Survr



Cuddalore

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE
Cuddapah DISTRICT, Kadri TALUK

No 158/53 Camp Nalagalla 26 January 1872

From
Captain. C. J. STUART.
Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement
Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts

To
G. BANBURY. Esq.
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement
MADRAS

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith:

1. Khaleth
2 Ryjiats with English translations
1. Memorandum in English
2 Copies of documents produced by the contending parties
1. Extract from the Permanent Register

Concerning the dispute between the villages of Marlipad in the Muddenpully Taluq and Sonkal in the Mysore Territory which could not be settled.

The Mysorians claim about 2000 acres

of waste land consisting chiefly of jungle which do not appear in the accounts of either Government.

I have stated in the Journal the

right to be defended and I await your instructions regarding the same.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
[illegible] Captain
Acting Deputy Director of [illegible]

From
The Deputy Director
of Revenue Settlement
Kurnool and Cuddapah

To
The Acting Director
of Revenue Settlement
MADRAS

Dated [illegible] 1872
Received [illegible] 1872
No. 2,

Subject [illegible]

Enclosures

[illegible]

Memo on the Boundary dispute between the Village of Sonnikal Shinevasapuram Taluq of the Emperor Province and Anulapalli hamlet of Mallapad in the Muddenpelly Taluq of the Cuddapah District in Her Majesty's Territories.

The inhabitants of Sonnikal produce in support of their claims an authenticated document said to be 600 years old in which their boundary is defined as shewn in black ink in plan appended.

The space between the black and red ink lines contains hills and thick jungle to the extent of about 2 000 Acres and is unfit for cultivation, but the Emperoans state that they have contracts for many of the most productive tracts from which they obtain [illegible] and that they are in the employment of these men.

The Shasanum marked (A) mentioned in the Carjan kef of the Emperor inhabitants as one of the permanent points on the boundary is not visible on the ground, but the marks are stated to have been obliterated by old age.

The Anjoks of Anulapally have no reliable document to prove their Statement that no Boundary shewn in red ink defines their limits. They produce only a Guditatlu account prepared by some of the old inhabitants during the Symaish. The Anjoks of Anulapallis state the same.

This Shasanum marked (B) with an inscription on it is pointed out on the ground by the Anulapalli Anjoks exactly opposite the place where the Emperoans state it existed originally but has since disappeared (Vide plan).

another very conspicuous point named Madugu Gutta on the Cadjan leaf as shown by the Soonakal Pyots in a Nullah or Valley marked (C) where a small rocky eminence exists from both of which the enemie is said to be derived.

In proof that the line pointed out by the Soonakal people is the correct one it is urged by them that on the Assessment of fields (Nos 6 and 67) of Donakal (another hamlet of Balapad) according to the Pymaish Accounts of that Village the boundary of the former falls to within 126 Square chains of the line in question and the boundary of the latter exactly on it.

× The points should have been added in the map.

The stone calls the Injeveram state were built by the Soonakal Nayanivers and are within their limits.

Portion of stone walls is not marked in the map.

(over)

The Arulapalle Pyots show the Madugu Gutta marked (D) on their line exactly as point the one pointed out by the Injeverams. There is a rock there and a pool of water near it which it is said to account for the Tolugu name.

The Arulapalle Pyots state that fields Nos 6 and 67 are entered in their accounts as East of Nagasettiboon and Nalakasalagutta but the distance from them to these points is not specified, the intermediate portion being thick jungle & such lands never being entered in the Pymaish. The two points in question are well known to the Injeverams and they admit the same. The distance from field No. 6 to Nalakasalagutta is 126 chains and that from No 67 to Nagasetti boon about a Mile.

The Arulapalle inhabitants affirm that they were originally erected by Gundapalle Narrain Rau belonging to their Village and both these, and the Chas mentioned before which is situated midway between with them, define the boundary between the two Villages of Soonakal and Arulapalle.

I From the above Statements and Examination on the ground I am of opinion that the line pointed out by the Arulapalle Pyots is the correct Boundary between the Injeve Province and Her Majesty's Territory, but as Syd Ibrahomed Ali, the Tahsildar of Sthreevaspuram and the Pyots of Soonakal all dissented from my opinion and declined to fix the Boundary thus the dispute cannot be settled by me.

C J Stuart Capt
Asstt

Revenue Settlement Office
Camp Nalagulla Nadu Talug
26th January 1872

The Sketch shows that the Area claimed by the Injeverians falls some 9 or 10 Cawnies within the limits of Arulapally.

Recd. 28/11/72

Enclosure in letter
Dy. 158
58

Dy. Supdt. Nov. 1872

Recd. 1st March 1873

No. 492
135

Revenue Settlement Office
Camp Munnelle, Budrah
Taluq 15th March 1872

From,

Capt. C. J. Stuart
Dy. Superintendent Rev. Settlement
Chumool and Cuddapah

To,

G. Bambury Esq
Dy. Director of Rev. Settlement
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Proceedings of the 1st instant No. 428 117 and with reference to para 2 of the same I beg to state that Field No. 6 and the two points named Nagisettiodu and Kakatasaleyatta had already been shown in the plan (enclosed) of the disputed ground between the Mysore Province and Her Majesty's Territory. The Boundary of Field No. 6 has now been defined in the sketch as directed as also the stone walls mentioned by the Ryots of Soomitalla and Aonlapalli in their Kyfiats.

2. The grounds for the conclusion at which I had arrived regarding the true boundary between the above named Villages are

are as follows. The Mysore inhabitants state that in their document 600 years old a Shanaan is mentioned as existing at point A one of the prominent marks on their Boundary but none could be found on the ground, whereas a path of stones to the at B & F on the line pointed out by the Soolekalle Rajahs a Shanaan is now visible with certain Hieroglyphics on it and the remains of a wall near, which were said to have once divided their Village from Soonkalle. Again leading up to another point stated in their Cadjan be[illegible] marked C. is situated in a Valley and no Spring, or Rocky [illegible] neither Soapnut, or Pool of Water, from which two words the name is derived, could be discovered on the ground, but directly opposite to this spot in a Westerly direction and on the line at D shewn by the Soolekalle Rajahs there is an Curiously shaped rock with a deep pool of Water near it and stone Walls running parallel to the other lines on the Road to Soonkalle marked F as plans

Contradicts what has been previously stated in the measurement first submitted

These walls appear to have been formerly raised for the purpose of defining the limits of the two Villages. The Mysoreans seem to think that the measurement of Fields 6 & 6/ according to the Mysore accounts of Soolapelle should at once decide the question as to the limits of that Village but the Cultivation has already extended beyond such limits, and their right to the land has hitherto never been disputed. It is clearly stated in the Mysore that these fields are situated on the East of Nagishettihalu & Sabbakuse Laputta, these points being merely mentioned as well known to the inhabitants around, but because the villages are not given in the accounts, and no entry has been made of the intermediate jungle (which often the case in Government Villages thus situated) the Mysoreans claim it as a part of Soonkalle. The documentary evidence adduced by them in support of their claim is quite insufficient. No such marks exist ____ as stated in the Cadjan ____ and on this line the other descriptive

therein

10. In this case, Captain Stuart naturally declined to cede territory, which according to the weight of evidence adduced, he considered to appertain to the Cuddapah District; and as Mr. Mahomed Ali took a different view of the matter, no settlement could be arrived at. I enclose Captain Stuart's original letters bearing upon the subject, as well as Mr. Mahomed Ali's views recorded in writing; and as there certainly seems good ground for deeming the plea of our ryots good and valid, I shall be glad of instructions in the matter, as the provisions of the Boundary Act cannot be brought into operation.

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(A true Copy and Extract.)

J. Gale
Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, R. D., with 6 enclosures.

Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement.
" to the Collector of Cuddapah.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

No. 2811
Rev. 1872. West

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 13TH AUGUST 1872, No. 1,568.

Dup. 19 aug 72
Encl 5
Two Sketch
Lt. Col. Cumming
Thompson

Received 24th Augt 1872

AUGUST.

No. 1,568.

Boundary disputes—between Muddenpally Taluq of Cuddapah District and a portion of Mysore territory.—Report from Director of Revenue Settlement on settlement of — as arrived at by officers deputed for the purpose, by Madras and Mysore Governments, submitted to Government, with recommendation that settlement be ratified so far as both officers agree, and that in the case in which they disagree, necessary arrangements be made with Mysore Government.

Letter Orders
No 1282 - 5 Sept

No. 2811
Rev. 1872. West

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

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