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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-

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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 acquiesced 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*.

|                              |                                      |                                                                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mark in the plan<br>F. to G. | Case No. in the Statement.<br>No. 1. | "This was stated to be a dispute of 100 years standing between Morasana- |
|                              |                                      | pally 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 puttass 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

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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 Mudu-  
madugu of Mysore, comprising an  
H. to K., No. 2. 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 Mudu-  
nadugu.

"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 Muddenpally, 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,

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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.

"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

H. to K., No. 4. 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.

"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.

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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

K. to L., No. 6.

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."

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-

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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 pymaish 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.

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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

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

Commissioner of Mysore respectively deputed certain officers to determine and settle these disputes.

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.

*The substituted for him is 58th ...  
date and number, and cancelled copy. It has  
referred -*

No. 1,568.

9

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

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:—

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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.

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8/8/27 II

Govt. of 1872 Mysore.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Ac., Sec., Sec.

Dated September 5th.

Recd.

For.

G. O. 5th September 1872, No. 1,332.

SEPTEMBER.

NO. 2122.

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

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA  
AND INDIAN STATES.

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"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."

"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."

"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."

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.

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. G. M.  
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 to Mr. Clarke the 29 September 1871 from the Assistant Superintendent of the Chikhalappa Sub-division, to the Deputy Superintendent, Molar District, regarding the Settlement of the boundary dispute between the Muddanpally Taluq of Her Majesty's Territories and the Arunavasa Taluq of the Mysore Province.

12. I am sorry to mention that the boundary dispute now which concerns an area of about 2000 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 Deputy Commissioner of the Muddanpally Taluq, would not come to terms, and insisted the whole tract of land they claimed, which as far as I can see under the following reasons, belongs to this Province.

It is beyond the fields now laid by of Muddanpally and Arunavasa of Her Majesty's Territories, which are shown in the Muddanpally Pymaish accounts as bounded by the Mysore boundary on the West.

The Cudjins (palm leaves) accounts of about 600 years standing, which were produced by the Mysore Pymaish, also point

and that sufficient documentary proof was

No. 2811  
Revenue Department

1872.

Board of Revenue

MADRAS.

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

2nd Aug 72

Encl

Received 7th September 72

AUGUST.  
No. 1,568.

Boundary dispute—between Muddanpally 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 reached so far as both officers agreed, and that in this case in which they disagreed, necessary arrangements be made with Mysore Government.

ent the boundary of this Province down to the  
above fields.

3<sup>rd</sup> If there had been any lands of  
the Majors & Britains within the above fields  
and the line now shown by the Ryots of  
Avilapally, it would certainly have been  
measured, and numbered in their Journals  
accounts, as in other instances of the same  
village.

4<sup>th</sup> The line which is provided for  
now by the Ryots of this Province as the  
boundary between Socrahalli and Avilapally  
nearly corresponds with the measurement taken  
from the Avilapally hill as shown in the old maps.

5<sup>th</sup> There are many witnesses to show  
that the tract now claimed by the Ryots of  
Avilapally has been uninterruptedly enjoyed  
by the Ryots of this Province for many years.

6<sup>th</sup> The Avilapally Ryots can not  
produce any reliable document to support  
their claim, except a piece of paper called  
"Boddutta patty" which contradicts  
their own authentic Journals & accounts.

(Copy)  
of deans / Mahamud Ali  
was sent to the Hon. Secy. to Govt.  
for their consideration. Holar Q. B. 1860

1  
True copy  
Of the Captains  
Agdy Crof & Littleant

Comply  
Holar

and that sufficient documentary proof  
was

No 707  
178

Revenue Settlements Office  
Camp Kondur, Sidhaur,  
Taluk 16<sup>th</sup> April 1872

From,

Capt C. J. Stuart  
By Dy. Dir of Rev Sett.  
Kannool and Gaddapah

To,

G. Banbury Esq  
By Director of Rev Settlements  
Madras

Sir,

With reference to your Proceedings of  
the 3<sup>rd</sup> instant No. <sup>560</sup>/<sub>145</sub> I have the  
honor to state that Mr Mahomed Ali  
did not recd in writing at the time his  
reasons for supporting the claim of the  
Sunkalla Ryots, but at my request he  
has kindly furnished me with a copy of that  
portion of his report to the Mysore Govern-  
ment 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 permitted out  
by the Europeans is the correct one. I have  
already explained in my previous communi-  
cations that the reasons advanced by the  
Villagers are by no means to be admitted  
and that sufficient documentary proof  
was

Recd: 28/1/72  
3

28/1/72

was not forthcoming to support their claims.  
As however Mr Mahomed Ali'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 Ali says that  
fields Nos 6 and 64 are bounded by the  
Mysore boundary on the West, but it  
will be observed from the copy of the  
Pymach of Anulapalli 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  
64 are situated East of Mahakucilagutta  
and Nagasittabodu which are on the  
Sumballer Boundary thereby corrobor-  
ating the statement of the Anulapalli  
Ryots as regards the line pointed out  
by them.

2. The Cadjar list shows the  
boundary as pointed out by the Anulapalli  
Ryots and does not mention that it was  
contiguous to field Nos 6 and 64.

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

in the Pymach as Mr Mahomed Ali  
thinks and consequently the waste lands  
between these fields and the boundary  
pointed by the Anulapalli Villagers are  
not entered in the Accounts of that  
Village.

4. The measurements from the  
Anulapalli 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 Cultivated

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

6. The Budantheppatty Accounts  
were unobtainable 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 Obedt Servt  
C. Stuart Captn  
Major of the 1st Regt

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE  
 Cuddalore DISTRICT, Madras TALUK  
 Camp. Palagutta 26 January 1872

No 158  
 83

From  
 Captain. C. J. STUART.

Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement  
 Kurnool and Cuddalore Districts

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

SIR, I have the honor to forward  
 herewith

1. Sketches
2. Hypothesis with English translations
  1. Memorandum in English
  2. Copies of documents produced by the Contending parties
3. Extract from the Pyramish Register -  
 Concerning the dispute between the Village  
 of Madapad in the Muddanpally Taluk and  
 Goudal in the Mysore Territory which could  
 not be settled.  
 The Mysoreans claim about 2000 acres

1408/34 Aug 6 26/11/72

25/9/1872  
 Rev. 25/11/72

From  
 The Hon. Secy. to Govt. of Madras  
 To The Hon. Secy. to Govt. of Mysore  
 Dated 16th April 1872  
 Recd 18th April 1872

Enclosure One  
 Dated 13th July 1872  
 Addressing for the  
 Secy. to Govt. of Mysore  
 The Hon. Secy. to Govt. of Madras  
 for the Hon. Secy. to Govt. of Mysore  
 in the Mysore Territory

Recd 16th April 1872  
 Secy. to Govt. of Mysore  
 Dated 16th April 1872

Your Ingeßphorisch  
 Thut. Capitain  
 Acting Deputy Director of

To  
The Acting Director  
of Revenue Settlement  
MADRAS

*W. G. M. No 3677/11*

Dated 29<sup>th</sup> January 1912  
Received 31<sup>st</sup> 1912  
153 - Enclosures  
59

*W. G. M. No 3677/11*  
Enclosed are 59  
Forwarding certificate

Command to the Government  
to forward the certificate  
to the Revenue Settlement  
MADRAS  
regularly day out at  
some place as the  
Government is the  
Government is the

**The Deputy Director  
of Revenue Settlement  
Kurnool and Cuddaspath  
To  
The Acting Director  
of Revenue Settlement**

in cash —

The space between the black and red ink lines contains hills and thick jungle to the extent of about 2000 acres and is unfit for Cultivation, but the Portuguese state that they have contracts for many of the most productive trees from which they obtain gum &c. and that they are in the enjoyment of these now.

The Shacamm marked (A) mentioned in the Casjau leaf of the Bengore 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 Arabs of Boulapally have  
no reliable document to prove  
their statement that one  
Boundary shown in red ink  
defines their limits.  
They produce only a huditattie  
account prepared by some  
of the old inhabitants  
during the Pymaish.

The Cytochrome of *Arctophila*  
state the same

This Shacum marked (B) with an inscription on it is pointed out on the ground by the Arulapathi Crypts exactly opposite the place where the Mysoorans state it existed originally but has since disappeared (Vide plan) —

Another very conspicuous point named Madangu Gata in the Cadjan leaf is shown by the Sonakhal Pygms in a Haranda or Valley marked (C) where a small rocky eminence exists from both of which the name is said to be derived. The Sonakhal Pygms state that fields N<sup>o</sup> 6 and 67 are entered in their accounts as East of Nagasethi born and Sabakasalagutta but the distance from them to these points is not specified, the intermediate portion being thick jungle & such lands never being entered in the Pygmies. The two points in question are well known to the Pygmies and they admit the same. The distance from field N<sup>o</sup> 6 to Sabakasalagutta is 126 chains and that from N<sup>o</sup> 67 to Nagasethi born about a mile.

The Sonakhal Pygms state that fields N<sup>o</sup> 6 and 67 are entered in their accounts as East of Nagasethi born and Sabakasalagutta but the distance from them to these points is not specified, the intermediate portion being thick jungle & such lands never being entered in the Pygmies. The two points in question are well known to the Pygmies and they admit the same. The distance from field N<sup>o</sup> 6 to Sabakasalagutta is 126 chains and that from N<sup>o</sup> 67 to Nagasethi born about a mile.

\* The point <sup>as before</sup> should have been noted in the map.

The stone walls the Pygmies state were built by the Sonakhal Nayanivern and are within their limits.

Portion of stone walls is not marked in the map.

The Sonakhal inhabitants affirm that they were originally created by Gondsapalli Nayan Ran belonging to the Village and both these and the Shasimann before mentioned which is situated in a line with

with them define the boundary between the two Villages of Sonakhal and Sonakpalli.

From the above statements and examination on the ground I am of opinion that the line pointed out by the Sonakpalli Pygms is the correct Boundary between the Pygmy Province and Her Majesty's Territory, but as Mr. Brahmachari, the Tahildar of Shimerapattana and the Pygms of Sonakhal all dissented from my opinion and declined to fix the Boundary thus the dispute could not be settled by me.

C/ Stuart  
Adair

Revenue Settlements Officer  
Camp Shalagulla Nayan Ran  
26<sup>th</sup> January 1872

The sketch shows that the line shown by the Pygmies is also some of the cultivated lands of Sonakpalli.

188

Encluse  
 C. Munnell  
 March 15<sup>th</sup> 1872

No. 492  
 135  
 Munnell's Settlement Office  
 Camp Munnell, Burial  
 July 15<sup>th</sup> March 1872

From, Capt. C. J. Stuart  
 By order of the Settlement  
 Munnell and Caddisbah

To, G. I. Barbary Esq  
 By Director of the Settlement  
 Madras

Sir,  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the  
 receipt of your Proceedings of the 4<sup>th</sup> instant  
 No. 428 and with reference to para 2 of the  
 same I beg to state that Field No. 6 and  
 the two ponds named Nagabattoda and

Katakasalegutta 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 Loomitallu and Anulapalli in their  
 Kyfals.

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

Encluse  
 No. 3607/72

Encluse  
 No. 2811/72  
 No. 125  
 58

are as follows. The Mysore inhabitants state that in their document 600 years old a shaman is mentioned as residing at point A one of the prominent marks on their Boundary but none could be found on the ground, where a spout of flood is to this at B & F on the line pointed out by the Soulefalli. Pyoh a shaman is now visible with certain Hieroglyphics on it and the remains of walls near, which were said to have once divided their Village from Sornkallu. Again Bradingagutta another point stated in their Caspan leaf marked C is situated in a Valley and no fountains or rocky eminences neither Brading 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 W. & N. direction and on the line at D shown by the Soulefalli Pyoh there is a conical shaped rock with a deep pool of water near it and stone Walls running parallel to the other line on the road to Sornkallu marked F in plan.

Contradict what has been previously stated in the memorandum 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 by by according to the Hymanish accounts of Soulefalli 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 Hymanish that these fields are situated on the east of Nagis bettillodu & Nalekassagutta, these points being merely mentioned as well known to the inhabitants around, but because the details 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 Sornkallu. The documentary evidence adduced by them in support of their claim is quite insufficient. No such marks exist — as stated in Kola Jan leaf and on this line no other description there is.

There were correspondence with those  
 provided out on the ground, but on the  
 contrary they rather tally with those  
 found on the line shown by the  
 Arulapatti Ryots. Under these  
 circumstances and as the disputed ground  
 comprises an extent of 2000 Acres I  
 considered it my duty to refer the  
 question for the orders of Government.

I have the honor to be  
 Sir  
 Yours most obedt Servt  
 E. Stuart Esq

By order of the British  
 Government  
 The Secretary to Government  
 R. D. with 6 enclosures  
 Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement  
 to the Collector of Cuddapah.

Exd. G. A. Turton.  
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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.

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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.

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The Board recommend that the settlement so far as both officers agree should be accepted and ratified; 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. Enle  
 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.

Ms. A. 9.2.11  
Dec. 1872. *Allegit*

Board of Revenue,  
MADRAS.

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

Sept 19 1891

Received 14<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1872

August.  
No. 1,568.

*Boundary disputes*—between Muddanpally Taluk of Cuddappah 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.

24032 of Rev Dec 9 Sept 12  
13. Dir: of Rev Lett. ✓

Ms. A. 9.2.11  
Dec. 1872. *Allegit*

Board of Revenue,  
MADRAS.

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

July 29 Aug 11

Received *14<sup>th</sup> Decr 1872*

August.  
No. 1,568.

*Boundary disputes*—between Muddanpally Taluk of Cuddappah 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.

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