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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,

9th August 1873.

No. 44. From H. WELLESLY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Hon. R. A. DALYELL, Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Bangalore, 20th June 1873, No. 1,499, Rev. 16.

In reply to your letter, dated 22nd May 1873, No. 519—162, I am directed by Mr. Gordon to state that the Chief Commissioner will doubtless be able to depute a suitable officer to meet Mr. Sturrock on the boundary line between Mysore and South Canara in November next. The Officiating Chief Commissioner, however, considers that before a Commission can with advantage commence work, the principles on which it is to proceed in effecting a settlement should be determined and communicated to the officers forming a Commission. On this point proposals will, Mr. Gordon hopes, shortly be submitted to the Madras Government.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OOTACAMUND,
9th August 1873.

N.

No. 45.

To

THE CHIEF COMM OF MYSORE.

Miscellaneous.

No. 1,499, Revenue 16, on the subje —I am directed to acknowledge
Canara, and to state that the Governor pt of your Officiating Secre-
consider the proposals of which the fu tter, dated 20th June 1873,

2. I am further to state that Hi undary between Mysore and
ment of the boundary line betwee ill be happy to receive and
points appears to be in dispute, sho is therein intimated.
Boundary Commission. is of opinion that the settle-
d Coorg, which at several
a part of the duties of the

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
most obedient servant,

R. A. DALYELL,
cting Secretary to Government.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

24/8/1871

Govt. of India.
REVENUE.

To

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Dated August 9th.

Recd.

Read.

STATING that the Governor in Council will be happy to receive and consider the proposals on the subject of the Boundary between Mysore and Canara, and intimating that the settlement of the boundary line between Canara and Coorg, which appear to be in dispute, should also form part of the duties of the Boundary Commission.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

From the Officiating Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 534—187, G, dated Mysore, 17th November 1871.

In submitting the accompanying correspondence, relative to a boundary dispute with Canara, which Lieutenant Mackenzie, the Assistant Superintendent at Hassan, was deputed with Mr. Sturrock, the Assistant Collector of Canara, to settle, I have the honor to submit that from Lieutenant Mackenzie's report it will be seen that the claim of Her Majesty's Government is larger than it originally appeared, as, should it be conceded that the ground under dispute belongs to them, it follows that a large tract of country situated on the Ghâts, hitherto considered to be in Mysore, belongs to Canara.

A search may be made as suggested in the Chief Commissioner's Office for any records which may be forthcoming from Púrnaiyá's time, but as none are likely to be extant, I would suggest that a copy of Lieutenant Mackenzie's report be forwarded to the Madras Government, and that they should be requested now to state the grounds on which their claims are based: and if deemed desirable, the boundary line, which is incorrectly shewn in the Ordnance Survey Map, be accurately surveyed and defined by the Superintendents of Survey of Mysore and Madras.

From the Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No. 813, dated Camp Narasípura, 8th November 1871.

From the enclosed correspondence you will observe a dispute with regard to the Mysore Canara boundaries arose. Mr. Mackenzie who went down to settle the matter reports encroachments on a large scale by the Canara subjects. Under these circumstances, I have the honor to request instructions as to what further steps are to be taken in the matter. Mr. Rolland, to whom a pattá for the cultivation of cardamoms was given, has a large sum at stake.

2. Mr. Sturrock's report on the subject will, I believe, be submitted to the Madras Revenue Board.

From C. W. Rolland, Esq., To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District.

I have to bring to your notice that, on the receipt of the copy of the "Bári Malle" boundaries, I went down to the jungle and marked out the boundaries specified therein. These boundaries include about 50 acres of cardamoms, the produce of which has of late years been unlawfully gathered by the present lease-holder of the adjoining Canara jungles. I have been given to understand that these boundary marks have since my return up the ghâts been removed by this person's instructions. I bring these facts to your notice in order that means may be taken to prevent any violence, or breach of the peace, which is likely to take place if she persists in her unlawful intentions. I take this opportunity to bring to your notice that the Government in Canara appears to allow this person the privilege of taking a good deal of law into her own hands, and permits her to have armed gangs of ruffians, who use the most unheard of cruelties to any unfortunate person they may chance to find anywhere near her jungles; I can vouch to the truth of this fact, as I, in August of last year, met a gang of about 15 of these men, armed with guns, spears, swords and heavy bludgeons.

I have now to request that copy of these boundaries be sent to the authorities in Mangalore, and that they be desired to instruct the lease-holder of the Canara jungles to desist from all further annoyance.

Trusting that you will take this matter into your consideration, and kindly render me the assistance I require.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To C. W. Rolland, Esq., Manjarábád, No. 468, dated 8th July 1871.

Thanks him for his communication, and informs that the Collector of Canara has been communicated with, and the Amildar of Manjarábád directed to institute further inquiries in the matter of the encroachment and lawless attitude assumed by Nárada Hebbáraiya's people.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Collector and District Magistrate of Canara, Mangalore, dated 4th July 1871.

In forwarding copy of a letter and extract shewing the boundaries of a pattá granted for the Bári Male jungle in the Manjarábád Talook, I have the honor to bring to your notice the encroachment made into Mysore Territory by the heirs of Nárada Hebbáraiya, the party who obtained the lease of the adjoining cardamom jungle in Canara for a merely nominal sum. I have had frequent complaints of the bold and lawless attitude of these people who assume on their living in an almost inaccessible part of the country to carry things with a high hand. The profits they gain from cardamoms is so large, that it is doubtful whether Her Majesty's Government obtains its rightful dues therefrom. Mr. Rolland is also not one likely to exaggerate matters in any way.

I hope, therefore, you will cause further inquiries to be instituted in the matter. The monsoon prevents my making any arrangement for our meeting on the spot, but my Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Mackenzie, and probably the Assistant Conservator of Forests will be prepared to meet, in September, yourself or any officer whom you may depute to settle the boundary dispute.

Translation of the boundaries of the Báre Male Jungle in the Manjarábád Talook, as given in Pattá, registered No. 1370.

Hóbli.	Name of village.	Name of Pieces.	Boundaries.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Yds.
Bankall.	Kógile.	Bhútánasiri Táku ...	East. Hillock called Huyálugudda and Yálakkimale (cardamom house).				
			South. The Northern verge of a hill called Hullukólugudda.				
			West. Hillock called Bilikallugudda.				
			North. A stream called Hittalégandihalla and a rise called Húlárakúrow Hollukul being the boundary line between the villages of Haruve and Kógile.	208	1	2	9½
		Báre Male	East. The western verge of the Kálugudda.				
			South. A stream called Tute halla.				
			West. The line of the rise called Atti Marada Hullukulu up to a stream.				
			North. A stream called Kittalegundihalla in a line to the east with the angle in the hillock Hullukulu	671	0	11	27¼
			Total.....	879	1	14	6½

From the Acting Collector of Mangalore, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 953, dated 11th July 1871.

With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, No. 471, I have the honor to state that I shall be happy to depute one of my Assistants to meet Lieutenant Mackenzie to enquire into the boundary between this District and Mysore. We shall probably have a break in the monsoon of the end of this month, and it would be more convenient if the matter could be enquired into then, than in September, when the District Officers will be engaged in supervising the preliminary enumeration for the census.

2. I shall be obliged therefore, if you would fix a date for our Assistants to meet, and if you would inform me of the most convenient place of meeting.

3. I forward a tracing from the map shewing the tract of country in the vicinity of the Neriya cardamom jungles, and should be obliged by your marking thereon the locality to which Neriya Venkamma Hebbárti lays claim.

4. The Talook Magistrate of Uppinangadi has been directed to enquire into Mr. Rolland's statement of Venkamma Hebbárti's people molesting persons from your District.

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From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To C. W. Rolland, Esq., Manjarábád, No. 548, dated 18th July 1871.

This office docket No. 468 of the 4th instant.

In continuation of the above, has the honor to forward copy of letter No. 953 of the 11th instant, from the Acting Collector of South Canara for any remarks he may desire to offer.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Assistant Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 547½, dated 18th July 1871.

Has the honor to forward *correspondence marginally noted from the Acting Collector of South Canara, in view to his intimating the best time and means of meeting the Assistant Collector to settle the boundary dispute between Mysore and Canara.

* * * *

From the Assistant Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 137, dated 20th July 1871.

With reference to your docket No. 547 of the 18th July 1871, forwarding correspondence with regard to a boundary dispute between Canara and Manjarábád, I have the honor to state that it appears advisable to postpone inspecting the ground until the middle of October. The ground to be inspected is situated in the most inaccessible part of the District. The rivers will not be passable until the rains have ceased. In the meantime, I would suggest that steps be taken to collect any records that would help to settle the question.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Collector of South Canara, No. 581, dated Hassan, 25th July 1871.

In reply to your letter No. 953 of the 11th July 1871, I have the honor to state that it appears advisable to postpone the inspection of the disputed jungle until the middle of October. The ground to be inspected is situated in the most inaccessible part of the whole District, and the rivers will not be passable till the rains are over. The map sent is of little assistance, as Mr. Rolland is himself unable to delineate on it the portion of land which is under dispute. It is a valley on the boundary of the two Districts close to the head of the ghâts, and said to form part of the Báre Male cardamom and coffee forest in Mysore. A reference to the Ordnance Map will shew that the said part of Mysore is shewn blank affording evidence that it has never been properly surveyed.

2. I shall be obliged by your informing me of the result of the enquiry into Mr. Rolland's complaint against the widow of Nárada Hebbáraiya of employing armed men without authority and making use of threats towards him, as it will probably be necessary to interpose our authority to prevent a fight taking place this year for the cardamoms.

From the Acting Collector of the Mangalore District, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 1130, A, dated 31st July 1871.

With reference to your letter of the 25th July 1871, I have the honor to inform you that as the boundary question cannot be settled next month, I shall not be able to depute an officer to meet your Assistant until the beginning of December.

2. Referring to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I have the honor to observe that the enquiries I have ordered to be instituted can only have the effect of preventing Venkamma Hebbárti from keeping "armed gangs of ruffians" in her jungles for the future. If Mr. Rolland wishes the lady to be prosecuted for past actions, he will have to prefer a regular complaint before the Courts of this District.

3. It is acknowledged that Venkamma Hebbárti has been in occupation (whether right or wrong) of the disputed tract, in that she has been in the habit of collecting cardamoms therein, for some years.

She has good grounds therefore for considering herself in possession; such being the case, I observe with regret that you hint at being probably obliged to interpose your authority to prevent a fight taking place for the cardamoms, which in effect means that force will be resorted to to resist Venkamma Hebbárti's alleged rights before those rights have been enquired into by the officers of the two Districts and before the validity of the grant of the jungle to Mr. Rolland has been acknowledged. I trust it will be unnecessary for me to point out the serious responsibility that will attach to the persons who commit a breach of the peace under these circumstances.

4. I was prepared to have the matter enquired into at once, and my Head Assistant Mr. Stürrock was awaiting orders to proceed to the locality; but as you are not able to depute an officer from your District to assist at an early settlement of the boundary, it appears to me that the proper and most legal course would be to allow Venkamma Hebbárti to gather the cardomoms in the disputed tract for the present year, and, in the event of the jungle being hereafter found to belong to Mysore, for Mr. Rolland to sue her in the Courts of that Territory for any loss sustained by him owing to her trespass on the land.

5. I am forwarding copy of the correspondence for the information of the Madras Government, and have the honor to request that you will postpone any action in the matter until the question is brought before the Commissioner of Mysore.

From C. W. Rolland, Esq., To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, dated Huntoor, 7th August 1871.

With reference to your last letter, giving cover to a map, received from the authorities in South Canara, as also a letter from the Collector, I have to inform you that I, on receipt of the above, instituted enquiries among the Gaudas of the District; and also wrote to the Hapbah, requesting that she would send her agent to me, with pattás and all other documents, shewing the boundaries of her cardamom jungles.

The documents brought by this man were none of them official, and he gave me distinctly to understand that these were the only ones in his possession: neither were there any distinct boundaries specified, particularly that part of her jungles adjoining the Bári Malle. On my shewing him the boundaries specified in the Bári Malle pattá as given by you, he owned that the Hapbah had cultivated land within the Bári Malle pattás, but he did not see why I should pick it, since there had never been any dispute before. I have now to inform you that the cardamom crop is rapidly ripening, and as I have been to some expense in making preparations for picking, I beg for an order at once, sanctioning the picking by me, of all lands included in the pattá forwarded to me by the Government, pending further enquiry afterwards.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To Mr. C. W. Rolland, Esq., No. B.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter received from the Acting Collector of South Canara, and since it appears from it and your own admission that Venkamma Hebbárti is in the occupation of the disputed jungle; I beg you will refrain from interfering with it till the matter can be disposed of by the authorities. Should the decision be in your favor, you will eventually be able to recover the amount of proceeds of the present crops.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Acting Collector of South Canara, No. A, dated 13th August 1871.

In reply to your letter No. 1130, A, of the 31st ultimo, with regard to the proposed settlement of the boundary dispute between Canara and this District, I have the honor to inform you that I have given orders to Mr. Rolland (copy of whose last letter is forwarded) to refrain from picking the crop till the matter is disposed of. I regret, however, that you should have misunderstood the purport of the last para of my former letter. It was my desire to restrain the opposing parties in this District from committing a breach of the peace which appeared imminent, in the same manner that I expected that you would do with regard to those in your District should there be sufficient ground to apprehend a fight.

2. I trust that you will endeavour, however, to make arrangements for our Assistant's meeting at an earlier date than in December, as it is desirable, if possible, to prevent litigation. I shall be obliged

also by your letting me have a copy of the lease granted to Venkamma Hebbárti, in order that I may be in a better position to judge whether her occupation of the portion of jungle should be regarded as an encroachment or not. You will observe that the Bári Male estate is defined by boundaries, while it appears her holding on the Canara side is not.

From the Acting Collector of South Canara, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 1160, dated Mangalore, 18th August 1871.

In continuation of my letter dated 31st July last, No. 1130, A, I have the honor to forward for your information, copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Rolland, dated the 9th instant, and of my reply thereto.

From C. W. Rolland, Esq., To the Collector of South Canara, dated Huntúru, Manjarábád, 9th August 1871.

With reference to that part of the "Bári Male" jungle that is in dispute between me and the Hebbár, I beg to state that I went down to the jungle and examined the boundaries and found that the pieces in dispute were within the boundaries given me by the Mysore Government.

I then wrote to the Hebbár requesting that she would send me one of her agents with the documents concerning the above portions of jungles; he came here, and produced several papers, none of which were official, and none of them gave distinct boundaries.

On my shewing him my boundaries, he allowed that the disputed portions of jungle were within the boundaries mentioned in my "pattá," but at same time told me that it was the intention of his people to pick the crop off these portions of the "Bári Male" jungle.

I have now to request that she may be restrained from any further interference in this matter; I undertaking to pick the crop and give a guarantee to hand over the value of the crop picked, less the expenses, if the dispute be settled in her favor.

I make the above request in order to prevent any violence and breach of the peace which is likely to take place between her people and my coolies, should she persist in her lawless intentions.

From the Acting Collector of South Canara, To C. W. Rolland, Esq., Huntúru, Manjarábád, No. 1159, dated Mangalore, 18th August 1871.

With reference to your letter of the 9th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have addressed the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan on the subject of the disputed jungle, and to request that, until the matter is settled, you will not interfere with Venkamma Hebbárti's possession. The pattá you have received from the Mysore authorities can have no force if the tract in dispute is found to belong to this District, neither would it protect you from the consequences of interfering with her possession.

2. As the lady has been in occupation of the jungle in dispute for some years, it is probable that she will not agree to your gathering the produce even on a guarantee. Her consent to the proposed arrangement will however be asked.

3. I have already proposed to Captain Hill that, as Neriya Venkamma Hebbárti is in the actual possession of the tract in dispute, she should be allowed to gather the produce this year, and that if, on enquiry, the jungle is found to belong to Mysore, you should sue her in the courts of that territory for the produce. Should there be any difficulty in your recovering the value in the Mysore courts, the suit could be brought in the courts of this District.

4. You will, I trust, see that this arrangement is the only one which is justified by the circumstances of the case. Neriya Venkamma Hebbárti being in possession, cannot be turned out, except after a regular enquiry, and I cannot, therefore, sanction her summary ejectment, while the case is under investigation.

5. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan.

From the Acting Collector of South Canara, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 1172, dated Mangalore, 21st August 1871.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, No. A, and its enclosure.

2. I regret that I misunderstood your remarks with reference to the probable interference of the Mysore authorities to prevent a breach of the peace occurring, and am obliged to you for having forbidden Mr. Rolland from gathering the crop in the jungle until the dispute is settled.

3. In order, if possible, to avoid subsequent litigation as to the actual out-turn of the disputed jungle, I will have the crop picked by Dévakamma Hebbárti under the supervision of the Mágani Shánbhóg.

4. As my Head Assistant, who was to meet your Assistant, has postponed leave that had been granted to him until the end of October, I shall be able to depute him at the commencement of that month to enquire into the matter. I have the honor to request that your Assistant will arrange with him to meet either at Neriya, or on the jungle in dispute, about that time.

5. A copy of your letter has, as requested, been forwarded to the Board of Revenue.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Assistant Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 754, dated 5th September 1871.

In forwarding a copy of letter No. 1172 of the 21st ultimo, from the Acting Collector of South Canara, stating that his Head Assistant will be deputed to meet him in the beginning of October next, requests to be good enough to intimate the date on which he intends to meet the Head Assistant of Canara, and at what locality; whether at Neriya or the jungle involved in dispute.

From the Assistant Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, No. 236, dated Hassan, 4th November 1871.

In accordance with instructions conveyed in your letter No. 754 of the 5th September 1871, I have the honor to inform you, I, on the 10th October, met Mr. Sturrock, who apeared on behalf of Canara to settle the disputed boundary of Bári Male jungle.

2. The facts which gave rise to the dispute are as follows:—

The Mysore Government granted to Mr. Rolland a pattá for the cultivation of cardamoms in the Bári Male jungle. On going down to commence operations, a Canara subject, known as the Hebbárti, disputed his boundary. Some correspondence passed, and it was finally agreed that, pending a settlement, the Hebbárti should pick the crop.

3. Owing to the heavy mists which at this time of the year envelope the hills, Mr. Sturrock found he could not properly see the ground, and we adjourned enquiry. At the same time we agreed that, if both Governments declined going into the question of the boundaries generally in this part of the country, the stream called "Wátihalla," and which divides the sub-division Kabbinálé from Bári Male, was the best natural boundary, and should, therefore, be held to be those of the jungle granted to Mr. Rolland.

4. So far the matter might have been considered settled; but, on inspecting the ground, and from the information obtained, I found that large encroachments had been made, and five cardamom jungles appropriated by the Hebbárti. I told Mr. Sturrock that I, on behalf of the Mysore Government, claimed the whole of the land lying between the green (Mysore) and the red (Canara) lines (*vide* sketch of ground attached). Mr. Sturrock replied that his instructions were to settle the boundary of that portion marked yellow in the sketch, and without further orders could not go into the question of the boundaries.

5. The following explanations of the sketch will assist in making clear what land is now claimed. The portion of country to the south of the red line is Canara, that to the north of the green line is Mysore. The portion of the Bári Male marked yellow is that in dispute between Mr. Rolland and the Hebbárti. The whole of the portions between the green and red lines is what I claimed on behalf of the Mysore Government, and which at present is said to be in the Hebbárti's possession.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

6. I will now proceed to examine the evidence produced by Canara in support of their claim to the Bári Malé jungle.

The following are the documents:—

No. 1.—A copy of a copy filed by the Hebbárti, and which purports to have been a survey made in 1822. The original not being forthcoming, we only examined this document subject to the proviso that no notice was to be taken of it unless on further search the original was found. The boundaries given by this paper of the Bári Male jungle are extraordinary (*vide* green line). They are by no means natural boundaries, but run arbitrarily from point to point, and are so cunningly made as to include all those portions of the jungle where cardamoms alone will grow. I am of opinion from internal evidence, and in this, I think, Mr. Sturrock agrees with me, that not the slightest weight could be given to the original, if the copy produced is a true copy.

No. 2.—Was a survey made in 1860, by order of Mr. Fraser. This being a modern one, and as there was nothing to shew that, as with the survey of 1822, it had been made with the consent and knowledge of the Mysore Government, we did not thoroughly examine it.

No. 3.—Was the ordnance map printed in 1827, and on this chiefly Mr. Sturrock relied. The disputed portion of the boundary lies between Lat. 12°8′ and 13°5′ N. and Long. 75°30′ and 75°35′ E. From personal inspection of the ground, I am satisfied that, however, generally correct the map may be, with regard to the boundaries, it is certainly wrong in details. Spurs from the ghâts are omitted, or three or four minor ones are clubbed into a large one, and the direction is wrong.

That this should be the case is not to be wondered at, and a cursory examination of the map will shew that is more than probable that this portion of the District was not regularly surveyed. For, that part of the country lying to the south of a line drawn from Mudagere to Bellálráyidurga is not filled in. Examination of other sheets of this map shews that in some places large tracts were left unsurveyed (*vide* a tract near Coimbatore). As a further proof that this portion of the country has not been properly surveyed, or if so surveyed, inaccurately plotted, the Hémávati, a large and important river, which rises to the north-west of Mudagere and passes some miles west of it, is shewn as taking its rise to the east of that place.

Again, the portion of Mysore which now borders on Canara is marked Ballam, the old name for Manjarábád, before it was taken over in 1799 by Mysore.

From these inaccuracies, &c., I am of opinion, this map cannot be relied on in fixing the boundaries.

No. 4.—These are records of criminal cases, in which certain Mysore subjects were convicted by Carnara Magistrates of theft in the jungles now claimed by the Hebbárti. It is hardly possible to imagine that the inhabitants of a remote village away in the very heart of the jungles should know enough of English law to object to the jurisdiction of the courts trying them. All they know is that the Sarkár rules the country. The niceties of international law are to them unknown.

No. 5.—The Hebbárti's Agent and two Moktésars from Canara were examined; but their answers as to certain well-known land-marks confirmed their admission that they had never been up in this part of the country, and knew nothing about it. We may, therefore, safely say, as far as Canara is concerned, there is no hearsay evidence procurable.

No. 6.—The supposed fact that the Hebbárti had been in possession for a number of years. On this Mr. Sturrock laid some stress. I will further on give evidence adducible to prove that the Mysore subjects exercised acts of ownership in respect to the disputed jungle. But putting this question aside I should think that possession of a number of years of land belonging to a foriegn State, when the encroachment was made without the knowledge and consent of such State, can never give the holder a title.

No. 7.—No pattá under which the Hebbárti holds her land was forthcoming. She is vaguely said to have the right to all the Canara jungles in this part of the country. No village accounts shewing the village boundaries were produced. In short, the evidence on behalf of Canara is reduced to the ordnance map, and this, I have shewn, is not to be relied upon. Further, if the boundary is to be fixed according to this map, then large tracts of land which are, and have always been, admitted as belonging to Mysore, must be given up to Canara.

7. The following is the evidence adducible to prove the Mysore's claim to the jungles:—

I.—An old book written on palmyra leaves dated Sáliváhana 1329 (A. D. 1406), and which gives the boundaries of all the villages in Manjarábád, the same as they are to this day. According to this book, the boundary of the village of Tripúr runs—

From Keavu link by Bhútan Padakal to the Arya tank, at the bottom of Cisli ghát. This boundary is the red line in the sketch.

II.—There is an old custom in Mysore that the devil who presides over the cardamom jungles must be propitiated before commencing to pick the crop up to 1866. The Mysore Government yearly allowed a sum for the performing of the usual ceremonies. Among the other jungles on account of which payment was made, the Tripúr Male is included. The villagers of Tripúr performed the ceremonies at Bhútan Padakal, where the devil is supposed to reside.

III.—There is a custom among the natives of Southern India, when the goddess Mári goes on a journey, that each village passes the goddess on to the boundary of the neighbouring village. In accordance with this custom from time immemorial, the villagers of Tripúr have been in the habit of receiving the goddess at Bhútan Padakal.

IV.—All dead animals, found within the boundary of a village, belong to the Holiyars of that village. This is the rule. According to this rule the jungles belong to Tripúr, for the Holiyars of that village are said to have always exercised their right. So far is the rule carried, that even should a hunted animal die within the boundaries of another village, a fine must be paid by the hunters before they can remove the body.

V.—The old ghát road "Wambhattumuri" which runs down the Amti valley ceased to be used only when the Bhúnghát road was opened in 1855. The boundaries between the two countries, wherever there is a ghát road, are the foot or very nearly the foot of the ghâts.

It is so on the Bhún ghát road.
Do do Cisli do
Do do Bisli do

Nos. 25 and 192 of the routes in the Peninsula of India, published by order of the Madras Government in 1853, shew that the Mysore boundary is at the foot of the Manjarábád ghát and at the foot of the Karlgal ghát near Ballávidurga. It is, therefore, more than probable that the foot of the "Wambhattumuri" ghát was the boundary between the two countries. This would be in accordance with the boundaries given in the old book referred to (I).

In proof that this was the case the Tripúr village Patél states he often repaired the ghát road. That the repairs to the ghát roads were made by Mysore is clear from the following extract from Major Montgomery's report of the Malnád of the Ashtagram Division, dated December 1839.

"141. The difficulty of ascending the Ballam ghâts is a great source of complaint as well from "the merchants below as above, *and requests from the Collector of Canara to repair these passes* are very "frequent." "The system heretofore has been to bind the Sáyer Rentor to keep them passable."

According to the ordnance map the whole of the "Wambhattumuri" ghát is shewn as in Canara.

VI. According to the Government accounts, cardamoms up to 1865—66 were picked in the Tripúr Male. These accounts go back for some time.

VII. An account dated 1776 A. D. shews the division of Tripúr Male (Male is a cardamom forest) among the villagers belonging to the Tripúr Firka (a sub-division of a Hóbli.)

VIII. Evidence that the different villagers exercised their rights in the different sub-divisions into which the main jungle was divided in accordance with the document referred to in VII.

8. The Government accounts shew a very small return from cardamoms which might lead one to suppose that the jungles were small ones. On the contrary, the jungles are very large, and would give a revenue of 4 to 5,000 Rs. yearly. There is no doubt that the Mysore Government has been systematically robbed by its own subjects. I however took it upon myself to offer a pardon for all past misdeeds, and stated that no notice would be taken of bye gones, provided a full confession was made. The Patéls have confessed they picked large amounts which were sold to the different merchants at Bankal and Mudagere.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

9. The real fact is that as long as the Hebbárí's husband was alive, both parties pulled well together, and no dispute arose; but, on his death, his widow refused to allow the Mysore people into their own jungles, and had them prosecuted and convicted. Being a rich woman, she has taken to keeping armed watchers, nominally to prevent her cardamoms being stolen, but really to keep the Mysore villagers out of their jungles. When the Mysore people found they were shut out from jungles over which they had held rights, they began to complain.

10. Whatever weight may be given against the Mysore claim on account of the small return of the cardamoms from these jungles, the same weight must be given against the Hebbárí's claim. For she holds, besides these jungles, other cardamom jungles and paddy fields on a yearly rent of Rs. 840. Rumour has it that her income from these lands alone is some 30,000 Rs.

11. I would suggest that search may be made in the Superintendent's and Chief Commissioner's Office for old documents bearing on the dispute. It is more than probable that some record shewing the boundaries will be found among Púrnaiya's papers, since it was in his duty in 1799 that Ballam, now called Manjarábád, was incorporated with Mysore.

In conclusion, I would observe that the minor case of what the boundaries of the Bári Male jungle are, is included in the major of what the general boundaries are. The settlement of the former does not dispose of the latter.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, General No. 4508—203, G, dated Camp Mudagere, 11th December 1871.

With reference to your letter No. 534—187 of the 17th ultimo, submitting copy of correspondence relative to the boundary dispute between Canara and Mysore on the Manjarábád frontier, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to inform you that application has been made to Government for copies of any orders defining the boundary in question.

2. Colonel Meade observes that if there is no question about the village and Firka of Tripúr being in Mysore, the efforts of the Deputy Superintendent should be directed to procure, if possible, accurate and reliable evidence of their former boundaries, as the ancient land-marks of a village will be found almost invariably to be still existing, except under perhaps some extraordinary and exceptional circumstances.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, General No. 4510—20, R, dated camp Mudagere 11th December 1871.

A dispute, which it is desirable to settle, has lately arisen as to the proper boundary line between Canara and Mysore on the Manjarábád frontier, and as it involves the right of this Government to grant a pattá, which has been issued to European planter, for certain lands in the slopes of the Bhúnd ghát, which have hitherto been considered to be well within Mysore limits, I have the honor by direction of the Chief Commissioner to solicit that he may, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, be favored with the perusal, or be furnished with copies of any orders, defining the boundaries of the "Ballam" now Manjarábád District, at the time of its incorporation with Mysore in, it is believed, the year 1799.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta, No. 4509—171, R., dated Camp Mudagere, 11th Dec. 1871.

A dispute, which it is desirable to settle, has lately arisen as to the proper boundary line between Canara and Mysore on the Manjarábád frontier, and as it involves the right of this Government to grant a pattá, which has been issued to European planter, for certain lands, down the slopes of the Bhúnd ghát, which hitherto have been considered as lying well within the limits of this Province, I have the honor by direction of the Chief Commissioner to solicit the favor of your furnishing him with copies of any orders defining the boundaries of the "Ballam," now Manjarábád District, at the time of its incorporation with Mysore, in, it is believed, the year 1799.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No 3, dated Fort William, 3rd January 1872.

With reference to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 4509—171, R, dated 11th December 1871, applying for copies of certain orders defining the boundaries of the "Ballam," now Manjarábád District, at the time of its incorporation with Mysore, I am directed to enquire what grounds there are for supposing that there was any such correspondence, and to request that this office may at the same time be furnished with some indication of the dates of the letters required.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 6229—249, G, dated 28th March 1872.

With reference to your letter No. 3, G, dated 3rd January 1872, enquiring what grounds there are for supposing that among the records of the Foreign Office, some orders might be found defining the boundaries of the "Ballam," now Manjarábad District, at the time of its incorporation with Mysore, and requesting to be furnished with some indication of the dates of the letters required, I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to state that a search had previously been made amongst the records of the Mysore Residency for any correspondence about the close of the last or beginning of the present centuries, that might throw light on the question of the boundaries referred to, but none could be traced. It was however ascertained that the official records of the Mysore Government, as they existed at the conquest of the country by the British, had been removed to Calcutta, and it seemed possible that they might include some correspondence regarding the District of Ballam.

2. It also appeared to be possible that in the allotment of this District to Mysore, in re-constituting the latter State, some information regarding it might have been placed on the records of the Government of India which would be useful in disposing of the questions that have now arisen.

3. Colonel Meade thinks that any correspondence with the Government of India on the subject would have passed between July 1799 and December 1802.

From the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Bangalore, General No. 90—34, dated Mysore, 2nd May 1872.

With reference to your letter No. 4508—203, G, of the 11th December 1871, I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner copy of letter No. 42 of the 10th instant, from the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan, regarding the boundary between the Hassan District and South Canara, and to request the favor of your having a search made in Aitchinson's Collection of "Treaties, Engagements, Sannads," there being but one volume only of the work (V) in the Library of this office, in which no reference to the matter in hand can be found.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No. 42, dated Hassan, 10th April 1872.

With reference to your docket No. 6 of the 2nd April 1872, I have the honor to inform you that every search is being made for further evidence. The documentary evidence already produced goes back some 400 years. The evidence chiefly wanted is that connected with the treaty by which the province of Ballam was incorporated with Mysore, somewhere about 1797 A. D. The treaty would be found in Aitchinson's Collection. I have not got this work, but I dare say, a copy is in the Government Library. A perusal of the Treaty might give me a clue where to look for further evidence. I am of opinion that the only probable place where anything of importance will be found, is the archives of the Mysore Palace.

2. I think I can produce strong evidence on behalf of Mysore, with regard to the cardamom jungles claimed; but the matter is not yet ripe for records, when it is I will inform you.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Foreign Department, No. 991, G, dated Fort William, the 17th May 1872.

With reference to correspondence ending with your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 6229—249, G, dated 28th March 1872, I am directed to inform you that no correspondence can be discovered among the records of this office, regarding the definition of the boundaries of the "Ballam," now Manjarábád District.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, General No. 733—17, dated Nandidroog, 18th May 1872.

Your letter No. 90—34 of the 2nd instant, requesting that a search may be made in "Aitchinson's Collection of Treaties, &c," respecting the boundary between the Hassan District and South Canara.

In reply, states that search has been made in this office for the information required, and that further search will be made, and that the Government of Madras, and the Supreme Government, have been addressed on the subject, but as yet no replies have been received.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No. 938—25, dated Nandidroog, 28th May 1872.

This office docket No. 733—17 of the 18th instant, and previous correspondence on the subject of the boundary between the Hassan District and South Canara.

With reference to the above, states that a reply has been received from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the effect that no correspondence can be discovered among the records of that office regarding the definition of the boundaries of the "Ballam," now Manjarábád District.

From the Officiating Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 235—77, dated 27th June 1872.

Your docket No. 938—25 of the 28th ultimo, regarding the boundary between the Hassan District and South Canara.

With reference to the above, has the honor to submit copy of docket No. 314 of the 14th instant, from the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan, and to request that the Madras Government may be communicated with on the subject, if the Chief Commissioner thinks it requisite.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, To the Officiating Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, General No. 314, dated 14th June 1872.

Your docket No. 206 of the 10th instant, forwarding a copy of the Secretary's docket No. 938—25, of the 29th ultimo, intimating that no reference can be found in the records of the Government of India, Foreign Department, regarding the definition of boundaries of "Ballam."

Adverting to the above, the undersigned would suggest, that as Colonel Mackenzie, who had charge of the original Survey, was under the Madras Government, the information is more likely to be obtained from the records of that Government, or from the original treaty with the Nizam and His late Highness the Rájá, forming Mysore into a separate province within certain limits.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, No. 40, dated Bangalore, 2nd July 1872.

Your docket No. 235—77, dated the 27th ultimo, forwarding copy of one, from the Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, requesting that the Madras Government may be communicated with, on the subject of the boundary dispute between the Hassan District and South Canara.

With reference to the above, the undersigned has the honor to state that the Madras Government was referred to on the 11th December 1871; but no reply has yet been received.

From the Secretary to the Madras Government, Revenue Department, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 209—105, dated Fort Saint George, 27th January 1873.

Miscellaneous.

With reference to your letter of the 11th December 1871, No. 4510, I am directed to transmit copies, as per memorandum accompanying, of all records in any way bearing on the subject, which can be traced in this office. Application was made to the Government of India, for a fac-simile of the map alluded to in the letter from Lord Clive to the address of the Earl of Mornington, dated 24th April 1800, but a reply has been received to the effect that it cannot be traced.

2. In connection with the dispute referred to in your letter under reply, the Collector of South Canara has reported that Neriya Dévakamma Hebbárti, a Canara ryot, is now picking the crop on the disputed tract under supervision. I am directed to state that the supervision in question will be continued up to the end of the present revenue year, after which it will be withdrawn, and the tract treated in all respects as the property of this Government, unless the Chief Commissioner intimates his intention of claiming it as Mysore Territory.

From Lord Clive, To the Right Honorable Lord Mornington, K. P., Governor General, &c., &c.
dated 11th November 1799.

I have the honor to enclose for Your Lordship's consideration the copy of a letter which I have received from the Resident in Mysore, together with my reply.

Although I do not attach such importance to the political considerations which oppose themselves to the possession of Bangalore by the Company as to sacrifice to them a solid and an evident advantage, yet, adverting to the military strength which we already possess in that country, I am not disposed to incur any heavy expense for an object which, although highly useful both in a military and commercial view, is not altogether indispensable.

I am however strongly of opinion either that the first proposition suggested by the Resident should at once be adopted, or that the principle of exchanging districts not essentially important, for a further extension of territory connecting Bangalore with the Carnatic should be carried to every convenient length of which it is susceptible, and although in the first views of our eventual success against Tippu Sultán, the possession of the heads of the passes was justly deemed an object of great importance and was accordingly secured to the Company, yet adverting to the intimate connection now established between the Government of Mysore, and that of the Company with the right of interfering in any branch of it to the extent which may be thought expedient, I am disposed to think that if a commutation of Districts in other respects essentially advantageous could be effected, the possession of the heads of the passes might no longer be considered of sufficient importance to oppose such an arrangement, and that the countries of this description west of Coimbatore including the whole of Wynad, might perhaps in such case be exchanged with advantage, for the means of sounding and connecting the new frontier.

I shall lay before Your Lordship my final opinion on this alternative, so soon as I shall receive answers to the questions referred to the Resident. Meanwhile Your Lordship will have it in your power to give your ultimate decision on the facts and reasoning now before you, should it appear expedient to Your Lordship to do so.

I have received Your Lordship's private letter of the 26th October enclosing the report of the Commander of an American Vessel, and an extract from the Frankfort Journal, and I enclose for Your Lordship's information a copy of a letter immediately written in consequence to Colonel Wellesley, in addition to which I have ordered the five Companies of the 19th foot now near Madura to march without delay to Rumesaram, from whence I have taken the necessary measures for their being conveyed across to Manar and from thence coastways to Columbo, another regiment with be sent with all practicable expedition to reinforce the Island of Ceylon.

I adopted with the less hesitation cautionary measures of the extent stated in the Secretary's letter to Colonel Wellesley, as the movements of the troops will for a time not materially deviate from the directions in which they would shortly have marched to occupy their intended garrisons and cantonments, and a very short period will probably furnish further information to guide or to suspend our operations.

From Lord Clive, To the Right Honorable Earl of Mornington, K. P., Governor General, &c., &c.,
dated 3rd December 1799.

I have the honor to enclose for Your Lordship's consideration a copy of the reply of the Resident of Mysore to my letter to him on the subject of restoring Bangalore, and a second, on the subject of Wynad. I do not trouble Your Lordship with a copy of the voluminous despatch of Mr. Spencer enclosed in the Resident's letter, as it relates to a subject of too little importance to occupy any considerable portion of Your Lordship's valuable time.

I shall now proceed to state my opinion on the whole subject of the interchanges proposed by the Resident of Mysore.

In considering the best means of effecting a final adjustment of the reserved territories, by an interchange of such Districts, as shall be considered mutually convenient to the Rájá of Mysore and to the Company, the reasons urged by the Resident in Mysore for the retention of Soonda appear to be so forcible, as to render it the first object of consideration. Although the considerations drawn from the fertility of that province merit much attention, yet the local advantages of its connection with Canara, the facility of affording it military protection from that quarter, the inconvenience of detaching troops from Mysore for that purpose, and above all the great probability of the Company's frontier being more respected than that of the Rájá of Mysore by the Mahrattas, amount to a positive conclusion in favor of this part of the arrangement: the retention therefore of Soonda, I consider to be a settled point.

Although the district of Wynad can be considered of little value in point of revenue, yet the causes which were considered in retaining it for the Company at the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam have acquired additional strength from the subsequent experience, and information of Lieut.-Colonel Close. This district appears to be so connected with the Malabar Coast, that the peace of the Company's possession depends on an equal and vigorous administration in both, while the character of the Pychy Rájá and the necessity of holding a strong hand over him render such an administration impracticable to the Rájá's Government. The retention of Wynad therefore seems to be the second established point in the consideration of this question.

The Resident has recently discovered that Chuckloor estimated at ten thousand pagodas in the schedule of the Rájá's proportion, should have been included in Wynad, but he has not specifically stated whether the re-annexation of this Purganah is necessary to the future administration of Wynad, if so, Chuckloor must be received in exchange, for part of the reserved territory, if not its continuance in the hands of the Rájá will facilitate the arrangement hereafter proposed.

Although the whole of Punganoor appears by the schedule to be included in the Company's proportion, yet it is understood by the Resident that a portion of it has been subjected to the Rájá, if so, it is evident that this arrangement is defective and that the necessity of relieving the Pállégár from a double obedience requires his being subjected entirely to the authority either of the Rájá or of the Company. From Captain Graham's history of the Pállégár and of his situation under the Government of Tippu Sultán, it may be expected that he will not be so good a subject to the Rájá as to the Company, and the position of this District on the frontier of the Company's territories with its vicinity to the Jahagír of Kamaruddín Khán make it eligible to retain Punganoor entirely under the Company.

These three points being admitted, the following will be the statement of the Company's proportion and of the value in revenue of the district as above proposed to be added to their territories.

			Rs.
One-third of the reserved territory ..			88,000
Deduct Soonda ..	..	..	59,000	
Chuckloor ..	..	..	10,000	
Punganoor ..	..	..	10,000	
			79,000
Balance to be yet added to the Company's share ..			9,000

If it only remained to provide for the annexation to the Company's possessions of districts to the value of 9,000 pagodas, little difficulty could be felt in the adjustment of the point; but the correspondence of the Resident in Mysore has opened a farther important subject for consideration and Lieutenant-Colonel Close has urged such reasons for the retention of Bangalore under the Company's authority as entitle his opinion both in a Military and commercial point of view to the greatest attention. United these considerations might render the possession of Bangalore preferable even to that of Soonda, but whether or not, the fortification of that post may hereafter be deemed expedient, the other advantages stated by Lieutenant-Colonel Close are sufficient to make the measure most desirable if it shall be found practicable.

To retain Bangalore as an insulated spot would defeat many of the objects proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Close, and to connect it with the Company's present territories by a narrow slip would be very inadequate to the intention of the arrangement. The former mode might expose the measure to the jealousy of the Nizam, and the latter would produce an abrupt and inconvenient chasm in the territories of the Rájá, while both would deviate from the spirit of that clause of the treaty relating to the adjustment of the boundaries, on which however it must be founded.

Under these considerations it is necessary to seek an equivalent. The Provinces of Canara, Malabar, Coimbatore, and the Baramahal being bounded by natural limits of mountains, it would be ineligible in every point of view to transgress those boundaries, but certain Districts separated by these very mountains from the Company's possession have been reserved to them by the treaty of Mysore.

The motives of this arrangement are consistent with the best considerations of policy at the time, by including in the Company's possessions the heads of all the passes and securing by that means an uninterrupted passage for their troops, through every direction of the Mysore country. Considering however the nature of the connection between the Company and their dependant, the Rája, the necessity of such a provision appears to refer more to the circumstances of an independent or hostile Government than to that which has been actually established in Mysore; for, no doubt can exist, that the clauses providing for the Company's interference in that Government secure to them all the advantages (in a military respect) which could be derived from positive possession. Deeming this alliance therefore to be no less intimate than that with the Nabab of the Carnatic, I consider it to be no more necessary that the Company should possess in their own right the pass of Cauveryporam, than that they should hold the pass of Chariyam or of Amboor of Pednaigdurgam or of any other pass in the Nabab's dominions.

If this is a just consideration of the actual relation between the Company and the Rájá of Mysore, it infers that the possession of the passes may be relinquished without hazard for the introduction of a more convenient arrangement. Viewing under this consideration the position of Talwalli, Talwaddy, Alambady Settgul, Decanicottah, and Ruttungherry, it is obvious that disjoined as they are from the rest of the Company's possessions, by the intervention of the ghâts, the management of them under the Company's Officers must be inconvenient, while their contiguity to the territories of the Rájá renders no less obvious the expediency of re-annexing them to those of His Excellency. It may not here be unworthy of remark that these districts are part of the ancient possession of the Rájás of Mysore, which is not the case with respect to the Districts of Bangalore. But if any doubt remained of the necessity of retaining these Districts on the grounds of the former opinions respecting the heads of the passes, the sentence pronounced during the late war on the utter impracticability of those of Guzzlehatti and Cauveryporam might be sufficientto remove it.

Connecting therefore the possible expediency of relinquishing these Districts with the advantage of obtaining that of Bangalore, it appears that an equivalent of thirty four thousand pagodas may be found, which added to the balance above stated will form the following statement of the proposed interchange.

	Rs.
Total Estimate of Bangalore	55,000
Deduct Heads of the passes and former balance	43,000
Balance due to the Rájá....	12,000

In addition to the advantages expected by the Resident in Mysore from the possession of Bangalore this arrangement would connect the whole of the Company's territories above the ghâts from Anhergherry, Baugaloor and Ryacottah to Bangalore by Oossoor. The proposed equivalent might be completed by the cession of one of the western districts of Bangalore or one of the eastern of Soonda, or if it should be unnecessary for the Company to regain Chuckloor, a farther cession of territory will be unnecessary ; or if the whole of Punganoor is already subject to the Company the equivalent will be complete without a farther cession, or lastly the equivalent may be made good by a deduction from the subsidy. The point is in itself immaterial.

On the best consideration of the subject, and of the opinions of the Resident in Mysore, I would suggest for Your Lordship's consideration and sanction, that the final adjustment of the boundary be settled on the principles which I have now had the honor to state, and that the detailed arrangements which may in consequence become necessary be completed by the Resident in Mysore with the Diwán Púrnaiya.

There being physical as well as moral objections to the annexation of Wynad to Malabar, and that District being separated by the ghâts, and at so great a distance from Captain Macleod, it should, I think, be subjected to the immediate control of Colonel Close and managed in detail by one of his Assistants.

From Lord Mornington, To The Right Honorable Lord Clive, &c.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's letters of the 11th of November and 3rd of December last, with their several enclosures, and having given the fullest consideration to these documents, I shall now proceed to communicate to Your Lordship my opinion on the important subject to which they relate.

2. My sentiments concur generally with Your Lordship's in estimating the direct possession by the Company of the heads of the passes leading from the Payem Ghát of either coast into Mysore to be of much less consequence, under the actual circumstances of our situation, than it would have been under any arrangement of the Government of Mysore, which should not have established its absolute dependence on the British power. Your Lordship is aware however, that the nature of the connection intended to be established between the new states of Mysore and the British Government had been fully determined, when I deemed it expedient to secure to the Company the positive possession of the heads of the passes. This arrangement was founded on the general principle of securing our own territories against any possible approach of danger from the table land and of providing against any contingent change, however improbable in the state of Mysore. A necessity also existed at the period of concluding the treaty of Mysore for determining with precision in whose possession the passes should remain ; and whether the territories of the Rájá in the direction of the Ghâts should be bounded by the base or by the summit or by any intermediate point of each pass, for it is certain that the partition by so general a description as that of *Talooks* or Districts (the mode of division necessarily adopted in the Treaty of Mysore) would have left this question undecided. This inconvenience could not be effectually obviated otherwise than by absolutely including all the passes in the Company's share of the conquered country.

3. The passes although in some places of considerable extent are so unproductive that the positive possession of them was never conceived to involve any question of revenue. It was not therefore in my contemplation that the possession of the passes should operate in any degree in the adjustment of the Company's share of revenue. On the other hand it never appeared to me to be requisite either from Military or Political considerations, that we should possess more than the extent of each pass with its extremities or entrances. The annexation to the heads of the passes of the extensive tracts of territory enumerated in the Schedules of the Treaty of Mysore originated in considerations of a distinct nature and principally in the practical difficulty of completing the Company's share of the revenue of the conquered country by any other means. It was necessary that this share should be equal to 7,77,170-6¾ Kantiráyi pagodas, it became necessary to add a portion of Territory above the ghâts yielding an annual revenue of 80,296 of Kantiráyi pagodas. The most obvious mode of effecting this object appeared to be the annexation of the requisite portion of Territory immediately contiguous to the entrances of the respective passes. Thus the talooks of Punganoor, Sattyhaul, part of Haradanahalli, &c., were included in the Company's share, and the eventual exchange of these districts was provided for by the Treaty of Seringapatam.

4. Your Lordship will perceive that understanding the term the heads of the passes in the limited sense, in which that term was intended to be used in the Treaty of Mysore, I am neither anxious to retain those Districts which seem to be comprehended by Your Lordship and by Lieutenant-Colonel Close, under the same general denomination, nor can I entertain any doubt of the Company's right under the Treaty of Mysore, without reference to any question of our portion of territory or revenue to retain possession, not only of all the passes from the base to the summit of each respectively, but of all forts commanding the respective passes, nothing can be more clearly established than this right by the terms of the first article of the Treaty of Mysore. The possession of the heads of the passes of necessity implies the possession of the whole extent of each pass respectively, and Your Lordship will observe that the special subject of the passes and adjoining forts is in the most distinct manner separated from the general matter contained in the Schedules annexed to the Treaty of Mysore.

5. With this preliminary explanation, I have the satisfaction to concur entirely in the principles of the arrangement ultimately proposed by Your Lordship relative to the details of the proposed exchanges of territory between the Company and the Rájá of Mysore, and Your Lordship has my sanction for carrying that arrangement into execution.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel Close states correctly that a portion of Punganoor is included in the territory belonging to the Rájá of Mysore. It was originally intended (as appears by the Treaty of Mysore) that the whole of that District (rated at 15,000 pagodas) should be retained by the Company, but on a reference to the proceedings of the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore, Your Lordship will find that in consequence of an error discovered in the schedules subsequently to the execution of the treaty, it

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became necessary that the Company should relinquish to the Rájá, a territory yielding 10,000 pagodas annual revenue; for which purpose it was judged most convenient at the time to transfer to His Highness two thirds of the District of Punganoor. I concur in opinion with Your Lordship on the grounds stated in your letter of the 3rd of December last, that it is expedient that the Rájá's share in this District should revert to the Company according to the original distribution.

7. The result of the whole discussion will be that we should obtain from the Rájá of Mysore the following cessions.

Bangalore	55,000	Pagodas.
The Rájá's share of Punganoor	10,000	,,
	65,000	,,

As an equivalent for those cessions, the following Districts should be relinquished by the Company to His Highness.

Residue of the Company's share of the reserved Territory after deducting Soonda ..	28,609	Pagodas.
Sattigaul, Allumbady and Kodahully	15,200	,,
Tabmulla and Talwuddy	5,000	,,
Decanikottah and Ruttengherry	14,000	,,
Baugloor	3,000	,,
	65,809	,,

8. This sum exceeds the amount of the necessary equivalent by 809 pagodas, but it is yet uncertain, whether it may not be expedient to require the Rájá of Mysore to cede Chuckloor. If after the fullest consideration of the subject this cession should appear to be absolutely necessary, an equivalent must be sought, I doubt, whether it would be convenient for the Company to relinquish the Districts of Vencatagherri cottah and Ankersgherry above the ghâts amounting together to 10,000 pagodas. If no objection should exist to preclude the cession of the two last mentioned Districts, they will be more than sufficient to furnish the requisite equivalent, otherwise such an equivalent may probably be found in some of the dependencies of Bangalore. The detail of the interchanges, I leave to be finally settled by Your Lordship in concert with Lieutenant-Colonel Close, under a perfect confidence that whatever arrangement Your Lordship may adopt will be entirely conformable to my views, and to the interests of the Company. I shall only suggest to Your Lordship, that as soon as the depending points shall be mutually accommodated, the most regular mode of giving effect to the new adjustment will be by reducing it to the form of a Supplementary Treaty, which will of course be transmitted to Fort William for the ratification of the Governor-General in Council. I request that this Treaty may be accompanied by a map of the final arrangement, under the new interchanges.

9. The Government of Mysore will probably acquiesce in the proposed arrangement, but if any serious difficulty with regard to the cession of Bangalore to the Company should arise, it is my wish that Your Lordship should immediately communicate the circumstance to me, and postpone all further proceedings in the negotiation, until I may be enabled to consider the subject.

10. With respect to the adjustment of the Nizam's share of the reserved territory Your Lordship will perceive that I can offer no decided opinion without a previous communication with the Court of Hyderabad, or until the person deputed by that Court for the purpose of adjusting this point at Seringapatam shall have had an opportunity of communicating with the Resident in Mysore. In the meanwhile however, I entertain no apprehension that any difficulty will arise in the settlement of His Highness the Nizam's share of the reserved territory.

11. I shall take an early opportunity to communicate to Your Lordship my determination relative to the measures to be pursued with respect to the Pyche Rájá and to the districts Ersawarasamy Amera and Sooleah.

From Lord Clive, To Lieutenant-Colonel Close, Resident in Mysore.

Having considered your several despatches on the subject of finally fixing the boundaries of the Company's territories and those of the Rájá of Mysore on the basis of the 8th article of the Treaty of Mysore, and having received the communication of the Right Honorable the Governor-General's sentiments on the several points connected with this arrangement I now proceed to furnish yon with my instructions for carrying it into effect in concert with the Government of Mysore.

In considering the best means of effecting such an interchange of districts as shall be considered most convenient to the Rájá of Mysore and to the Company, the reasons urged by you for the retention of Soonda by the Company appear to be so forcible as to render it the first object of consideration: although the ideas founded on the fertility of that province merit much attention, yet the local advantages of its connection with Canara, the facility of affording it protection from that quarter, the inconvenience of detaching troops from Mysore, and the reasonable expectation that the Company's frontier will be more respected than that of the Rájá of Mysore by the Mahratta Chiefs, are reasons so conclusive for the retention of Soonda, that I consider it to be the first settled point of the arrangement.

Although the district of Wynad can be considered of little value in point of revenue yet the causes which were considered in retaining it for the Company at the conclusion of the Treaty of Seringapatan have acquired additional strength from subsequent experience and information. This district appears to be so connected with the Malabar coast that the peace of the Company's possessions depends on equal and vigorous administration in both; while the character of the Rájá of Pychy, and the necessity of holding a strong hand over him render such an administration impracticable to the Rájá's Government. You will therefore consider the retention of Wynad by the Company to be the second established point of this arrangement.

You have correctly stated that a portion of Punganoor is included in the territory subjected to the Rájá of Mysore. It was originally intended (as appears by the Treaty of Mysore) that the whole of that district (rated at 15,000 Pagodas) should be retained by the Company, but in consequence of an error discovered in the schedules subsequently to the execution of the Treaty, it became necessary that the Company should relinquish to the Rájá a territory yielding an annual revenue of ten thousand Pagodas; for this purpose it was judged most convenient at the time to transfer to His Highness two-thirds of the District of Punganoor. But it is evident that this arrangement as far as it relates to the Pállégar of Punganoor is defective by subjecting him to a double authority.

From the history of the Pállégar of Punganoor and of his situation under the Government of Tippu Sultan, more reliance may be placed on his conduct under the Government of the Company than under that of the Rájá; and the position of the district of Punganoor on the frontier of the Company's territories with its vicinity to the Jágír of Kummuruddeen Khan, renders it eligible to retain Punganoor entirely under the Company, this therefore I consider to be the third established point of the arrangement.

In selecting districts to complete the remainder of the Company's share in revenue of the reserved territory, I have fully considered the arguments urged by you for including in it the fort of Bangalore. To retain that place as an insulated spot would defeat many of the objects proposed by you, and to connect it with the Company's present territories by a narrow slip would be very inadequate to the intention of the arrangement. The former mode might expose the measure to the jealousy of the Nizám, and the latter would produce an abrupt and inconvenient chasm in the territories of the Rájá, while both might be considered to deviate from the spirit of that clause of the treaty relating to adjustment of boundaries on which however it must be found. But as the whole of Bangalore added to Soonda and the remainder of Punganoor would considerably exceed the Company's proportion of the reserved territory, it is necessary to seek an equivalent from the districts now in their possession.

The arrangement made by the Treaty of Seringapatam for reserving to the Company the possession of the heads of passes, was founded on the general principle of securing our territories against any possible approach of danger from the table land, and of providing against any contingent change however improbable in the state of Mysore. A necessity also existed at the time of concluding the Treaty of Mysore for determining with precision in whose possession the passes should remain, and whether the territories of the Rájá in the direction of the ghats should be bounded by the base or by any intermediate point of each pass; for a partition by so general a description as that of talooks or districts (the mode of division necessarily adopted in the Treaty of Mysore) would have left the question undecided. This inconvenience could not at that period have been effectually obviated otherwise than by absolutely including all the passes in the Company's share of the conquered country.

The passes, although in some places of considerable extent, are so unproductive that the positive possession of them was never conceived to involve any question of revenue. It was not therefore in the contemplation of the Governor-General that the possession of the passes should operate in any degree in the adjustment of the share of the Company's revenue. On the other hand it never appeared to his Lordship to be requisite either from Military or Political considerations that we should possess more than the extent of each pass with its extremities and entrances. The annexation to the head of the passes of the extensive tracts of territory enumerated in the schedules of the Treaty of Mysore originated in consider

ations of a distinct nature and principally in the practical difficulty of completing the Company's share of the revenue of the conquered country by any other means. It was necessary to complete this share that a territory above the ghâts yielding an annual revenue of 80,296 Kantirayi Pagodas should be added, and the most obvious mode of effecting this object appeared to be the annexation of the requisite portion of territory immediately contiguous to the entrances of the respective passes.

Considering however the nature of the connexion ultimately established between the Company and the Rájá of Mysore, no doubt can exist that the clauses providing for the Company's interference in that Government secure to them all the advantages (in a Military point of view) which could be derived from positive possession. I therefore consider that the possession of the districts contiguous to the heads of the passes may be relinquished without sacrificing any of the objects which the possession of them was intended to secure. Viewing under this consideration the position of Talvalli, Talwaddi, Alambady, Settgal, Decanicottah and Ruttungherri, it is obvious that disjoined as they are from the rest of the Company's possessions by the intervention of the ghâts, the management of them by the Company's Officers must be inconvenient; while their contiguity to the territories of the Rájá renders no less obvious the expediency of re-annexing them to those of His Highness. It may not here be unworthy of remark that these districts form a part of the ancient possessions of the Rájás of Mysore, which is not the case with respect to the districts of Bangalore.

Connecting the possible expediency of relinquishing the districts above named with the advantage of obtaining that of Bangalore, a full equivalent may be found for the proposed exchange on a final adjustment of the boundaries and the partition of the reserved territory, and the result of this discussion will be shewn in the following statement.

The company's share of the reserved territory amounts to Pagodas 87,985 in part of which they have received Soonda estimated at Pagodas 59,000, it remains for them therefore to receive districts to the value of Pagodas 28,609 in revenue.

	Pagodas.
	55,000
The district of Bangalore is stated at	10,000
The Rájá's share of Punganoor	
Total- ..	65,000

For which an equivalent may be provided in the following manner.

Balance of the reserved territory after deducting.

	28,609
Soonda	15,200
Settigal, Alambady and Kodihal	5,000
Tahvalli and Talwaddi	14,000
Decanicottah and Ruttungherry	3,000
Bangalore	
	65,809

Having no doubt that the Government of Mysore will acquiesce in the proposed arrangement, I accordingly authorize you to open a negotiation for that purpose with the Devân, and desire that as soon as the depending points shall have been mutually accommodated, you will reduce the whole into the form of a supplementary treaty, which will be the most regular mode of giving effect to the new adjustment. This treaty will be subjected to the ratification of the Governor General in Council, and His Lordship is desirous that it may be accompanied by a map of the final arrangement under the new interchanges.

If any serious difficulty should however arise on the part of the Government of Mysore with regard to the cession of Bangalore to the Company, it is my intention to submit the circumstances to the consideration of the Governor-General, and to postpone all further proceedings in the negotiation until His Lordship may be enabled to consider the subject.

With respect to the adjustment of the Nizám's share of the reserved territories, you will perceive that I can offer no opinion until Syed ud Dowlah shall have communicated the wishes of his court to you. But I entertain no apprehension that any difficulty will arise in the settlement of His Highness the Nizam's portion.

From the Lieut.-Colonel B. F. Close, Resident in Mysore, To the Right Honorable Lord Clive, &c., &c., &c., dated Bangalore 14th February 1800.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatches of the 8th instant.

Having carefully considered the plan for the proposed exchange of districts between the Honorable Company and His Excellency the Rájá of Mysore, contained in Your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant, and also taken the ideas of the Diwán on the subject, I have the pleasure to intimate that no objection to the exchange has occurred to either of us beyond the points of consideration submitted in my address to Your Lordship of the 26th October last, and that it appears to the Diwán, as well as to myself that the object of adjusting the boundary between the territory of both Governments can be best accomplished by an interchange of the districts on each side, which Your Lordship has prescribed. Such being the case, I do myself the honor to submit herewith draft of a supplemental treaty for finally settling and concluding the proposed exchange, which when revised in such manner as to Your Lordship may seem proper, I would recommend should be rendered into Persian by the translator to Government, and a transcript thereof in English and Persian be forwarded to me, in order that the treaty may be signed and sealed, and transmitted to Your Lordship for ratification by the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

Your Lordship will perceive that as Yelúsávira Símé is to be ceded to the Rájá of Coorg by the Honorable Company. I have included that district in the Schedule of those to be ceded by the Rájá of Mysore, and have accordingly included an equivalent for Yelusávira Símé, in the Schedule of the districts to be ceded by the Company, and as it further appears desirable that the division of the reserved countries should be adjusted entirely between the Company and His Highness the Nizam, without any reference to His Excellency the Rájá of Mysore, I have arranged the Schedules so as that the part of Gudicotta, given to His Highness the Nizam shall appear to have been first ceded to the Company by His Excellency the Rájá for that part of Harihara obtained in exchange by the Company from His Highness the Nizam. This seems to be the simplest arrangement that can be adopted as otherwise to adjust the division of the reserved countries, there must be a supplemental treaty between His Highness the Nizam and His Excellency the Rajá of Mysore although I have no reason whatever to apprehend that Mír Allam will not be entirely satisfied with the division of the reserved countries adjusted with Syedúd Dowla, I nevertheless propose to defer communicating with him on the subject of the supplementary treaty, till I shall have received an answer in reply to my letter to him of the Ultimo. Should he comply with my desire to have his acknowledgement that Chedam and Kundúru form a part of Punganoor, it may perhaps appear to Your Lordship that the shortest mode of adjusting the proposed supplemental treaty with His Highness would be through the Resident of Hyderabad.

Supplemental Treaty for adjusting an exchange of certain districts between the English East India Company Bahadúr and His Highness Mahárája of Mysore Krishna Rája Oodiavar Bahadúr Rájá of Mysore.

Whereas by the 8th article of the Treaty of Mysore certain districts detailed in Schedule D annexed to the said treaty were eventually reserved for the Paishwa Rao Pandit Pradhán Bahadúr, on the express condition that in case the said Paishwa Rao Pandit Pradhán Bahadúr, should refuse to accede to the Treaty of Mysore aforesaid, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the 7th article of the said Treaty refers, then the right to, and sovereignty of the said districts so reserved for eventual cession to the said Paishwa Rao Pandit Pradhán Bahadúr should rest jointly in the English East India Company Bahadúr, and the Nabob Nizamad Dowla Asoph Jah Bahadúr would then be at liberty, who *were then* to exchange them with the Rája of Mysore for other districts of equal value more contiguous to their respective Territories or otherwise arrange and settle respecting them as they should judge pr

ing to the intent and letter of the said Treaty of Mysore, the said districts reser-
esaid have fallen in full right and sovereignty to the said English East India
Comp[illegible]banadúr and the said Nabab Nizam ud Dowla Asoph Jah Bahadúr and have been accordingly divided between them.

And whereas, under the occurrence of this event, and in conformity to the provisions contained on the 8th Article of the said Treaty of Mysore, and the 13th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam it hath become expedient on the principle of mutual convenience that certain districts belonging to the said English East India Company Bahadúr should be exchanged for other districts of equal value belonging to the said Mahárája Mysore Krishna Rájá Oodiavar Bahadúr Rájá of Mysore. Wherefore

a Supplemental Treaty for the adjustment of this object, is now concluded on the one part by Lieutt. Colonel Barry Close, in the name, and on behalf of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-General for all affairs Civil and Military of the British Nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in him for this purpose, by the said Richard Earl of Mornington Governor-General, and on the other part by Mahárája Mysore Krishna Rájá Oodiavar Bahadúr, Rájá of Mysore.

ARTICLE 1ST.

It is agreed and stipulated that the following exchange of districts shall take place between the contracting parties *viz.*, that the districts belonging to Mahárájá, Mysore Krishna Rájá Oodiavar, Bahadúr, contained in Schedule A. hereunto annexed shall be ceded to the English East India Company Bahadúr, who in exchange shall cede to the said Mahárájá Bahadúr the districts contained in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed.

SCHEDULE A.

Districts to be ceded to the Honorable Company by His Highness the Rájá of Mysore.

Bangalore deducting, one Talook or Village Kantiráyi Pagodas	54,508	2	8
Two-thirds of Punganoor	10,000	0	0
Portion of Gudikótta yielding per annum	5,841	1	4
Era Saura Síme	1,300	0	0
Kantiráyi Pagodas.	71,648	3	12

SCHEDULE B.

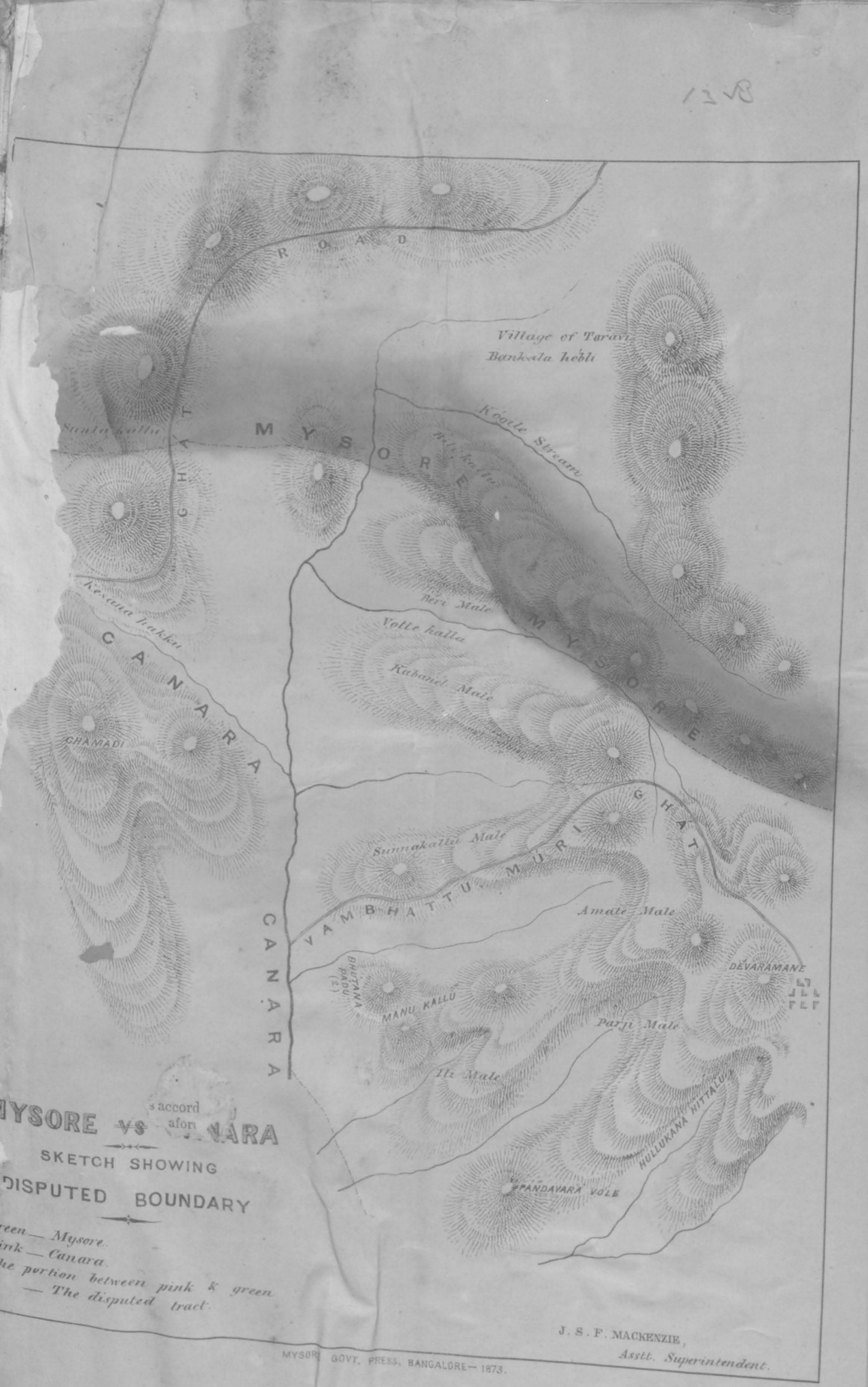
Districts to be ceded by the Hon'ble Company to His Highness the Rájá of Mysore.

Holulkere ..	Kantiráyi Pagodas	11,425	4	8
Maiconda	" "	12,226	9	4
Harihara ..	" "	10,796	0	0
Settigal Alambádi ..	" "	15,200	0	0
Kódihalla Talmulla				
Talawádi	" "	5,000	0	0
Dencanicotta Ruttangiri	" "	14,000	0	0
Bágalúru	" "	3,000	0	0
Kantiráyi Pagodas....		71,648	3	12

From the Right Honorable Lord Clive, &c., To Lieutenant Colonel Close, Resident in Mysore,
Fort St. George, 27th February 1800.

In consequence of the desire expressed by the Governor General [illegible] tween the Company and His Highness the Rája of Mysore should be [illegible] of the intended interchanges of Districts, I directed Captain Mackenzie a sketch founded on the Schedules A, and B, annexed to your draft best information with regard to the extent of the several Districts, I [illegible] pection.

Whether the inconvenient form of the countries interchanged as represented on this Map has arisen from inadequate information with regard to the extent of the Districts and particularly of the talook reserved by the Rája from the District of Bangalore, or has proceeded from the selection which has been made, the Map will in either case require a careful revision ; and I am desirous that you should immediatley order Mr. Warren, to attend you for this purpose.



MYSORE GOVT. PRESS, BANGALORE—1873.

A first glance will evince that the boundary which is now described, and more particularly that which embraces Bangalóre, is far from meeting either the wishes of the Governor General or your own intentions. Should this arise from erroneous information, the instructions with which you may be enabled to furnish Mr. Warren will rectify the error, but should it appear to proceed from an inadequate selection in the first instance, I am desirous that you should revise the whole subject with the view of disposing of the connecting Districts between Bangalore and our present possession in a less exceptionable manner; which object as far as can be inferred from the present sketch may be materially assisted by ceding as much as possible from the northern and western part of that District, and by receiving from the Rájá an equivalent adjoining the N. and S. sides of the territory at present projecting into the centre of His Highness's dominions, and perhaps by still retaining Bangalore in the hands of the Company in order to prevent an inconvenient break in the new frontier.

So soon as you shall have reconsidered this subject with the Government of Mysore, I am desirous that you should transmit to me the improved schedules together with the present and amended map, if, on a full consideration, the alterations now suggested shall appear to you to be practicable.

From the Resident in Mysore, To the Right Honorable Lord Clive, &c., dated 4th March 1800.

In conformity to Your Lordship's instructions of the 28th ultimo, I have despatched a letter to Lieutenant Warren, who is at present near Bangalore, desiring him to join me here with all convenient expedition that he may prepare a sketch of the proposed boundary after it shall have been revised on the principles which Your Lordship has directed. Captain Mackenzie's sketch seems to err chiefly in making the boundary of Bangalore extend nearly to Hosakóte, whereas in that direction it goes no further than Kistnápura.

The line of frontier connected with Bangalore can, I trust, be readily rendered more regular by adopting the allotment of territory which Your Lordship has alluded to; my only motives for not proposing such an arrangement in the first instance were, that on examining into the subject at Bangalore, I found that the inhabitants belonging to the District were very averse to being separated from it, and because after much consideration it appeared to me that regularity of boundary might be allowed to give way to the convenience of having the country surrounding the pête to a certain distance placed under the authority of the Honorable Company.

Bangalore is becoming a great thoroughfare, and the public demands there for supplies of grain, straw, firewood, coolies and palankin-boys, &c., may on emergencies be very considerable. On such occasions the nearest talooks are generally first referred to, so that it occurred to me, that, was the north-western side of the District to be cut off and placed under the Government of Mysore, to ensure the calls of the service at Bangalore, reference would constantly be had to some of the Rájá's Amildars, which might be frequently attended with delays and other causes of dissatisfaction. It was to simplify the arrangement therefore by giving Bangalore competent means within itself and to meet the wishes of the ryots, that induced me to submit the schedules which I formerly conveyed to Your Lordship: I shall now however endeavour to ascertain with accuracy the extent and relative situation of talooks, and lay before Your Lordship an arrangement founded on the principle of giving Bangalore to the Honorable Company under as regular a line of frontier as such principle will permit.

From the Resident in Mysore, To the Right Honorable Lord Clive, &c., &c., &c., dated 10th April 1800.

I now do myself the honor to forward two schedules marked A and B to be substituted for those which I formerly transmitted to Your Lordship, along with the draft of the Supplemental Treaty, to be concluded between the Honorable Company and His Highness the Rájá of Mysore.

In adjusting the different portions of Territory for the interchange now submitted, I have endeavoured to adhere as closely as possible to the principles of selection which Your Lordship prescribed for my guidance.

Bangalore is now excluded from the interchange on the northern and western sides of Bangalore, the kasabá lands alone are given to the Company, and in lieu of the talooks taken from the District in these directions, the Mysore Government makes over Sarjápura, Sampikere and Másti from the Hosakóte and Búdikóta and Mékal Pállayam from the Kolár District. But the particulars of the exchange as now offered, with the extent and relative situation of talooks, will be more satisfactorily exhibited

to Your Lordship by the accompanying sketch of the subdued Territory (and short memoir annexed), in the construction of which Lieutenant Warren, availing himself of the information of bearings and distances lately procured in Mysore, and the result of his observations and inquiries, has been solicitous to contribute to the interests of Geography, as well as to render it competent to the ends proposed.

To give Bangalore to the Company and yet preserve an even line of boundary on the eastern side of Mysore, may perhaps be impracticable. To compass the object with the least irregularity of frontier, is now particularly aimed at, and I would hope it will appear to Your Lordship, not altogether without success.

SCHEDULE A.

Districts to be ceded by His Excellency the Rájá of Mysore to the Honorable Company.

	C.	Pagodas.	
Portion of Goodicotta yielding per annum	5,840	1	4
Erasávirasíme	1,300	0	0
Two thirds of Punganoor	10,000	0	0
From the Districts of Bangalore	33,258	2	8
Másti including Mékal Pállayam	5,915	0	0
Búdikóte	4,000	0	0
Sarjápura	4,000	0	0
Sampikere	4,335	0	0
C. Pagodas..	68,648	3	12

SCHEDULE B.

Districts to be ceded by the Honorable Company to His Excellency the Rájá of Mysore.

	C.	Pagodas.	
Hoolulkirra	11,425	4	8
Myconda	12,226	9	4
Harihara	10,796	0	0
Suttiagull, Alambady, Cowdihalli	15,200	0	0
Talmalla, Talnady	5,000	0	0
Dencanicotta, Ruttungherry	14,000	0	0
	68,648	3	12

MEMOIRS OF A.

Map explanatory of the division of the reserved countries between the Honorable East India Company and His Highness the Nizam, and of the exchange of districts between the Honorable Company and His Excellency the Rájá of Mysore for establishing a convenient line of frontier.

The intention of the accompanying map being chiefly to shew the respective line of frontiers dividing the territories of the Honorable the East India Company, His Excellency the Rájá of Mysore and His Highness the Nizam, it is not my province to enter into any minute discussion of the construction of it, farther than what respects the conquered countries.

The longitude of Madras is laid down at 80°23′ east of Greenwich, the medium of a number of observations taken at the Honorable Company's Observatory. That of Seringapatam at 76°48′, the result of a few observations, and that of Goa at 74.°

Though I cannot offer the same authority with respect to the longitude of this latter place, yet as Major Revel has adopted it in his latest publications, we may conjecture that it is not far from being correct.

The intermediate places are laid down partly after Revel's authority, from observations taken by myself, and measurements of Captains Allan, Beatson, Mackenzie, Colebrooke and others.

The latitude of Madras is laid down at 13°4′, the medium also of a variety of observations taken at the Honorable Company's Observatory, and that of the other places is laid down from the authority of Major Revel or from that of the gentlemen above mentioned.

The distance from Seringapatam to different places towards Soonda and higher up, were communicated by Captain Colebrooke, Commanding the Corps of Guides, and who attended Colonel Wellesley's detachment to that country towards the close of 1799, and the distances from Seringapatam to Cannanore by Captain Montcrief of the Bombay Engineers, who measured that road as General Stuart joined the grand army in April 1799.

The map constructed from Lieutenant Emmitt's survey (which is the only actual one we have of those parts) has also been consulted to ascertain the course of the Tungabhadra river, and the position of Anégondi, Honnáli and other places adjoining.

I have now to account for the method which I have adopted in establishing the lines of frontier of the different States which border on the Territories of the Rájá of Mysore.

Not having had the assistance of any actual survey to describe them, I have been obliged to guide myself partly by Captain Mackenzie's map, and partly by such information as I could procure from the inhabitants of the country, so that the line of frontier described in this map is to be considered only as a sketch equal to convey a general idea of the true boundary, but subject to alterations and considerable improvements.

To begin with Bangalore. It having been agreed that part of that district should be ceded to the Company by the Rájá of Mysore, *viz.*, the Fort and Pété, together with the territory immediately dependent on its kasabá, I have found it (from the best information I could collect) to extend about two miles north and three miles west from the Fort.

From the northernmost point of this line the frontier extends eastward and passes within two miles west of Kistnápura.

The District of Sarjápura having (by the same treaty) been ceded to the Company together with that of Másti (including Mekalnéyi Pállayam) and Búdikóte, the northern boundaries of these Pergannahs together with that of Bangalore (which fell to the Company's share by the Treaty of Mysore) serve as a frontier to the State as far as the N. E. extremity of Búdikóte.

The eastern limits then rise towards Gundakal and border Vencatyghery to the westward, passing three miles east of Mulubágalu.

Of the northern boundary so little is known, that nothing but a very general idea of it can be conveyed. The country about Punganoor in particular is scarcely known at all, by any of the people with whom I have conversed to ascertain its extent, and of the different distances of places in that district which were communicated to me by the Harkárs; those mentioned in the margin are the only ones that correspond (with any degree of accuracy) with the construction of this map. We must consequently rest satisfied with a very imperfect sketch of the northern frontier until some actual survey of it is taken.

From Mulabágalu to Punganoor.

Bairakési	10
Frontier	2
Punganoor	13
Miles.....	25

From Punganoor to Gurrumconda.

Modenapilly	13
Chicka Tippoo Summoodra ...	5
Gurrumconda	9
Miles.....	27

At seven miles N. E. of Mulubágalu the frontier recedes due W. towards Soonnacal, for about 10 miles, and from that place extends N. up to Cheloor, at which place it meets the Nizam's boundary.

The line of frontier then extends westward, passing about 4 miles N. of Gúmanáyakanapálya and ten of Gudibanda.

At Bismunchurri it takes a north-westerly course and at, near, or about Pennaconda, recedes N. E. to the banks of the Pennar River, which becomes the limits up to and above Pávagada, thence it descends towards the fertile country of Amerapore, which it winds almost entirely and then meets the river Haggari, in a westerly direction.

Part of the Goodicotta district which lays in a north-easterly direction from Harpanahalli being ceded by the Rájá to the Company and by them transferred to the Nizam, it became necessary to shew the inconveniency of such an arrangement in a geographical, as well as a revenue light, and the following is the best account which I could procure to that end.

When I first began to investigate that remote part of Mysore, I found an immense unexplored tract before me, the most general outlines of which are even now unknown to our best geographers.

Goodicotta, the head kasabá of a district of some adjoining on one side to Ridroog, on the other to Anégondi and Teriwalla, is not mentioned in any of the maps which I have yet met with.

From Goodicotta to Anégondi.

Boacotta Goodda	10
Antipore	7
Wud or Wuddu	7
Derodgee	4
Comply	8
Anégondi	7
	43

From Goodicotta to Ridroog.

Molakálumúru	7
Ridroog	11
	18

From Goodicotta to Harpanahalli.

Coodly	
Cottur	15
Mundelear	10
Harpanahalli	11
	5
	41

From Antipoor to Harpanahalli.

Wud or Wudu	7
Huspetta	12
Narrain daidkeera	6
Hogany Boumen halloo ...	11
Nundalear	8
Harpanahalli	5
	49

From the revenue servants employed in that quarter no distinct information could be procured, and it was not without some difficulty that even among the Harkárs whom I have consulted, any one of them could be found that had visited that part of the country.

From the best information I could get, it lays about 14 miles W. of Ridroog, 18 east of Harpanahalli, and 66 north of Chituldroog.

Wud or (Wuddu) and Antipore two Talooks of Goodicotta, ceded by the Rájá to the Company and by them transferred to the Nizam by the Supplementary Treaty, extends towards Anégondi about 30 miles, and forms a narrow neck of land projecting in the Nizam's territories.

The respective situation of the principal places about Goodicotta Oogeny, Anégondi and Harpanahalli are laid according to the distances mentioned in the margin.

The two kasabás of Antipore and Wud being thus ceded to the Nizam, the line of frontier may be established at about 4 miles N. of Goodicotta. The boundary from this place receding west-ward towards the Hoogree river I have not been able to ascertain otherwise than by this conjecture.

Parasoorampore which lays 30 miles north from Sura is only 18 miles distant from Conderpydroog, which belongs to the Nizam, and as this place is the most prominent of any belonging to that power in the Rájá's dominion, the S. and W. limits of its kasabá may be considered as the line of frontier and may be made to pass about 4 miles south of it.

From Conderpydroog to Goodicotta we have only conjectures to go by, and as Goloosammoodra and Molakálumúru belong to the Rájá* the frontier must pass somewhat east between those places and Ridroog, and is laid down accordingly up to the northern boundary of the kasabá of Goodicotta as above mentioned.

* Which are on the road to Goodicotta from Chituldroog.

From the place the line of frontier descends towards Terriwalla,* borders the southern limits of the kasabá of Oogeny, and extends through the northern part of Harihara to banks of the Tungabhadra which it follows down to the Coomoodotty River.‡

* Belonging to the Nizam by the Treaty of Mysore.

‡ Called so by the Brahmins, Hooryhully by the inhabitants, and by us the Sicarpore River as it takes its source near that place.

The Coomoodotty or Sicarpore river forms the boundary between the Mahrattas and the Rájá's country to the extent of about 10 miles, the frontier then rises northward to the banks of the Verda river east of Anavatti which divides the Company's Territory from the Rájá's down to the northern boundary of the kasabá of Chandergootty.

The line of frontier extends then in a north-westerly course towards Sidepore in Bilghai, 18 miles distant from Chandergootty and from that place takes a southerly course and follows the western ghâts down to the Soolermany pass.

It may be worth while to mention that in tracing up the course of the Verda river through the Mahrattas' dominions, the distances mentioned in the *margin have been tolerably well ascertained, which may tend to shew us its direction from Anavatti to where it meets the Tungabhadra.

* From Harihara to the confiux of the Verda river and Tungabhadra.

Arni.	
Ranabednore.	7
Havery	11
Dewaghery	12
Gallaganalu pagoda at the confiux ...	6
	2
Miles...	45

The Yerasoorasumeen Perganah, which is ceded by the Supplementary Treaty by the Rájá to the Company, and transferred by them to the Coorg Rájá, becomes at this place the

N. B. The Verda river forms the western boundary of Harapanahalli.

* Wundu called Bainair by the natives.

N. B. There is no town or village of that name. The principal place in that district is Ahmednugur or Chittoor. Its position being uncertain it was not entered in the map.

† Belonging to the Rájá.

‡ Belonging to the Company.

limit between the Territories of the Mysore and Coorg Rájás and descends through the eastern boundary of Winian* to the Southern ghâts which form the south east frontier of Mysore, extending somewhat N. of Gazulhutti, Caverypooram, Alambady and Rayacotta, where it again recedes due west for about 12 miles and then follows the western boundaries of Koolmungle,† the eastern limits of ‡Anekallu borders Signy † and ultimately the western frontier of Bangalore as above mentioned.

From Lord Clive, To the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-General, &c., &c., dated Fort Saint George, 24th April 1800.

I have now the honor to enclose for Your Lordship's consideration the draft of a Supplementary Treaty for completing the mutual interchanges between the Company and the Rájá of Mysore in conformity to the 8th Article of the Treaty of Mysore, together with all my correspondence with the Resident which has not been already transmitted to Your Lordship, an explanatory map and memoir by Lieutenant Warren and two sets of schedules, the one drawn according to Your Lordship's instructions contained in Your Lordship's official letter No. 1, dated the 5th January, and the other according to the amendments which I was induced to suggest to the Resident in consequence of the very inconvenient form of frontier exhibited on a map constructed by Captain Mackenzie on the best information which he could procure at this place of the extent of the districts inserted in the former schedules. First set of these schedules present the most inconvenient territorial arrangement for Bangalore exclusively, and the latter is the least exceptionable as it regards the line of general frontier.

Your Lordship's interesting despatch No. 13, which in its extensive and highly beneficial consequences must be considered to bear the most important political relation to every arrangement of the British Nation in the Deccan, has however induced me cautiously to review the whole of my opinions on the subject of Bangalore, and although I still adhere to my former sentiments with regard to the great importance of that acquisition, the result of a careful consideration has led to serious doubts with regard to the expediency of ratifying the accompanying treaty at this time under either of the forms indicated by the two sets of schedules.

The measures in Your Lordship's contemplation will deeply affect the Mahomedan interest in India, and public opinion will probably attach even more important consequences to those measures than can be justified by the solid consideration which actually belong to them.

Under the circumstances of the present moment it is therefore of importance to consider that the weight annexed to the construction which might be given to the Company's possession of Bangalore, although formerly of little comparative moment, has now acquired serious importance, and that it will be material to avoid any addition to the pressure of an opinion which must at least for a time operate unfavorably.

I am the more strongly induced to this opinion from considering that the very measures in contemplation furnish the means of obtaining most of the commercial advantages proposed to be attained by the actual possession of Bangalore in consequence of the facility which they will afford to a general arrangement for free transit throughout the southern parts of the whole Peninsula: and under these expectations, as the Company's investment was never considered to bear any material relation to the commerce of Bangalore, the argument will on commercial grounds apply no farther to that place than to any other in the Rájá's possession.

The Military question of the repair of Bangalore as affected by the decision with regard to territorial possession may be considered in two points of view.

By the 8th and 9th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam, the Rájá's Government is bound to defray an equal share of the expense of such repairs or alterations in the forts and strong places within His Highness's Territories as the Company's Government may deem necessary; so far therefore as regards the mere question of the expense of repair it is most advantageous to the Company that the fort of Bangalore should remain with the Rájá, and in every event I beg leave to offer it as my settled opinion on a full consideration of the whole case that the fort ought to be effectually restored with the least practicable delay.

The possession of the fort and territory of Bangalore by the Company may, on the other hand, be considered of material importance with regard to the command of the supplies and resources, which, as a

central post of military communication, it is material that it should possess, and which would unquestionably be more efficient in the hands of the Company than in those of the Rájá, and there is even reason to believe that the prosperity of its commerce may be connected with its military resources.

Great consideration is certainly due to this argument, but it is probable that in leaving the possession of the territory to the Rájá, the nature of our connection with that power would admit of such arrangements being framed from time to time as should improve the resources of the Péte and District and place them when necessary under the control of the Officer Commanding.

All other military and political advantages are effectually secured by the Subsidiary Treaty, and the great commercial objects of free transit is not affected by the decision.

On a view of the whole question I am therefore disposed to believe that the comparatively small advantages of trade as connected with military resource, ought not to be opposed to the serious inconvenience of provoking the general animadversion in India at this delicate conjuncture.

Having endeavoured to present to Your Lordship a distinct view of the motives which, under a change of circumstances on grounds of present expediency, have induced a change in my opinion regarding Bangalore, it will remain with Your Lordship to appreciate the political question, and to accept the Supplementary Treaty in either of its forms or to reject it in both.

In the latter case, as the subject would then be reduced to a question of territorial convenience from which political considerations would be in a great degree excluded, and as it is material that the mutual transfer should be made before the close of Fussilee year in the month of July, Your Lordship would perhaps think it expedient to authorize me to conclude the arrangements and transfer on that principle, in the confidence that would meet Your Lordship's final approbation, and Your Lordship would in such case likewise be pleased to furnish me with your instructions, whether on the ground of mutual convenience I should still include the district above the ghâts connected with the Covaryporum and Guzzehatty passes in the Rájá's territories and seek an equivalent to the northward on the principle of territorial convenience alone, this being the arrangement which under those circumstances I should consider most advisable.

I have the honor to inform Your Lordship that the report of Kummuruddín's death, transmitted for Your Lordship's information by the Secretary to Government, has been confirmed.

List of the Packet.

One official letter numbered 24, dated the 24th of April 1800, and containing the undermentioned enclosures.

1. Copy of a letter from the Right Honorable Lord Clive, to the Resident in Mysore, dated the 3rd February 1800.
2. Ditto to ditto, dated the 27th ditto.
3. Ditto from the Resident in Mysore, dated the 4th of March 1800.
4. Ditto from ditto, dated the 10th of April 1800, enclosing the memoir of a map which accompanies the packet.
5. A Supplemental Treaty formally drawn out in English and Persian, with two sets of schedules annexed.

From Lord Clive, To Lieutenant-Colonel Close, Resident in Mysore, dated 17th January 1801.

The alteration which has taken place in our frontier above the ghâts, in consequence of the late important arrangements with the Court of Hyderabad, has deprived the post of Bangalore of its military importance, and has changed the whole state of the question with regard to the possession of that Fort and District by the Honorable Company.

It will accordingly be expedient that the interchanges which remain to be effected between the Company and the Government of Mysore, should be so regulated as to disturb the existing arrangements in the least practicable degree.

On these principles which I understand will meet the wishes of the Government of Mysore, I have directed the enclosed Supplementary Treaty and Schedules to be prepared, and I accordingly desire, if no objection shall occur to yourself or be made on the part of the Diwán, that this treaty may be executed with your earliest convenience, and that its provisions may be carried into effect on the first of the ensuing Fussilee year.

Supplementary Treaty for adjusting an exchange of certain Districts between the English East India Company Bahadúr, and His Highness Mahárája, Mysore Krishna Rája Odiyar Bahadúr, Rája of Mysore.

Whereas by the 8th Article of the Treaty of Mysore certain districts detailed in Schedule D annexed to the said Treaty were eventually reserved for the Péshwa Rao Pandit Pardhán Bahadúr, on the express condition that in case the said Péshwa Rao Pandit Pardhán Bahadúr should refuse to accede to the Treaty of Mysore aforesaid, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the 7th Article of the said Treaty refers, then the right to and sovereignty of the said Districts so reserved for eventual cession to the said Péshwa Rao Pandit Pardhán Bahadúr, should be vested jointly in the English East India Company Bahadúr, and the Nabúb Nizámud Daula Asoph Jah Bahadúr who would then be at liberty to exchange them with the Rájá of Mysore for other Districts of equal value, more contiguous to their respective territories, or otherwise arrange and settle them as they should judge proper.

And whereas according to the intent and letter of the said Treaty of Mysore, the said Districts reserved eventually as aforesaid have fallen in full right and sovereignty to the said English East India Company Bahadúr.

And whereas under the occurrence of this event, and in conformity to the provisions contained in the 8th Article of the said Treaty of Mysore and the 15th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam, it hath become expedient on the principle of mutual convenience that certain Districts belonging to the said English East India Compay Bahadúr should be exchanged for other Districts of equal value belonging to the said Mahárájá, Mysore Krishna Rájá Odiyar Bahadúr, Rájá of Mysore.

Wherefore a Supplementary Treaty for the adjustment of this object is now concluded on the one part by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close in the name and on behalf of the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. P., Governor General, for all affairs Civil and Military of the British Nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in him for this purpose by the said Richard Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, and on the other part by Mahárájá, Mysore Kristna Ráj Odiyar Bahadúr, Rájá of Mysore.

Article 1st.

It is agreed and stipulated that the following exchange of Districts shall take place between the contracting parties, *viz.*,—That the Districts belonging to Mahárája, Mysore Krishna Ráj Odiyar Bahadúr, contained in Schedule A hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the English East India Company Bahadúr, who in exchange shall cede to the said Mahárájá Bahadúr the Districts contained in Schedule B hereunto annexed.

This Supplemental Treaty consisting of one article with two schedules annexed, is this day of——— corresponding with the—settled, and concluded at—by Lieutnant-Colonel Barry Close, &c., &c.

Schedule A.

Districts to be ceded by His Highness the Rája of Mysore to the Honorable Company.

Portion of Goodicotta for interchange with the Nizam	5,840	1	4
Erasávirasíme	1,300	0	0
Two-thirds of Punganoor.	10,000	0	0
Punganoor	10,000	0	0
Hallul	2,400	0	0
Further portion of Goodicotta.	4,907	12	8
C. Pagodas	34,447	13	12

Schedule B.

Districts to be ceded by the Honorable Company to His Highness the Rájá of Mysore.

Hoolulkirra	11,425	4	8
Myconda	12,226	9	4
Harihara	10,796	0	0
C. Pagodas.	34,447	13	12

From the Resident in Mysore, To the Right Hon'ble Lord Clive, &c., &c., dated Lál Bágh, April 1801.

Perceiving no possible objection to the arrangement proposed by Your Lordship, for the exchange of Districts, and finding that it was perfectly calculated to meet the wishes of the Government of Mysore, I yesterday took occasion to visit His Highness the Rájá, when the treaty for the purpose was signed, sealed and interchanged. The copy delivered by His Highness I have the honor to enclose to Your Lordship. At the close of the present Fussilee year, the Districts to be transferred to the Hon'ble Company will be in a state of arrangement for delivery to Major Munro, or such person as he may appoint to receive them in charge.

Supplementary Treaty for adjusting an exchange of certain Districts between the English East India Company Bahadúr, and His Highness Mahárájá, Mysore Krishna Ráj Odiyar Bahadúr, Rájá of Mysore.

Whereas by the 8th Article of the Treaty of Mysore, certain Districts detailed in Schedule D, annexed to the said Treaty, were eventually reserved for the Péshwa Rao Pandit Pradhán Bahadúr, on the express condition, that in case the said Péshwa Rao Pandit Pradhán Bahadúr should refuse to accede to the Treaty of Mysore aforesaid, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the 7th Article of the said Treaty refers, then the right to and severeignty of the said Districts so reserved for eventual cession to the said Péshwa Rao Pandit Pardhán Bahadúr, should be vested jointly in the English East India Company Bahadúr, and the Nabáb Nizúmud Daula Asoph Jah Bahadúr who would then be at liberty to exchange them with the Rájá of Mysore, for other districts of equal value, more contiguous to their respective territories, or otherwise arrange and settle them as they should judge proper, and whereas according to the intent and letter of the said Treaty of Mysore, the said Districts reserved eventually as aforesaid, have fallen in full right and sovereignty to the said English East India Company Bahadúr, and the said Nabáb Nizámud Daula Bahadúr, and have been accordingly divided between them. And whereas under the occurrence of this event, and in conformity to the provisions contained in the 8th Article of the said Treaty of Mysore and the 15th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam it hath become expedient on the principle of mutual convenience, that certain Districts belonging to the said English East India Company Bahadúr should be exchanged for other Districts of equal value belonging to the said Mahárájá, Mysore Krishna Ráj Odiyar Bahadúr, Rájá of Mysore. Wherefore a Supplementary Treaty for the adjustment of this object is now concluded on the one part by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close in the name and on behalf of the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. P., Governor General, for all affairs Civil and Military of the British Nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in him for this purpose by the said Richard Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, and on the other part by Mahárájá, Mysore Krishna Ráj Odiyar Bahadúr, Rájá of Mysore.

Article 1st.

It is agreed and stipulated that the following exchange of Districts shall take place between the contracting parties, *viz.*—That the District belonging to Mahárájá, Mysore Krishna Ráj Odiyar Bahadúr, contained in Schedule A, hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the English East India Company Bahadúr, who in exchange shall cede to the Mahárájá Bahadúr the Districts contained in Schedule B, hereunto annexed. This Supplementary Treaty consisting of one article with two schedules annexed being this sixth day of April Anno Domini 1801, corresponding with the 21st day of Zecaadech Anno Hegira 1215 and with the 23rd day of the month Chaitra of the year 1723 of the Sáliváhana era, settled and concluded at the old Fort of Mysore near Seringapatam by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, with the Mahárájá Odiyar Bahadúr, Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close has accordingly delivered one copy of the same in Persian and English signed and sealed by him to His Highness the Mahárájá who has likewise delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close another copy in Persian and English bearing His Highness's seal and signed by Lakshamma, Widow of the late Krishna Ráj and sealed and signed by Púrnaiya, Diwán to His Highness Mahárájá Odiyar, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close has engaged to procure and deliver

to the said Mahárájá without delay a copy of the same under the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Governor General, on the receipt of which by the said Mahárájá the present Supplementary Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable East India Company and on the Mahárájá, Mysore Krishna Ráj Odiyar Bahadúr, and the copy of it now delivered to the said Mahárájá shall be returned.

Schedule A.

Districts to be ceded by His Highness the Rájá of Mysore to the Honorable Company.

Portion of Goodicotta (For interchange with the Nizam)	5,840	1	4
Earasávirasime	1,300	0	0
Two thirds of Punganoor	10,000	0	0
Tangur	10,000	0	0
Hullul	2,400	0	0
Further portion of Goodicotta	4,907	12	8
C. Pagodas.	34,447	13	12

Schedule B.

Districts to be ceded by the Honorable Company to His Highness the Rájá of Mysore.

Hoolulkerra	11,425	4	8
Myconda	12,226	9	4
Harihara	10,796	0	0
C. Pagodas.	34,447	13	12

From the Right Honorable Lord Clive, To the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P., &c., &c.
dated Fort Saint George, 18th April 1801.

While the arrangements for transferring Bangalore to the Company's immediate authority were under my consideration, I received the communication of the measures then in Your Lordship's contemplation which have since terminated in the transfer of the countries south of the Tungabhadra and Kistna in perpetuity to the Company's Government.

The important change which this measure was calculated to produce in all the relations of Bangalore as a military post, determined me on the first intimation of Your Lordship's views to postpone the proposed transfer of that Fort and District until the result of the negotiation at Hyderabad should be finally determined.

A bare inspection of the map will exhibit the principal geographical and military features which have extinguished the importance of Bangalore in relation to our present frontier and our future lines of communication, and anticipating Your Lordship's concurrence in the expediency of saving, under these circumstances, the heavy and superfluous expense of converting that Fort into a great military depôt, I directed the necessary investigation for ascertaining under our improved knowledge of the country the best plan for the remaining interchanges with the Mysore Government with a view to the convenience of the respective frontier alone, and I have now the honor to enclose a copy of the Treaty which has been agreed to in consequence for Your Lordship's approval and ratification.

I have the satisfaction to inform Your Lordship that it is the intention of the Diwán to restore the works of Bangalore on their old foundations in a style of building, which, although involving little expense, will render it perfectly tenable against the ordinary operations of any Native enemy, and give confidence to the numerous inhabitants of the Pête.

President's Minute in Council in the Political Department, dated 5th March 1802.

In pursuance of the intention which I communicated to the Board on the 10th November last, I have now the honor to record my correspondence with the Governor General and the Residents in Mysore and at Hyderabad, on the subject of the partition of the reserved territories and of the final arrangement by which the distribution of that territory merged in the provisions of the Subsidiary Treaty of Hyderabad.

To be recorded in the Secret Department.

The interchanges which have already taken place under the 8th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam between the Company and the Rájá of Mysore for the purpose of facilitating the former partition of the reserved territory with His Highness the Nizam, and those which remain to be effected for the mutual convenience of the parties are necessarily interwoven with this subject; but the Board will observe that the final decision of the Governor General with regard to the ultimate boundaries of the two Governments of Mysore and of Fort Saint George has been postponed in consequence of considerations relative to the expediency of including Bangalore in the Company's Territory.

Vide Secret Department consult:
1st July 1800.
10th March 1801.

Having lately received the permission of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General to record such parts of my separate correspondence with His Excellency as I should deem expedient.

I take this opportunity of recording also my correspondence with other public officers connected or arising out of these communications.

I have directed the whole of this correspondence to be arranged in the order of the subjects to which it respectively relates, and shall annex to each head, such explanations as it may appear to require, premising that such portions of my separate correspondence as terminated in any public act of the Government have been already recorded at the periods when those public acts received the sanction of the Board. It will therefore be most convenient that the correspondence which I now record shall be entered in separate books for eventual reference in the departments to which it respectively belongs.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT.

Political Department.

This head embraces my correspondence with the Resident in Mysore and the Diván, on the subject of the interior administration of the Mysore Government, and such reports or references as I found it proper to make to the Governor-General on that subject.

PYCHY RAJA AND WYNAD.

Political Department.

This correspondence principally relates to the connection of the Resident in Mysore and of the Mysore Government, with the important operations which have terminated in the establishment of the tranquillity of Wynad and Malabar. The orders of the Governor General and some corresponding documents, on which were grounded the orders of this Government for the equipment of a military force for that service, have been already recorded in consultation the 1st of April 1800.

BULLUM.

Political Department.

The explanations under the preceding head apply generally to this subject.

MUSCAT AND KUTCH.

Political Department.

The factories of the late Sultán at these places were at first supposed to be of considerable importance, and as they had not been specifically mentioned in any of the treaties, the appropriation of the property after the dissolution of Tippu Sultán's Government was not a question of very obvious solution.

The Proceedings on this subject which terminated in an unprofitable mission from the Bombay Government for the purpose of realizing the property, are included under this head.

VELLORE AND TIPPU'S FAMILY.

Secret Department.

The considerations of extreme delicacy which relate to the custody of this family, although highly important in their consequences, constitute a series of minute detail which was conducted with most propriety and convenience in my private office. It may be hoped that the arrangements which have been made will obviate the necessity of any further provisions for their security or comfort, but it may hereafter be convenient for my successor to refer to these details.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

KAMMERUDIN KHAN AND PUNGANOOR.

Political Department.

This correspondence principally relates to the ambitious views and restless character of Kammeruddín, on whose death the subject ceased to be interesting.

Consult Political Department, 5th August 1800.

FOREIGN EXPEDITIONS.

Political Department.

This correspondence with their Excellencies the Governor General, *vice* Admiral Rainier and the Governor of Ceylon, the Honorable the Governor of Bombay and the Resident at Góa, embraces a variety of collateral objects of information connected with the foreign expeditions ordered by the authorities in England or by the Governor General: such portions of this correspondence as formed the immediate basis of the public acts of this Government have been already recorded.

Secret Department.
1st July 1800.
19th December 1800.
14th April 1801.
4th September 1801.

TRANQUEBAR.

Political Department.

The short period which the course of events allowed the Resident at Tranquebar to exercise his diplomatic functions renders this a short and uninteresting head.

TRAVANCORE.

Political Department.

This head contains, principally a transcript of the reports of the Resident to the Governor General, with notices of a pretended attempt to corrupt some persons supposed to be in my confidence.

MAHRATTA AFFAIRS.

Political Department.

This head contains such parts, as have not already been recorded, of my correspondence with the Governor General, the Resident and Commandant in Mysore, and the Residents at Hyderbád and at Goa on the state of Mahratta affairs as connected with our northern frontier and with the operations against Dhundáji Whag. They will be found of no material interest at this time. All that were of sufficient importance to form the grounds of any public act having been recorded at the moment.

Secret Department Cons.
27th May 1800.
10th March 1801.

GOA.

Political Department.

SOUTHERN REBELLION.

This requires no Explanation.

Political Department.

Consists of my correspondence with the Governor of Ceylon and with the Governor General, on the support to be derived from that Island for the service of the southern provinces.

NABAB.

Secret Department.

This head consists of some letters not hitherto recorded to and from the Governor General on the contingencies which might arise in the arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic and of some unimportant correspondence with the late Nabáb.

Secret Department Cons.
25th July 1801.
31st " "

COUNTRY BUSINESS.

Political Department.

This technical term for usurious loans and oppressive exactions is falling, as I ardently hope, with the practice into permanent disuse. This short head comprises some immaterial circumstances connected with transactions which have formerly been brought under the notice of the Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This head is scarcely capable of distinct explanation. It will be found connected in degrees more or less remote, with most of the subjects previously noticed, and this description will apply in a more particular manner to those letters from the Governor General which contain general replies to a variety of successive communications and references.

MEMO.—The papers belonging to the other heads mentioned in this Minute are entered in a separate book and recorded in the Political Department.

From His Excellency Marquis of Wellesley, &c., To the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck, Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, dated 15th July 1804.

Secret Department.

The Governor General has had the honor to receive a separate official letter No. 1 under date the 1st of February 1804 from Lord William Bentinck enclosing a Supplementary Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Rájá of Mysore for the interchange of certain Districts situated on the frontier of the territories of the two States.

2. The Governor General in Council has the satisfaction to express his entire approbation of the spirit and tenor of that engagement, which has accordingly been this day ratified by the Governor General in Council.

3. The ratified Treaty is now transmitted to Your Lordship in Council for the purpose of being delivered to the Government of Mysore through the channel of the Resident at that Court.

4. The Governor General in Council has the honor to express his entire approbation of the determination adopted by Lord William Bentinck of carrying into immediate effect under the reservation stated in the 7th paragraph of His Lordship's official letter, such of the stipulations of the Treaty as remained to be fulfilled. The reasons assigned by His Lordship for adopting that measure previously to the ratification of the Treaty by the Governor General in Council are entirely satisfactory to His Excellency in Council.

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, K. P. Governor General in Council at Fort William, dated Fort Saint George, 2nd October 1804.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, dated the 15th of July last, transmitting to us a ratified copy of the Treaty with the Government of Mysore for the final demarcation of the limits of that State in their relation to the territories of the British Government, and Lord William Bentinck begs leave to express to His Excellency the sentiments of gratification which His Lordship has derived in receiving His Excellency's approval of the proceedings of this Government on that subject.

Having transmitted the ratified Treaty to the Acting Resident at Mysore for the purpose of being presented to His Highness the Rájá, we have the honor to enclose for the information of His Excellency in Council the copy of a letter from the Acting Resident, reporting that the ceremony took place on the 11th ultimo, and that an account of so interesting a nature to that Government had been received with sentiments of satisfaction and gratitude suitable to the occasion.

MEMORANDUM.

Printed at pages 10 to 12 of Vol. II of the "Despatches, Minutes and Correspondence of Marquis Wellesley."	1799, 20th May. From the Earl of Mornington, to the Hon'ble Colonel Wellesley and the Members of the Army Commission.	(Para 5).—Particularizes certain points as requiring attention in the settlement of the Mysore Country; one of these points being that "the Company must retain the whole of the Sultán's territory in Malabar and also in Coimbatore and Darapooram with the heads of all the passes on the table land."
	1799, 22nd June. Treaty of Mysore called "Partition Treaty of Mysore" in Aitchison's Collection of Treaties, Vol. V, Article I, page 56.	Provides (Article 1st) that "the heads of all the passes leading from the territory of the late Tippu Sultán to any part of the possessions of the English East India Company Bahadúr, of its allies or tributaries situated below the ghâts on either coast, and all forts situated near to and commanding the said passes shall be subjected to the authority, and for ever incorporated with the dominions of the English East India Company Bahadúr."
Page 135 of Vol. I, Secret Dept., Govt. Proceeding.	1799, 11th November. From Lord Clive to Earl Mornington.	These letters relate to the subject of interchange of territory with the Rájá of Mysore, with remarks as to the retention by the Company of the heads of the passes.
Page 139 of do do	1799, 3rd December. From do to do	
Page 35 of do do	1800, 5th January. From Earl Mornington to Lord Clive.	Reply to the above letters with explanation of his views on the last point mentioned above, *viz.*, the retention by the Company of the heads of the passes.
Page 151 of do do	1800, 3rd February. From Lord Clive to Resident in Mysore.	Issuing instructions with reference to the foregoing letter from the Governor General for fixing the boundaries of the Company's territories and those of the Rájá of Mysore, and directing the preparation of a Supplementary Treaty.
Page 94 of do do	1800, 14th February. From Resident in Mysore to Lord Clive.	Forwards Supplementary Treaty (with schedules) for adjusting exchange of Districts between the Company and the Rájá of Mysore.
Page 165 of do do	1800, 27th February. From Lord Clive to Resident in Mysore.	States that he has had a sketch prepared by Captain Mackenzie, founded on the schedules annexed to the draft of the proposed Treaty; notices the inconvenient form of the countries interchanged as shewn in this map; requests that the subject may be reconsidered, and that Mr. Warren should be directed to attend upon him for the purpose.
Page 104 of do do	1800, 4th March. From Resident in Mysore to Lord Clive.	Explains the principles on which he prepared his former schedules in reference to the line of frontier connected with Bangalore, and states that Lieutenant Warren has been ordered to prepare a sketch of the boundary after it shall have been revised as directed.
Page 113 of do do *Page 116 of do do	1800, 10th April. From Resident in Mysore to Lord Clive.	Forwards schedules to be substituted for those formerly sent with draft of Supplementary Treaty; also a sketch of the subdued territory and explanatory * memoir by Lieutenant Warren.

Page 170 of Vol. I, Govt. Proceedings, Secret Dept.	1800, 24th April. From Lord Clive to Earl Mornington.	Forwards draft of Supplementary Treaty with Lieutenant Warren's map and memoir and two sets of schedules, one set shewing the most convenient territorial arrangement for Bangalore exclusively, the other being the least exceptionable as regards the general frontier line. On a review of his opinions as regards Bangalore, doubts the expediency of ratifying the Treaty under either of the forms indicated by the two sets of schedules.
Page 178 of do do	1801, 17th January. From Lord Clive to Resident in Mysore.	Recent arrangements with the Court of Hyderabad having deprived the post of Bangalore of its military importance, and changed the whole state of the question as to the possession of that fort and district by the Company, forwards a Supplementary Treaty (with schedules) for execution if unobjectionable.
Page 128 of do do	1801, April. From Resident in Mysore to Lord Clive.	Transmits the Treaty signed, sealed and interchanged.
Page 182 of do do	1801, 18th April. From Lord Clive, to Marquis Wellesley.	Enclosing treaty for approval and ratification.
Page 1 of do do	1802, 5th March. Lord Clive's Minute.	Observes that "the final decision of the Governor General with regard to the ultimate boundaries of the two Governments of Mysore and of Fort St. George has been postponed in consequence of considerations relative to the expediency of including Bangalore in the Company's Territory." Refers to the permission he has received to record such parts of his correspondence with the Governor General as he should deem expedient, and gives instructions for the entry of the papers in separate books.
*Printed at page 165, Vol. V, of Aitchison's Collection of Treaties, &c.	1804, 15th July. From the Governor General in Council at Fort William, to Governor in Council, Fort St. George.	Acknowledges receipt of Lord Bentinck's letter No. 1, dated 1st February 1804, with * Supplementary Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Rájá of Mysore for the interchange of certain Districts. Approves this Treaty, and forwards it ratified for delivery to the Mysore Government.
	1804, 2nd October. From Governor in Council, Fort St. George, to Governor General in Council, Fort William.	Acknowledges receipt of the above. Expresses sentiments of the gratification derived by this Government from their proceedings having received approval. Forwards letter from the Resident at Mysore, to whom the ratified Treaty had been sent for presentation to the Rájá, intimating that the event took place on the 11th September 1804 and that it was well received.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, No. 7056—52, dated 14th March 1873.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 105, dated 27th January last, transmitting copies of records bearing on the subject of the boundary disputes between Canara and Mysore, and intimating that, unless this Administration claims the disputed tract in which N. D. Hebbárti, a Canara ryot, is now picking the cardamom crop, the supervision heretofore exercised over the said tract will be withdrawn, and it will be treated in all respects as British Territory.

2/B

2. The further enquiries that have lately been made in the matter of this disputed tract have led the Chief Commissioner to entertain doubts as to the Mysore Government being in a position to establish its claim to it, but as the withdrawal of the latter will carry with it a general unsettlement of the frontier line in that quarter, including the question of the repair of the ghát roads, Colonel Meade is of opinion that the frontier from the triple junction of Coorg, Canara and Mysore near the Bisleghát, to some known point beyond the Bánd ghát, should be defined and demarcated, and he begs to recommend for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council the appointment of a Commission, consisting of an officer from Canara and Mysore to carry the same out.

As the locality is notoriously unhealthy, except at a certain season of the year, the meeting of the Commissioners might be arranged so as to avoid any undue risk to their health.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 863—156, R, dated 31st March 1873.

Correspondence ending with his docket No. 938—G. 25 of 29th May 1872 on the subject of the boundary dispute between South Canara and the Hassan District.

With reference to the above, has the honor to submit herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of letter No. 1520, dated 21st March 1873, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, together with its enclosures.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, to the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division No. 1520, dated Hassan, 21st March 1873.

I have the honor, in continuation of this office letter No. 1238 of the 3rd January last, on the subject of the boundary dispute between this District and South Canara, to forward a copy of letter No. 268 of the 6th instant, with its enclosure, received from the Collector of South Canara.

From the Collector of South Canara, To the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, No. 268, dated Mangalore, 6th March 1873.

Adverting to your letter of the 28th November last, No. 177, I have the honor to forward for your information an extract from the * Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated the 27th January 1873, No. 104, from which you will observe that no action on my part is at present called for in the matter of the disputed tract of jungle therein alluded to.

* Paragraph 2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, dated 27th January 1873, No. 104.

* * * * *

2. With reference to the former, a letter has been received from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore requesting to be furnished with copies of any orders defining the boundaries at the time of the incorporation of the "Bullum," now Manjarábád District, with Mysore,—copies of all papers bearing on the matter which can be traced in the Government records will now be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner as requested; but as it appears from the Collector's letter, embodied in the Board's Proceedings of the 22nd September 1871, No. 4071, that Neriya Dévakamma Hebbárti, a Canara ryot has been in occupation of the disputed tract for some years, and is still in occupation (the crop being picked under supervision), it seems unnecessary for this Government to move further in the matter, unless requested to do so by the Mysore authorities. The Chief Commissioner will be informed that unless he intimates his intention of claiming the land as Mysore Territory, the supervision now exercised over the gathering of the crop will be discontinued from the end of the present revenue year, and the tract treated in all respects as the property of this Government.

From the Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 519—162, dated Ootacamund, 22nd May 1873.

In reply to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 7056—52, dated the 14th of March last, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts the proposal therein made, regarding the appointment of a Commission; but is of opinion that the proposed sphere of its la-

Miscellaneous.

bors should be extended, and that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to define conclusively along the whole frontier the boundary line between South Canara and Mysore.

2. His Excellency proposes to nominate, as the representative of Madras, Mr. J. Sturrock, at present acting as an Under-Secretary to Government. This gentleman having served for many years in South Canara has an intimate acquaintance with that district; and I am to request that you will be good enough to depute an officer of standing to meet him on or about the 1st of November next at such a point as may be mutually determined upon.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the following letter be sent to the Government of Fort St. George, in the Revenue Department, No. 1499—R. 16, dated 20th June 1873.

Offg. Secretary.

1873.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

820

Correspondence bearing on the subject of the boundary dispute between Canara and Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th June 1873.

23 B

No. 1499.
Rev. 16.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 20th *June* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

In reply to your letter dated 22nd May 1873, No. 519—162, I am directed by Mr. Gordon to state that the Chief Commissioner will doubtless be able to deputé a suitable Officer, to meet Mr. Sturrock on the boundary line between Mysore and South Canara, in November next. The Officiating Chief Commissioner however considers that before a Commission can with advantage commence work, the principles on which it is to proceed in effecting a settlement should be determined, and communicated to the Officers forming a Commission. On this point proposals will, Mr. Gordon hopes, shortly be submitted to the Madras Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient servant

Offg. Secretary.

With 10 spare copies.

Revd 10th Sept
No 2094

1873.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

Dated June 20th.
Despatched 10th July 1873
Received 16th July 1873

No. 1499.
Rev. 16.

States the Chief Commissioner will be able to depute a suitable Officer to meet Mr. Sturrock, to define the boundary line between Mysore and South Canara, in November next.

Papers

GO-9 August 1873 No 820

GO-9 August 1873 No 820

RD

Memo for Colonel Goldfinch 248

Memo with reference to Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in regard to disputed Western Mysore & Canara

The acting Chief Commissioner's proposal that the principles on which the boundary Commissioners are to proceed should be determined and communicated to them seems reasonable, but as the previous orders of Government render the working time short it is desirable that the discussion of these principles should be completed and the decision communicated in sufficient time to enable all necessary arrangements to be made for commencing operations on the spot on the 1st November, and it might simplify matters

of

I should wait

Hear the Govt to

Lds

Copies Rd

MD
14/10

if the Madras Govern-
ment intimated to the
Chief Commissioner that
they would not be prepared
to discuss any proposal
deviating from the principle
laid down in the 1st Article
of the partition treaty of
Mysore (page 56 of Aitchison)
that the Heads of all the
passes should be for
ever incorporated with the
dominions of the English
East India Company, and
which principle was re-
affirmed with explanations
by Lord Mornington in his
letter dated 5th Jany 1800.

In this explanation
the following sentence oc-
curs in para 3 of the letter.
"On the other hand it never
appeared to me to be requisite
either

either from Military or
Political considerations
that we should possess
more than the extent of each
pass with its entrances; read by itself this
sentence might be construed
to mean that Lord Mornington
contemplated the existence of
circumstances under which the
Mysore territory might be allowed
to descend the slopes of the
Ghauts between the passes
an arrangement which would
give the forests to Mysore and
throw the burden of maintaining
the passes on the Mysoreans.
A consideration of the context
however and of the fact
that the discussion referred to
the cession of some tracts
held by the British conti
gious to the heads of the
passes

passes but actually abuses the grants shows that this construction cannot fairly be put upon the words, and the matter seem rendered quite clear by the concluding part of para 2. "Of necessity also existed at the period of concluding the treaty of Mysore for determining with precision in what passes in the passes should remain and whether the territories of the Raja in the direction of the Ghauts should be bounded by the base or by the summit or by any intermediate point of each pass for it is certain that the frontation by so general a description as that of talooks or districts (the mode of division necessarily adopted in the treaty of Mysore) would have left the question undecided. This inconvenience could not be effectually obviated otherwise than by absolutely including all the passes in the Company's share of the conquered country."

In case it is not considered necessary to await the further communication promised by the Government of Mysore, the following letter is suggested.

To

The Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter dated 2nd June 1873. No. 1499 Rev D. on the subject of the boundary between Mysore and Canara, and to state that the Governor in Council fully concurs in the opinion that the principles on which the settlement is to be conducted should be determined before the Commission commences work. I am to add however that it may tend to facilitate an early decision if it is here mentioned that, with the information at present before them, this Government would not

not be inclined to lay down any detailed instructions, but merely to direct that no infringement of the 1st Article of the Partition Treaty of Mysore should, under any circumstances be permitted.

Page 56 of Aitchison's Treaty.

Read by the light of Lord Mornington's letter dated 5th January 1800, this Government interpret that Article to mean that the Mysore territories in the direction in question shall nowhere [illegible] the summits of the ghauts, but that the retention by the British of any portion of the territory above the ghauts adjoining the entrances of the various passes is in no way contemplated as a necessity. +

I am also to explain that the tract referred to in my letter of the 27th January 1873 No. 209-105 is that claimed by Mr. Rolland, and not the five extensive cardamum jungles which form the chief subject of the report submitted by the Assistant Superintendent of Baesan.

+ Or held to the Inspector of Hunsur above the Ghauts in subordinate of the province also the heads of passes.

It was stated in the letter to which this was a reply, pickets under inspection.

Revenue Department

No. 820. 9th Aug 73 278

To

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Offg Secy's letter dated 26th June 1873 No. 1499 Rev 16 on the subject of the boundary between Mysore and Canara and to state that the Governor in Council will be happy to receive and consider the proposals of which the future despatch is thereon intimated

2. I am further to state that His Excellency is of opinion that the settlement of the boundary line between Canara and Coorg which at several points appears to be in dispute should also form a part of the duties of the Boundary Commission

A copy of G.O. 9 August 73 No. 819 sent to Comrs under wrapper - 21/8/73.

28B

To
Chief Commissioner &c &c
Boundary line between
Canada and Oregon

Ch