Govt. of {1880} Madras.

POLITICAL.

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

Dated May, 24th

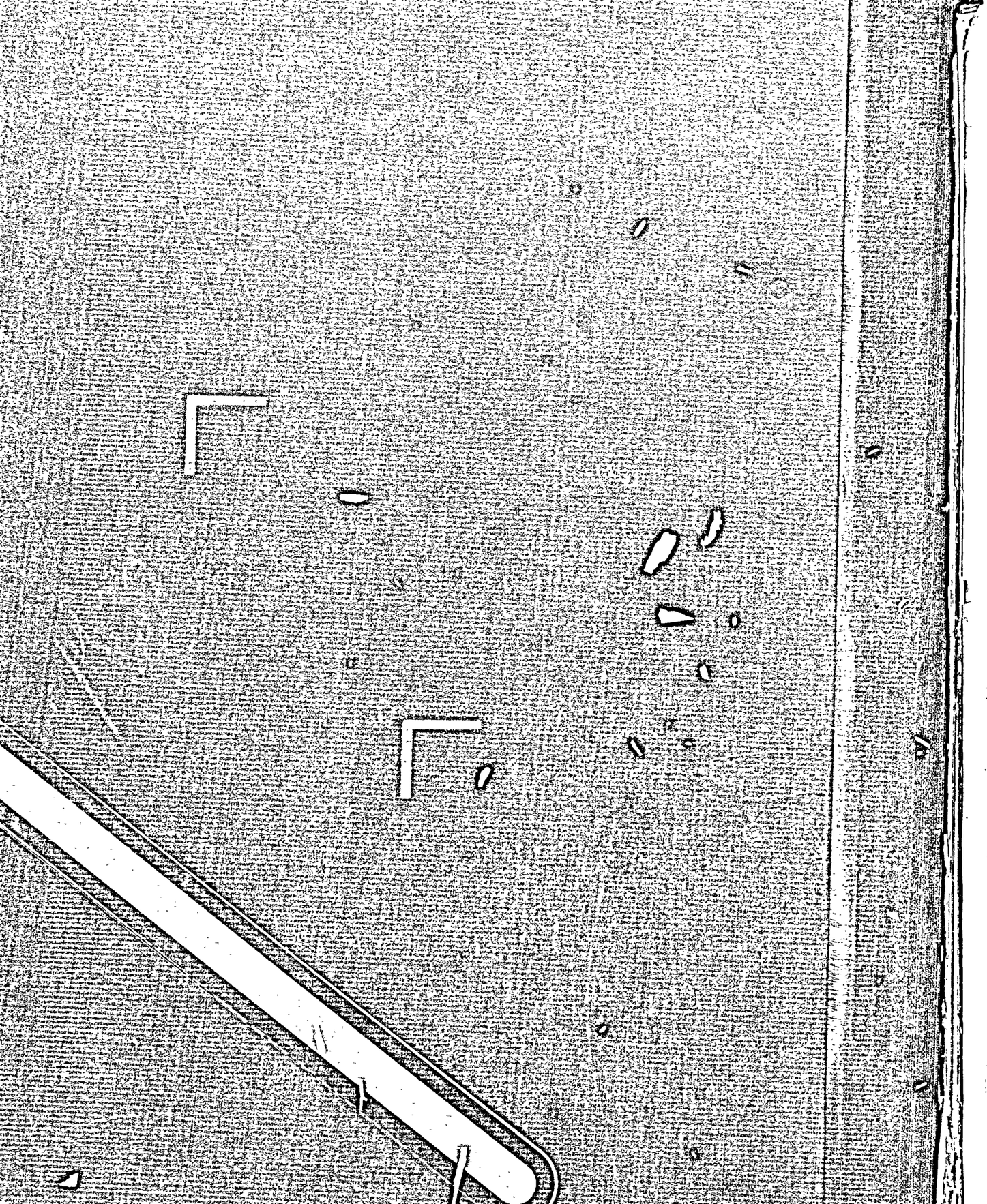
Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

24th *May* 1880, *No.* 221.

MAY.
Nos. 20-21.

Boundaries.—Intimating that His Grace the Governor in Council awaits communication as to the arrangements desired regarding the survey of the boundary between South Canara and Mysore.



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

24th May 1880, No. 223.

Boundaries.

Read the following paper:—

No. 20. *From A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, (Political), to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Simla, 6th May* 1880, *No.* 434-*J.P.*

I am directed to reply to your Secretary's letter, No. 9264-G—1846, dated 18th March 1880, regarding the survey of the boundary between South Canara and Mysore.

2. The Government of India consider it to be of special importance that the Boundary Commission should begin work as early as possible after the coming rains. I am therefore to request that every effort be made to complete the survey, and as far as possible to make its results available for the use of the Commission before that time. A report should be submitted on the 1st October next showing the state of proceedings on that date.

3. I am also to request that, in communication with the Madras Government and in accordance with the instructions contained in my letter, No. 2849-P, dated 28th December 1877, you will be good enough to make the necessary arrangements for the appointment of the Commission early in October or November next, reporting your proceedings for the information of the Government of India.

No. 435-J.P.

Copy of the foregoing and of the letter to which it is a reply forwarded to the Government of Madras in continuation of the correspondence ending with this office endorsement, No. 2336-P, dated 22nd October 1878.

(By order, &c.)

FOREIGN DEPT. (POLITICAL),
SIMLA, *6th May* 1880.

(Signed) H. M. DURAND,
Under Secy. to Govt. of India.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Captain G. STRAHAN, R.E., Deputy Superintendent in charge Mysore Topographical Survey, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Shimoga, 9th March 1880, No. 387.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 8884 of 5th instant, with enclosure, and to inform you, with reference thereto, that every endeavour is being made to have the survey of the disputed tract sufficiently advanced to be ready for the use of the Boundary Commissioners by next field season.

2. On commencing work this season I was in hopes of having the following sheets, viz., 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 49, and 50 (*vide* Index Map), surveyed in detail and ready for publication in the autumn, but the extremely difficult nature of the country and the failing health of many

members of the party owing to the immense physical labor and exposure involved in the survey of the Malnad have marred my programme greatly, and, as far as I can foresee so long beforehand, the results of the season's work, if all goes well now to the end, will be as follows :—

Sheet 18 Complete.
" 19 Untouched.
" 20 About half or less finished.
" 21 Complete or very nearly so.
" 22 Do. do.
" 26 About half done.
" 49 Do. do.
" 50 Complete.

In the index map sent you will observe that the incomplete parts lie mostly away from the boundary, the gaps in which will be very trifling.

There will however be some difficulty in having the results in a form to be utilized by the Boundary Commissioners by next year, and for the following reasons :—

The Survey of India now publishes all regular topographical work in uniform sheets 15 mins. latitude × 30 mins. longitude, and, unless the materials for a whole sheet are available, the head office does not undertake its publication. In the ordinary course of things therefore the sheets mentioned above as being incomplete would not be published next autumn, and it is perhaps needless to add that the originals are not too valuable, and in many ways unsuited, to be placed in the hands of the Boundary Commission.

I have, however, little doubt that some arrangement might be come to with the Surveyor-General for the results being photographed or in some way made available for the purpose of defining the boundary, and, on my return to Bangalore in May, I will discuss the matter with you and lay some definite proposal before the Surveyor-General for the utilization of all available material.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From W. J. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Bo.C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta, dated Bangalore, 18th March 1880, No. 9264-G—1846.

In reply to your letter, No. 212-J.P., dated 23rd February 1880, requesting information as to the progress made in the survey of the disputed boundary line between South Canara and Mysore, I am directed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to forward copy of a letter, No. 387, dated 9th instant, from the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Topographical Survey, together with an index to the sheets of the survey received therewith, and to state that the Deputy Superintendent will be urged to make available the results of the survey, so far as made, when he returns to Bangalore in May. The Officiating Chief Commissioner confidently expects that the Boundary Commission will be enabled to take the field in October or November next.

No. 20-A.

ORDER THEREON, 24th May 1880, No. 223.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched :—

[Here enter letter, No. 224, dated 24th May 1880.]

(True Extract.)

R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department,
" Collector of South Canara, } with letter to Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Boundaries.

No. 224.

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

SIR,

The Government of India, Foreign Department, have furnished this Government with copy of their letter to your address, and of the correspondence to which it refers, regarding the survey of the boundary between South Canara and Mysore, and I am directed by His Grace the Governor in Council to inform you that he awaits your communication as to the arrangements desired.

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

OOTACAMUND,
24th May 1880.

Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

Govt. of {1880} Madras.

POLITICAL.

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

Dated May, 24th

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

24th May 1880, No. 224.

MAY.
Nos. 20-21.

Boundaries.—Intimating that His Grace the Governor in Council awaits communication as to the arrangements desired regarding the survey of the boundary between South Canara and Mysore.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

7th August 1878, No. 416.

Boundaries.

Read the following paper :—

No. 7. *From Major T. G. CLARKE, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bangalore, 24th July* 1878, *No.* 3118-16.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for the information of His Grace the Governor in Council, a copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 2917-428, dated 16th instant, approving of the proposals submitted by the Deputy Superintendent, in charge Topographical Survey in Mysore, regarding the survey of the disputed tract of boundary between Mysore and South Canara.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated 16th July 1878, *No.* 2917-428 (*General Department*).

From Major H. R. THUILLIER, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, in charge Mysore Topographical Survey, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, dated Bangalore, 26th June 1878, No. 178.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Order, No. 11257-287, dated 21st March 1878, regarding the survey of the country between Mysore and South Canara, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter addressed to the Surveyor-General on the subject with my recommendations as to the best course to adopt, together with a copy of the Surveyor-General's reply approving of my proposals.

2. With special reference to paragraph 2 of the Surveyor-General's letter, I have to inquire whether the proposals contained in my letter will meet with the Chief Commissioner's approval.

From Major H. R. THUILLIER, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, to the Surveyor-General of India, Mussoorie, dated Bangalore, 15th May 1878, No. 119.

In reply to your No. F.—5, dated 25th ultimo, I have the honor to forward a printed copy of the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore relating to the disputed boundary between Mysore and South Canara, and directing me to undertake the survey of the tract in question to aid the Commissioners in conducting their inquiries.

2. From the accompanying Index map it will be seen that the boundary in dispute, colored red, extends over a direct distance of about 110 miles in length, the detail survey of which will comprise portions of at least eight plane table sections, as shown in green. As however the belt in dispute is, apparently, from the correspondence, of considerable breadth in places, the above estimate is probably below the mark.

3. I am informed that the whole of the country embracing the western frontier consists of high hills with intricate features and covered with dense primeval forest. Habitations are few and far between and communication very difficult. The country therefore presents great difficulties for surveying. The detail work will have to be done entirely by chaining, and the progress must therefore necessarily be slow. Owing to the heavy rainfall in October in the Western Districts bordering on the ghâts, I imagine that operation could not be commenced before December.

4. The triangulation of this portion of the country which we are directed to survey has not yet been done; owing to the difficulties to be encountered this, I estimate, would take two Surveyors two months to execute, and if the detail survey is to be then commenced, the computations would have to be done in the field and the Plain Tablers could not commence work before end of February and therefore could not complete the survey of the frontier required during that season.

5. I beg therefore to propose for the interests of the progress of the general survey that our operations for next season should be confined, in the tract in question, to its triangulation, the main body of the party to be employed in continuing and completing the topography of Degree Sheet VIII which would thus bring the work into something like continuity.

6. In the following season the whole party could, if necessary, be employed on the western frontier and complete the survey of the portion of country required. I consider that the above arrangement would be the most satisfactory and economical, and I trust you will approve of my proposals.

From Colonel J. T. WALKER, C.B., R.E., Surveyor-General of India, to the Deputy Superintendent, in charge Mysore Topographical Survey, No. F.—75, dated Mussoorie, dated 22nd May 1878.

With reference to your No. 119, dated 15th May, there is of course no question but that your proposal to undertake the triangulation of the disputed boundary between Mysore and South Canara during the next field season and the survey of the topographical details in the following season, is the most economical and the most desirable in the interests of the progress of the general survey. On the other hand a reconnoissance survey, such as appears to be desired by the Chief Commissioner, might be executed in the next field season, and though it would be of little value for the final survey, it would enable the Boundary Commissioners to commence their operations a year earlier than would otherwise be practicable. And it would have the further advantage of guiding the Commissioners in the selection of sites for the boundary pillars, so that these might all be constructed and ready for connection with your operations by the time your Surveyors come up to the ground.

2. Which of the two courses should be followed depends on whether it is a matter of importance that the boundary should be speedily settled, and on this point you should consult the Chief Commissioner. If time is no particular object, the Boundary Commissioners had better wait for your final survey, as it will be very much more valuable to them than a reconnoissance survey. In this case, after their work is done, you would have to send a Surveyor to connect the boundary pillars with the survey stations, with a view to the correct delineation of the boundary line on your maps.

ORDER.—The Chief Commissioner considers it of importance that the survey and mapping of the area comprising the debated frontier line should be completed with due regard to economy in working as well as to accuracy. Major Thuillier has shown that these conditions can best be fulfilled by confining the operations of the topographical survey in Mysore, to triangulation during the ensuing season of 1878-79, reserving the detail work to the following year. Some delay will be involved, but this is a consideration of minor value, and has been apparently anticipated by the Madras Government in the views expressed in their Proceedings, No. 253-22, dated 10th May 1878. The Deputy Superintendent will be informed that the course recommended in paragraphs 5 and 6 of his letter, No. 119, dated 15th May 1878, to the Surveyor-General of India may be adopted.

Ordered that a copy of these Proceedings be communicated to the Government of Madras for information.

(Signed) T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

No. 8. ORDER THEREON, 7th August 1878, No. 416.

Communicated to the Collector of South Canara and Revenue Department with reference to G.O., dated 10th May 1878, No. 253.

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of South Canara.
„ Revenue Department.

No. 416-A.

Copy to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. Wright.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

31st October 1878, No. 572.

Boundaries.

Read the following paper :—

No. 64. *From Major T. G. CLARKE, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Simla, dated Bangalore, 18th September* 1878, *General No.* 4690-72.

In reply to your letter, No. 1852 P., of the 3rd instant, inquiring whether the survey of the disputed boundary line between South Canara and Mysore, ordered in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 11,257-287, dated 21st March last, is now ready, and if not, when it is likely to be so, I am directed to submit the accompanying copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 2917-428, dated 16th July 1878, from which it will be seen that the operations of the survey of the disputed tract will be confined to triangulation during the season of 1878-79, reserving the detail work to the following year.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Major H. R. THUILLIER, R.E., Deputy Superintendent in charge Mysore Topographical Survey, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, dated Bangalore, 26th June 1878, No. 178.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Order, No. 11,257-287, dated 21st March 1878, regarding the survey of the country between Mysore and South Canara, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter addressed to the Surveyor-General on the subject with my recommendations as to the best course to adopt, together with a copy of the Surveyor-General's reply approving of my proposals.

2. With special reference to paragraph 2 of the Surveyor-General's letter, I have to inquire whether the proposals contained in my letter will meet with the Chief Commissioner's approval.

From Major H. R. THUILLIER, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, to the Surveyor-General of India, Mussoorie, dated Bangalore, 15th May 1878, No. 119.

In reply to your No. F. 5, dated 25th ultimo, I have the honor to forward a printed copy of the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore relating to the disputed boundary between Mysore and South Canara, and directing me to undertake the survey of the tract in question to aid the Commissioners in conducting their inquiries.

2. From the accompanying index map it will be seen that the boundary in dispute, colored red, extends over a direct distance of about 110 miles in length, the detail survey of which will comprise portions of at least eight plane table sections, as shown in green. As, however, the belt in dispute is, apparently, from the correspondence, of considerable breadth in places, the above estimate is probably below the mark.

3. I am informed that the whole of the country embracing the western frontier consists of high hills with intricate features and covered with dense primeval forest. Habitations are few and far between, and communication very difficult. The country therefore presents great difficulties for surveying. The detail work will have to be done entirely by chaining, and the progress must therefore necessarily be slow. Owing to the heavy rainfall in October in the western districts bordering on the ghâts, I imagine that operation could not be commenced before December.

4. The triangulation of this portion of the country which we are directed to survey has not yet been done; owing to the difficulties to be encountered, this I estimate would take two Surveyors two months to execute, and if the detail survey is to be then commenced, the computations would have to be done in the field, and the Plane Tablers could not commence work before

Govt. of India Secretariat
POLITICAL.

To THE COLLECTOR OF SOUTH CANARA,
&c. &c.

Dated August, 7th,
Issued " " "
Rec'd. *Encl.*

G. G., 7th August 1878, *No.* 416.

AUGUST.
Nos. 1-3.

Boundaries.—Communicating Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore approving the proposals of the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Topographical Survey in Mysore, regarding the survey of the disputed tract of boundary between Mysore and South Canara.

end of February, and therefore could not complete the survey of the frontier required during that season.

5. I beg therefore to propose, for the interests of the progress of the general survey, that our operations for next season should be confined, in the tract in question, to its triangulation, the main body of the party to be employed in continuing and completing the topography of Degree Sheet VIII, which would thus bring the work into something like continuity.

6. In the following season the whole party could, if necessary, be employed on the western frontier and complete the survey of the portion of country required. I consider that the above arrangement would be the most satisfactory and economical, and I trust you will approve of my proposals.

From Colonel J. T. WALKER, C.B., R.E., Surveyor-General of India, to Major H. R. THUILLIER, R.E., in charge Mysore Topographical Survey, dated Mussoorie, 22nd May 1878, No. F. 75.

With reference to your No. 119, dated 15th May, there is of course no question but that your proposal to undertake the triangulation of the disputed boundary between Mysore and South Canara during the next field season and the survey of the topographical details in the following season is the most economical and the most desirable in the interests of the progress of the general survey. On the other hand, a reconnoissance survey, such as appears to be desired by the Chief Commissioner, might be executed in the next field season, and though it would be of little value for the final survey, it would enable the Boundary Commissioners to commence their operations a year earlier than would otherwise be practicable. And it would have the further advantage of guiding the Commissioners in the selection of sites for the boundary pillars, so that these might all be constructed and ready for connection with your operations by the time your Surveyors come up to the ground.

2. Which of the two courses should be followed depends on whether it is a matter of importance that the boundary should be speedily settled, and on this point you should consult the Chief Commissioner. If time is no particular object, the Boundary Commissioners had better wait for your final survey, as it will be very much more valuable to them than a reconnoissance survey. In this case, after their work is done, you would have to send a Surveyor to connect the boundary pillars with the survey stations, with a view to the correct delineation of the boundary line on your maps.

No. 2917-428, dated Bangalore, 16th July 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner considers it of importance that the survey and mapping of the area comprising the debated frontier line should be completed with due regard to economy in working as well as to accuracy. Major Thuillier has shown that these conditions can best be fulfilled by confining the operations of the topographical survey in Mysore to triangulation during the ensuing season of 1878-79, reserving the detail work to the following year. Some delay will be involved, but this is a consideration of minor value, and has been apparently anticipated by the Madras Government in the views expressed in their Proceedings, No. 253-22, dated 10th May 1878. The Deputy Superintendent will be informed that the course recommended in paragraphs 5 and 6 of his letter, No. 119, dated 15th May 1878, to the Surveyor-General of India may be adopted.

ORDERED, that a copy of these Proceedings be communicated to the Government of Madras for information.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE, Major,
Secretary.

No. 64-A. *From T. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Simla, 22nd October* 1878, *No.* 2335 *P.*

I am directed to acknowledge your Secretary's letter, G. No. 4690-72, dated 18th ultimo, regarding the postponement of the survey of the disputed boundary line between South Canara and Mysore, and I am to express the hope of the Government of India that the commencement of the operations of the Boundary Commissioners may not be delayed beyond the year 1879-80.

No. 2336 P.

Copy of the foregoing, and of the letter to which it is a reply, forwarded to the Government of Fort St. George, in continuation of the correspondence ending with their Political letter, No. 436, dated 14th August last; and with reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, No. 2917-428, dated 16th July previous, a copy of which has been communicated to the Government of Fort St. George direct.

(By order, &c.,)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL), SIMLA, 22*nd October* 1878. (Signed) T. C. PLOWDEN, *Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 65. ORDER THEREON, 31st October 1878, No. 572.

Recorded with reference to Proceedings of Government, dated 7th August 1878, No. 416.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.

Having transmitted the ratified Treaty to the Acting Resident at Mysore for the purpose of being presented to His Highness the Raja, 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 Sultan'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 Sultan to any part of the possessions of the English East India Company Bahadur, 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 Bahadur."
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 Raja 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 Raja 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 Raja 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 shown in this map; requests that the subject may be considered, 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 Department.	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.

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.

(Sd.) H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 1499-R.16, dated Bangalore, 20th June 1873.

From—H. W. WELLESLEY, Esq., Offg. Secy. to Chief Commr. of Mysore,
To—Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George.

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.

Note by J. Sturrock Esq communicated with Political Sec. 326 27 May 1877—

Vide Capt. Stuart Mackenzie's report with proceedings 19th August 1873. Maj report with proceedings 27th January 1873 104—

Mysore originally claimed a small tract marked yellow in his plan but after examining Kist villiers accounts Capt Mackenzie extended the claim to five large jungles which he hardly denied were in the provision of a Canara landowner but he affirmed that Mysore subjects were in the habit of exercising acts of ownership—These "acts of ownership" however were called thefts by the Canara Courts and the punishments awarded accordingly—The tracts in question being situated far away from ordinary

ordinary habitations - the subordinary officers had very little local knowledge and as the parties interested were prepared to swear to anything we found it impossible to identify the landmarks specified in the document examined - The Mysore and Canara vakeels having been fighting over the gathering of the cardamoms from time immemorial backed up by their respective views. I even taking authorities and it will be most difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion unless the Madras Govt reserves the right of falling back on the treaty line —

In the note

Sir Richard Mead admits that the portion of correspondence quoted seem to support the view that it was originally intended that the summit of the ghauts should be the boundary line —

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Boundaries.

No. 326.

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 16th March 1877, and to state that His Grace the Governor in Council concurs with you in considering that the approach of the Topographical Survey Party to the locality in question renders it necessary that a definite decision should be come to regarding the settlement of the frontier line between Mysore and Canara.

2. With reference to your request for an expression of His Grace's views as to the course he would adopt for the determination of the frontier line, I am to state that, looking to Lord Mornington's declaration that the provisions of the Partition Treaty of Mysore regarding the heads of the Passes were framed for the express purpose of providing against any contingent changes however improbable in the State of Mysore," the Madras Government do not feel themselves at liberty to take any steps amounting to an abandonment in any sense of the provisions of Article I of the Treaty in question.

From Lord Mornington to Lord Clive, dated 3rd January 1800.

3. His Grace the Governor in Council will be prepared to depute an officer of the Madras Government to be associated with an officer of the Mysore Administration in the proposed "reconnaisance" during the cold months of the present year, and I am to submit the following further observations with reference to the principles which, under these circumstances, would, in the opinion of this Government, be most likely to lead to a satisfactory conclusion.

4. In your letter, dated 23rd August 1873, No. 2757—23 R., it was proposed that the boundary should be settled by the light of the village accounts and also with reference to undisputed possession for a term of, say, twenty-five years. If the application of the above proposals were limited to cases in which there is no discrepancy between the Mysore and Canara village accounts, they seem unobjectionable, but settlement by the light of the village accounts could hardly be satisfactorily applied to a case such as that which led to the original discussion on this subject, in which an examination of Mysore village accounts led to a claim being prefered by a Mysore officer to certain extensive and well-known cardamom jungles in the district of South Canara, and I am to suggest the following as the only satisfactory basis of settlement :—

(*a.*) The treaty line to be recognized as the proper boundary line, but may be departed from where a locally-recognized boundary differing from the treaty line exists without dispute.

(*b.*) When a dispute exists, the burden of proof to lie on the parties who allege a deviation from the line laid down by treaty.

(*c.*) The nature of the proof to be left to the officers deputed to make the inquiry.

(*d.*) The treaty line to be fallen back upon when the officers holding the inquiry are unable to come to an agreement as to the value of the proof submitted, or other wise to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

5. With reference to the latter part of paragraph 4 of your letter, dated 7th October 1874, No. 4921—26 R., I am to add that His Grace in Council adheres to the definition of the treaty line laid down in my letter, dated 21st November 1873, No. 1286.

6. Copy of this letter and of the previous corespondence will be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

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

Fort St. George,
5th May 1877.

Offg. Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

Boundary between Mysore and the Canara District of the Madras Presidency.

Having carefully considered the plan for the proposed exchange of districts between the Honorable Company and His Excellency the Raja of Mysore, contained in Your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant, and also taken the ideas of the Diwan 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 Diwan, 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 Yelusavira Sime is to be ceded to the Raja of Coorg by the Honorable Company, I have included that district in the Schedule of those to be ceded by the Raja of Mysore, and have accordingly included an equivalent for Yelusavira Sime, 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 Raja 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 Raja 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 Raja of Mysore, although I have no reason whatever to apprehend that Mir Allam will not be entirely satisfied with the division of the reserved countries adjusted with Syed-ud-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 acknowledgment that Chedam and Kunduru 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 Bahadur and His Highness Maharaja of Mysore, Krishna Raja Oodiavar Bahadur, Raja 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 Pradhan Bahadur, on the express condition that in case the said Paishwa Rao Pandit Pradhan Bahadur, 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 Pradhan Bahadur should rest jointly in the English East India Company Bahadur, and the Nawab Nizam-ud-Dowla Asoph Jah Bahadur would then be at liberty, who *were then* to exchange them with the Raja 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 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 Bahadur and the said Nawab Nizam-ud-Dowla Asoph Jah Bahadur 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 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 Bahadur should be exchanged for other districts of equal value belonging to the said Maharaja, Mysore, Krishna Raja Oodiavar Bahadur, Raja of Mysore. Wherefore a Supplemental 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 Right Hon'able 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 Maharaja, Mysore, Krishna Raja Oodiavar Bahadur, Raja 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 Maharaja, Mysore, Krishna Raja Oodiavar, Bahadur, contained in Schedule A., hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the English East India Company Bahadur, who in exchange shall cede to the said Maharaja Bahadur the districts contained in the Schedule B, hereunto annexed.

SCHEDULE A.

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

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

SCHEDULE B.

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

Holulkere	Kantirayi Pagodas	11,425	4	8
Maiconda	„ „	12,226	9	4
Harihara	„ „	10,796	0	0
Settigal, Alambadi, Kodahalli	„ „	15,200	0	0
Talmulla, Talawadi	„ „	5,000	0	0
Dencanicotta, Ruttangiri	„ „	14,000	0	0
Bagaluru	„ „	3,000	0	0
	Kantirayi Pagodas ...	71,648	3	12

Dated Fort St. George, 27th February 1800.

From—RIGHT HON'BLE LORD CLIVE, &c.,

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CLOSE, Resident in Mysore.

IN consequence of the desire expressed by the Governor-General that the Supplemental Treaty between the Company and His Highness the Raja of Mysore should be accompanied by a map descriptive of the intended interchanges of districts, I directed Captain Mackenzie, now at the Presidency, to

prepare a sketch founded on the Schedules A and B, annexed to your draft of the proposed treaty, and on the best information with regard to the extent of the several districts, I now forward this map* for your inspection.

* For map see original.

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 Raja 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 immediately order Mr. Warren to attend you for this purpose.

A first glance will evince that the boundary which is now described, and more particularly that which embraces Bangalore, 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 Raja an equivalent adjoining the N. and S. sides of the territory at present projecting into the centre of His Highness' 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.

Dated 4th March 1800.

From—Resident in Mysore,

To—RIGHT HON'BLE LORD, CLIVE, &c.

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 Hosakote, whereas in that direction it goes no further than Kistnapura.

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 pete to a certain distance placed under the authority of the Hon'ble 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 Raja'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 Hon'ble Company under as regular a line of frontier as such principle will permit.

Dated 10th April 1800.

From—Resident in Mysore,

To—Right Hon'ble Lord Clive, &c., &c.

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 Hon'ble Company and His Highness the Raja 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 kasaba 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 Sarjapura, Sampikere and Masti from the Hosakote and Budikota and Mekal Pallayam from the Kolar 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 enquiries, 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 Raja of Mysore to the Hon'ble Company.

	C.	Pagodas.
Portion of Goodicotta, yielding per annum	5,840	1 4
Erasavirasime	1,300	0 0
Two-thirds of Punganoor	10,000	0 0
From the districts of Bangalore	33,258	2 8
Masti including Mekal Pallayam	5,915	0 0
Budikote	4,000	0 0
Sarjapura	4,000	0 0
Sampikere	4,335	0 0
...	68,648	3 12

Schedule B.

Districts to be ceded by the Hon'ble Company to His Excellency the Raja of Mysore.

	C.	Pagodas.
Hoolulkirra	11,425	4 8
Myconda	12,226	9 4
Harihara	10,796	0 0
Suttiagul, Alambady, Cowdihalli	15,200	0 0
Talmala, Talmady	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 Hon'able East India Company and His Highness the Nizam, and of the exchange of districts between the Hon'ble Company and His Excellency the Raja of Mysore for establishing a convenient line of frontier.

The intention of the accompanying map being chiefly to show the respective line of frontiers dividing the territories of the Hon'ble the East India Company, His Excellency the Raja 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 Hon'ble 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 Hon'ble Company's Observatory, and that of the other places is laid down from 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 Anegondi, Honnali 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 Raja 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 Raja of Mysore, *viz.*, the Fort and Pete, together with the territory immediately dependent on its kasaba, 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 Kistnapura.

The district of Sarjapura having (by the same treaty) been ceded to the Company together with that of Masti (including Mekalneyi Pallayam) and Budikote, the northern boundaries of these pergunnahs 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 Budikote.

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

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 Harkars; 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 Mulubagalu to Punganoor.

Bairakosi ...	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 Mulubagalu 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 four miles N. of Gumanayakanapalya 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 Pavagada, thence it descends towards the fertile country of Amerapoor, 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 Raja to the Company and by them transferred to the Nizam, it became necessary to show 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 kasaba of a district of some adjoining on one side to Ridroog, on the other to Anegondi and Teriwalla, is not mentioned in any of the maps which I have yet met with.

From Goodicotta to Anegondi.

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

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 Harkars, whom I have consulted, any one of them could be found that had visited that part of the country.

From Goodicotta to Ridroog.

Molakalumuru ...	7
Ridroog	11
	18

From Goodicotta to Harpanahalli.

Coodly	15
Cottur	10
Mundelear ...	11
Harpanahalli ...	5
	41

From Antipoor to Harpanahalli.

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

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 Antipoor two talooks of Goodicotta, ceded by the Raja to the Company, and by them transferred to the Nizam by the Supplementary Treaty, extends towards Anegondi 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, Anegondi and Harpanahalli are laid according to the distances mentioned in the margin.

The two kasabas of Antipoor and Wud being thus ceded to the Nizam, the line of frontier may be established at about four miles N. of Goodicotta. The boundary from this place receding westward 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 Raja's dominion, the S. and W. limits of its kasaba may be considered as the line of frontier, and may be made to pass about four miles south of it.

From Conderpydroog to Goodicotta we have only conjectures to go by, and as Goloosammoodra and Molakalumuru belong to the Raja* the frontier must pass somewhat east between those places and Ridroog, and is laid down accordingly up to the northern boundary of the kasaba 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 kasaba 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, Hoorihully 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 Raja's country to the extent of about ten miles, the frontier then rises northward to the banks of the Verda River east of Anavatti which divides the Company's territory from the Raja's down to the northern boundary of the kasaba of Chandergootty.

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

From Harihara to the conflux of the Verda River and Tungabhadra.

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

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

The Yerasoorasumeen Pergunnah, which is ceded by the Supplementary Treaty by the Raja to the Company, and transferred by them to the Coorg Raju, becomes at this place the limit between the territories of the Mysore and Coorg Rajas and descends through the eastern boundary of Winian* to the Southern ghats 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 twelve 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.

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 Chittor. Its position being uncertain it was not entered in the map.

† Belonging to the Raja.

‡ Belonging to the Company.

Dated Fort Saint George, 24th April 1800.

From—Lord Clive,

To—The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mornington, K.P., Govr.-Genl., &c., &c.

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 Raja 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 Raja'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 Raja'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' 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 Raja, 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 Raja, 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 Raja, 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 Pete 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 commerial 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 ghats connected with the Covaryporum and Guzzehatty passes in the Raja'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 Kummuruddin'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 Hon'ble 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.

Dated 17th January 1801.

From—Lord Clive,

To—Lieutenant-Colonel Close, Resident in Mysore.

The alteration which has taken place in our frontier above the ghats, 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 Hon'ble 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 Diwan, 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 Bahadur, and His Highness Maharaja, Mysore, Krishna Raja Odiyar Bahadur, Raja 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 Peshwa Rao Pandit Pardhan Bahadur, on the express condition that in case the said Peshwa Rao Pandit Pardhan Bahadur 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 Peshwa Rao Pandit Pardhan Bahadur, should be vested jointly in the English East India Company Bahadur, and the Nawab Nizam-ud-Dowla Asoph Jah Bahadur who would then be at liberty to exchange them with the Raja 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 Bahadur.

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 Bahadur should be exchanged for other districts of equal value belonging to the said Maharaja, Mysore, Krishna Raja Odiyar Bahadur, Raja 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 Maharaja, Mysore Krishna Raj Odiyar Bahadur, Baja 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 Maharaja, Mysore Krishna Raj Odiyar Bahadur, contained in Schedule A hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the English East India Company Bahadur,

who in exchange shall cede to the said Maharaja Bahadur 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 Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, &c., &c.

Schedule A.

Districts to be ceded by His Highness the Raja of Mysore to the Hon'ble Company—

Portion of Goodicotta for interchange with the Nizam	5,840	1	4
Erasavirasime	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 Hon'ble Company to His Highness the Raja of Mysore—

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

Dated Lal Bagh, April 1801.

From—Resident in Mysore,

To—Right Hon'ble Lord Clive, &c., &c.

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 Raja, 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 Bahadur, and His Highness Maharaja, Mysore Krishna Raj Odiyar, Raja 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 Peshwa Rao Pandit Pradhan Bahadur, on the express condition, that in case the said Peshwa Rao Pandit Pradhan Bahadur 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 Peshwa Rao Pandit Pradhan Bahadur, should be vested jointly in the English East India Company Bahadur, and the Nawab Nizam-ud Daula Asoph Jah Bahadur who would then be at liberty to exchange them with the Raja 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 even-

tually as aforesaid, have fallen in full right and sovereignty to the said English East India Company Bahadur, and the said Nawab Nizam-ud Daula Bahadur, 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 Bahadur should be exchanged for other districts of equal value belonging to the said Maharaja, Mysore Krishna Raj Odiyar Bahadur, Raja 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 Maharaja, Mysore Krishna Raj Odiyar Bahadur, Raja of Mysore.

Article 1*st.*

It is agreed and stipulated that the following exchange of districts shall take place between the contracting parties, *viz.*—That the district belonging to Maharaja, Mysore Krishna Raj Odiyar Bahadur, contained in Schedule A, hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the English East India Company Bahadur, who in exchange shall cede to the Maharaja Bahadur the districts contained in Schedule B, hereunto annexed. This Supplementary Treaty consisting of one Article with two schedules annexed being this 6th day of April, Anno Domini 1801, corresponding with the 21st day of Zecaadeeh Anno Hegira 1215 and with the 23rd day of the month Chaitra of the year 1723 of the Salivahana era, settled and concluded at the old Fort of Mysore near Seringapatam by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, with the Maharaja Odiyar Bahadur, 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 Maharaja who has likewise delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close another copy in Persian and English bearing His Highness' seal and signed by Lakshamma, widow of the late Krishna Raj and sealed and signed by Purnaiya, Diwan to His Highness Maharaja Odiyar, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close has engaged to procure and deliver to the said Maharaja 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 Maharaja the present Supplementary Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Hon'ble East India Company and on the Maharaja Mysore Krishna Raj Oodiyar Bahadur, and the copy of it now delivered to the said Maharaja shall be returned.

SCHEDULE A.

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

Portion of Goodicotta (for interchange with the Nizam)	5,840	1	4
Erasavirasime	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 Hon'ble Company to His Highness the Raja of Mysore.

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

Dated Fort Saint George, 18th April 1801.

From—RIGHT HON'BLE LORD CLIVE,

To—MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K.P., &c., &c.

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 intention of the Diwan 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 Pete.

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

To be recorded in the Secret Department.

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.

Vide Secret Department Consultations, 1st July 1800. 10th March 1801.

The interchanges which have already taken place under the 8th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam between the Company and the Raja 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.

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 Diwan, 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 Sultan 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 Sultan'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.

Kammeruddin Khan and Punganoor.

Political Department.

This correspondence principally relates to the ambitious views and restless character of Kammeruddin, 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 Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay and the Resident at Goa, 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 Hyderabad and at Goa, on the state of Mahratta affairs as connected with our northern frontier, and with the operations against Dhundaji 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.

Nawab.

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 Nawab.

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.

Dated 15th July 1804.

From—HIS EXCELLENCY MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY, &c.,

To—RIGHT HON'BLE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

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 Raja of Mysore for the interchange of certain districts situated on the frontier of the territories of the two States.

Secret Department.

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.

Dated Fort Saint George, 2nd October 1804.

To—HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY, K.P., Governor-General in Council, Fort William.

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.

17. This, I am directed to observe, is not borne out by a perusal of the correspondence (1800-1804) which goes to shew that Lord Mornington intended that the passes themselves should lie in Her Majesty's territories, but not necessarily the intervening slopes. Besides, the Supplemental Treaty itself contains no provisions which can be construed into a relinquishment on the part of Mysore of the western slopes. Further if the boundary is to be fixed according to the line laid down by the Treaty, then, the large tracts of land specified in paragraph 6 above, which have, since the year 1799, formed part of Mysore territory, must be relinquished to Madras.

18. It appears to the Chief Commissioner that under the terms of the correspondence (1800-1804) the British Government had a clear right to reserve the passes from the low country to the table-land, *i.e.* the lines of ascent and a certain area on either side, and a reasonable extent of ground at the summit and base of each, but this right has never been enforced and may be fairly regarded as having fallen into abeyance and desuetude; while, moreover, the ghât roads have been constructed at a very heavy outlay by the officers of the Mysore Government and from its revenues. Mr. Saunders deems that the claim of the Mysore State to retain possession of territory which has been left undisputed and undisturbed for so many years, may therefore be reasonably sustained.

19. It will thus be observed that the proposals now made by the Madras Government involve in the first instance the construction of the Partition Treaty, and in the next place the determination of the question, whether those provisions of the Treaty relating to the possession of the heads of the passes or ghâts, which were not strictly acted upon hitherto, should now be enforced, so as to give to both the contracting parties the option of ceding such places, which, under the Treaty, they cannot retain, and of newly acquiring others which they may be entitled to. I am to state that the Chief Commissioner admits that Treaties of every kind are as obligatory as private contracts; and that their meaning must be ascertained by the same rules of construction and course of reasoning which are applied to the interpretation of private contracts, but it may be equally conceded on the other hand that some conditions of a Treaty may be waived and remitted in the same manner as the terms of a private contract are.

20. Mr. Saunders would desire to submit that, with respect to cession of places by a Treaty of peace, though the Treaty operates from the making of it, still the place agreed to be surrendered by the Treaty continues as it was until it be actually transferred; and that full sovereignty cannot be held to have passed *by the mere words of the Treaty without actual delivery;* and that to complete the right of property the right to the thing *and the possession* of the thing must be united. By the Treaty of Seringapatam it was no doubt intended that the late Hon'ble East India Company should have possession of the heads of the passes; and that the necessity for doing so, immediately after the fall of Seringapatam was patent, *viz.*, to secure the Company's territories against any possible approach of danger from the table-land. But, subsequently, Lord Clive thought fit to remit the condition and wrote as follows to the Resident of Mysore:—

"Considering however the nature of the connection ultimately established between the Company and the Raja 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.*"

21. It is thus evident as it seems to the Chief Commissioner that there was an actual intention of relaxing the original condition, and that that intention was virtually carried out by not disturbing the possession of His Highness

the Maharaja of the places which, under the Treaty, ought to have passed to the East India Company.

22. I am to add that, with regard to the first proposal of the Madras Government, that the Treaty line be recognized as the proper boundary line, it being departed from only when a locally recognized boundary differing from the Treaty line exists without dispute, the Treaty line cannot be accepted as the proper boundary in regard to places situated on the passes below the table-land, because, as has been already pointed out, the condition of the Treaty relating to the passes was not only never acted upon, but was actually waived. The contracting parties ought to have at once defined the boundaries, and fixed the points up to which each party was to exercise their sovereignty. This not having been done, the boundaries, I am directed to suggest, must now be defined according to the existing state of things. I am further to suggest that possession for a fixed number of years, say for 20 years and upwards, may be considered sufficient to annex the place to that state which during that period had enjoyed the revenue thereof.

23. The second proposal of the Madras Government, *viz.*, that when a dispute exists, the burden of proof must be thrown on the parties who allege a deviation from the line laid down by the Treaty seems to the Chief Commissioner inadmissible for the reasons already urged.

24. The next proposal that the nature of the proof should be left to the officers deputed to make the inquiry, seems unobjectionable.

25. The last proposal, *viz.*, that the Treaty line should be adhered to when the officers holding the enquiry are not agreed and cannot arrive at a satisfactory settlement is open to the objections which have been stated at length above, and if the views which have been placed before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, as to the irrelevancy of claims based on Treaty rights after three quarters of a century of undisturbed possession, are approved, the Chief Commissioner would recommend that a Commission should be appointed, composed of a revenue officer from either Governments, aided by a revenue survery officer, to determine the frontier line wherever it may be the subject of doubt or dispute on the basis of the proposals made by Sir R. Meade, the record of their proceedings being submitted to the respective Governments for confirmation, or for submission, if necessary, to the Government of India for final determination.

No. 534-187G., dated Mysore, 17th November 1871.

From—Officiating Superintendent of Ashtagram Division,

To—Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

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 Purnaiya'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.

No. 813, dated Camp Narasipura, 8th November 1871.

From—Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Hassan District,

To—Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division.

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 patta 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—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District.

I have to bring to your notice that, on the receipt of the copy of the "Bari Male" 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.

No. 468, dated 8th July 1871.

From—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District,

To—C. W. Rolland, Esq., Manjarabad.

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

Dated 4th July 1871.

From—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District,

To—Collector and District Magistrate of Canara and Mangalore.

In forwarding copy of a letter and extract shewing the boundaries of a patta granted for the Bari Male jungle in the Manjarabad talook, I have the honor to bring to your notice the encroachment made into Mysore territory by the heirs of Narada Hebbaraiya, 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 Bare Male jungle in the Manjarabad Talook, as given in Patta, registered No. 1370.

Hobli.	Name of village.	Name of pieces.	Boundaries.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Yds.
Bankall.	Kógile.	Bhútánasiri Táku.	East. Hillock called Huyálugudda and Yalakkimale (cardamon 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 Kogile ...				
		Bare 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	208	1	2	9¼
			Total ...	671	0	11	27¼
				879	1	14	6½

No. 953, dated 11th July 1871.

From—Acting Collector of Mangalore,

To—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District.

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 Hebbarti lays claim.

4. The talook Magistrate of Uppinangadi has been directed to enquire into Mr. Rolland's statement of Venkamma Hebbarti's people molesting persons from your district.

No. 548, dated 18th July 1871.

From—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District,

To—C. W. Rolland, Esq., Manjarabad.

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.

Docket, No. 547½, dated 18th July 1871.

From—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District,

To—Assistant Superintendent of the Hassan District.

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.

* * * *

No. 137, dated 20th July 1871.

From—Assistant Superintendent of the Hassan District,

To—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District.

With reference to your docket No. 547 of the 18th July 1871, forwarding correspondence with regard to a boundary dispute between Canara and Manjarabad, 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.

No. 531, dated Hassan, 25th July 1871.

From—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District,

To—Collector of South Canara.

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 ghats, and said to form part of the Bari Malle cardamom and coffee forest in Mysore. A reference to the Ordance Map will show 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 Narada Hebbaraiya 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.

No. 1130A., dated 31st July 1871.

From—Acting Collector of the Mangalore District,

To—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District.

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 Hebbarti 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 Hebbarti 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 Hebbarti'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. Sturrock 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 Hebbarti to gather the cardamoms 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.

Dated Huntoor, 7th August 1871.

From—C. W. ROLLAND, Esq.,

To—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District.

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 pattas and all other documents, showing 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 Bari Malle. On my showing him the boundaries specified in the Bari Malle patta as given by you, he owned that Hapbah had cultivated land within the Bari Malle pattas, 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 patta forwarded to me by the Government, pending further enquiry afterwards.

No. B.

From—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District,

To—C. W. ROLLAND, Esq.

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 Hebbarti 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.

No. A., dated 13th August 1871.

From—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District,

To—Acting Collector of South Canara.

IN reply to your letter No. 1130A., 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 paragraph 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 Hebbarti, 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 Bari Malle estate is defined by boundaries, while it appears her holding on the Canara side is not.

No. 1160, dated Mangalore, 18th August 1871.

From—Acting Collector of South Canara,

To—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District.

IN continuation of my letter dated 31st July last, No. 1130A., 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.

Dated Hunturu, Manjarabad, 9th August 1871.

From—C. W. ROLLAND, Esq.,

To—Collector of South Canara.

WITH reference to that part of the "Bari Malle" jungle that is in dispute between me and the Hebbar, 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 Hebbar 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 showing him my boundaries, he allowed that the disputed portions of jungle were within the boundaries mentioned in my "patta," but at same time told me that it was the intention of his people to pick the crop off these portions of the "Bari Malle" 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.

No. 1159, dated Mangalore, 18th August 1871.

From—Acting Collector of South Canara,

To—C. W. ROLLAND, Esq., Hunturu, Manjarabad.

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 Hebbarti's possession. The patta 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 Hebbarti 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 Hebbarti 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.

No. 1172, dated Mangalore, 21st August 1871.

From—Acting Collector of South Canara,

To—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District.

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 outturn of the disputed jungle, I will have the crop picked by Devakamma Hebbarti under the supervision of the Magani Shanbhog.

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.

No. 754, dated 5th September 1871.

From—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District,

To—Assistant Superintendent of the Hassan District.

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.

No. 236, dated Hassan, 4th November 1871.

From—Assistant Superintendent of the Hassan District,

To—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District.

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 appeared on behalf of Canara to settle the disputed boundary of Bari Malle jungle.

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

The Mysore Government granted to Mr. Rolland a patta for the cultivation of cardamoms in the Bari Malle jungle. On going down to commence operations, a Canara subject, known as the Hebbarti, disputed his boundary. Some correspondence passed, and it was finally agreed that, pending a settlement, the Hebbarti 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 "Watihalla," and which divides the sub-division Kabbinale from Bari Malle, 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 Hebbarti. 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 Bari Malle marked yellow is that in dispute between Mr. Rolland and the Hebbarti. 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 Hebbarti's possession.

6. I will now proceed to examine the evidence produced by Canara, in support of their claim to the Bari Malle jungle.

The following are the documents :—

No. 1.—A copy of a copy filed by the Hebbarti, 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 Bari Malle 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 show 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 ghats 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 show 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 Bellalrayidurga is not filled in. Examination of other sheets of this map shows 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 Hemavati, a large and important river, which rises to the north-west of Mudagere and passes some miles west of it, is shown 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 Manjarabad, 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 Canara Magistrates of theft in the jungles now claimed by the Hebbarti. 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 Sarkar rules the country. The niceties of international law are to them unknown.

No. 5.—The Hebbarti's Agent and two Moktesars 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 Hebbarti 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 foreign State, when the encroachment was made without the knowledge and consent of such State, can never give the holder a title.

No. 7.—No patta under which the Hebbarti 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 showing the village boundaries were produced. In short, the evidence on behalf of Canara is reduced to the ordnance map, and this, I have shown, 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 Salivahana 1329 (A.D. 1406), and which gives the boundaries of all the villages in Manjarabad, the same as they are to this day. According to this book, the boundary of the village of Tiripur runs—

From Keavu link by Bhutan Padakal to the Arya tank, at the bottom of Cisli ghat. 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 Tripur Malle is included. The villagers of Tripur performed the ceremonies at Bhutan Padakal where the devil is supposed to reside.

III.—There is a custom among the natives of Southern India, when the goddess Mari 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 Tripur have been in the habit of receiving the goddess at Bhutan 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 Tripur, 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 ghat road "Wambhattumuri" which runs down the Amti valley ceased to be used only when the Bhunghat road was opened in 1855. The boundaries between the two countries, wherever there is a ghat road, are the foot or very nearly the foot of the ghats.

It is on the Bhun Ghat 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, show that the Mysore boundary is at the foot of the Manjarabad ghat and at the foot of the Karlgal ghat near Ballavidurga. It is, therefore, more than probable that the foot of the "Wambhattumuri" ghat was the boundary between the two countries. This would be in accordance with the boundaries given in the old book referred to (1).

In proof that this was the case the Tripur village Patel states he often repaired the ghat road. That the repairs to the ghat roads were made by

Mysore is clear from the following extract from Major Montgomery's report of the Malnad of the Ashtagram Divison, dated December 1839.

"141. The difficulty of ascending the Ballam ghats 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 Sayer Rentof to keep them passable."

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

VI. According to the Government accounts, cardamoms up to 1865-66 were picked in the Tripur Malle. These accounts go back for some time.

VII. An account dated 1776 A.D. shows the division of Tripur Malle (Malle is a cardamom forest) among the villagers belonging to the Tripur Firka (a sub-division of a Hobli.)

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 show 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 Rupees 4 to 5,000 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 byegones provided a full confession was made. The Patels have confessed they picked large amounts which were sold to the different merchants at Bankal and Mudagere.

9. The real fact is that as long as the Hebbarti'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 Hebbarti's claim. For she holds, besides these jungles, other cardamom jungles and paddy fields on a yearly rent of Rupees 840. Rumour has it that her income from these lands alone is some Rupees 30,000.

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 showing the boundaries will be found among Purnaiya's papers, since it was in his duty in 1799 that Ballam, now called Manjarabad, was incorporated with Mysore.

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

No. 4508-203G., dated Camp Mudagere, 11th December 1871.

From—Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

To—Superintendent, Ashtagram Division.

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 Manjarabad 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 Tripur 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 landmarks of a village will be found almost invariably to be still existing, except under perhaps some extraordinary and exceptional circumstances.

No. 4510-20R., dated Camp Mudagere, 11th December 1871.

From—Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

To—Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George.

A DISPUTE, which it is desirable to settle, has lately arisen as to the proper boundary line between Canara and Mysore on the Manjarabad frontier, and as it involves the right of this Government to grant a patta, which has been issued to European planter, for certain lands in the slopes of the Bhund ghat, 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 Manjarabad District, at the time of its incorporation with Mysore in, it is believed, the year 1799.

No. 4509-171R., dated Camp Mudagere, 11th December 1871.

From—Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

A DISPUTE, which it is desirable to settle, has lately arisen as to the proper boundary line between Canara and Mysore on the Manjarabad frontier, and as it involves the right of this Government to grant a patta, which has been issued to European planter, for certain lands down the slopes of the Bhund ghat, 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 Manjarabad District, at the time of its incorporation with Mysore in, it is believed, the year 1799.

No. 3, dated Fort William, 3rd January 1872.

From—Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

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 Manjarabad 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.

No. 6229-249G., dated 28th March 1872.

From—Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

To—Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 3G., 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 Manjarabad 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.

No. 90-34, dated Mysore, 2nd May 1872.

From—Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division,

To—Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Bangalore.

With reference to your letter No. 4508-203G. 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 Aitchison's Collection of "Treaties, Engagements, Sunnuds," 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.

No. 42, dated Hassan, 10th April 1872.

From—Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District,

To—Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division.

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 Aitchison'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 record, when it is, I will inform you.

No. 991G., dated Fort William, 17th May 1872.

From—Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

With reference to correspondence ending with your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 6229-249G., 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 Manjarabad District.

No. 733-17, dated Nandidroog, 18th May 1872.

From—Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

To—Officiating Superintendent, Ashtagram Division.

Your letter No. 90-34 of the 2nd instant, requesting that a search may be made in "Aitchison'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.

No. 938-25, dated Nandidroog, 28th May 1872.

From—Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

To—Officiating Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division.

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 Manjarabad District.

No. 235-77, dated 27th June 1872.

From—Officiating Superintendent, Ashtagram Division,

To—Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

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.

No. 314, dated 14th June 1872.

From—Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District,

To—Officiating Superintendent, Ashtagram Division.

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 Raja, forming Mysore into a separate province within certain limits.

No. 40, dated Bangalore, 2nd July 1872.

From—Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,
To—Superintendent, Ashtagram Division.

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.

No. 209-105, dated Fort Saint George, 27th January 1873.

From—Secretary to the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
To—Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

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.

Miscellaneous.

2. In connection with the dispute referred to in your letter under reply, the Collector of South Canara has reported that Neriya Devakamma Hebbarti, 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.

Dated 11th November 1799.

From—LORD CLIVE,
To—RIGHT HON'BLE LORD MORNINGTON, K.P., Governor-General, &c., &c.

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 Sultan, 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 Colombo; another regiment will 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.

Dated 3rd December 1799.

From—LORD CLIVE,
To—THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL OF MORNINGTON, K.P., Governor-Genl., &c., &c.

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 Raja 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 Raja 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 Lieutenant-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 Raja and the necessity

of holding a strong hand over him render such an administration impracticable to the Raja'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 Raja'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 Raja 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 Raja, if so, it is evident that this arrangement is defective and that the necessity of relieving the Pallegar from a double obedience requires his being subjected entirely to the authority either of the Raja or of the Company. From Captain Graham's history of the Pallegar and of his situation under the Government of Tippu Sultan, it may be expected that he will not be so good a subject to the Raja as to the Company, and the position of this district on the frontier of the Company's territories with its vicinity to the jaghire of Kamarud-din Khan 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 further 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 ship 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 Raja, 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 Raja, 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 Nawab 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 Nawab's dominions.

If this is a just consideration of the actual relation between the Company and the Raja 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 Raja 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 Rajas 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 sufficient to 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 Raja ...	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, Bangaloor 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 further 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 further 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 Diwan Purnaiya.

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 ghât 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 tableland, 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 Raja 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 Kantirayi pagodas, it became necessary to add a portion of territory above the ghâts yielding an annual revenue of 80,296 of Kantirayi 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 distant 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 Raja 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 Raja 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 became necessary that the Company should relinquish to the Raja 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 Raja'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 Raja of Mysore the following cessions:—

Bangalore	55,000	Pagodas.
The Raja'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 Talwaddy	5,000	„
Decanicottah and Ruttengherry	14,000	„
Baugaloor	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 Raja 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 Pychy Raja 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 Raja of Mysore on the basis of the 8th Article of the Treaty of Mysore, and having received the communication of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's sentiments on the several points connected with this arrangement, I now proceed to furnish you 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 Raja 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 Raja 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 Seringapatam 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 Raja of Pychy, and the necessity of holding a strong hand over him render such an administration impracticable to the Raja'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 Raja 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 Raja 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 Pallegar of Punganoor, is defective by subjecting him to a double authority.

From the history of the Pallegar 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 Raja; and the position of the district of Punganoor on the frontier of the Company's territories with its vicinity to the jaghire 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 Nizam, and the latter would produce an abrupt and inconvenient chasm in the territories of the Raja, 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 tableland, 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 Raja in the direction of the ghâts 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 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 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 Raja 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 conti-

guous 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 Talvally, Talwaddy, 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 Raja 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 Rajas of Mysore, which is not the case with respect to the districts of Bangalore.

Connecting the possible expediency of relinquishing the districts abovenamed 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 shown 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.
The district of Bangalore is stated at	55,000
The Raja's share of Punganoor	10,000
Total ...	65,000

For which an equivalent may be provided in the following manner :—

Balance of the reserved territory after deducting.

Soonda	
Settigal, Alambady and Kodihal	28,609
Tahvalli and Talwaddi	15,200
Decanicottah and Ruttungherry	5,000
Bangalore	14,000
... .	3,000
	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 Dewan, 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 Nizam'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.

Dated Bangalore, 14th February 1800.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Close, Resident in Mysore,

To—Right Hon'ble Lord Clive, &c., &c., &c.

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

Memorandum

With reference to Mr. Francis's remarks against para 3 of the draft I notice the omission of the words "of India" in my explanatory note. The letter of this Govt was perfectly explicit and the insertion of para 3 was only intended to anticipate any possible objection on the part of the Govt of Mysore, based on the words used by the Govt of India. The point is one which must be understood as settled before the Commissioners meet, as, if it were raised then, it would be necessary to suspend all operations pending further reference to the Govt of India.

With reference to Mr. Francis's amendment to para 4 it is submitted that the Mysore Govt proposed that the settlement should take place in the cold weather. This hardly possible that the Commissioners could settle preliminaries and commence operations before the end of March and very soon afterwards parts of the line become very feverish - especially as regards natives - and at any rate it would be necessary to suspend operations in May when steps begin to gather preparatory to the bursting of the monsoon and the country is often overflooded in much for days together. The line covers 150 miles on the map, and it would be very much more walking over it, as detours of miles are often necessary when valleys have to be crossed.

An addition has been made to para 3 in the sense pointed out by Sir Wm Robinson and the Govt. Mr. Hudleston

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29/1

Note by J. Sinnock Esq[r] connected with G.O. 142-6 March 90—.

These Proceedings are meant as an early intimation to the Govt of Mysore of the manner in which the Govt of Madras proposes to act on the letter from the Govt of India

It will be submitted to Govt to leave to the Officer appointed for the work, the submission of proposals regarding establishment, strength of survey parties, manner in which survey work is to be carried out &c. The Mysore Govt have survey parties at work in the immediate neighbourhood and if not impracticable they may make some proposals—.

Schedule

29th December 1003-

A.

Districts to be ceded by His Highness the Rajah of Mysore to the Honble Company —

Woodumpatore —	5040 — 1 — 4
Coss Sauer Seemy —	1300 — " — "
Two thirds of Sungaveer —	10,000 — " — "
Wynaad —	10,000 — " — "
Hulkul —	2400 — " — "
Part of Goodicotta —	4,907 — 12 — 8
C. Pagodas	34,447 — 13 — 12

B.

Districts to be ceded by the Honble. Company to His Highness the Rajah of Mysore —

Hoodulkuna —	11,425 — 4 — 8
Mycondah —	12,226 — 9 — 4
Hurryghur —	10,796 — " — "
C. Pagodas	34,447 — 13 — 12

No. 2847.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

FORT WILLIAM, *the 28th December* 1877.

FOREIGN DEPT. POLITICAL.

SIR,

IN reply to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. $\frac{3700G.}{44R.}$, dated 9th July 1877, on the subject of the boundary between Mysore and the District of South Canara in the Madras Presidency, I am directed to forward, for your information and guidance, copy of a letter this day addressed to the Government of Madras.

2. I am to request that in communication with the Government of Madras you will depute an officer of the Mysore Administration to be associated with the officer who will be deputed by the Madras Government, and make such subsidiary arrangements as may be necessary to give effect to the wishes of the Governor-General in Council.

3. On your being furnished with a copy of the boundary report, the Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive any observations you may desire to make on it.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Boundary between Mysore and the Canara District of the Madras Presidency.

No. G.3700-R.44, dated Bangalore, 9th July 1877.

From—Major T. G. Clarke, Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

To—T. H. Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, the question of the determination of the frontier line between this province and the South Canara District of the Madras Presidency at those points where it has hitherto been undefined.

2. The following is a summary of the correspondence which has passed on the subject between the Madras Government and this Office in 1873-74, and more recently. A dispute having arisen as to the possession of a jungle in the Manjarabad talook of the Hassan district in Mysore, which was claimed on the one hand by Mr. Rolland, who had obtained a lease of it for cardamom cultivation from this Government, and on the other, by one Venkamma Hebbarti, who claimed it under a lease granted by the Madras authorities, the Chief Commissioner proposed to the Madras Government that a Joint Commission should be appointed to decide the boundary line which at this spot appeared doubtful. To this proposal the Madras Government at first assented; but suggested that the proposed sphere of its labors should be extended; and that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to define conclusively, along the whole frontier, the boundary line between South Canara and Mysore.

July 1st, 1871.

No. 519, dated 22nd May 1873.

3. This suggestion was approved of by the then Officiating Chief Commissioner, who observed, however, that before a commission could with advantage commence work, the principles on which it was to proceed in effecting a settlement should be determined, and communicated to the officers forming it.

No. 1499-16, dated 20th June 1873.

4. The Madras Government thereupon intimated its willingness to consider any proposals which might be submitted, and in this Office letter No. 2757-23R. of 23rd August 1873, the Chief Commissioner communicated his views to the following effect:—He observed that from the correspondence of 1800-1804, it was clear that the British Government had a right to reserve the passes from the low country to the table-land, that is to say, the lines of ascent with a reasonable area on each side; but that *it did not appear either from the supplementary Treaty or the correspondence which preceded it, that this right was ever exercised*; and that whether it was necessary or expedient that the passes should now or at any future period be ceded to the British Government was a political question, upon which the Chief Commissioner was not competent to decide without reference to the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner therefore proposed that the duty of the officers forming the Commission should be confined to the settlement of the boundary by the light of the village accounts, and also with reference to undisputed possession for a term of, say, 25 years.

No. 820, dated 9th August 1873.

5. Some further correspondence passed, and finally the Madras Government intimated that it was neither competent nor prepared to enter into any negotiations for the settlement of the boundary between Canara and Mysore, except with a strict regard to Article I of the Partition Treaty of Mysore, interpreted by paragraph 2 of the letter from Lord Mornington to Lord Clive, dated 3rd January 1800, and the 15th Article of the Subsidiary Treaty, dated 8th July 1799. The Madras Government further observed that the provisions of the Article in question (*i.e.*, the first Article of the Partition Treaty) with the contemporary correspondence clearly indicated the reservation to the British Government of every portion of the slopes of the ghâts, by which the plains were accessible

No. 1286, dated 21st November 1873.

This letter is printed *in extenso* in the Chief Commissioner's proceedings, No. 1499-16, dated 20th June 1873.

from the table-land, or, in other words, declared that the territories of the Maharaja were bounded by the summit of the ghâts.

6. In reply, the Chief Commissioner put forward certain considerations. He observed that the correspondence between Lord Mornington and Lord Clive supported the view, that it had been originally intended by Lord Mornington that the summit of the ghâts should be the boundary. He remarked that the Partition Treaty which was not explicit on this point, merely specified that "the heads of all the passes" leading from the territory of the late Tippu Sultan to any part of the possessions of the East India Company, &c., and that "all forts situated near to, and commanding the said passes," should be subjected to the authority of, and be for ever incorporated with, the dominions of the East India Company, &c. Sir R. Meade further stated that, if the enforcement of the views stated in the correspondence were now seriously contemplated, it might not be unreasonably questioned, if a mere expression of the Governor-General's views, made in such a form subsequently to the ratification of the Treaty, could with propriety be now quoted, and regarded as of equal force with the Treaty itself, especially as it could easily be shewn that those views were not acted upon at the time, and that the *summit of the* ghâts was never practically adopted as the *boundary line* between Mysore and either North or South Canara. To Sir R. Meade the truth appeared to be that, in carrying out the provisions of the Partition Treaty, the authorities, in cases of doubt, dealt with each district and talook according to their recognized boundaries in Tippu's time, and in the absence of any regular survey, it would have been difficult to adopt any other course. So far as the Chief Commissioner could ascertain, all disputes which had arisen as to the frontier had been of the ordinary village boundary dispute character. He further observed that a glance at the Ordnance Map would shew that if the summit of the ghâts or watershed was now to be made the boundary, an alteration of the frontier along its whole line would necessarily result, for instance Mysore would have to cede half the Manjarabad and a large portion of the Sagar Talook. On the other hand, considerable tracts would have to be ceded by the British Government to Mysore, and considerable difficulty would be experienced in settling this question owing to the irregular character of the ghât country; and the transfer of a great deal of territory would be necessitated. Sir R. Meade stated that his opinion was opposed to any such resettlement of the whole boundary line, on the ground, that such a measure, which would seriously disturb existing interests, was entirely uncalled-for. He considered that the operations of any Commission which might be deputed to the Canara-Mysore frontier should be restricted to the *general demarcation of the existing boundary;* and that this should be effected *on the basis of the village accounts,* and of *long possession;* and *not with reference to political considerations which, however important in* 1799, *had not since been acted upon, and* (it might be said) *no longer existed.* If therefore the Madras Government were to adhere to their decision that the summit of the ghâts should be accepted as the boundary between South Canara and Mysore, the Chief Commissioner stated that it was not within his authority to assent to the proposition, and requested that the correspondence might be submitted for the orders of the Government of India, observing that the boundary line in question lay in one of the most difficult countries in the world for survey; and a map constructed with minute topographical accuracy would be required.

No. 1421-26R., dated 7th October 1872.

7. The Madras Government replied, that the considerations suggested by the Chief Commissioner had decided His Excellency the Governor in Council to recall his assent to the appointment of a joint Commission for settling the boundary line between South Canara and Mysore along the whole frontier. It was of opinion that where doubts might arise as to whether a particular tract was included in Mysore or South Canara, the point might very well be disposed of without raising any general question calculated to disturb and unsettle those portions of

No. 454, dated 7th November 1874.

the boundary, about which there were no existing disputes, and no probability of their occurrence was apprehended.

8. In a subsequent letter the Chief Commissioner informed His Excellency the Governor in Council that, until an accurate survey had been obtained of the tract actually in dispute, he was not in a position to put forward any fresh claim to it on the part of Mysore. He further intimated that the demarcation, as distinct from the resettlement of the boundary line between Mysore and South Canara, should be undertaken before this province was made over to the Maharaja; and that this measure was in fact rendered necessary under extract from a Resolution of the Government of India which directs "that it should be made part of the duty of every Magistrate, between whose district and native territory there is a surveyed or demarcated boundary line, to inspect it or cause it to be inspected once a year; and in his Annual Administration Report, to specially notice the state of the boundary pillars;" and that, as in many portions of the frontier, no demarcation had been made as yet, this duty would be most advantageously undertaken by the Survey Department; and that as soon as this department was enabled to extend its operations to the frontier, he would lay proposals with this object before His Excellency in Council.

No. 6238-30, dated 26th November 1874.

No. 1758, dated 21st August 1871.

9. Acting on the intention expressed in the letter of 26th November 1874, above quoted, the Chief Commissioner again addressed the Madras Government in my letter No. 12826-47 of 16th March last, and pointed out that the consideration of the question of determining the frontier line between this province and the South Canara District, at those points where it has been hitherto undefined, had again been pressed upon him by the necessity of preparing for the Topographical Survey of the province which was in progress. It was observed that for the better accomplishment of this work, the aid and co-operation of the Madras Government would be most desirable and even essential; and if the proposal to associate an officer of the Madras Government in the work of preliminary demarcation met with the approval of the Madras Government, the Chief Commissioner trusted it might be found practicable to make a commencement during the cold weather months of the current year.

10. In reply to the above letter, the Madras Government has expressed its concurrence in the necessity for a definite decision to be arrived at regarding the settlement of the frontier line between Mysore and Canara; and remarked that, looking to Lord Mornington's declaration, that the provisions of the Partition Treaty of Mysore regarding the heads of the passes were framed for the express purpose of providing against any contingent changes in the State of Mysore, the Madras Government did not feel itself at liberty to take any steps amounting to an abandonment in any sense of the provisions of Article I of the Treaty in question. The Madras Government would be willing however to depute an officer of that Government to be associated with an officer of the Mysore Administration in the proposed reconnaissance during the cold months of the present year.

No. 326, dated 5th May 1877.

Adverting to the proposal contained in the Chief Commissioner's letter* No. 2757-R23, dated 23rd August 1873, that the boundary should be settled by the light of the village accounts, and also with reference to undisputed possession for a term of, say, 25 years, His Grace the Governor in Council observes that, if the application of the above proposals were limited to cases in which there is no discrepancy between the Mysore and Canara village accounts, they seem unobjectionable; but settlement by the light of the village accounts could hardly be satisfactorily applied to a case such as that which led to the original discussion on this subject; and suggests the following as the only satisfactory basis of settlement.

* See paragraph 4 *ante.*

(a). The Treaty line to be recognized as the proper boundary line, but may be departed from where a locally recognized boundary differing from the Treaty line exists without dispute.

(b). When a dispute exists the burden of proof to lie on the parties who allege a deviation from the line laid down by Treaty.

(c.) The nature of the proof to be left to the officers deputed to make the enquiry.

(d.) The Treaty line to be fallen back upon, when the officers holding the enquiry are unable to come to an agreement as to the value of the proof submitted, or otherwise to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

11. With reference to the summary above given of the correspondence which has passed on the subject between this Office and the Madras Government, I am desired to solicit the orders of the Government of India on the point which remains to be determined before steps can be taken to demarcate and settle the frontier line in question. The matter is one which it will be needful to decide without further delay, as the progress of the Topographical Survey Department, which will shortly be working along the western frontier of this province, renders it advisable that the course of the boundary line should be determined with such aid as the Survey Department can give in the nature of a reconnaissance before the work of actual survey can be entered upon.

12. With regard to the course which has been urged by His Grace the Governor in Council, I am to observe that the determination of the frontier based on a provision of the Treaty of 1799 which, however applicable to the state of things then existing, is incompatible with the arrangements thereafter made in the assignment of territory and is moreover inconsistent with the practice which has since and very recently been adopted in similar cases of inter-territorial boundary disputes. The records of this Office are sufficient to testify to the fact that the disputes which have from time to time arisen between this province and the Madras Presidency, on the frontiers adjoining Coimbatore, Bellary, &c., have been settled by reference to the village accounts, or to evidence locally obtained.

13. In the opinion of the Madras Government the provisions of the first Article of the Partition Treaty with the contemporary correspondence clearly indicate the reservation to the British Government of every portion of the slopes of the ghâts by which the plains are accessible from the table-land.

14. I am to point out however that from the following extracts from the Madras Minutes of Consultation dated 28th October 1823, it is manifest that, at one point of the line, the boundary was not at the summit of the ghâts, nor was the Bisle pass at any time in the possession of the Madras Government. The extract is as follows:—

"As the greater part of the Bisle ghât is in the territories of His Highness the Raja of Mysore; resolved that a reference be made to the Resident at Mysore for the purpose of obtaining His Highness' authority for the repairs of that part of the ghât, with a view to facilitate the communication between the territory of His Highness and that of the Hon'ble Company, and to promote the prosperity of their respective inhabitants."

15. Again, from a letter dated 16th February 1821 from the Madras Government to the Board of Revenue in the case of a dispute as to the boundary line between the villages of Souloute (in Mysore) and Belghi (in Madras), it is evident that the course now proposed by the Chief Commissioner was then adopted by the Madras Government.

16. It appears to Mr. Saunders indeed that the Treaty in realty affords no guide at all. It is a question whether the Madras Government is under the Treaty entitled to both the passes and the slopes between. The Madras Government rely to a great extent on the intentions of Lord Mornington as evidenced in his letters to Lord Clive. It is argued that Lord Mornington intended that the heads of the passes should be retained within Her Majesty's territories; and that, therefore, the whole of the western slopes of the ghâts ought to be handed over to Madras.

1st Enc.

Enclosure I

In a letter from J. Sturrock Esq
to the Under Secretary to Govt
Political Dept Fort St George
dated 29th April 1881 No A

Papers connected with
the boundary dispute between
Canara & Mysore.

2d Enc.

Enclosure II / 105A

In a letter from J. Sturrock Esq
to the Under Secretary to Govt
Political Dept Fort St George
dated 29th April 1881 No A

Papers connected with
the Boundary dispute
between Canara & Mysore

Pol. 245/81.

No. 214. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th March 1872, No. 469 :—

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 6th August 1866, No. 5,392, 12th November 1866, No. 8,128, and 7th September 1870, No. 5,635:—

Read also the following letter from A. McC. WEBSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 28th February 1872, No. 247

I HAVE the honour to reply to the Proceedings of the Board, dated 7th September 1870, No. 5,635, with reference to the Neriya Cardamom Jungles in this district.

2. In regard to the papers relating to the Wynaad Cardamom Farm, forwarded to me with the above Proceedings, I have the honour to state that the two farms are not similar. In Wynaad, Cardamoms are grown on lands that are undoubtedly private property. The Neriya Jungles form a portion of a "Sircar Geny," and not of a Múli Warg. It is not known when or how the Warg lapsed to Government and became "Sircar Geny." On our acquisition of the country, we found it entered in that class of Estates, and the Proprietrix has no documents to show how her family obtained it. Her late husband stated, as mentioned in Mr. Cadell's letter of 19th July 1866, No. 132, (Board's Proceedings, 6th August 1866, No. 5,392) that his ancestors obtained it from the Nuggur Government, but that the copper shasanum or title-deed was destroyed by fire many years ago. As the Warg is classed as "Sircar Geny," the Government are justified, until better claims are shewn, in considering the proprietary right to vest in them and not in the occupant.

3. Last year, I heard a rumour that a duplicate title-deed had been discovered in a Matt in Mysore, but this document has not been produced, and probably has no existence. The occupant appears content to accept the situation, and to consider herself as a tenant.

4. I do not think that our Forest Department would find it possible to work the jungles at a profit, certainly not at a profit much in excess of the amount of rent now offered. Doubtless a larger quantity of Cardamoms would be produced, but the working expenses would be far greater, and a large and expensive establishment, which must necessarily be entertained if the jungles are to be really efficiently worked, would swallow up the increased returns. I am strongly of opinion

that the jungles should not be worked by the Forest Department, but should be leased out.

5. When Head-Assistant Collector in this district, I inspected a considerable portion of the jungles, and then recorded my opinion, which I see no reason to change, that there are but few really valuable trees in the jungles, and that if there were such, it would be impossible to work them at a profit. Moreover, I don't think that Cardamom cultivation involves the wholesale destruction of trees. Certainly in the Neriya Jungles the trees which require to be felled for the cultivation form but a very infinitesimal portion of the trees standing on the land, and as the Cardamom plants last for ten years, the number of trees felled annually is not very great. I think Mr. Thomas is mistaken in supposing that owing to the annual destruction of large trees, little but brushwood and saplings are left. The jungles when I inspected them contained enormous trees, and Cardamom cultivation had been going on for very many years, while the Deputy-Conservator of Forests who recently visited the locality informs me that the jungles still contain numbers of large but inferior trees. I may mention also that the softer woods, those that will decay soonest, are preferred by the cultivators, and are felled in preference to the harder trees.

6. For the foregoing reasons, I do not think that the present method of cultivation is ruining the jungles. That more might however be made of them, is, I think, not to be disputed. The present system of short leases gives the occupant no inducement to plant in a systematic manner, as Cardamoms take some years to come to maturity, and remain in full bearing for some years more. As the occupant is liable to be turned out at any time, she would, under these circumstances, lose the value of her labour, and would get no return or but little for the improvements effected. On the other hand, under a long lease the occupant would find it to be to her interest to extend Cardamom cultivation and to plant systematically. Although Government holds the proprietary right in the jungles and can therefore deal with them as it pleases, I do not think that looking to the very long occupation of the family during which they have come to regard the jungles as their private property, it would be right to demand a competition rent. The Board in paragraphs 3 and 4 of their Proceedings of 6th August 1866, No. 5,362, and in paragraphs 3 and 4 of their Proceedings of 12th November 1869, No. 8,128, admitted that a consideration should be shown to the long occupation of the family, and were averse to the jungles being put up to auction, unless the family refused to pay the rent then demanded, Rupees 800, per annum.

7. I have the honour to enclose, a translation of a petition received from Devakamma Hebbarti, the present occupant, and will remark in detail on the different points adverted to. I may add that on my late visit to Neriya, I fully discussed the matter with the occupant's manager.

8. *Paragraphs* 1 *and* 2.—In consideration of obtaining a long lease, under which the occupant will have some prospect of deriving adequate benefit from more systematic cultivation, she is willing to pay an annual rent of Rupees 1,500. This is nearly double the rent which was fixed by the Board in 1866, and more than three times that paid since our acquisition of the country up to that year.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
20th April 1872.

9. The following table shows the persons who have applied for the jungles together with their estimate of the profits:—

Name of applicant.	Estimated produce in Cardamoms.		Loss from theft of crop, etc.		Net produce.		Working charges.	Net profits.	Amount of Darkhast now offered.	Terms.
	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.	Candies	Value				
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Dharmastalla Hegade, and his partner, Annappaiya.	12	12,000	6	6,000	6	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	On 3 Vydas Bharty. The lease to be permanent or for a term of not less than 32 years.
2. Goondy Narayana Bhatta.	15	15,000	7	7,000	8	8,000	5,000	3,000	2,000 1,600	If the lease were for 25 years. If the lease were for 15 years If for less than 15 years, does not require it.
3. Padvatnaya.....	16	16,000	4	4,000	12	12,000	6,000	6,000	...	Does not require the farm for himself, it being too far removed from his village.
4. Mr. J. S. Middleton ... 5. Mr. S. Jupp.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agree to Mr. Thomas' proposals to charge a tax of 1 Rupee, per acre, on cultivated plots and 2 Annas for reserved waste.
6. Mr. [illegible] ..... 7. Mr. C. W. Rolland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Applied for land but stated no fixed sum.

10. With reference to the first individual, the Dharmastalla Hegade and his partner Annappaiya, I do not say that their offer was dictated by animus, but at the time the offer was made he and the occupant were not on good terms, and looking to the very large amount of rent offered, as compared with the offer of other individuals, and to the fact that they actually offer as much if not more than the estimated profits, I think that it must be assumed that some other consideration than that of profit, prompted the offer. It is of course impossible to estimate the actual profits from the jungles, but I am inclined to think that they are between the two extremes mentioned in the Statement, and think that as a competition rent is not to be asked, and as the Board are willing to show some consideration to the long occupancy of the family, the offer made by the applicant is fair and should be accepted.

11. *Paragraph* 3.—The present occupant applies for permission to cut Coomery. In 1865, the cultivation of Coomery which had up to that year been allowed was stopped, and the occupant now requests permission to resume the cultivation for the support of the Malekudies (jungle tribes) inhabiting the jungles, and by whom Cardamom cultivation is carried on. I beg to support the application. I do not think that the felling of Coomery in certain tracts in the forests would be attended with the least harm, and in this opinion Mr. Cherry who has seen the jungles, concurs. The blocks to be set apart for Coomery would of course have to be inspected by the Forest Department and demarcated, and will provide a sufficient extent of jungle for the annual clearance of 300 acres. The occupant will not be allowed to fell Coomery out of those limits, and as it will be immaterial to Government how much is annually felled within the limits, a survey will not have to be made each year. The village officers will only have to take care that Coomery is not felled in other parts of the jungle. The assessment on

the Coomery (Rupees 300 per annum) is additional to the rent of the Cardamom Jungles (Rupees 1,500, per annum) and should be entered in Devakamma's name for the period of the lease, twenty years.

12. The occupant also wishes to be allowed to fell any trees she likes for Cardamom cultivation. I see no reason whatever for placing any restriction on her in this respect. As I have before observed, the trees would, from the inaccessible nature of the ground, be of no use to Government, and a restriction besides being very difficult of enforcement, would be of little benefit.

13. *Paragraphs* 4 *and* 5.—I see no objection to agreeing to these requests. The occupant now has the privilege of cutting any trees she likes for her own use, and it will be sufficient, I think, if she is restricted to this and forbidden to sell the timber to others. As regards the permission to draw toddy from the Sago palm trees, growing in the jungles, I do not think it will be necessary to insert a clause in the lease, binding Government not to let the privilege to others. It is very unlikely that any one else will desire to obtain the right to do so, and it will be sufficient, I think, to place on record that the privilege will not be leased to others. The Malekudies now draw the toddy, and I see no reason whatever for restricting them from doing so.

14. *Paragraph* 6.—This paragraph has been inserted to provide for any future alteration of the limits of the farm when settling the boundary between this district and Mysore.

15. *Paragraphs* 7, 9, 10 *and* 11.—These relate to matters of administration, and cannot be inserted in the lease. The occupant states that she is put to much trouble by the people from Mysore who come down and steal the cardamoms. I informed her that she has her remedy at law. It would be most advisable that the boundaries between this district and Mysore should be fixed at an early date not only in the vicinity of the Neriya Cardamom Jungles but along the whole line. A Cardamom Jungle formerly belonging to the Goondia Hegade had to be given up by him, owing to the difficulty of guarding it from the incursions of the Mysore people, and when at Seerady last month, I heard that the jungle is now claimed as belonging to Mysore. Other disputes are cropping up, and will continue to do so, until the boundary is fixed. The Board are aware from the marginally noted correspondence that the boundary of the Neriya jungles is now under dispute, and I am awaiting the receipt from Madras of papers* bearing on the subject before disposing of the matter.

To Board, 9th August 1871, No. 1,139.
Do. 21st ,, ,, ,, 1,171.
Board's Proceedings, 22nd September 1871, No. 4,071.
Do. 30th October 1871, No. 4,537.

* To Board, 18th August 1871, No. 1,161.

16. *Paragraph* 8.—Provides for the Forest Department working the jungles as far as they are able.

17. As the present lease will expire on the 30th June next, I have the honour to solicit the early orders of the Board on the subject.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Translation of petition.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
20th April 1872.

MANY considerations combine to favour the grant of a twenty-five years lease to Devakamma Hebbarti whose family have been in possession of the jungles since before the country passed under the British Government. The rent offered for the Cardamom cultivation viz., Rupees 1,500 is fair, and the inaccessible situation of the jungles on the border between South Canara and Mysore renders it unnecessary if not impossible to conserve them in the same way as forests situated nearer the coast.

2. The Board concur with the Collector in thinking that the cutting of Coomery in a portion of the jungles demarcated and set apart for the purpose by the Forest Department is unobjectionable. Devakamma Hebbarti wishes to cut 300 acres a year, paying one Rupee an acre, and requests that 900 acres may be marked out for the purpose in each of the four jungles. Similarly, the occupant may be allowed to cut trees for Cardamom clearings and domestic use but not for sale. Before deciding this point however it seems advisable to submit it for the orders of Government who have prohibited Coomery cultivation in Government Forests except after previous permission to be granted sparingly and never for spots in the timber forests. A copy of these Proceedings will be communicated to the Conservator, so that he may have an opportunity of addressing Government on the subject if he wishes to do so. It is observed however that Mr. Cherry the Local Forest officer agrees with the Collector.

Government Order, 23rd May 1860, No. 830.

3. The same circumstances which make it expedient to allow Coomery cultivation make it also expedient to allow the hill tribes to use but not to sell the toddy of the Sago palms.

4. With regard to the boundary dispute the Board find that whilst Mr. Sturrock was in Madras he examined the papers referred to in paragraph 15 and took such notes of the contents as appeared to him to make it unnecessary for the papers to be sent to the district. The letter applying for the papers was then recorded, but by a mistake in the Board's Office this fact was not communicated to the Collector. He will now state if he still requires the papers or any of them.

No. 215. ORDER THEREON, 20th April 1872, No. 644.

Forests, No. 6.

THE Government fully recognize the claims of the family to be maintained in the position which they have enjoyed probably for the last century; but they are not satisfied that the information available as to the value of the Cardamom farm is sufficient to enable the Collector or Board to estimate fairly what amount should be paid in satisfaction of the Government dues. The Government think it will be better to continue the expiring lease on the existing terms for a period of one or two years, so as to allow of more extended inquiry, and desire that the Board will obtain from Major Beddome a statement of his views as to the best mode of developing the Cardamom cultivation in this tract without depriving the family of their advantages, and call upon the Collector of Malabar and the Resident in Travancore and Cochin to

furnish them with all the information they can get or give, as to the system of Cardamom cultivation in those provinces, and the conditions of renting or realizing the value of the crop.

2. On receipt of this information, the question of the terms of the future lease can be reconsidered.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

25th June 1880, No. 280.

Boundaries.

Read the following papers:—

No. 41. *From W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Bo.C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Ootacamund, 1st June* 1880, *No.* 1593-428.

Referring to former correspondence ending with your No. 416-A, dated 7th August 1878, on the subject of the settlement of the boundary between Mysore and South Canara, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to inform you that the Government of India have particularly enjoined that the question should be settled during the current year, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that the two Boundary Commissioners, to be appointed by the Government of Madras and himself, may be able to enter on their work immediately after the close of the south-west monsoon in October next.

2. With the exception of two gaps, the boundary has all been surveyed, and it is hoped that the spaces thus left will not interfere with the work of the Commissioners, but it is desirable that, prior to deciding on the form of map of the boundary which the Deputy Superintendent of Topographical Survey should furnish to the Commissioners, that officer should have an opportunity of consulting them; the map can then be ready in August. I am therefore to request the favor of the appointment by His Grace the Governor in Council of the Madras Boundary Commissioner as soon as convenient.

3. It will not, it will be observed, be necessary to relieve the Boundary Commissioner of other work or depute him, except temporarily, to Mysore until October, but it is desirable that he should now be nominated and permitted to discuss with the Mysore Commissioner and the Deputy Superintendent of Survey, the preliminary question of the form in which the requisite maps should be issued.

No. 42. *From W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Bo.C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Bangalore, 15th June* 1880, *No.* 1831-502.

In reply to your letter, No. 224, dated 24th May, and in continuation of my No. 1593-428, dated 1st instant, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to inform you that he will appoint Captain A. H. Macintire, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, to be Boundary Commissioner for Mysore for the purpose of reporting on the boundary between South Canara and Mysore.

2. Captain Macintire will be in Bangalore early in July, and, if the Commissioner appointed on behalf of the Madras Government is, with the permission of His Grace the Governor in Council, directed to proceed to Bangalore on a day which may be fixed hereafter, the preliminary arrangements, as mentioned in my letter above quoted, can be discussed with Captain Macintire and Captain Strahan, the Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, 25TH JUNE 1880, No. 280.

No. 43. *Telegram from the Chief Secretary to Government, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Ootacamund, 18th June* 1880.

Your letter 1st June, Canara boundary. Mr. Sturrock, contemplated for Boundary Commission and conversant with question, is due on 16th August. Will it suffice to wait till that date?

No. 44. *From the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bangalore, 21st May* 1880.

Your telegram yesterday. It will suffice to wait till 16th August for appointment of Mr. Sturrock.

No. 45. ORDER THEREON, 25th June 1880, No. 280.

Ordered that the following telegram be despatched to the Secretary of State:—

"Please inform Mr. J. Sturrock, on leave England, that he must return within his leave."

2. The Collector of Canara will arrange to have papers, &c., ready for the Boundary Commission against Mr. Sturrock's arrival at Bombay, of which he will be duly informed.

3. The following letter will be despatched to Mr. J. Sturrock to await his arrival in Bombay.

(True Extract.)

R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Collector of South Canara.

No. 46. *To J. STURROCK, Esq., Madras Civil Service, dated Ootacamund, 25th June* 1880, *No.* 281.

I have the honor to inform you that His Grace the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint you as Boundary Commissioner for Madras for the settlement of the boundary between South Canara and Mysore, and to request that you will be good enough, on arrival at Bombay, to proceed direct to Bangalore and enter on your duties in conference with Captain A. H. Macintire, the Boundary Commissioner for Mysore.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 282.
Copy to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore.

Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. W. Fisher.

List of papers sent to J. Sturrock Esq- connected with the Mysore Boundary ——.

G.O. Rev. dept- No 666- 20th April 72
—·— ·— ·— No 1375- 3rd Oct- 72.
—·— ·— ·— No 104— 27th January 73.
with copies of a No & Memo &
M. Sturrock ——

Letter Secretary to the Chief Commr. Mysore —— Rev. No 195- 27th Jany- 73-

G.O. Rev. dept- No 139- 4th Feb 73-

G.O. —— —— No 5-10 5-19- 22 May 73 with copy of memo & M. Sturrock

G.O. —— —— No 819- 9 Sept- 1873.

Letter Chief Commr. Mysore —— Rev. No 820- 9 Sept 73
complete with original No &
M. Sturrock ——

G.O. Rev. dept- No 1190- 27 Oct- 73.
with orl memo & M. Sturrock

Letter Chief Commr. Mysore —— Rev. No 1199- 27 Oct- 73.
—·— do do —— No 1206- 21 Nov 73.
—·— do do —— No 454- 7 Nov 74.
with copy of No & M. Sturrock

G.O.

Gov. Pol: Dept- A 493- 3 Dec 74.

Letter to Secy to Govt of India Home Dept. } Pol. A 35-5- 28 Jany 77-

Gov. Pol Dept- A 1423- 6 March 78
Complts with Mr Shumoski's applns
Memo Terms of Address—
copy of a schedule 29 Dec 1883.

Gov. Pol. Dept A 325— 5 May 1077.

Letter to Chief Commr Mysore Pol A 326—
5 May 1077 with copies of
Notes by Mr Shumoski—

Gov — Pol —— A 253— 10 May 1078—
Gov. Pol Dept— A 416—
416A } 7 August 78.

Gov. —— A 572— 31 Oct 78.

Gov —— A 223—4— 24 May 80

Gov —— A 2080
2081— 25 June 80—

Ordered
31 August 1881.

It will be consequence with
a printed papers of which
Govt have copies. F.C. 2714

Govt. of {1880} Madras.

POLITICAL.

To

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated June, 25*th*.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 25*th June* 1880, *Nos.* 280—282.

JUNE.
Nos. 41—46.

Boundaries.—Telegram despatched to the Secretary of State requesting to inform Mr. Sturrock that he must return within his leave. The Collector of South Canara requested to arrange to have papers, &c., ready for the Boundary Commission against Mr. Sturrock's arrival at Bombay.

No. 16. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th September 1872, No. 1,820 :—

Read the following letter from H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 20th August 1872, No. 1,050:—

I HAVE the honour to solicit the early attention of the Board to my letter dated 31st May 1872, No. 630, and to state that for want of the document therein alluded to, and the paucity of Assistants in the district, I am unable to settle the boundary dispute between this district and Mysore at an early date.

2. Although in their Proceedings dated 4th May 1872, No. 719, the Board have directed that the Cardamom jungles should be leased out for Rupees 800 to Deva Kamma Hebbarti, she declines to execute the lease until a final decision is passed regarding the tracts now under dispute, and claims an abatement of Rupees 100 in the amount of rent on account of that portion.

3. With a view to prevent the chance of a loss to Government if the jungles are not immediately rented out, I have, in anticipation of Board's sanction, complied with her wishes for the conditional reduction of the rent, and issued orders to the Tahsildar to have the produce of the disputed tract collected by the Mogane Shanbhogue as in last year, and to hold the sale-proceeds in deposit.

SUBMITTED to Government with reference to Government Order, 20th April 1872, No. 644.

2. The Board would accede to the arrangement under which the Hebbarti rents the Cardamom grounds for Rupees 700 on the understanding that if the disputed lands are adjudged to Canara and added to her leasehold, she is to pay the remaining Rupees 100 of rent, receiving the proceeds of the disputed tract held in deposit.

No. 17. ORDER THEREON, 3rd October 1872, No. 1,375.

Miscellaneous.

THE Collector's proceedings are approved.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

(Endorsement) 644. 1872.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No.

Dated April 20th.

Read.

R. O. 20th April 1872, No. 644.

ANNEXURE.

Cardamom Jungles in South Canara.—Proceedings Board of Revenue submitting the Collector's letter regarding the grant of their case to Devakamma Hebbarti, with orders thereon.

Govt. of 1873 Judges.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated October 3rd.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 3rd October 1872, No. 1,375.

OCTOBER.

Nos. 16-17.

Cardamom Jungles at Neriya in South Canara.—Collector's proceedings on the subject of leasing them to Peria Kasim Hebbarti approved.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
27th January 1873.

No. 105.

No. 209.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE,

Miscellaneous.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 11th December 1871, No. 4,510, 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 Devakamma Hebbarti, 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.

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

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Govt. of India.

REVENUE.

To

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Dated January 27th.

Recd.

G. O., 27th January 1873, No. 105.

JANUARY.
No. 209.

Transmitting copies of records bearing on the subject of the boundary disputes between Canara and Mysore.

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 27th January 1873.

Read the following papers :—

No. 206. From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Moodgherri, 11th December 1871, No. 4,510-20.

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

No. 207. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th August 1872, No. 1,559.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 14th May 1872, No. 775.

Read also the following letters :—

From H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 31st May 1872, No. 630.

WITH reference to the marginally noted Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, I have the honour to submit, for their information, copies of two letters* received from my Head Assistant, Mr. Sturrock, regarding the boundary dispute therein alluded to.

Dated 19th March 1872, No. 469, paragraph 4.
" 14th May 1872, No. 775.

* Dated 15th April 1872, No. 91.
" 24th May 1872, No. 111.

2. He has inspected the disputed localities once in October last in conjunction with Lieutenant Mackenzie, the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan, and again in company with Mr. Webster in January 1872, but has been able to come to no conclusion, as there seems to be nothing reliable to go on.

3. If the Minute by the Marquis of Wellesley, alluded to in the 10th paragraph of his second letter, is forthcoming it may be conclusive.

4. A reference to "A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads," Vol. V., throws no light on the subject beyond the probability that the boundary details which are not in this Collection may be discoverable along with the original treaties in the Government Record-rooms.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. STURROCK, Esq., Head Assistant Collector, to the Collector of South Canara, dated Mangalore, 15th April 1872, No. 91.

IN reply to your letter, No. 437 of the 11th April 1872, I have the honour to state that I do not require the papers in question, as they are connected with boundary disputes between certain villages of the taluqs of North Canara above the ghauts and Mysore, and therefore can in no way help us in the present dispute.

2. The chief difficulty I experienced in coming to a settlement with Mr. Mackenzie arose from the fact that neither of us had been able to discover a single reliable record to lead us to believe that any boundary had ever been fixed. A boundary line is shown in the Ordnance map, and both Mr. Mackenzie and myself (as well as Mr. Webster, who subsequently saw the land with me from the Charmady ghaut) are satisfied that the piece of cardamom jungle in dispute lies on the Mysore side of this line, but I do not think it would be advisable to accept the Ordnance map as conclusive evidence in the matter.

3. Mr. Webster was making inquiries with reference to the existence in the Government office of papers bearing on the question, and I think it must have been to this that he referred when he said he was awaiting the receipt of papers from Madras, the marginal reference having been put in by mistake in the office.

This is not a mistake of this office. The correct reference was quoted in the margin of paragraph 15 of Mr. Webster's letter to the Board, dated 28th February 1872, No. 247.

(Signed) H. S. THOMAS,
Collector.

From the same Officer, dated Karkal, 24th May 1872, No. 111.

WITH reference to Mr. Webster's letter of the 26th August 1871, No. 1,199, I have the honour to report, for your information, that I inspected the spot in dispute along with Lieutenant Mackenzie, Assistant Superintendent of Hassan, on the 10th October 1871, and three following days, and again in January 1872 in company with Mr. Webster. I had a view of the ground from the Charmady ghaut road, a short distance above the post marking the boundary between Mysore and Canara.

2. The map forwarded with Mr. Webster's letter under reply is not satisfactory, and I prefer referring to the Ordnance map as giving on the whole a more correct idea of the locality, although, as you will observe, the country immediately adjoining the boundary on the Mysore side is left blank as unsurveyed.

3. The disputed jungle lies to the Mysore side of a small stream not shown in the map, which joins the stream running nearly parallel to the Charmady ghaut close to the line shown as forming the boundary between the two countries. This stream I marked roughly in pencil in your office map some time ago.

4. On my arrival at the spot in October last I learned from Lieutenant Mackenzie that the Mysore villagers had come armed with very ancient village accounts to show that not only the jungle in question but the whole of the five extensive villages, known here as the Neriya cardamom jungles, had from time immemorial been attached to Mysore villages; and I have since heard incidentally that an old Taluq map has been discovered, carrying the Mysore boundary well into what we generally believe to be Canara. Of course I at once intimated that I would confine my inquiries to the jungle to which my instructions referred, but I think it necessary to mention the above as an instance of the very unsatisfactory state in which the whole boundary question now is.

5. As neither Mr. Mackenzie nor myself had been empowered to lay down a new line of boundary our inquiries were merely directed to finding out what had hitherto been the recognized line of boundary in that neighbourhood.

6. The documentary evidence produced was valueless, and in fact I did not examine the Mysore documents (except Mr. Rolland's putta, which being of recent date proved nothing) as they admittedly opened up an infinitely wider question.

7. The only two relevant documents produced on the Canara side were two rough Survey lists, purporting to have been executed in 1822 and 1860, respectively. The former was challenged as unauthenticated, and the latter was of no value as it had been prepared by Canara village officers without any reference to the Mysore authorities.

8. Though admitting that the Survey list of 1822 was of no use, unless its authenticity were proved, we thought it as well to examine it, as it was alleged that the original would be found in the Taluq records; but the only result of the examination of the document was that I was convinced of the utter hopelessness of getting any reliable information from the villagers. Every point shown by the Canara people as one named in the list was challenged by the Mysore villagers, who pointed to some other spot much farther into Canara. The Canarese Mooktesars evidently knew nothing of the locality except the cardamom-producing tracts, and apparently confined themselves to pointing out such imaginary boundaries as would include all these tracts in Canara; and in my opinion the points shown by the Mysore villagers were equally inconsistent with the wording of the Survey list. It is, however, unnecessary to discuss the point further, as no trace of the original document has been found in the records of the district. I did not consider it any use attempting to record oral evidence as to the possession of the jungle. Mr. Rolland in his letter to Mr. Webster, dated 4th July 1871, stated that the Neriya Hebbarti had been picking the cardamoms for some years, and it is probable that Mr. Rolland got his information from the Mysore villagers at a time when they had no object to tell anything but the truth. When I was on the spot, however, they were all prepared to swear that the cardamoms not only of this but many other jungles had been regularly gathered by them, and the Canara villagers were equally prepared to depose to the contrary. The records of this district show that the Neriya family have been constantly complaining of the depredations of the Mysore villagers so that it is probable that each party could, with a certain amount of truth, declare that they had something to do with the cardamoms in question.

9. If the Ordnance map boundary line is to be accepted the jungle is undoubtedly almost entirely within the Mysore country, and to prevent disputes in future the little stream which I have marked in pencil ought to be declared to be the boundary in that neighbourhood, but before doing so I think it ought to be ascertained whether or not any boundary was specified by treaty when Mysore was given over to the family of the present Rajah.

10. I heard when in Madras that in a Minute written, I think, by the Marquis of Wellesley it was laid down that the heads of all the ghauts should remain in the hands of the British, and on my mentioning this to Mr. Webster he agreed with me that a copy of the Minute should be obtained before the present dispute was settled. I believe, however, that he had not succeeded in obtaining one previous to his departure from the district.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) H. S. THOMAS,
Collector.

From H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 24th June 1872, No. 751.

As the Board of Revenue are apparently under the impression that the boundary dispute referred to in Mr. Sturrock's letter of the 8th April last, embodied in their Proceedings of the 14th May 1872, No. 775, is the same as that connected with the cardamom jungles in the Uppinangady Taluq, which has formed the subject of the marginally noted correspondence, I have the honour to state that the two disputes are distinct from each other, and that the former relates to several tracts of land adjoining certain villages included in the Hannar Mogany (of the Kundapur Taluq) of this district, which is somewhat detached and situated above the ghauts.

Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd September 1871, No. 4,071.
Do., dated 30th October 1871, No. 4,537.
Do., dated 19th March 1872, No. 469, paragraph 4.

2. I have now the honour to submit, for the Board's information, copy of a letter* addressed to me by my Head Assistant, Mr. Sturrock, (in the Kundapur Taluq, of whose division the above disputes have occurred), and of the further

* Dated 6th June 1872, No. 121.

correspondence which has passed between himself and Lieutenant Lawrence of the Mysore Survey, ending with Mr. Sturrock's letter of the 5th June 1872, No. 120.

3. These boundary questions are identical with those mentioned in Mr. Sturrock's letter to the Board of the 8th April last above adverted to, but it was not then stated by Captain Grant, the Superintendent of Mysore Revenue Survey, that the actual laying down of a boundary was contemplated, and the attendance of our village officers was merely sought for the preparation of a map of the land in dispute with a view to future settlement by duly constituted agents.

4. From the letters now forwarded to me by Mr. Sturrock it appears that the Mysore authorities actually desire a new boundary to be laid down. I have, therefore, the honour to request that I may be authorized to depute an officer from this district for the purpose of settling the boundary, with reference to the instructions contained in the Proceedings of Government, dated the 16th March 1872, No. 462, R. D.

5. As the lands in dispute are situated in the Head Assistant's Division it is most convenient that Mr. Sturrock himself should represent the interests of the Madras Government on this side, that is provided the question be confined to the localities now disputed; but if the Mysore authorities desire to extend the question to the whole boundary line between Mysore and South Canara a special officer on the behalf of the Madras Government will be necessary, for the Head Assistant's Division will suffer if he spends all his time for months on the ghauts.

6. In any case it is important that I should be supplied with the Minute of the Marquis of Wellesley mentioned in my letter, No. 630, dated 31st May 1872; for it would be a great pity that we should for want of proof be forced to part with any of the hill sides which are now much more valuable than they formerly were, for timber is a greater want than it was, and cardamom has a special value.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. STURROCK, Esq., Head Assistant Collector, to the Collector of South Canara, dated Mangalore, 6th June 1872, No. 121.

ADVERTING to my letter, No. 418, dated 8th April 1872, addressed to the Board while in charge of your office, I have the honour to forward, for your information, the enclosed correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Lawrence and myself in connection with the boundary disputes now existing between the inhabitants of certain Mysore villages and those of several of the villages of the Hannar Mogany of this district.

2. You will observe that Mr. Lawrence proposed that a new boundary line should be summarily laid down, but as the Superintendent of Revenue Survey spoke of Mr. Lawrence's inquiry as a mere preliminary proceeding I did not consider it necessary to propose to meet Mr. Lawrence at the spot, or to refer to you before replying to the effect that I had no authority to proceed in the matter.

3. Although I was within ten or twelve miles of Mr. Lawrence's camp for nearly a fortnight previous to the 3rd March, it was not until I had returned to Mangalore to take over charge of the district that I heard of the existence of the dispute in question, and since that time, owing to my absence on privilege leave and other causes, I have been unable to inspect the locality. I propose doing so, however, on my return to Kundapur after the monsoon, or at any earlier date you may think advisable, so that I may be able to give an opinion as to whether there is any objection to the adjustment proposed.

4. In G. O., No. 462, dated 16th March 1872, it is laid down that such disputes should be settled by officers deputed from either State. If this means that the officer from Canara must be specially empowered by Government I would ask that orders may be obtained before I leave Mangalore, so that the matter may, if possible, be disposed of without a second visit to the locality being required. Mr. Lawrence speaks of the land in dispute as being of no great value.

5. I take this opportunity of pointing out that the boundary dispute alluded to in paragraph 4 of my letter to the Board of the 8th April 1872 is quite different from the one now referred to. I merely mentioned it with the view of showing how difficult it is to get satisfactory information from the villagers in such cases.

From Lieutenant J. B. LAWRENCE, Assistant Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, to the Assistant Collector in charge of Kundapur Taluq, South Canara, dated Sagur, 28th March 1872, No. 26.

I HAVE the honour to forward for your inspection a Survey map,* representing 236 Acres of jungle land, the possession of which is at the present time disputed by the village of Bylegee, Kundapur Taluq, adjoining the eastern side of the disputed land, and the village of Mulloor, Sagur Taluq, adjoining on the western side.

*Marked A. and appended.

2. Each side claims the whole of the land in dispute, which is comparatively of little value, being only waste jungle land which had hitherto apparently been regarded by both villages as their common property.

3. The small tract of land, however, situated about the centre of the disputed land, a quadrangle in shape and comprising $2\frac{1}{8}$ Acres, belongs to Mulloor, as it has long been cultivated by that village.

4. After long inquiries made by me, extending over many weeks, I am unable to discover the existence of any documentary evidence whatever on the side either of Bylegee or of Mulloor, as to which village has the better right to the possession of the disputed lands; both sides in fact, as I have already stated in paragraph 2, have hitherto evidently regarded the lands now disputed as their common property and possessions lying intermediately between them.

5. Such being the case there is clearly but one method of settling the dispute in question open to us, viz., the very simple and natural one of dividing the lands equally between the two villages.

6. With this view then I have the honour to propose two separate lines of boundary shown in red lines, A. B. C. and D. E. F. Either one of these divisions if adopted will be found to divide the land equally as nearly as possible, giving to each side 118 Acres.

7. D. E. F. is perhaps the simpler, and therefore the better boundary of the two, as the one the justice of which will be the more readily understood by the villagers.

8. I shall be thankful if you will be so good as to inform me which line of boundary meets with your approval, and the measurements shall be carried out and the boundary marks erected accordingly forthwith.

9. I shall take the liberty of making one or two further references to you regarding unimportant boundary disputes with the Kundapur Taluq in a few days.

From J. STURROCK, Esq., Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, to the Assistant Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, dated Mangalore, 18th April 1872, No. 94.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 26, dated 28th March 1872, I regret to say that, unless specially empowered by Government, I have no authority to lay down any boundary line not previously defined.

From Lieutenant J. B. LAWRENCE, Assistant Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey to the Assistant Collector in charge of Kundapur Taluq, South Canara, dated Shemoga, 20th April 1872, No. 35.

I HAVE the honour to forward for your inspection a map, representing a boundary dispute between the village of Burwy, Sagur Taluq, Mysore State, and the villages of Hebgee, Oodchee, Guntgymuny and Poora ; Kundapur Taluq, South Canara, and also a vernacular explanation of the said map; both marked E. and appended.

2. It will be seen that the disputed land consists almost entirely of rocky hills of little or no value, and of a small patch of jungle.

3. From the Canarese explanation it will be seen that there is no proof on either side.

4. I therefore beg to propose the equal division of the disputed lands, consisting of 116¾ Acres, between the two sides according to the red line shown in the map, giving to each side 58⅜ Acres.

5. Also I have the honour to submit the map of a further dispute between the village of Nadwad Mytewully, Sagur Taluq, and Rattyhully, Kundapur Taluq, South Canara, and vernacular explanation of the same; both marked F. and appended.

6. There being no proof on either side I beg to propose an equal division of the 16½ Acres comprising the disputed land, consisting of rocky hill, giving to each side 8¼ Acres according to the red line.

7. A line expressive of your concurrence will oblige.

From Lieutenant J. B. LAWRENCE, Assistant Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, to the Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, dated Mysore, 29th May 1872, No. 40.

As my proposed decisions of boundary disputes between the Sagur Taluq and South Canara do not meet with your concurrence and approval I have the honour to solicit the favour of your being so good as to return to me the maps and Canarese explanations which I forwarded to you for your consideration, as they are called for by the Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey for his examination and consideration.

From J. STURROCK, Esq., Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, to the Assistant Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, dated Mangalore, 5th June 1872, No. 120.

As requested in your letter of the 29th May 1872, No. 40, I have the honour to return, herewith, the maps and Canarese documents forwarded with your letters of the 20th April 1872, No. 35.

2. In my letter of the 18th April, No. 94, I did not mean that it should be inferred that I disapproved of your suggestions regarding the disposal of the boundary question, but merely that I had no authority to decide the matter in the way proposed.

3. I would further add that as I have not inspected the locality I hardly feel myself competent even to offer an opinion.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) H. S. THOMAS,
Collector.

IT is clear that there are several boundary disputes between the Kundapur Taluq of South Canara and Mysore which ought to be settled at once, and the Board resolve, with reference to G. O., dated 16th March 1872, No. 462, to request Government to ask the Chief Commissioner to depute an officer to meet Mr. Sturrock and settle the boundary.

2. If it is found that this special duty will prevent Mr. Sturrock from attending to his ordinary work or take him beyond the limits of his division, the Board will be prepared, on receiving a full report on the subject, to address Government with the view of obtaining such extra assistance as may be required in the district.

3. It appears that Mr. Sturrock has heard that "in a Minute written, he thinks, by the Marquis of Wellesley, it was laid down that the heads of all the ghauts should remain in the hands of the British," and Mr. Thomas believes it possible that there is some such document with the original treaties amongst the Government records. No trace of a specification of the boundary can be found in the Board's office, but a search in the Government office may be more successful.

No. 208. ORDER THEREON, 27th January 1873, No. 104.

Miscellaneous.

THE papers above recorded refer to disputes at different parts of the boundary line between Canara and Mysore, one being in connection with certain Cardamom jungles between the Upinangadi Taluq of Canara and the Manjerabad Taluq of the Hassan District, and the others between the Hannar Magany of the Kundapur Taluq and the district of Shimoga.

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 Manjerabad, 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. 4,071, that Neriya Devakamma Hebbarti, 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.

3. The disputes on the boundary line of the Kundapur Taluq appear to be of minor importance, and capable of easy adjustment, but as no complaints appear to have been received from the Canara villagers, the Government will await the action of the Chief Commissioner on the subject. The Assistant Superintendent of Mysore Revenue Survey probably exceeded his instructions in proposing that a line of boundary should be newly defined and boundary marks erected without reference to either Government.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 27th January 1873.

4. The Collector of South Canara will be furnished with a copy of the papers sent to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Collector of South Canara.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Copy of Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Revenue.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated January 27th.

Read.

G. O., 27th January 1877, No. 104.

Boundary between Salem District and Mysore and Mysore.—Copy of papers bearing on the subject of the disputes in connection with it ordered to be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Note by J. Skinner Esq connects with G.O. Revenue dept. No. 104 — 27 Jan. 1877 —

1251

The boundary in the neighbourhood of the Nerija Cardamom jungles is in a very unsatisfactory state and the absence of satisfactory data to go on would make it a very difficult one to settle if the question were opened along the whole line —

The present disputed tract is on the perpetion of a Canarese ryot however and the coffee planter who obtained it on lease from the Mysore authorities has admitted that we first had picked the Cardamoms there for some years prior to the commencement of the dispute — We probably got his information from the Mysore villagers before they had realized that the land was being claimed as Mysore property. Now they are ready to swear that they have always picked the cardamoms not only in that jungle

jungle but in many others which
we have always considered to
be Canara property.

The papers of which copies are
now being sent to the Chief Commissioner
mark go to show that when the
adjustment of territory took place
at the end of the war with Tip-
poo Sultan it was clearly laid
down that the heads of all
the papers should remain in
the hands of the British. The
point in question is below the
head of the ghauts and if
the Madras Govt merely stand
on the perquisites asserted by
the Collector - no record to be
found in this office would tend
to oust them - Possibly the claim
may be dropped by the Mysore
Authorities but at any rate, I
submit, the proposal for a settle-
ment by formally deputed officers
should emanate from those claim-
ing and not from those in posse-
ssion.

The disputes on the Kundapur
boundary are of trifling impor-
tance and I proposed when
in

in Canara that I should be
authorized to settle them at once.
This has led to the Board of
Revenue's present recommendation
with reference to the other dis-
pute also, but a consideration
of the difficulties of the Kerwa
Cardamom dispute leads me
now to think that the pro-
posals in the Kundapur
disputes also should come
from the Mysore authorities
as the Canara ryots have
made no complaint

Memo J. Hancock Esq.
connected with Renewal Co.
104 - 27 - Lang 1873 —

With reference to the Hon'ble
Mr Sim's remarks at the con-
cluding part - of the 2nd para
of the accompanying draft -
the Board's Vol for Sept
1871. as per marked contain-
ing (at page 69 etc.) Mr Hobbes's
letter of the 21st August 1871. in
para 4. of which it is stated
that Neviya Devakamma Kel-
kali is in possession that
the crop will be picked un-
der the supervision of the
Managing Shanbogue - The
matter being thus on record
orders are requested as to
whether the draft - need be
altered —

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 4th February 1873.

No. 12. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th December 1872, No. 2,328:—

Read the following letter from H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 6th November 1872, No. 1,363:—

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated the 12th August last, No. 1,559, I have the honour to forward, for their information, copy of a letter* received from the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, Mysore, from which it appears that the Mysore authorities are prepared to depute an officer on their side for the settlement of the boundary disputes between the Kundapur taluq of this district and Mysore, and to request that I may be informed whether I may authorize my Acting Head Assistant, Mr. McIver, to meet him for that purpose.

* Dated 29th October 1872, No. 617.

2. I beg also to request, with reference to the other dispute connected with certain Cardamom jungles in the Uppinangady taluq, that the result of any search made in the Government office for a specification of the Mysore boundaries as originally defined in the Treaties, may be communicated to me as soon as possible, so that that dispute may also be early settled.

Enclosure No. 1.

From Captain J. P. GRANT, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Collector of South Canara, dated Dharwar, 29th October 1872, No. 617.

I have the honour to address you upon the subject of the boundary disputes marginally noted. I beg that you will be good enough to inform me whether, and when, arrangements can be made for an officer being deputed to represent South Canara with a view to the settlement of the disputes in question. An officer will similarly be deputed to represent Mysore as soon as I receive your reply.

Mysore.....	South Canar.
Sagur	Koondapoor.
Burvée.....	Hebgee.
	Ooduchee.
	Sentgimunee.
	Poora.
Nadwad	Ruteebulee.
Macewulee ...	
Muloor.....	Bilges.

2. I have to inform you that Lieutenant Lawrence's proceedings in the settlement of the above disputes, communicated to the Head Assistant Collector, South Canara, have been cancelled as irregular, and that any boundary marks erected by him will be subject to revision when the settlement of the disputes shall be taken in hand by duly appointed officers as above.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. S. THOMAS,
Collector.

Submitted to Government with reference to Board's Proceedings of 12th August 1872, No. 1,559.

2. The Board recommend that Mr. McIver be authorized to meet the officer who may be deputed by the Mysore Government to settle the disputed boundary.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
4th February 1873.

No. 13. ORDER THEREON, 4th February 1873, No. 139.

Miscellaneous.

IN G. O., dated 27th January 1873, No. 104, the Government resolved that it was unnecessary formally to depute an Officer for the settlement of these boundary disputes unless requested to do so by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. There can however be no objection to the Head Assistant Collector inspecting the locality and reporting whether there is, in his opinion, any reason why this Government should take exception to the line of boundary which the Mysore Revenue Survey Officers propose to adopt.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Ed. G. A. Turton.

Govt. of {1873} Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated February 4th.

Recd. Encl.

G. O., 4th February 1873, *No.* 139.

FEBRUARY.
Nos. 12-13.

Boundary between Cundapoor in South Canara and Mysore.—Board of Revenue informed that there can be no objection to the Head Assistant Collector inspecting the locality and reporting on the line of boundary which the Mysore Revenue Survey Officers propose to adopt.

withdrawal of the claim would carry with it a general unsettlement of the frontier line including the question of the repair of the Ghat roads, he proposes instead that there should be a Commission to settle the boundary line between the triple frontiers of Canara, Coorg & Mysore and some known point beyond the Bhoom Ghaut—

Roughly speaking the operation of the Commission would extend over a line of forty or fifty miles in length, traversing uninhabited jungle and grass land at an elevation of from 2000 to 4000 ft and there would be no particular reason for stopping at the known point beyond the Bhoom Ghaut suggested by the chief Commissioner as the boundary line is only nearly as unsettled throughout the whole length—

In G.O. G. 15th March 1872 No 402 the Govt stated that where disputes exist as to the boundary between British & foreign territory and also where the survey is in progress, steps should be taken for the settlement of the precise line by officers deputed from either state—

Where survey operations are going on the disputes are chiefly between the inhabitants of adjacent villages and are settled in the same way as similar disputes between adjacent villages in British territory — Here the rival claimants will be the Govts of Madras & Mysore—

In his letter dated 20th February 1872 No 249 incorporated with G.O. dated 25 April 1872, No 644 Mr Webster the Acting Collector of South Canara remarked — "It would be most "advisable that the boundaries "between this district and Mysore "should be fixed at an early "date, not only in the vicinity of the

the Nerya Cardamum jungle but
alone the whole line. A Cardamum
jungle formerly belonging
to the Goondia Sagada had the
same up by him owing to the hil-
lenty of Guarding it from the
incursions of the Mysore people
and when at Siradi last
month I heard that the jun-
gle is now claimed as belonging
to Mysore the disputes are
cropping up and will con-
tinue to do so until the
boundary is fixed. Smith's
Thomas' letter of the 20th August 1872
was forwarded with Jo: dated 3rd
October 1872. & 1875 to appears
that Nerya Ramakrishna Hel-
bati has claimed an abate-
ment of Rs 1000 in rent on account
of the portion of Cardamum
jungle now in dispute with
Mysore the final adjus-
ment, if the matter is settled
in his favor.

The Chief Commissioner's plea
for declining to withdraw a claim
which he practically admits to
be untenable is that it would
carry with it a general unsettle-
ment of the frontier line including
the repair of the Ghaut roads.
In the case of a commission
the Madras representative would
probably (unless otherwise in-
structed) go upon the spirit
of the old correspondence for-
warded to the Chief Commis-
sioner on the 27th January last.
claim the crest of the Ghaut
as the natural boundary
line. This would involve
an increase in the extent
of Ghat road to be repaired at the expense
of Madras and it ap-
pears to be with this
view that the Chief Com-
missioner has thought it
advisable to ask for a
settlement of the boundary
line. The Ghat roads as
the

the only means by which the produce of that part of Mysore can find its way to the sea are known & very much more valued to the Mysore people than to those of Canara, and any additional expense thrown on the Canara Local Funds for their repair could be very fairly recouped by raising the rate of toll at the foot — It may not be inappropriate to mention here that when some five years ago the Mysore authorities desired to reopen the old Belinad or Hyderghaut they were so ashamed of the way in which they had treated Madras in the matter of the Coorg Ghaut that they did not venture to ask them first to share the expense with them but opened

spend it out down to the plains at their own expense several miles to the Canara side of the boundary line. It does not appear to be anywhere officially on record that the boundary line has been disputed & possibly in a few years we may hear the whole length claimed to be in Mysore territory or how a proposal for a settlement of the boundary with the view of throwing upon Madras the burden of repairing a Ghaut with the construction of which they had nothing to do—

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,

22nd May 1873.

No. 160. Read the following letter from T. PUCKLE, 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, 14th March 1873, No. 7,056-52:—

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. Hebbarti, 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. The further inquiries 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 ghaut roads, Colonel Meade is of opinion that the frontier from the triple junction of Coorg, Canara, and Mysore, near the Bislay ghaut, to some known point beyond the Bhoon ghaut 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 another from Mysore to carry the same out.

3. 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.

ORDER THEREON, 22nd May 1873, No. 518.

No. 161.

Miscellaneous.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council resolves to accept the proposal made by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, that a Commission be appointed to determine the disputed boundary referred to in the foregoing letter; but he is of opinion that the opportunity should be taken to determine the whole line between South Canara and Mysore.

2. The services of Mr. Sturrock, at present Acting Under-Secretary to Government, who has an intimate acquaintance with the South Canara District, can be made available for this duty in November next, and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore will be requested to depute an officer of standing to meet him, at a point to be hereafter decided upon, on the first of that month.

(True Extract.)

Acting Under-Secretary,
For *Acting Secy. to Govt.*

To the Board of Revenue.
„ J. Sturrock, Esq.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OOTACAMUND,
22nd May 1873.

No. 519.

No. 162.

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE,

Miscellaneous.

SIR,—In reply to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 7,056-52, 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 labours 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.

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

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

Copy. of [1873 illegible]

To

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated May 22nd.

Rec'd. *Encl.*

G. O., 22nd May 1873, No. 518.

MAY.

Nos. 160-161.

Boundary Dispute between South Canara and Mysore. — Proposal of the Chief Commissioner to appoint a Commission accepted, and the services of Mr. Sturrock made available for the duty. The Commissioner to be requested to depute an officer to meet him at a point to be hereafter decided upon.

1059

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 9th August 1873.

No. 42. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th July 1873, No. 1,315 :— .

Read the following letter from H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 19th June 1873, No. 926 :—

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Board of Revenue and Government, copies of correspondence* with the authorities in Coorg relating to boundary disputes on the Coorg frontier in which I have declined to interfere without the authority of Government, and which it seems desirable should be settled by the same Commissioners who will determine the whole line of boundary between this district and Mysore, under G. O., dated 22nd May 1873, No. 518.

* Letter from Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, dated Coorg, 23rd October 1871, No. 288-76.
Reply to the above, dated 29th October 1871, No. 1,427.
From Acting 1st Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 4th November 1872, No. 421-90.
To do. 11th November 1872, No. 1,369.
" do. 13th February 1873, " 193.
From do. 24th " " " 606-132.
" Superintendent of Coorg, dated 28th March 1873, No. 720.
To do. dated 19th June 1873, No. 925.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Copies of Correspondence.

THE Board submit the foregoing letter to Government for favourable consideration with reference to G. O., dated 22nd May 1873, No. 518.

No. 43. ORDER THEREON, 9th August 1873, No. 819.

Miscellaneous.

RESOLVED accordingly that the Chief Commissioner of Mysore be addressed in view to the settlement of the boundary between South Canara and Coorg by the Commissioners appointed to determine the boundary between that district and Mysore.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.

Extd. F. R. Bantleman.

Govt. of 1873 Miscellaneous.

REVENUE.

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

Dated May 22nd.

Recd.

G. O., 22nd May 1873, No. 519.

MAY.
No. 162.

STATING that the proposal for the appointment of a Commission for the settlement of the boundary-dispute between South Canara and Mysore is accepted, and intimating the nomination of Mr. Sturrock to this duty, and requesting to depute an officer of standing to meet him at such a point as may be mutually determined upon.

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.

Govt. of {1873} Madras.

To REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated August 9th.

Read. Encl.

G. O., 9th August 1873, *No.* 819.

AUGUST.
Nos. 42-43.

Boundary between South Canara and Coorg.—Receiving to address the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in view to the settlement of the —by the Commissioners appointed to determine the boundary between this district and Mysore.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OOTACAMUND,
9th August 1873.

No. 820.

No. 45.

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

Miscellaneous.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter, dated 20th June 1873, No. 1,499, Revenue 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 therein 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.

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

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

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 30th 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 Myso[illegible] 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 Ghats, 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 Narasipura, 8th November 1871.

From the enclosed correspondence you will observe a dispute with regard to the Mysore Canara boundaries arose. Mr. Mackenzie has been deputed 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 patta 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 ghats been removed by this person's instructions. I bring these facts to your notice in order that measures 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.

Govt. of India.
REVENUE.
To
The Chief Commissioner of Mysore.
Dated [illegible]
Recd.
Letter 6th August 1873, No. 820.
Recd.
AUGUST.
Nos. 11-15.
Stating that the Government 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 attachment 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.

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.	Ehútánasiri 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	23½
			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.

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. 127, 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. Sturrock 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 I also wrote to the Hajbah, 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 Hajbah 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, 13th 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 Kabb[illegible] 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 fine cardamom jungles appropriated by the Hebbárti. I told Mr. Sturrock that I, on behalf of the Canara 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.

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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 Canara 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 Sálivâhana 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 Maluád 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 the passes* are very "frequent." "The system heretofore has been to bind the Sáyer Rentor to keep the [illegible] passable."

According to the ordnance map the whole of the "Wambhattumuri" ghát is shown 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 Pankal and Mudagere.

9. The real fact is that as long as the Hebbárti'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 Hebbárti'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. 4503—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 can 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.

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

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 tilling 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 districts 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 [illegible] 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 will 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
Reduct 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 Ghât 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

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 you 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 50,000, it remains for them therefore to receive districts to the value of Pagodas 28,600 in revenue.

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

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

Balance of the reserved territory after deducting.

Soonda	28,600
Settigal, Alambady and Kodihal	15,200
Tahvalli and Talwaddi	5,000
Decanicottah and Ruttungherry	14,000
Bangalore	3,000
	65800

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 Dewán, 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 Simé, 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 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 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 Sime	1,300	0	0
Kantiráyi Pagodas.	71,648	3	12

SCHEDULE B.

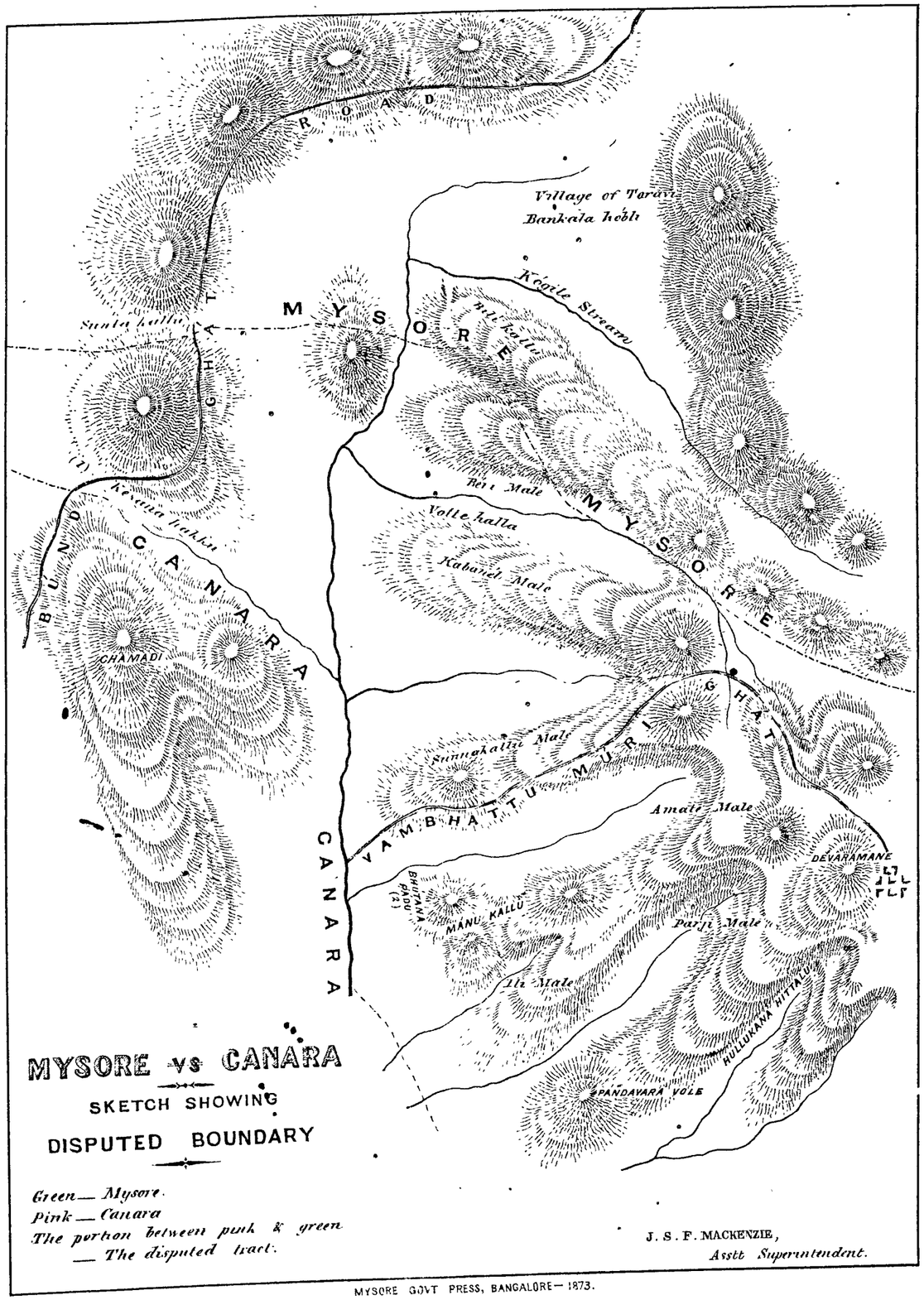
Districts to be ceded by the Hon'ble Company to His Highness the Rájá of Mysore.

Holulkere .. Kantiráyi Pagodas	11,425	4	8
Maiconda .. .. „ „	12,226	9	4
Harihara .. .. „ „	10,796	0	0
Settigal, Alambádi, Kódihalla .. .. „ „	15,200	0	0
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 that the Supplemental Treaty between the Company and His Highness the Rája of Mysore should be accompanied by a Map descriptive of the intended interchanges of Districts, I directed Captain Mackenzie, now at the Presidency, to prepare a sketch founded on the Schedules A, and B, annexed to your draft of the proposed treaty, and on the best information with regard to the extent of the several Districts, I now forward this Map for your inspection.

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 Bangalore, 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 pete 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 Mekal 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, Talmady	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 Péte, 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, [illegible]ng 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.			
Barakósi	...	...	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 Goodla	...	...	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.

Coolly	...	...	15
Cottur	...	..	10
Mundelear	..	...	11
Harpanahalli	...	...	5
			41

From Antipoor to Harpanahalli.

Wud or Wudu	...	...	7
Huspetta	...	...	12
Narrain daidkeera	...	...	6
Hogany Bommen 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 Sira 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 Molakálumáru 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, Hoorjhully 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 conflux of the Verda river and Tungabhadra.

Arni.	.t.	...	...	7
Ranabednore.	...	...	..	11
Havery ...	...	...	..	12
Dewaghery	...	...	...	6
Gallagmalu pugola at the conflux			...	2
			Miles...	45

The Yerasorasumeen 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

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

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 exposed 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 Kummuruddin'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 2nd 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 Nabáb 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
Erasávirakine	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 Rajá of Mysore.

Hoolulkirra			
Myconda	11,425	4	8
Harihara	12,226	9	4
	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 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 Nabáb Nizámud Daula Asoph Jáh 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 Zeeqadeeh Anno Hegira 1215 and with the 23rd day of the month Chaitra of the year 1723 of the Sálivábana 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 Dewan 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 Pete.

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

To be recorded in the Secret Department.

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.

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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 tranquility 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 Kammerudín, 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 Goa, 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 showing 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. 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 Búnd 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 "Pallum," now Manjanádad 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 Noriya 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.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

1894

1873.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

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.

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 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.

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

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

24/6/80.

1373.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

To

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

Dated June 20th.

Despatched

Received

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.

Spare copy forwarded to Mr. Sturrock for any observations he may desire to make

16/7/73.

Note.

It is necessary to add that a settlement on the above principle will necessitate — (especially south of the Bhimghaut) the transfer to Canara of considerable tracts of forest beyond the boundary in the Ordnance ~~Survey~~ map and in Survey maps as old as 1803, while it will throw on Canara the expence of repairing ghaut roads hitherto kept up by Mysore. The summit of the ghauts however, is the natural boundary, and the provision of the Partition treaty of Mysore cannot well be deliberately ignored, even if it be considered expedient to do so. With regard to the expediency, the opinion of Lord Mornington seems to bear on the point.

Article 15 of the Subsidiary Treaty of Mysore (page 166 of Aitchison) contains a provision for the adjustment of boundaries by means of exchanges, and the Supplementary Treaty with

* The waters of the Nanjarabad Ghauts and the upper portions of the Bhima, Agumbe and Hydershur Ghauts.

with Mysore gives effect to this article. While the latter Treaty was under discussion Lord Clive suggested that owing to changed political circumstances, the possession of the heads of the passes was not of sufficient importance to be an obstacle to exchange otherwise advantageous.

To this Lord Mornington (while admitting that the actual circumstances rendered the necessity less urgent than it would otherwise have been) replied "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 contingent change, however improbable, in the state of Mysore."

Lord Mornington's reasoning seems to be entitled to consideration, now that there is a probability of the territories being shortly made over to Native Government, and it is further to be noted that it was in connection with another formal Treaty that Lord Clive contemplated disregarding the provisions of the Partition Treaty - not in merely determining a boundary line previously defined in general terms.

If it be not considered necessary to abide by the provisions of the Treaty it would be as well to await the proposals about to be submitted & the Imperial Govt. but it might be asked to submit them at an early date.

Memorandum with reference to Mr Ford's Report about the Colombo question.

Revenue Department.

Memo

It is submitted that the proposal of the Chief Commissioner should not be agreed to.

His statement of the case is open to grave objection, and his proposal involves the setting aside of a formal treaty, and the substitution of a course of procedure, which was considered impracticable when the treaty was executed, and which would involve

involve the Commission in a series of complications to be solved only by a succession of compromises - or in other words, by a cession of the lion's share to the more grasping claimant.

To proceed to the first point — In para 2 the Chief Commissioner's Secretary says "From the correspondence of 1800 to 1804 it is clear the British Government had a right to reserve the passes from the low country to the table land, that is to pay the lines of ascent with a reasonable area on each side, but it does not appear either from the Supplementary Treaty or the correspondence which preceded it that this right

right was ever exercised."

"Had a right to reserve"

The words of the treaty are "the heads of all the passes ..... shall be subjected to the authority and for ever incorporated with the dominions of the English East India Company Bahadur.

"That is to pay the lines of ascent with a reasonable area on each side" - This definition of what is meant by the words "heads of all the passes" has probably been suggested by the words used by Lord Mornington; it never appeared to me to be requisite either from

Military

× para 3 of letter dated 5th January 1800.

Military or Political consider-
ations that we should pos-
sess more than the extent of
each pass with its extremities
or entrances." From the
context however it appears
that they were then discussing
the necessity of retaining
portions of territory above
the ghauts adjoining the
heads of the passes and
that the passage has no
reference to the country
adjoining the roadway
on the slopes and in
para 2 of the same
letter we find

him

saying "a necessity also
existed, at the period of concluding
the treaty of Yandaboo, for
determining with precision in
whose possession the passes
should remain and whether the
territories of the Rajah in the
direction of the Ghauts should
be bounded by the base or
by the summit, or by any
intermediate point of each
pass." From this it may be
gathered that the expression
"the passes" includes every
portion of the slopes by which
the table land is accessible
from the plains, and the proviso
that the heads of all the
passes should remain in
the possession of the British
is practically equivalent
to declaring that the Bhyse
territory should not extend
beyond the summit of the
ghauts.

It does not appear from
the supplementary treaty
or the correspondence which
preceded

preceded it, that the right was ever exercised" - as the Rajah of Inyand after the treaty of 1799 was only put in possession of such territory as was specified in Schedule C of the treaty containing the proviso that the heads of all the passes should remain in the possession of the British, the statement that the right was never exercised seems altogether erroneous.

(2) The proposal that the settlement should be conducted by the light of the village accounts and also with reference to undisputed possession for a term of say 25 years, is open to objection for several reasons:

(1) The village boundaries were expressly set aside by the treaty of 1799.

(2) As the country in question is almost entirely mountainous jungle only a small portion

is in the possession of any one, and such possession consists only of habit of collecting jungle produce; such possession is found however this is the first element for consideration.

(3) "Undisputed" possession of this kind is hardly likely to be found where the Inyand villages on one side of a jungle and Canara villages on the other

The following letter to the Chief Commissioner proposed

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your Chief Secretary's letter No. 125 dated 23d August 1873 proposing that the work of the Commission to be appointed for the settlement of the boundary between Canara and Inyere should be confined to a settlement by the light of the village accounts and also with reference to undisputed possession for a term of say 25 years and to state in reply that while admitting

admitting the advisability of carrying out the work with the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the adoption of the provisions of the Partition Treaty of Mysore dated 22nd June 1799 on the general basis of operations would more effectually tend to secure this end, as well as be the more correct in principle, save in which adherence to these provisions would lead to transfer of territory being reserved for future consideration where either of the Commissioners considers such reservation to be necessary.

2. Before proceeding however to state more fully the method in which this Government would desire the Commission to proceed I am directed to submit a few observations with regard to the stations set in the 2nd paragraph of the letter under reply

reply to the effect that though the right to reserve the passes is vested in the British Government, yet it does not appear that that right has ever been exercised.

3. The State of Mysore, as at present existing, dates from the Subsidiary Treaty with the Rajah of Mysore 1799. in the preamble of which it is stated that the Rajah of Mysore shall possess certain territories specified in Schedule C. annexed to the Partition Treaty of Mysore dated 22nd June 1799. In Article 1 of the Partition Treaty, before any specification is made of the territory to be set aside for the Rajah of Mysore, it is provided that the heads of all the powers ..... shall be subjected to the authority and be for ever incorporated

incorporated with the dominions of the English East India Company." The territories being made over by the British subject to the express stipulation that the passes remained in their hands, it seems hardly correct to say that the right to preserve them was never exercised. The absence of any allusion in the Supplementary Treaty or in the correspondence preceding it, to the exercise of this right in the case of the Camara passes may fairly be ascribed to the absence of a necessity for any such allusion, but the marginally noted extract from a letter from Lord Clive dated 11th Nov. 1799 shows that the preservation was presumed as being in operation to the West of Coimbatore generally.

"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 Wynaad, might perhaps in such cases be exchanged with advantage for the means of bounding and connecting the new frontier.

4. Under the circumstances above

above stated, this Government are of opinion that the authorities at the time did all that was necessary to complete the incorporation of the passes with ~~a~~ British territory, ~~but the country on the neighbourhood has but little prospect~~ that has since been the matter ~~was~~ lost sight of in some instances, more especially in the case of the arrangements which have been made for the construction and repair of short roads.

5. I am also to point out that this Government cannot accept the definition of the word passes given in the letter under reply, namely "the lines of ascent with a reasonable area on each side

cide". ~~in the opinion of the Government~~

Looking to the declared object of the treaty (viz effectual security for their respective possessions against the future designs of their enemies +) it would appear that the word passes included every portion of the slopes by which access to the plains could be obtained from the table land so

+ Article I of Pacification treaty - Sept 26 of Attalion.

as that the reservation of the heads of the passes was equivalent to declaring that the Mysore territory should not extend beyond the summits of the ghauts and this view is supported by the marginally noted Extract from the Earl of Mornington's letter dated 24 January 1800.

6. The view taken in your Office Secretary's letter may have been suggested by the marginally noted passage from the same letter. A consideration of the context however shows that the writer was there discussing the necessity of retaining land above the ghauts

in

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 Rajah 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 -

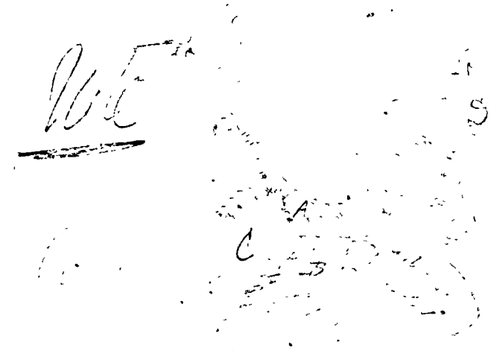
** on the other hand it never appeared to me to be requisite either from military or Political Considerations that we should possess more than the extent of each pass with its Vicinities or Entrances.

in addition to the passes and not referring in any way to the area adjoining the lines of ascent.

7. Having thus stated the opinion of the Government that the incorporation of the passes with the British Territory was completely carried out in 1799 and that nothing appears on record to show that they were ever formally made over to Imperial it only remains for the Government to point out that the boundary line shown in the Maps in the possession of this Government (one being dated as far back as 1805) appears generally to correspond with the provisions of the Partition Treaty as above interpreted, inasmuch as it follows the crest of the Ghauts except where intersected by valleys running well into the Imperial territory. Valleys of this kind being especially prevalent in the immediate vicinity of the Ghauts, a compliance with the strict letter of the Partition Treaty would appear to be hardly practicable, and the Government observe from Despatch No. 4 of 1845 from the Court of Directors that

when

when the present
Shinjaipad Ghaut
was planned
that will considered
to be 16 miles of
pass of which only
4 were within British
territory
the duty of the Commis.
look more to the
spirit than to
the strict letter
and in deciding
upon a line
under such
circumstances



C-B is a river valley with a pass winding up it. The intention of the "head of the pass" would involve a boundary line like that in blue pencil - The red line follows the crest of the plateau but cuts across the valley and represents what I think the existing boundary line. - If A & B are in the hands of the English and are a mile from the plains without crossing the red line, the pass is practically in the possession of the English and is an illustration of what I mean by observing the spirit of the treaty. - The blue pencil line would lead to tremendous inroads on admitted Mysore territory which is the only one strictly in accord with the letter of the treaty.

end to be shewn on the boundary might be guided (Sketch not found) by such authorised maps as they can find, provided that they were executed subsequent to 1799. In the event of a line arrived at in this manner, including in Canara any tract of country which has of late years been treated as Mysore territory, the Commissioners might draw an alternative line on the principle of leaving things in statu quo, and on the receipt of their report the two Governments would be in a position satisfactorily to decide whether the adjustment of territory required for accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1799 would amount to a political question necessitating a reference to the Government of India.

The

8. The objection to taking the village accounts as the basis of operations lies, in the opinion of this Govt, in the fact that the old Taluq boundaries were specially set aside as inadequate in 1799. as will be seen from the marginal note to para 3 of this letter, and the extension of the Baramahal dispute into a claim to the whole of the Nerinja Jardamon Jungles as a ~~consequence~~ consequence of accepting old village accounts as legitimate authorities affords a fair sample of the complicated and interminable questions which would arise.

Briefly stated the proposals of this Govt are as follows:—

That Article I of the Partition Treaty of Mysore dated 22nd June 1799 be taken as the general basis of operations.

That the principle of acknowledging existing arrangements be observed so long as the spirit of the above mentioned article is not infringed.

That a line be determined and marked out in accordance with the above.

That by adoption of this line would necessitate an important transfer of territory, found to have been generally considered within the jurisdiction of either Govt: at the time of the commencement of the enquiry, an alternative line be marked out and a special report submitted for the decision of the two Govts. The demarcation of both lines in such cases to be of a temporary and inexpensive character, as subject to revision.

I am to request the favor of an early reply as the favorable season for the operation

operation of the Commission is rapidly approaching and will be of short duration. J.S.

~~The settlement of the Boundary Line on the Commission~~
~~after the other has been determined.~~

c. 6. Oct 93 k 24 Oct