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Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
28th August 1874.

Read the following papers :—

No. 284. From H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 30th July 1874, No. 1,590/22.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, in obedience to the orders of Government, dated 22nd January last, No. 99, I proceeded to Gootapolliem, a village of Poonganoor, in the immediate vicinity of the boundary-dispute between that Zemindari and the Kolar District of Mysore, and encamped there for nine days, during which time I made a most careful inspection of the locality in company with the Zemindar of Poonganoor and the Amildar of Mulbagal Taluq, the latter of whom attended to represent Mysore interests, and with them thoroughly investigated such evidence as was forthcoming in support of the rival claims. The results of the inquiry and the award made by me will be found embodied in the accompanying report, for the length of which I have to apologize. I found it difficult to explain in fewer words the nature of the claims and the grounds on which I arrived at my decision. I have endeavored to make matters as clear as possible by sketches illustrative of the report and by a chain-and-compass survey of the locality.

2. Previous to my proceeding to the scene of the dispute, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, B. Krishnaiyengar Avergul, wrote and asked me to inform him of the date when I should visit the place, in view to his deputing his Assistant, Mahomed Ali Sahib, to meet me. In reply, I advised him of the date on which I should arrive at Poonganoor, and expressed a hope that he would meet me himself. I stated that I must decline to confer with an officer of the rank of his Assistant. For this I had two reasons : in the first place, I considered it was due to my position that the officer in charge of the district, the boundary of which was in dispute, should meet me ; and, in the second, the Assistant Commissioner had already committed himself in his report to the expression of very strong opinions on the subject, and I was naturally anxious to confer with some one whose judgment was unbiassed, and who could dispassionately go through the *pros* and *cons* of the case with me. On my arrival in camp at Gootapolliem on the 27th ultimo, I was met by the Amildar of Mulbagal, who handed me a letter from the Deputy Commissioner expressing his regret (?) that he was unable to meet me as he was on circuit. I ascertained that he was at the time only thirty miles from my camp, and, though I remained there for nine days, he never came near me. That this want of courtesy on his part has not the sanction of the Mysore authorities I am quite aware, as, since my return to Madras, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division has written to ask me when I proposed to visit the scene of the dispute, in order that he might direct the Deputy Commissioner to meet me.

3. So far as actual work was concerned his absence was of little consequence. The Mulbagal Tahsildar was thoroughly conversant with all the details of the dispute, and ably represented the interests of Mysore. I avail myself of this opportunity to place on record my sense of the able assistance afforded me by this officer.

4. In conclusion, I beg to recommend, for the favorable consideration of Government, the claim of the Poonganoor Zemindar to a proportionate remission of the peishcŭsh to compensate him for the loss of territory which he sustains under the award recorded in paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

REPORT of the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement on the Boundary-dispute between the Kolar District of Mysore and the Poonganoor Zemindari in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.—The villages concerned in the boundary-dispute between the Mysore territory and the Poonganoor Zemindari are as follow :—

Mysore.	*v.*	*Poonganoor.*
1. Rajahgoondlahalli.		*a.* Kurjali.
2. Gollepalli.		*b.* Gootapolliem.
3. Canemanahalli.		*c.* Doddepalli.
4. Chinnagoondlahalli		*d.* Baredipalli.

2. It will be found convenient to consider the dispute between the Mysore villages of (1) Rajahgoondlahalli and (2) Gollepalli and the Poonganoor villages of (*a*) Kurjali, (*b*) Gootapolliem, and (*c*) Doddepalli separately from that existing between (3) Canemanahalli and (4) Chinnagoondlahalli of Mysore and (*d*) Baredipalli of Poonganoor, and for this purpose I have had two sketches, Nos. I. and II., prepared. No. I. illustrates what I will call the Kurjali Claim and No. II. that which will be referred to below as the Baredipalli Claim.

3. MEANS AVAILABLE FOR DETERMINING BOUNDARIES.—The means available for determining the true positions of the boundaries were—

1. The Mysore Village Accounts.
2. "Sasanums" or Boundary-marks.
3. The Poonganoor Pymaish of 1805.

4. MYSORE VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.—As the old Mysore records do not specify the village boundaries nor the area of fields or holdings, but only the total area of the village lands, it is evident that they could be of little use in the matter under consideration, and this was admitted by the intelligent Amildar of Mulbagal Taluq who attended to represent Mysore interests. Had they contained the particulars of measurement which are found in the pymaish records of the Madras Presidency, they would doubtless have afforded me material aid in unravelling the difficult questions which cropped up during the investigation; but, being devoid of them, they were absolutely useless for the purpose in hand.

5. SASANUMS.—Next in order came the Sasanums or engraved boundary symbols on which both parties relied more or less. A descriptive list of these symbols, taken from an unattested copy of an unauthenticated original produced by the Amildar of Mulbagal, is appended to this report. These symbols of various designs are to be found scattered about the country engraved on the rocks which abound in the locality. They are cut about quarter of an inch deep in the rudest manner. In one or two places inscriptions were pointed out, but neither party could decipher them, nor could the language in which they were written be decided with certainty. In regard to the symbolic Sasanums, I would here remark that, from their very rude nature, they offer every facility for forgery and could be as easily obliterated, and the latter course, it was alleged, had, in some instances, been followed. Some of those that I examined bore the mark of antiquity; others had certainly been cut at a comparatively recent date. Some of the Sasanums were claimed by both parties, the Mysore ryots alleging that they denoted a district boundary, whilst the Poonganoor ryots were prepared to show that the same symbol was used by them to indicate the limits of villages. As there was nothing but oral tradition of a conflicting nature to serve as a key to the meaning and uses of these various symbols, I, after much consideration, came to the conclusion that, save where they served to corroborate or were themselves supported by other testimony, but little reliance could be placed on the allegations of either party which were based on their presence.

6. PYMAISH OF 1805.—In 1805, when the Poonganoor Zemindari was included within the limits of the Cuddapah District, a "pymaish" or measurement of the cultivated and

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culturable lands of the estate was carried out, under the orders of Colonel Munro, on the same principles which regulated this rough description of Revenue survey in the Government taluqs of the district, and, as this was the only authentic record which was likely to throw any light on the points at issue, it was determined that the rival claims should be tested by the measurements therein contained; and here a brief description of the pymaish record of the Madras Presidency will not be out of place.

7. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE MADRAS PYMAISH.—The pymaish account of a village divides the area into fields, to each of which is assigned a number. The boundaries of each field are specified, its measurement E. to W. and N. to S., and its area are also entered. Where the fields are very large they are sub-divided into "taks" or divisions, the measurements of which, and their relative positions to each other, are duly recorded, and their aggregate areas make up the extent of the pymaish field. To this is appended a brief description of the field, showing whether it is waste or cultivated, irrigated or unirrigated, poramboke, *etc.*, and the sum of the field areas represents the total ayacut or extent of the village. The boundary limits of this ayacut are not specially defined in the account, but are easily ascertained from the recorded measurements and boundaries of the fields which go to make up the entire area. A translated extract from the accounts of the Poonganoor villages concerned in the dispute is appended to this report, a reference to which will show the nature of the information furnished by the pymaish.

8. IMPERFECT NATURE OF THE RECORD.—I stated above that, had the Mysore pymaish contained the same detailed information which is to be found in the Madras accounts, my task would have been comparatively easy. It will be seen, on referring to the appended extract from the Poonganoor accounts, that the field boundaries therein laid down are, in several instances, the boundaries of Mysore villages and taluqs; but as, owing to the absence of field measurements in the Mysore accounts, it is impossible to lay down these boundaries from them, the only way left was to determine the frontier of the two territories by the field measurements entered in the Poonganoor pymaish, and, had these measurements been perfectly reliable, a satisfactory result might, in this manner, have been arrived at; but, although the positions of the fields are laid down with tolerable accuracy, and the measurements are generally correct, it was found, on testing the latter, that, in some instances, a good deal of the work had, to use a term well understood by Surveyors, been "fudged," and, where this was found to be the case, fresh complications arose which convinced me that it was a simple impossibility to arrive at an equitable decision on the imperfect evidence available. The difficulties which thus presented themselves will be understood from the following detailed description of the claims put forward on either side.

9. KURJALI CLAIM, SKETCH No. I.—In the sketch it will be seen that the Poonganoor villages are colored pink and those of Mysore yellow. The undisputed boundaries reaching from Valiswara Konda on the north to Gootapolliem Goota on the south is indicated by a plain black line. This line, it will be observed, includes the village of Rajahgoondlahalli (Mysore), which is situated at the north-west base of the large hill entered in the sketch as Kurjali Konda and the cultivated lands belonging to it. It is at the northern base of the rocky hillock called Gootapolliem Goota that the dispute begins.

10. BOUNDARY CLAIMED BY KURJALI AND DODDEPALLI.—Kurjali, a village of Poonganoor, claims to run its boundary, indicated by a dotted blue line, in a westerly direction from the village along the northern bases of the Gootapolliem Goota and the Kurjali Konda between that hill and the village of Rajahgoondlahalli. The line is then taken north, then west, and then more or less southerly to the hillock entered as Malapully Goota, which is admitted to be within the Poonganoor limits. This line, it will be observed, includes the village of Doddepalli, an Inam of Poonganoor, together with a considerable tract of waste land lying to the south and south-west of the village.

11. BOUNDARY CLAIMED ON BEHALF OF RAJAHGOONDLAHALLI AND GOLLEPALLI.—On the other hand, Mysore, on behalf of Rajahgoondlahalli and its dependent hamlet Gollepalli, claims

the boundary indicated by the *black* dotted line. Taking off at the southern extremity of the undisputed boundary at the north base of the Gootapolliem Goota, it divides that hillock from north to south, and proceeds south along the bund of the Kurjali Tank to the centre of the Thokaraya Goota, whence it diverges, in a westerly direction, along a low rocky ridge which connects the last-named goota or hillock with the Malapully Goota, of which it skirts the northern extremity, and runs for a short distance west into the Mysore country to the point A, where it suddenly strikes up to the north-east and, crossing the boundary claimed by Poonganoor at point B, skirts Doddepalli on the east, which village is thereby completely isolated from Poonganoor territory although it is admitted to be a Poonganoor village.

12. Claim of Rajahgoondlahalli Ryots to the Kurjali Valley untenable.—A glance will show that a portion of the land in dispute is a valley formed by the Kurjali Konda on the north and the rocky ridge connecting the Thokaraya and Malapully Gootas on the south. The Mysore claim includes the Kurjali Tank, an abandoned tank above it called the Byamah Tank, and the whole valley, the surface drainage of which, combined with a few springs, furnishes a considerable portion of the water supply. Now, as the wet lands of Kurjali, situated immediately below, have from time immemorial been irrigated from this tank, a claim to cut off their water supply, even in the absence of any evidence to show the right of the Kurjali ryots to the valley, would appear untenable; and a reference to the Kurjali pymaish of 1805 shows that it must be entirely rejected. The valley is in this document divided into three survey numbers. No. I. is described as immemorial waste lying to the south of the Kurjali Konda, north of the Canemanahalli boundary, and east of the boundary of the Murugamallah Taluq, and *containing within its limits the waterspread of the Byamah Tank*; No. II. is described as immemorial waste lying to the east of, and below, this tank; and No. III., as lying to the east of No. II., and *containing* within its *limits the waterspread of the Kurjali Tank.* On testing the measurements of these fields as recorded in the pymaish accounts they were found almost to correspond with the well-defined natural limits of the valley.

13. Claim to the Hill.—Another portion of this dispute is the claim put forward by both parties to the little rocky hillock called Gootapolliem Goota and the large rocky hill entered in the plan as Kurjali Konda. Both these eminences are masses of rock with a few stunted trees and bushes growing in the crevices. They are very precipitous, and no animals but goats could pasture there. I examined them carefully every morning and evening during the nine or ten days I spent in the locality and could never distinguish a living creature on them; and, as there is abundance of pasture on the uncultivated plains in the immediate vicinity, I am under the impression that cattle never do graze there. In the report furnished by the Assistant Commissioner, Mahomed Ali Sahib, he speaks of this hill as the Rajahgoondlahalli Hill, and states that an hereditary Inam for the conservancy of the forest on the hill is enjoyed by an inhabitant of the village. As there most decidedly is not a vestige of forest on the hill, this individual must be in the enjoyment of a sinecure. Mahomed Ali Sahib has here, however, indulged in rather a free translation. The Inam, as he himself states, is a "Kondakaval Inam," and was probably granted in former days as remuneration to the watchers in the small forts on the top, whence a very extensive view of the surrounding country can be obtained. The Assistant Commissioner has written at considerable length to show that this hill belongs to Mysore; but I do not think his arguments carry convincing proof with them. Neither he nor the Assistant Collector of North Arcot, Mr. Cox, appears to have noticed that in the Poonganoor pymaish account of 1805 this hill is distinctly referred to as the *Kurjali* Konda, so that at that time it may be assumed it was considered to belong to that village. I have not the slightest doubt that the valley lying to the south of this hill belongs to Poonganoor, and, if this is the case, a reference to the sketch will show that Rajahgoondlahalli and its adjacent lands occupy a singularly anomalous position within what may have been, and probably was, the ancient boundary line of the Poonganoor Samasthanum. Be that as it may, the village should, from its position, share with other villages any advantages which a right over the hill may confer; and in making the award I have given this point due consideration.

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14. Claim of Rajahgoondlahalli to a portion of the Lands belonging to the Poonganoor Village of Doddepalli.—It is not disputed on the part of Mysore that Doddepalli is an Inam village of Poonganoor; but, in continuation of the claim put in to the Kurjali Valley, the ryots of Rajahgoondlahalli assert a right to that portion of its lands lying to the east and south-east of the black dotted line, which, starting in a northerly direction from point A, crosses the boundary claimed for Doddepalli by Poonganoor at point B, and, diverging north-east, skirts the village-site of Doddepalli. When I proceeded to test the rival claims by the measurements laid down in the Poonganoor pymaish, two difficulties presented themselves: one was that the field boundaries laid down are, in several instances, the boundaries of Mysore villages and taluqs which, owing to the absence of fieldwar measurements in the old Mysore pymaish, it was impossible to identify from that record; another was that the Poonganoor measurements could not be got to fit into their proper places, or to adjust themselves to such of the boundaries as could be determined on the ground. This is attributable, in my opinion, partly to the indefinite nature of some of the field boundaries entered in the account, and partly to some of the measurements having been arrived at by guess. Take, for instance, field No. 1 of Doddepalli. It is stated to be "a plot of immemorial waste consisting of stones and lying to the

"East of the village;
South of the culturable waste;
West of the Goondlahalli boundary."

Now, the village was a definite starting point, and we had no difficulty in taking the measurements from west to east; but, when we wanted to measure from north to south, we did not know where to begin, as what might have been culturable waste when the pymaish was made seventy years ago had ceased to bear that character; nor could the measurements from west to east be tested by the position of the Goondlahalli boundary, as the Mysore accounts were devoid of information on the subject. The other fields of the village were measured as accurately as possible under the circumstances above stated; and, in some instances, they were found to fit into the positions which, according to the accounts, they ought to occupy; in others, no amount of ingenuity could squeeze them into their proper places. The only satisfactory result of the measurement of these lands was to show that the aggregate area of the Poonganoor claim, indicated by the *blue* dotted line, was within the total extent which the pymaish accounts showed to belong to the village, and it also appeared from the measurements that the Doddepalli lands extended in an easterly direction to what would appear to be their natural boundary, *viz.*, the western base of the Kurjali Konda and the chain of rocks connecting that hill with the Malapully Goota. This disposed of the Rajahgoondlahalli claim, indicated by the *black* dotted line, lying to the south-east of Doddepalli and west of the Kurjali Konda and the chain of rocks above referred to.

15. Difficulties of arriving at a Decision owing to imperfect nature of the Evidence.—From what is above recorded it will be understood that to arrive at an equitable decision on the merits of the rival claims was a task which presented considerable difficulties. The evidence adduced in support of the Mysore claim was almost *nil*, whilst, on the other hand, the measurements entered in the Poonganoor pymaish were found, on being tested, not to be wholly reliable. Under these circumstances, nothing was left to me, in my capacity as arbitrator, but to decide on a boundary line between the two territories which would secure to each of the parties interested an equitable share of the rights and privileges contended for. In making my award I have been guided, as far as possible, by the evidence adduced before me. Where this was wanting, or appeared to be of doubtful reliability, the boundary laid down is necessarily arbitrary. This, after a patient investigation conducted on the spot and extending over nine days, I can confidently assert to be unavoidable, and if the settlement of this long-standing dispute conduces to prevent the recurrence of local affrays, ending, as they occasionally have done, in bloodshed, I am convinced that neither the Mysore Government nor the Zemindar of Poonganoor will have cause to regret the decision I have arrived at.

16. Award on the Kurjali Claim.—In regard to what is hereinbefore designated the "Kurjali Claim" I proceed to pass the following decision:—

(*a.*) I declare the claim put forward by the inhabitants of Rajahgoondlahalli and its hamlet Gollepalli to include within their limits, as indicated in the sketch (No. I.) by the black dotted line, that block of land which comprises the Kurjali Konda, the Kurjali Valley with the Kurjali and Byamah tanks, and a tract of land lying south-east of the Inam village of Doddepalli to be untenable.

(*b.*) I further declare that, although in the Poonganoor pymaish accounts the large hill at the north of the Kurjali Valley is called the Kurjali Konda, the ryots of Rajahgoondlahalli have, from the position of their village at its northern base, a right to share in its products and such pasturage as it may yield, and also that the ryots of Gollepalli, situate at the base of the Gootapolliem Goota, have equal rights over that hillock with the ryots of the hamlet of Gootapolliem.

(*c.*) And, in view to prevent any future doubt as to the boundary dividing the kingdom of Mysore from the Poonganoor Samasthanum in the locality under reference, I hereby adjudge and declare that it shall follow the red line marked in the plan, that is to say—

Starting from the northern base of the Gootapolliem Goota, at the spot where the present undisputed boundary terminates, the new boundary divides the hillock north and south. The eastern portion is to be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Poonganoor village, Gootapolliem, and the western portion by the inhabitants of the Mysore village of Gollepalli. Starting again from the southern base of the hillock, and skirting it in a north-westerly direction, it proceeds west over the crest of the Kurjali Konda down to the toe of the western slope of that hill; then, northing and easting so as to include the village of Doddepalli, it runs north, north-west, and eventually south-west, to a "Soolam" Sasanum* claimed by Poonganoor and not disputed by Mysore, thence it runs easterly to a rocky hillock from which the bearing of Malapully Goota reads 142°, and thence S.S.E. to the crest of the Malapully Goota. By this arrangement the enjoyment of the northern half of the Kurjali Konda will be vested in the ryots of Rajahgoondlahalli of Mysore and the southern half falls to the share of the ryots of the Poonganoor village of Kurjali. A free right of way is also secured to all parties at both the eastern and western extremities of the hill.

*Bearing of Kurjali Konda 81°.

17. The Baredipalli Claim.—Before proceeding to explain the nature of the Baredipalli claim, illustrated by Sketch No. II., I would ask that both sketches may be placed side by side, No. II. overlapping No. I. so that the marks >< may coincide. It will be seen that the whole tract of country therein depicted consists of three valleys, in which a water supply is stored to irrigate the lands of the villages which lie at the base of each. These villages are Kurjali (already disposed of), Baredipalli, and Chinnagoondlahalli. The first two are Poonganoor villages, and the last belongs to Mysore. There cannot, I think, be the least doubt but that, when these villages were originally established, the sites were chosen with reference to the natural facilities offered by these valleys for storing water, and that the first settlers in each looked upon the whole of the basin comprised within the natural boundaries of rock and hill as belonging to their respective villages. With these preliminary remarks I now ask attention to the Baredipalli Valley, illustrated by Sketch No. II. It will be seen that the natural boundaries of the valley are—on the north, the low rocky ridge which divides it from the Kurjali Valley; on the west, another line of rocks which connect the Malapully and the Tatla Gootas; and on the south, the Tatla Goota itself. It is open at the east end. Now, from the black dotted lines on the plan it will be seen that Mysore puts in a claim, on behalf of villages lying well outside of the natural boundaries, to a share in this valley. The Mysore village of Canemanahalli claims to include within its limits the upper or western portion of the valley running its boundary in a north-easterly direction, as shown by the black dotted line YZ,

Disputed boundary between Baredipalli and Canemanahalli.

and then westerly along the rocky ridge past the southern base of the Malapully Goota into the Mysore country. This claim is put forward on the strength of a Valayavahmana Sasanum, which is to be found on the rocks at point Z. This Sasanum bears the mark of antiquity, and has every appearance of being genuine, but it is claimed by both parties. On the part of Mysore it is urged that it indicates the frontier line between the two territories, whilst, on the part of Poonganoor, it is said to indicate the boundary between the lands of Kurjali and those of Baredipalli. It might, from its position, serve for either. The allegation on the part of Mysore that this description of Sasanum "Gindi or Valayavahmana" was invariably used to designate district frontiers, was shown to be incorrect by an inspection of the Sasanum at point W, where, as will be seen below, another frontier line is claimed. The Sasanum here is a Lingam. But there is this to be said in favor of the Mysore claim to the upper part of the valley. It will be observed, on referring to the sketch, that the tract of land lying to the north of the stony ridge contains the Byamah Tank. This is No. 1 field of Kurjali, and is thus described in the pymaish account of that village:—

"No. 1 (immemorial waste) contains the waterspread of the Byamah Cheruvu, and lies to
The east of the taluq boundary of Murugamullah
North of Canemanahalli Boundary."

Now, as the pymaish measurements take the southern limit of this field up to the rocky ridge along which Canemanahalli claims to run its northern boundary, there appeared at first to be no doubt that the claim was a just one. But I had hardly congratulated myself on having tided over one of the many complications which this dispute involved, when a reference to the pymaish account of Baredipalli stranded me again. A careful measurement of the Baredipalli lands* commenced from the village of that name on the east, and proceeding west showed that a considerable portion of field No. 6 belonging to Baredipalli was embraced in the Canemanahalli claim above referred to, and, on looking for the description of the field, the following entry was found in the pymaish account:—

"No. 6. A plot of immemorial waste containing the boundary* line, and lying to the
West of the previous number,
North of the tank-bed in imemmorial waste,
East of the boundary of Canemanahalli,
South of the Malapully Goota."

* Apparently the boundary line between the Kurjali and Baredipalli lands indicated by the low rocky ridge.

Now, the Malapully Goota is a fixed point about which there can be no mistake, and, if field No. 6 of Baredipalli lies to the south of it as described in the pymaish, and the measurements bring the western† limits very close to its base, the effect is to throw back the eastern boundary of Canemanahalli to the westward of Malapully Goota. The position is approximately indicated by the blue dotted line which represents the Poonganoor claim. It will thus be seen that, whilst the Kurjali pymaish gives support to the Canemanahalli claim to the block of land enclosed by the line YZ and the rocky ridge from Z to the Malapully Goota, the pymaish of Baredipalli entirely demolishes it. The features of the country clearly indicate the rocky ridge connecting the Tatla and Malapully Gootas as the natural boundary of the Baredipalli Valley on the west.

† *Note.*—There is the ambiguity in the pymaish with reference to the position of the third division of this field noticed by Messrs. Cox and Mahomed Ali; but, as the block of land in question cannot be squeezed into the valley in any other direction, it may be assumed that the word "west" which appears in the Telugu copy is correct.

18. Baredipalli Claim continued—Disputed Boundary between that Village and Chinnagoondlahalli of Mysore.—I have above endeavored to describe the nature of the dispute between the Mysore village of Canemanahalli and Baredipalli of Poonganoor, and now proceed to explain the differences which exist between the ryots of the Mysore village of Chinnagoondlahalli and of Baredipalli of Poonganoor, with reference to the position of the boundary between their respective villages. On behalf of Baredipalli, the Poonganoor Zemindar claims to run his boundary on the south from Y to V, and then north-east along the line VXU. On the

other hand, Mysore, on behalf of Chinnagoondlahalli, claims to have the boundary laid down from point W nearly due east to point X. I will dispose of the latter claim first. It is based entirely on two Lingam Sasanums of doubtful authenticity. One is scratched on a rock at point W, and the other on a rock near the small tank above the Baredipalli Tank. This line, it will be seen, intersects the Baredipalli Tank and the irrigated lands of that village below it, and includes, within the limits of the Chinnagoondlahalli lands, the rocky hill entered in the plan as the Tatla Goota, which would seem to be the natural boundary between the Baredipalli and Chinnagoondlahalli Valleys. On testing the Poonganoor claim YVXU by the pymaish measurements, it was found to be substantially correct; but, although this is the case, a fresh complication presented itself with reference to the position of one of the boundaries. Field No. 7, which represents the block of land under reference, is said in the pymaish to lie to the north of the boundary of Gogoonta, but a reference to the sketch will show that the measurements make the southern limit of the field to fall far short of the boundary specified, which lies well away to the south. In point of fact the undisputed lands of Chinnagoondlahalli lie between the point where the measurements terminate and the Gogoonta boundary. Mr. Cox argues in his report that, although the northern boundary of the Mysore village of Gogoonta is stated in the pymaish to be the southern limit of field No. 7 of Baredipalli, it does not follow that the two must be conterminous; and he throws out the suggestion that "the boundary of Gogoonta was only mentioned as a land-mark, not necessarily adjoining." Such a theory is wholly untenable. There no doubt occurs here a gross blunder in the pymaish description of the boundaries, and I can only account for it by the supposition that the Pymaishdar mistook the boundary of the Chinnagoondlahalli lands for that of Gogoonta. As, moreover, the pymaish measurements extend for some distance into the Chinnagoondlahalli Valley, and include a considerable extent of the cultivated lands of that village, it is very probable that the results were arrived at, more or less, by guess work.

19. In the two preceding paragraphs I have endeavored to explain the nature of the claim put forward by the Mysore villages of Chinnagoondlahalli and Canemanahalli to share in the Baredipalli Valley, and of the Poonganoor Zemindar's claim to carry his boundary into the Chinnagoondlahalli Valley, and I trust I have succeeded in making myself tolerably clear. I have also stated the evidence adduced on either side, and I think it must be conceded that it was impossible to determine the merits of each on testimony of such an unsatisfactory character. It became necessary, therefore, in this case also to lay down the boundary between the two territories in a more or less arbitrary way, and fortunately the natural features of the country enabled me to do this in a manner by which their limits are unmistakably defined for the future, whilst, at the same time, as equitable an adjustment of the rival claims as is possible under the circumstances has been arrived at. My award is as follows:—

Award in the Canemanahalli and Baredipalli Dispute.

(d.) I hereby declare that the western boundary of the Baredipalli lands is the rocky ridge lying between the Malapully and Tatla Gootas, and indicated in the plan by the red line drawn from the former to the western base of the latter. This line defines the boundary between Baredipalli of Poonganoor and Canemanahalli of Mysore.

Award in the Chinnagoondlahalli and Baredipalli Dispute.

(e.) I further declare that the red line dividing the Tatla Goota from east to west, and extending from its eastern base according to the bearings shown in the survey, which accompanies this report, in a N.E. and N.N.E. direction, to be the boundary between the lands of Chinnagoondlahalli and Baredipalli.

20. In making this award I have been actuated by the desire to maintain inviolate the integrity of the valleys. In the rejection of the claim of the Canemanahalli ryots to the upper portion of the Baredipalli Valley, they suffer no pecuniary loss, as the whole of the land is immemorial and for the most part, owing to the rocky nature of the ground, unculturable waste, and the same may be said of the Chinnagoondlahalli claim indicated by the line WX. On

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
28th August 1874.

the other hand, my decision does, to some extent, affect the interests of the Poonganoor Zemindar, for, setting aside the doubtful Gogoonta boundary, the pymaish measurements unquestionably show his claim to a considerable portion of cultivated and culturable lands in the Chinnagoondlahalli Valley. But, even if there had not been the doubt about the southern boundary referred to in paragraph 18, it would, I think, have been injudicious, considering the position of the lands, the proximity of the village, the natural boundaries of the valley, and the prescriptive rights of Mysore, to have awarded the tract in question to Poonganoor. The Zemindar, I should here state, from the first expressed an earnest wish that this long-standing dispute should be disposed of once for all, and, on my informing him that the Mysore Government had agreed to abide by my decision, he at once gave me a written agreement to the same effect, and throughout my investigations, which extended over nine days in the field, he gave me the most ready assistance. When I informed him of my intention to disallow his claim to enter the Chinnagoondlahalli Valley, he raised no objection, but submitted that, as his peishcush was calculated on the area of his estate as shown by the pymaish, a proportionate reduction should be made. I assured him that this very reasonable request should be submitted for the favorable consideration of Government, and that I made no doubt it would receive attention.

21. The sketches to which reference has been made are merely eye-sketches intended to illustrate this report. I also enclose six copies of a chain-and-compass survey of the whole tract of country, on which are indicated the places where, in my opinion, boundary-pillars should be erected. These I would suggest should be constructed under the supervision of this department, the cost being charged in equal proportions to Mysore and Poonganoor. Two copies of the survey should be furnished to the Mysore Government and two to the Poonganoor Zemindar.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

MADRAS,
30th July 1874.

ENCLOSURES.

Two Sketches.
One List of Sasanums (will be sent).
„ Translation of Pymaish Account of Poonganoor Villages.
„ Written Agreement of the Poonganoor Zemindar to abide by the Umpire's decision.
Six Copies of Surveys (will be sent).

No. 285. From G. BANBURY, Esq., Second Member of the Board of Revenue, in charge of the Settlement Department, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 31st August 1874, No. 1,852/27:—

IN continuation of Mr. Sullivan's letter of the 30th ultimo, No. 1,590/22, I have the honor to submit further correspondence* regarding the absence of the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar during the progress of the inquiry. Mr. Sullivan's demi-official is also enclosed.

*In original (to be returned).

Letter from	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar,	dated	14th May 1874,	No. 329.
„	to „	„	26th „ „	„ 1,104.
„	to „	„	22nd June „	„ 1,314-A.
„	to „	„	25th „ „	„ A.
„	from „	„	20th July „	„ 132.
„	from Comr. Nundydroog Division,	„	24th „ „	„ 1,559.
„	to „	„	6th August „	„ 162.
„	from „	„	22nd „ „	„ 178.
„	from „			

No. 286. ORDER THEREON, 28th August 1874, No. 1,103.

Miscellaneous.

THE foregoing letter and report of the Director of Revenue Settlement, together with two copies of the chain-and-

compass survey, will be communicated to the Commissioner of Mysore with reference to the correspondence terminating in Mr. Wellesley's letter, dated 2nd February last, No. 6,079/49 (G.O., 19th February 1874, No. 223, R.D.).

2. The final award having been made it only remains to authorize the construction of boundary-pillars. These should be erected as proposed in paragraph 21 of the report by the Settlement Department. On the completion of the work the charge will be recovered in equal proportions from the Mysore Government and the Poonganoor Zemindar.

3. Two copies of the survey will be furnished to the Poonganoor Zemindar through the Board of Revenue. Mr. Sullivan's proposal to make a reduction in the peishcush paid by Poonganoor proportionate to the loss which he is said to have sustained in the Chinnagoondlahalli Valley cannot be entertained. There is obviously no claim against the Government.

4. Mr. Sullivan's report appears very complete, and his award satisfactorily disposes of a long-standing dispute.

5. With reference to Mr. Sullivan's account of the mode in which he was treated by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar the Governor in Council observes from the correspondence submitted with the second letter recorded above that Sir Richard Meade has accepted the explanation proffered by Mr. Krishnaiyengar, and, while expressing regret at the omission on the part of that officer to attend, is sure that the apparent discourtesy was unintentional.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with one Map,
and with two Maps for the Zemindar of Poonganoor.
„ the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

Govt. of 1874 Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated August 28*th*.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 28*th August* 1874, *No.* 1,103.

AUGUST,

Nos. 284—286.

Boundary-dispute between the Mysore Territory and Poonganoor Zemindari.—Resolving to communicate certain papers regarding the — to the Commissioner of Mysore; directing the erection of boundary-marks; ordering that the Zemindar be furnished with two copies of the survey; declining to entertain the proposal to reduce the peishcush paid by the Zemindar; and expressing satisfaction with Mr. Sullivan's report and award.

1 Cpy 1253/75

12

Report

of the officiating Director of Revenue Settlement on the boundary dispute between the Colar District of Mysore and the Poonganoor Zemindary in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency.

—

Preliminary observations

1. The Villages concerned in the boundary dispute between the Mysore territory and the Poonganoor Zemindary are as follows.

Mysore		Poonganoor	
1.	Rajahgoondlahalli	a.	Kurjali
2.	Gollápalli	b.	Gootapolliem
3.	Canemanahalli	c.	Seddéhalli
4.	Chinnagoondlahalli	d.	Barédipalli

2. It will be found convenient to consider the dispute between the Mysore villages of Rajahgoondlahalli (1) and Gollepalli (2) and the Poonganoor villages of Kurjali (a), Gootapolliem (b) and Seddepalli (c) separately from that existing between Canemanahalli (3) and Chinnagoondlahalli (4) of Mysore and Barédipalli (d) of Poonganoor, and for this purpose I have had two sketches

Nos

Nos. I and II prepared. No. I illustrates what I will call the Kurjali claim, and No. II that which will be referred to below as the Baredipalli claims.

3. The means available for determining the true positions of the boundaries were

1. The Mysore village accounts
2. Sásanems or boundary marks
3. The Poongauor Pymaish of 1805.

Means available for determining boundaries.

4. As the old Mysore records do not specify the village boundaries nor the area of fields or holdings but only the total area of the village lands, it is evident that they could be of little use in the matter under consideration, and this was admitted by the intelligent amildar of Moolabagal Taluq who attended to represent Mysore interests. Had they contained the particulars of measurement which are found in the Pymaish records of the Madras Presidency, they would doubtless have afforded me material aid in unravelling the

Mysore village accounts

the difficult questions which cropped up during the investigation, but being devoid of them, they were absolutely useless for the purpose in hand.

Sásanems. 5 Next in order came the Sásanems or engraved boundary symbols on which both parties relied more or less. A descriptive list of these symbols taken from an unattested copy of an unauthenticated original produced by the Amildar of Moolbagal is appended to this report. These symbols of various designs are to be found scattered about the country engraved on the rocks which abound in the locality. They are cut about ¼ of an inch deep in the rudest manner. In one or two places, inscriptions were pointed out, but neither party could decipher them, nor could the language in which they were written be decided with certainty. In regard to the symbolic Sásanems,

I

I would here remark that from their very rude nature they offer every facility for forgery and could be as easily obliterated, and the latter course, it was alleged, had in some instances been followed. Some of those that I examined bore the mark of antiquity; others had certainly been cut at a comparatively recent date. Some of the Talaiyaris were claimed by both parties, the Illyare ryots alleging that they denoted a district boundary whilst the Paonganoor ryots were prepared to show that the same symbol was used by them to indicate the limits of villages. As there was nothing but oral tradition of a conflicting nature to serve as a key to the meaning and uses of these various symbols, I, after much consideration, came to the conclusion that save where they served to corroborate or were themselves supported by other testimony, but little

reliance could be placed on the allegations of either party which were based on their presence.

Pymaish of 1805.

6. In 1805 when the Paonganoor Zemindary was included within the limits of the Cuddapah District, a "pymaish" or measurement of the cultivated and culturable lands of the estate was carried out under the orders of Colonel Munro on the same principles which regulated this rough description of Revenue Survey in the Government Talugs of the District, and as this was the only authentic record which was likely to throw any light on the points at issue, it was determined that the rival claims should be tested by the measurements therein contained; and here a brief description of the Pymaish record of the Madras Residency will not be out of place.

Brief description of the Madras Pymaish.

7. The Pymaish account of a village divides the area into fields, to each of which is assigned a number. The boundaries of each field are specified its measurement

E to W and S to S, and its area are also entered. Where the fields are very large, they are subdivided into "tats" or divisions, the measurements of which, and their relative positions to each other are duly recorded and their aggregate areas make up the extent of the Pymaish field. To this is appended a brief description of the field showing whether it is waste or cultivated, irrigated or unirrigated, Peramboke &c, and the sum of the field areas represents the total ayacut or extent of the village. The boundary limits of this ayacut are not specially defined in the account, but are easily ascertained from the recorded measurements and boundaries of the fields which go to make up the entire area. A translated Extract from the accounts of the Poonganoor villages concerned in the dispute is appended to this report

report, a reference to which will show the nature of the information furnished by the Pymaish.

Imperfect nature of the record.

8. I stated above that, had the Mysore Pymaish contained the same detailed information which is to be found in the Madras accounts, my task would have been comparatively easy. It will be seen on referring to the appended extract from the Poonganoor accounts that the field boundaries therein laid down are in several instances the boundaries of Mysore villages and talugs, but, as owing to the absence of field measurements in the Mysore accounts, it is impossible to lay down these boundaries from them, the only way left was to determine the frontier of the two territories by the field measurements entered in the Poonganoor Pymaish, and had these measurements been

perfectly

perfectly reliable, a satisfactory result might in this manner have been arrived at, but although the positions of the fields are laid down with tolerable accuracy, and the measurements are generally correct, it was found on testing the latter that in some instances a good deal of the work had, to use a term well understood by surveyors, been "Judged" and where this was found to be the case, fresh complications arose which convinced me that it was a simple impossibility to arrive at an equitable decision on the imperfect evidence available. The difficulties which thus presented themselves will be understood from the following detailed description of the claims put forward on either side.

Kurjali claim sketch No I

9. In the sketch, it will be seen that the Poonganoor villages are colored pink, and those of Mysore yellow. The undisputed boundaries

boundaries reaching from Valiswara Konda on the North to Gootapallieu Goota on the South is indicated by a plain black line. This line, it will be observed, includes the village of Rajahgoondlahalli (Mysore) which is situated at the North West base of the large hill entered in the sketch as Kurjali Konda, and the cultivated lands belonging to it. It is at the Northern base of the rocky hillock called Gootapallieu Goota that the dispute begins.

Boundary claimed by Kurjali's Poddepully

10. Kurjali, a village of Poonganoor, claims to run its boundary indicated by a dotted blue line in a westerly direction from the village along the Northern bases of the Gootapallieu Goota and the Kurjali Konda between that hill & the village of Rajahgoondlahalli. The line is then taken North, then West and then more or less Southerly to the hillock entered as Malapully

Goota

Soota which is admitted to be within the Poonganoor limits. This line, it will be observed, includes the village of Doddepully, an Inam of Poonganoor, together with a considerable tract of waste land lying to the South and South West of the village.

11. On the other hand, Mysore on behalf of Rajahgoondlahally and its dependent hamlet Gollapully claims the boundary indicated by the black dotted line. Taking off at the Southern extremity of the undisputed boundary at the North base of the Gootapollicin Soota, it divides that hillock from North to South, and proceeds South along the bund of the Kurjali tank to the centre of the Thokaraya Soota, whence it diverges in a westerly direction along a low rocky ridge which connects the last named Soota or hillock with the Malapally Soota of which it skirts the

Northern

Boundary claimed on behalf of Rajahgoondlahally & Gollapully.

Northern extremity, and runs for a short distance West into the Mysore country to the point A where it suddenly strikes up to the North East and crossing the boundary claimed by Poonganoor at point B. skirts Doddepully on the East which village is thereby completely isolated from Poonganoor territory although it is admitted to be a Poonganoor village.

Claim of Rajahgoondlahally ryots to the Kurjali valley unreasonable.

12. A glance will show that portion of the land in dispute is a valley formed by the Kurjali Konda on the North, and the rocky ridge connecting the Thokaraya and Mallapally Sootas on the South. The Mysore claim includes the Kurjali tank an abandoned tank above it called the Byamah Tank and the whole valley, the surface drainage of which combined with a few springs furnishes a considerable portion of the water

supply

supply. Now, as the wetlands of Kurjali situated immediately below, have from time immemorial been irrigated from this tank, a claim to cut off their water supply, even in the absence of any evidence to show the right of the Kurjali ryots to the valley, would appear untenable, and a reference to the Kurjali Pymaish of 1805 shows that it must be entirely rejected. The valley is in this document divided into three survey numbers. No 1 is described as immemorial waste lying to the south of the Kurjali Kanda, north of the Canamanapully boundary and East of the boundary of the Murugamallah Valley, and containing within its limits the waterspread of the Byammah Tank. No 2 is described as immemorial waste lying to the East of and below this tank, and No 3 as lying to the East of No 2 and containing within its limits the waterspread of the

Kurjali

Kurjali tank. On testing the measurements of these fields as recorded in the Pymaish accounts they were found almost to correspond with the well defined natural limits of the Valley.

Claim to the Hill. 13. Another portion of this dispute is the claim put forward by both parties to the little rocky hillock called Gootapolliam Poota and the large rocky hill entered in the plan as Kurjali Konda. Both these eminences are masses of rock with a few stunted trees and bushes growing in the crevices. They are very precipitous, and no animals but goats could pasture there. I examined them carefully every morning and evening during the nine or ten days I spent in the locality, and could never distinguish a living creature on them, and as there is abundance of pasture on the uncultivated

plains

plains in the immediate
vicinity, I am under the im-
pression that cattle never
do graze there. In the report
furnished by the Assistant
Commissioner, Mahomed Ali Sahib,
he speaks of this hill as the
Rajahgoondahally hill, and
states that an hereditary Inam
for the conservancy of the Forest
on the hill is enjoyed by an in-
habitant of the village. As
there most decidedly is not
a vestige of forest on the hill,
this individual must be in
the enjoyment of a sinecure.
Mahomed Ali Sahib has here,
however, indulged in rather
a free translation. The Inam
as he himself states is a "Konda-
-kaval inam", and was probably
granted in former days as re-
muneration to the watchers in
the small forts on the top whence
a very extensive view of the sur-
rounding country can be obtain-
ed. The Assistant Commissioner

has written at considerable
length to show that this hill
belongs to Mysore, but I do not
think his arguments carry a
convincing proof with them.
Neither he, nor the Assistant
Collector of Nortth Arcot Mysore,
appears to have noticed that
in the Poonganoor Pymaish account
of 1805 this hill is distinctly
referred to as the Kurjali Kolda,
so that at that time it may be
assumed it was considered
to belong to that Village. I have
not the slightest doubt that the
valley lying to the South of this
hill belongs to Poonganoor, and
if this is the case a reference
to the sketch will show that
Rajahgondahally and its ad-
jacent lands occupy a singularly
anomalous position within what
may have been, and probably was,
the ancient boundary line
of the Poonganoor Samasthanum.
Be that as it may, the Village
should from its position share
with other villages any advantages

which

wheels straight over the hill may confer, and in making the award, I have given this point due consideration. /

16. It is not disputed on the part of Mysore that Boddepully is an Inam Village of Poongunoor, but in continuation of the claim put in to the Kurjali valley, the ryots of Rajahgoundahally assert a right to that portion of its lands lying to the East and South East of the black dotted line which, starting in a Northerly direction from point A, crosses the boundary claimed for Boddepully by Poongunoor at point B, and, diverging North East, skirts the Village side of Boddepully. When I proceeded to test the rival claims by the measurements laid down in the Poongunoor Pymaish, two difficulties presented themselves. One was that the field boundaries laid down are in several instances the boundaries of Mysore Villages and

Claim of Rajahgoundahally to a portion of the lands belonging to the Poongunoor Village of Boddepully.

and Talugs which, owing to the absence of fieldwar measurements in the old Mysore Pymaish, it was impossible to identify from that record; another was that the Poongunoor measurements could not be got to fit into their proper places or to adjust themselves to such of the boundaries as could be determined on the ground. This is attributable in my opinion partly to the indefinite nature of some of the field boundaries entered in the account, and partly to some of the measurements having been arrived at by guess. Take for instance field No. 1 of Boddepully. It is stated to be "a plot of im- "memorial waste consisting of "stones and lying to the

"East of the Village
"South of the culturable waste
"West of the Goundahully boundary".

Now the village was a definite starting point, and we had no

difficulty

difficulty in taking the measurements from West to East, but, when we wanted to measure from North to South, we did not know where to begin, as what might have been cultivable waste when the Pymaish was made 70 years ago had ceased to bear that character; nor could the measurements from West to East be tested by the position of the Goodalakally boundary, as the Mypara accounts were devoid of information on the subject. The other fields of the village were measured as accurately as possible under the circumstances above stated, and in some instances they were found to fit into the positions which, according to the accounts, they ought to occupy, in others no amount of ingenuity could squeeze them into their proper places. The only satisfactory result

of

of the measurement of these lands was to shew that the aggregate area of the Poongavoor claim indicated by the blue dotted line was within the total extent which the Pymaish accounts showed to belong to the village, and it also appeared from the measurements that the Doddepally lands extended in an easterly direction to what would appear to be their natural boundary, viz. the Western base of the Kurjale Konda and the chain of rocks connecting that hill with the Mallapally Goota. This disposed of the Rajahgoondlakally claim indicated by the black dotted line lying to the South East of Doddepally and West of the Kurjale Konda and the chain of rocks above referred to.

Difficulties of arriving at a decision owing to imperfect nature of the Evidence

15. From what is above recorded it will be understood that to arrive at an Equitable decision on the merits of the rival claims

was

was a task which presented considerable difficulties. The evidence adduced in support of the Mysore claim was almost nil, whilst, on the other hand, the measurements entered in the Poonganoor Pymaish were found, on being tested, not to be wholly reliable. Under these circumstances, nothing was left to me, in my capacity as arbitrator, but to decide on a boundary line between the two territories which would secure to each of the parties interested an equitable share of the rights and privileges contended for. In making my award, I have been guided, as far as possible, by the evidence adduced before me. Where this was wanting, or appeared to be of doubtful reliability, the boundary laid down is necessarily arbitrary. This, after a patient investigation conducted on the spot, and

and extending over nine days, I can confidently assert to be unavoidable, and if the settlement of this long standing dispute conduces to prevent the recurrence of local affrays, ending as they occasionally have done in bloodshed, I am convinced that neither the Mysore Government nor the Zemindar of Poongunoor will have cause to regret the decision I have arrived at.

Award on the Kurjali claim

16. In regard to what is hereinbefore designated the Kurjali claim, I proceed to pass the following decision:—

(a.) I declare the claim put forward by the inhabitants of Rajahgo and Latally and its hamlet Gollapully to include within their limits, as indicated in the sketch (No. 1) by the black dotted line, that block of land which comprises the Kurjali Koudah, the Kurjali valley with the Kurjali and Byammah tanks and a tract of land

land lying South East of the Inam Village of Boddepally to be untenable.

(b) I further declare that although in the Poonganoor Peymaish accounts the large hill at the North of the Kurjali valley is called the Kurjali Kondah, the ryots of Rajahgondahally have from the position of their Village at its Northern ~~[illegible]~~ base a right to share in its products and such pasturage as it may yield, and also that the ryots of Gollapully situate at the base of the Gootapolliem Pasta have equal rights over that hillock with the ryots of the hamlet of Gootapolliem.

(c) And, in view to prevent any future doubt as to the boundary dividing the Kingdom of Mysore from the Poonganoor Samasthanam in the locality under reference, I hereby adjudge and declare that it shall follow the red line

line marked in the plan - that is to say:-

Starting from the Northern base of the Gootapolliem Pasta at the spot where the present undisputed boundary terminates, the new boundary divides the hillock North and South. The Eastern portion is to be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Poonganoor Village Gootapolliem, and the Western portion, by the inhabitants of the Mysore Village of Gollapally. Starting again from the Southern base of the hillock, and skirting it in a North Westerly direction ~~till it reaches the base of the hill on the West side~~, it then proceeds West over the crest of the Kurjali Kondah down to the toe of the Western slope of that hill; then, Northerly and Easting, so as to include the village of Boddepally, it runs North, North West and eventually South West to a "Soolam" ^ Sasanam claimed by Poonganoor and not disputed by Mysore,

then

* Bearing of Kurjali Konda 87°

thence it runs Easterly to a rocky hillock from which the bearing of Mallapally poota reads 44°; and thence S. S.E. to the crest of the Malapully poota. By this arrangement the enjoyment of the Northern half of the Kurjali Konda will be vested in the ryots of Rajahgoondla-kally of Mysore and the Southern half falls to the share of the ryots of the Poonganoor Village of Kurjali. A free right of way is also secured to all parties at both the Eastern & Western extremities of the Hill.

17. Before proceeding to explain the nature of the Baireddepully claim illustrated by sketch No 2, I would ask that both sketches may be placed side by side, No 2 overlapping No 1 so that the marks × may coincide. It will be seen that the whole track of country

The Baireddepalli claim.

therein depicted, consists of 3 Valleys in which a water supply is stored to irrigate the lands of the villages which lie at the base of each. These Villages are Kurjali (already disposed of) Baireddepully and Chinna-Goondlahally. The first two are Poonganoor Villages, and the last belongs to Mysore. There cannot, I think, be the least doubt but that, when these villages were originally established, the sites were chosen with reference to the natural facilities offered by these valleys for storing water, and that the first settlers in each looked upon the whole of the basin comprised within the natural boundaries of rock and hill as belonging to their respective villages. With these preliminary remarks, I now ask attention to the Baireddepully Valley

illustrated

illustrated by sketch No: 2. It will be seen that the natural boundaries of the Valley are — on the North, the low rocky ridge which divides it from the Kurjali Valley; on the West, another line of rocks which connect the Malapully and the Lalla goota; and on the South the — Lalla goota itself. It is open at the East end. Now from the black dotted lines on the plan, it will be seen that Mysore puts in a claim, on behalf of villages lying well outside of the natural boundaries, to a share in this valley. The Mysore Village of Canamanahully claims to include within its limits the upper or Western portion of the Valley running its boundary in a North Easterly direction as shown by the black dotted line Y. Z, and then Westerly along the rocky ridge past the southern base of the Malapully goota

disputed boundary between Bairedipully and Canamanahully

into the Mysore country. This claim is put forward on the strength of a Valayavahmana Sasanum which is to be found on the rocks at point Z. This Sasanum bears the mark of antiquity and has every appearance of being genuine, but it is claimed by both parties. On the part of Mysore, it is urged that it indicates the frontier line between the two territories, whilst, on the part of Poongavoor it is said to indicate the boundary between the lands of Kurjali and those of Bairedipully. It might, from its position, serve for either. The allegation on the part of Mysore that this description of "Sasanum Gindi or Valayavahmana" was invariably used to designate District frontiers was shown to be incorrect by an inspection of the Sasanum at point W where, as will be seen below, another frontier line

is

is claimed. The Sasanum here is a Lingam. But there is this to be said in favor of the Mysore claim to the upper part of the valley. It will be observed on referring to the sketch that the tract of land lying to the North of the stony ridge contains the Byammah Tank. This is № 1 field of Kurjali, and is thus described in the Pymaish account of that village:

"№ 1 (immemorial waste) contains the under spread of the "Byammah Cheruvu, and lies to

"The East of the Taluq boundary "of Murugamulla.

"North of Canamanahully boundary".

Now, as the Pymaish measurements take the Southern limit of this field up to the rocky ridge along which Canamanahully claims to run its Northern boundary, there appeared at first to be no doubt that the claim was a just one. But I had hardly congratulated

myself

myself on having tided over one of the many complications which this dispute involved, when a reference to the Pymaish account of Bairedeipully strained me again. A careful measurement of the Bairedeipully lands commenced from the village of that name on the East and proceeding West showed that a considerable portion of field № 6 belonging to Bairedeipully was embraced in the Canamanahully claim referred to, and on looking for the description of the field, the following entry was found in the Pymaish account:—

"№ 6. A plot of immemorial "waste containing the boundary* "line, and lying to the

"West of the previous number

"North of the tank bed in immemorial waste.

"East of the boundary of Canamanahully.

"South of the Malapully footpa

Now

* Apparently the boundary line between the Kurjali & Bairedeipully lands indicated by the low rocky ridge.

Now the Malapully goota is a fixed point about which there can be no mistake, and if field No 6 of Bairedipully lies to the South of it as described in the Pymaish, and the measurements bring the Western limits very close to its base, the effect is to throw back the Eastern boundary of Canamanahully to the West-ward of Malapully goota. The position is approximately indicated by the blue dotted line which represents the Poorgaoor claim. It will thus be seen that, whilst the Kurjali Pymaish gives support to the Canamanahully claim to the block of land enclosed by the line V. Z and the rocky ridge from Z to the Malapully goota, the Pymaish of Bairedipully entirely demolishes it. The features of the Country clearly indicate the rocky ridge connecting the Latla and Malapully gootas as the natural

* Note. There is the ambiguity in the Pymaish with reference to the position of the 3d division of this field noticed by Messrs Love and Welcome Esqrs. but as the block of land in question cannot be squeezed into the Valley in any other direction, it may be assumed that the word "West" which appears in the Telugu copy is correct.

boundary of the Bairedypully Valley on the West.

18. Bairedipully claim continued. Disputed boundary between that Village and Chinnagoondlahully of Mysore.

I have above endeavored to describe the nature of the dispute between the Mysore Village of Canamanahully and Bairedepully of Poorgaoor, and now proceed to explain the differences which exist between the ryots of the Mysore Village of Chinnagoondlahully and of Bairedepully of Poorgaoor with reference to the position of the boundary between their respective villages. On behalf of Bairedipully, the Poorgaoor Zemindar claims to run his boundary on the South from Y to V, and then North East along the line V.X.U. On the other hand, Mysore, on behalf of Chinnagoondlahully, claims to have the boundary laid down from point W nearly due East to point X. I will dispose of the latter claim first. It is based entirely on two Linga num saisanums of doubtful authenticity. One is scratched on a rock at point W, and

and the other on a rock near
the small tank above the
Bairedaipully tank. This line,
it will be seen, intersects
the Bairedaipully tank and
the irrigated lands of that
village below it, and includes,
within the limits of the Chinna-
goondlahully lands, the rocky
hill entered in the plan as the
Talla goota which would
seem to be the natural boundary
between the Bairedaipully and
Chinnagondlahully Valleys. On test-
ing the Poongamoor claim Y.V.X.U
by the Pymaish measurements,
it was found to be substantially
correct, but, although this is
the case, a fresh complication
presented itself with reference
to the position of one of the
boundaries. Field № 7 which
represents the block of land
under reference is said in the
Pymaish to lie to the North of
the boundary of Jogoonta, but a
reference

reference to the sketch will
show that the measurements
make the Southern limit of
the field to fall far short
of the boundary specified
which lies well away to the
South. In point of fact the
undisputed lands of Chinna-
goondlahully lie between the
point where the measurements
terminate and the Jogoonta
boundary. Mr. Love argues in his
report that although the
Northern boundary of the
Mysore Village of Jogoonta is
stated in the Pymaish to be
the Southern limit of field
№ 7 of Bairedaipully, it does
not follow that the two must
be conterminous, and he throws
out the suggestion that "the
"boundary of Jogoonta was only
"mentioned as a landmark,
"not necessarily adjoining".
Such a theory is wholly unten-
table. There no doubt occurs

here

here a gross blunder in the Pymaish description of the boundaries, and I can only account for it by the supposition that the Pymaishdar mistook the boundary of the Chinnagoondlakully lands for that of Jogounta. Jo, moreover, the Pymash measurements extend for some distance into the Chinnagoondlakully Valley and include a considerable extent of the cultivated lands of that Village, it is very probable that the results were arrived at, more or less, by guess work.

19. In the two preceding paragraphs, I have endeavored to explain the nature of the claim put forward by the Mysore Villages of Chinnagoondlakully and Canamanahully to share in the Baireddipully valley, and of the Poongamoor Zemindar's claim to carry his boundary into the Chinnagoondlakully valley, and I

I trust I have succeeded in making myself tolerably clear. I have also stated the evidence adduced on either side, and I think it must be conceded that it was impossible to determine the merits of each on testimony of such an unsatisfactory character. It became necessary, therefore, in this case also, to lay down the boundary between the two territories in a more or less arbitrary way, and unfortunately the natural features of the country enabled me to do this in a manner by which their limits are unmistakably defined for the future, whilst at the same time as equitable an adjustment of the rival claims as is possible under the circumstances has been arrived at. My award is as follows:-

Award in the Canamanahully and Baireddipully dispute.

(d) I hereby declare that the Western boundary of the Baireddipully lands is the rocky ridge lying between

between the Malapully and Tatla Goolas, and indicated in the plan by the red line drawn from the former to the Western base of the latter. This line defines the boundary between Baireddipully of Poonganoor and Canamanahully of Ellypore.

(c) I further declare that the red line dividing the Tatla goola from East to West, extending from its Eastern base according to the bearings shown in the survey, which accompanies this report, in a N.E and N. N.E. direction, to be the boundary between the lands of Chinnagoondlahully and Baireddipully.

Award in the Chinnagoondlahully and Baireddipully dispute.

20. In making this award, I have been actuated by the desire to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Valleys. In the rejection of the claim of the the Canamanahully ryots to the upper portion of the Baireddipully Valley, they suffer no pecuniary loss, as the whole of the land is immemorial and for the most part,

owing to the rocky nature of the ground, uncultivable waste, and the same may be said of the Chinnagoondlahully claim indicated by the line W X. On the other hand my decision does to some extent affect the interests of the Poonganoor Zemindar for, setting aside the doubtful Jogoonta boundary, the Ryotwaish measurements unquestionably show his claim to a considerable portion of cultivated and cultivable lands in the Chinnagoondlahully Valley. But even if there had not been the doubt about the Southern boundary referred to in para 18, it would, I think, have been injudicious, considering the position of the lands, the proximity of the village, the natural boundaries of the Valley and the prescriptive rights of Ellypore, to have awarded the tract in question to Poonganoor. The Zemindar, I should here state, from the first expressed an earnest

wish

wish that this long standing dispute should be disposed of once for all, and on my informing him that the Mysore Government had agreed to abide by my decision he at once gave me a written agreement to the same effect, and throughout my investigations which extended over nine days in the field, he gave me the most ready assistance. When I informed him of my intention to disallow his claim to enter the Chinnagoondlahally valley, he raised no objection but submitted that, as his peishcush was calculated on the area of his Estate as shown by the Pymaish, a proportionate reduction should be made. I assured him that this very reasonable request should be submitted for the favorable consideration of Government, and that I made no doubt it would receive attention.

21. The sketches to which reference

been made are merely eye sketches intended to illustrate this report. I also enclose six copies of a chain and compass survey of the whole tract of country on which are indicated the places where, in my opinion, boundary pillars should be erected. These I would suggest should be constructed under the supervision of this Department, the cost being charged in equal proportions to Mysore and Poonganoor. Two copies of the survey should be furnished to the Mysore Government, and two to the Poonganoor Zemindar.

Revenue Settlement Office
Madras,
30th July 1874.

J. Cameron
Offg Dir: of Rev: Settlement

Enclosures

* Settlement
2 Sketches,
1 List of Sasanums
1 Translation of Pymaish account of Poonganoor Villages
1 Written agreement of the Poonganoor Zemindar to abide by the Umpire's decision

o Settlement
6 Copies Survey - 2 Mysore 1 to 1d 2 to 2"

comp[d]

Translate of a list of boundary Sasa=
=nums. furnished by the Amildaroo
Mulubagalu Taluq, Colar District

Mysore.

Memorandum of the Sasanums defining the boundary limits between Rajagundalahalli of Mulubagalu taluq and Kurjali and other Villages of Pusganur Estate as shown by the following persons and inspected by the officials noted in the margin × from the 2nd February to ——— 1848 corresponding with the first day of Peshiabahula in the year Pilavunga.

× Srinivasa Row Ameen - - - - /1
Viswanatha Row Sheristadar - - /1
Ramachendruppa Desakula Karanum /1
Pirappa Dustardar - - - /1
Letchmiah Shekdar of Gudipalli - - - /1
Thimmagavuda of Empi=nayakanahalli - - /1
Basatti Muniappa of Mulubagalu - /1
Thimmappa. Shanaboga Gumastah of Rajagundalahalli /1
Nanappa raju - - - - /1
Gatturaju - - - - - - /1
Lingareddi of Chennigari Iddli /1
Chennareddi of - do - - /1
Kristnareddi of Metakamasamudram /1
Gurikara Gangiah - - - /1

Kathireddi of Nacha =
= gundalahalli } 1

O'bireddi of .. do — .. /

Nayana kunchiga of
Nachahalli } .. /

And others.

One Sasanum in the shapes of Sun, Moon, Jar and Valiam called Valia Ramana Suria chendra Gindy Sasanum and Engraved on a White boulder on the South-side. It lies to the North East of Melukur goota or hillock attached to Srinivasapuram Taluq. to the North of the bund of the large tank of Chenniagarihalli in this Taluq, (Mulubagulu) to the South of a Goota or hillock in the limits of

No. 1

of Elavanallur attached to Punganur Estate.

No. 2. One Sasanum which existed to the East of Sasanum No. 1, to the north of the fields under the tank of Chenniagarihalli in this taluq, and to the South of a Goota or hillock in the limits of Elavanallur is stated by Linga reddi, Chennareddi and other villagers of Chenniagari = = halli, as not to be found.

No. 3 One Sasanum called Valia Ramana Suria Chendra Gindy Sasanum showing the Symbols of Sun, Moon, Jar and Valiam Engraved on a large White boulder on the South-west side. It lies to the East of Sasanum No. 2, to the north of the centre of the tank-bed

of

of Inctakannasamudram, to the South of Kooche Dodda goota or big hillock of Elavanallur about 20 Fathoms North of a passage leading to Ramasamudram of Punganur taluq.

No 4 One Sasanum of the above description engraved on a white rock on the South-side. It is situated to the South-East of Sasanum No 3, to the West of Garuda-stambum or flag-staff of Gopalasami Pagoda at the Gajjaganahalli Goota or hillock in the Punganur taluq, to the north of Inctakannasamudram in this taluq. (Irulubagulu)

No 5 One Sasanum of the above description engraved on a big boulder on the South-side lying on the hill of Gajjaganahalli attached to Punganur taluq. It is situated to the East of Sasanum No 4, to the north of Honnur Pond of Inctakannasamudram, to the South of Garuda stambum or flag staff on the above mentioned hillock.

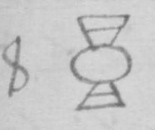
2nd sheet

No 6 One Sasanum of the above description engraved on a planted white cut stone to the height of one yard by 1¾ spans above and 1 span below and situated to the east of Sasanum No 5, to the west of Gajjaganahally of Punganur taluq, to the South-East of the hillock on which stands the Flag-staff of the above mentioned Gopalasami, to the west of the western ridge of Valavani Swami fields. This Sasanum has been removed. On a search being made in the neighbourhood, the same was found planted under a tree called "Kommigida" at the eastern bank of a stream supplying Gajjaganahally tank at a distance of 65 yards to the South of the site where the above Sasanum stood before, and on the north side of the foot-path leading from Gajjaganahally to Chamanagari hally.

The above stone has the mark of blood-shed on it. The pit caused by its removal has been somewhat filled up, leaving a portion of the earth aside. In that place lie also some stripped — feathers of fowls and ashes. The act of

having of having removed the above Sasanum from its original site and fixed it in the spot where it now stands is proved against Gangi alias Vardi Talayari of Gajjaganahully and his son Vadiraja. Statements have been taken from them during the enquiry.

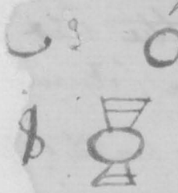
No. 7. One Sasanum of the above description engraved on a white cut stone on the west side planted in the limits of Ratakanna Samudram in this Taluk (Mulabagalu.) It lies to the South east of the removed Sasanum No. 6, South of the northern extremity of the tank of Gajjaganahully, attached to Punganur Taluq, and to the west of the field belonging to one Baliga Singarappa of the said village.



No. 8 One Sasanum of the above description engraved on a white boulder on the west side, lying on the tank-bed in the limits of Ratakannasamudram at a distance of a Fathom to the west of the northern surplus calingula of the small tank or Vodda of Gajjaganahully, and on the south side of Sasanum No. 7,



No. 9. This Sasanum, which is of the above description is engraved on the south side of a stone planted in the limits of Rajagundahully in this Taluq, (Mulabagalu), and lies to the south west of Sasanum No. 8, and of the southern end of the aforesaid tank.



No. 10. Is a Sasanum of the above description containing an additional shape of an umbrella engraved on the east side of a white rock. This is situated to the east of Kammavanihully, a hamlet of Rajagundlahully, to the east of Sasanum No. 9, to the south of the Abbanum Kunta Tank, belonging to Agrahara village of Punganur.

No. 11. Is a Sasanum of the above description engraved on a white rock lying to the east of Sasanum No. 10, to the south of the fields irrigated by Abbagunta Tank and to the north of the fields under Bata-yi or Amani in the said village of Kamavanihully in this Taluq (Mulabagalu)

60/

No. 12. This is a white mark stone to the height of 1¾ Yards as alluded to in the list of Sasaumms drawn by Samabhoga (Kurnam) and standing fixed about 40 yards south of a patte leading to Ramasaumdram in the limits of Rajagundlahully, and lying close to the Southern extremity of Jangala Tank of Ramasaumdra Agra-haram, attached to Penugamur Taluq, and to the east of Sasaumm No. 11.

No. 13. It is stated by the villagers named Kanapparaju, Satturaju, Kondaraju, Immiraju, Talavana Timma and Valiga, that they heard from their ancestors, that there was a Sasaumm in the limits of Rajagundlahully to the east of boundary stone No. 12, and to the west of a well situated near the tope of Venkappa of Agraharam village, but that it could not be discovered whether the Stone bearing the mark of Sasaumm dropped down the well and choked in the earth by its having stood on the bank, or was removed anywhere. Besides, one Sanikka Timiga states that he has seen the Sasaumm referred to.

D. Sheet

No. 14. A Sasaumm which is entered in the old list of Sasaumms as lying to the south of a tree called "Medimara" which stood to the South of the site where Sasaumm No. 13 existed, to the west of the lands of Agraharam attached to Penugamur Taluq, and to the north-east ridge of the fields under Eppurilla Bhavi or a well of a brackish water, has been recently removed two or three days ago, and replaced by a black round rock

The villagers Kanappa Raju and others, on being asked as to what became of the Sasaumm existed on the above site, state that about 15 days ago, they saw the Guidi Sasaumm engraved on a stone which stood planted in its proper place, but that some one has lately removed it, and put another black stone in the hole caused by its removal. In proof of this, Jamadar Ramachandrappa, Tommi Gauda & Setti Immiappa of Ampicaun-kanhully state that they were told by Chikka Kempa Gouda of Rama-Samudram that on the day previous to the

to the day before yesterday, the Pungaum people who provided to inspect the Sasaumms, cruised the stone, which had been choked up in the well to be taken out, and put into the said hole, the Sasaumm having been found engraved on it

No. 15. This is a Sasaumm shewing the shapes of Senkham, Chakkram, Sun, Moon, Valayam and Jar engraved on a large stone standing on the assessed field of Konanje Chinnayya as represented in the Sasaumm account. The above Sasaumm lies to the South of the like where Sasaumm No. 14 existed, to the west of a passage in the boundary limits of Sidigehalla, and to the South of a vegetable garden of Rajagundla-hully.

No. 16. Is a Sasaumm shewing the symbols of Sun, Moon, and Jar engraved on a white cut stone embedded in the fence of the assessed fields of one Subbanjee in the hamlet of Gollahully attached to Rajagundla hully. It lies to the South of Sasaumm No. 15, and to the west of a passage in the limits of Sidigehalla.

X No. 17. One Sasaumm in the shapes of Sun, Moon and Jar called Surya, Chandra, Gindi Sasaumm, and engraved on the north east side of a big rock. This lies to the South of Sasaumm No. 16, to the west of Guttapalayam, attached to Pungaum Jalug, and in the vicinity of a "Juvvi tree" with a pipal under it standing on the Eastern boundary of Gollahully, attached to Rajagundla hully

No 18. It is stated by the villagers that there is a Sasaumm to the South-west of Sasaumm No. 17, and to the east of Bhairavana Gundu or rock on the hillock of Gollahully attached to Rajagundlahully but that it could not be traced.

The existance of this Sasaumm in the above site appears to be true, as in the list of boundary pegs, placed before, a peg has been represented to lie near the Bhairavana bandai or rock

No. 19. It is stated by the villagers that the Sasaumm which existed to the South-east of the like where Sasaumm No. 18 is represented to remain, and in the Southern end of the large tank of

Kurjali

Kurajali, has been removed by some one. The fact of the above Sasanum having been in existance, is ascertained by a remark entered in the Pymoish account of Krodhana year with reference to the said Sasanum to the effect that the site consisting of the tank bed of Kurijeli above referred to, is to belong to Rajagundlahully.

No 20. One Gindi Sasanum, which according to the old accounts, is engraved on a rock in the limits of Rajagundlahully near Tokarati and Bardanhully Gutta or hillock and lying to the south west of the site, where Sasanum No. 19 remained, and to the south of Tank bed of Kurijeli is not now to be discovered.

No. 21. This is called Godegu, Surya, Chandra Gindi Sasanum, shewing the engravings of the shapes of an Umbrella, Sun, Moon & Jar, on a rock situated to the west of Sasanum No. 20, to the east of a passage leading from Rajahgundlahully to Kanamanahully attached to Streenivasapuram Taluq, and to the south-west of Tokaraki Gutta or hillock of Burdipalli



No. 22 Is a Sasanum in the shapes of a Lingam, Sun and Moon called Surya, Chandra, Linga Sasanum, and engraved on a rock 1½ yard long & 1 yard wide, situated on Tattagutta or hillock. It lies to the south west of Sasanum No. 21, and of Bardanhully attached to Renigunta Taluq and to the South west of Tattagutta lying between Kanamanahully of Streenivasapuram Taluq, and Rachagundlahully attached to this Taluq (Gudlubaigulu).



No. 23. This is a Sasanum of the above description engraved on a rock lying in the boundary limits between Kanamanahully and Bardanahully. It is situated to the north-east of Sasanum No. 22 to the south-west of Bardanhully attached to Renigunta Taluq, and to the north of the above mentioned Tattagutta or hillock.



No. 24. It is stated by Kadiri Reddi and Vali Reddi of Rachagundladully aged 80 & 60 respectively, and by Rayana Kanchiga of Rachahully aged 60, that there was a Sasanum engraved on a cut stone fixed under a tree called "Bijalada Mara" and lying to the east of Sasanum No. 23, to the south

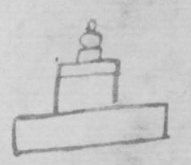
south of the tank of Bardanahully belonging to Punganur, and to the north of an irrigating channel of the tank, but that about 30 years ago, that is, a few days previous to the boundary dispute taking place between Bardanahully and Kachagundlanahully, and after the decay of the said tree, the Bardanahully people removed the above Sasanum and built a Yanna Chantry in the limits of Kachagundlahully at a distance of 150 fathoms South of the site of the said Sasanum, and that on a report being made of this to the authorities of Mysore, an order was issued by them directing the removal of the said Chantry, which was accordingly done.

No. 25 Is a Sasanum bearing the engravings of Telugu characters in two lines on the northern extremity of a rock, 4 yards long and 1 yard wide, to the effect "O Sreemanu Bardapalli Maddiliga Maddayyadu". The above lies to the north-east of the site, where Sasanum No. 24 existed, to the east of the Tankbund of Bardapalli attached to Punganur Taluq, and to the north-west of tank tied of Chakalavanigunta of Kachagundlahully belonging to this Taluq (Mulabagalu).

No. 26. This is called Valaya, Yamana, Surya, Chandra, Gindi Sasanum, shewing the shapes of Sun, Moon, Jar and Valayam engraved on a rock of mixed white and black color, 1 yard wide. It lies to the north east of Sasanum No. 25, to the East of the boundary of Bardanahully attached to Punganur Taluq, to the west of Devanagutta rock, and 300 fathoms north of Chakalavanigunta of Kachagundlahully belonging to this Taluq (Mulabagalu).



No. 27. This is called Surya, Chandra, Linga Sasanum, shewing the shapes of Sun, Moon & Lingam engraved on a black rock lying in a low ground near Jogigutta or hillock of Kachahully. It lies to the north east of Sasanum No. 26, and to the east of the boundary limits of Kuriyeli in the Punganur Taluq.



The Sasanum near the tank of Agraharam could not be found.

The Sasanums beyond the above

above were not inspected.

(True Translation)

(Signed) W E Sullivan
Off Dr Pollc

From a letter from the Off Dr Pollc to the Asst Secy to Govt Rev Dept
dated Feb 1/74 No 1080
22

Rec 952
Con 2/3/74

Rec 28 August 74
Ans 13 Sept 74
Mad

897

Translation of Tyncash account -

Poongenoor Zemindary -

Baradapalli -

× × ×

No 6 A plot of immemoriab waste containing boundary line lying to the West of the previous number -

North of the Tank called immemoriab waste -

East of the boundary of Kanamana-palli attached to Mulubagalu Taluq (Mysore)

South of the Malapally gootta -

3993 -	1st Division or Tank -		
	E. to W.	N. to S.	
	121 -	33 -	
5084 -	2d Division	S of the north of the above	
	E. to W.	N. to S.	
	62 -	82 -	
2478 -	3d Division ——	Of the	
	E. to W.	N. to S.	
	79 -	82 -	
	Total Divisions 3 -		
15555			
The above is the immemoriab waste -	Acres - 388 -	Gountahs 35 -	

No 7 - A plot of immemoriab waste &c &c - containing Seed Cottah 12¼ - lying to the

70/

the South to of the previous No.
North to of Goonagoonda boundary in the
above mumemarial mentioned.
East of Canamanapalli boundary.

2304- 1st Division -
E. to W. N. to S.
32- 72-

4272- 2d Division To the east of the above
E. to W. N. to S.
48- 89-

3381- 3d Division - To the east of the above -
E. to W. N. to S.
69- 49-

9957 Total Divisions 3 -
Acres- Goontahs
228- 37-

The above No is mumemarial mentioned.
of mumemarial mentioned.

No 8- A black No containing Seed Cattahs or
Pootties 8 and lying to the
North of the previous No
West of the boundary of Kattapally
attached to the Malulagulu
Tahug -
South of the boundary of Koorgali -

1676- 1st Division
E. to W. N. to S.
52- 38-

2392- 2d Division To the north of the above.
E. to W. N. to S.
52- 46-

3d Division

71

1768- 3d Division To the North of this -
E. to W. N. to S.
52- 34-

517½ 4th Division - To the West of this
E. to W. N. to S.
15- 34½-

18- 5th Division To the West of this
E. to W. N. to S.
8- 6-

Total 1101½ Total Division 5 -
Acres. Goontahs
160- 1½

The above No is mumemarial mentioned.

(True Translation).

D. Ramiah

1778. Director of Revenue Settlement

Translation of Pymaish account.

Poongunoor Zemmindary.

13

Koorjali.

No 1. The 1st No is the master spread of the Aan R. containing Bijymma Ammam Saundary and lies to the

East of the Salug Saundary of Bamuga-mallah.

North of Canamanajally Saundary.

South of Koorjali Kondah or hill.

Puttu or Seed Cottah 4 - Marcals -

189 - 1st Division

E. to W. N. to S.

21 - 9 -

24 - 2d Division. To the East of the above

E. to W. N. to S.

8 - 3 -

35 - 3d Division. A Gumb to the East of the above.

E. to W. N. to S.

1½ - 28 -

248 - Total Divisions 3 -

Acres. Goontas

6 — 8 -

The above number is immemorial Waste containing Cultivated or master spread.

No 2. A block of immemorial waste as Containing (Goontah and a Palmaira.)

or

74/

or boundary below the land &c. and
lying to the

East of the previous No

Partly of the Ramanalapalli boundary
attached to Murugamala Taluq.

South of the Rajagoundlapalli boundary
attached to Mulabagala Taluq -

Seed Cottah or Kitti.

756 1st Division
E. to W. N. to S.
27- 28-

951- 2d Division. To the north of this -
E. to W. N. to S.
29- 33-

126 3d Division. To the South of the
Kauth Red.
E. to W. N. to S.
21- 6-

868 4th Division - To the North of the Kauth
E. to W. N. to S.
37- 24-

240 - 5th Division. To the South of the Kauth
E. to W. N. to S.
60- 4-

18 - 6th Division. To the South of the fields -
E. to W. N. to S.
6- 3-

24 7th Division below Chinthaligounta or
Washermans land.
E. to W. N. to S.
6- 4-

Total Division 7 -

3003- Acres. Gountas
75- 3.

754

The above No is the Government
immemorial pusalu -

No 3- A Pepal containing the Kauth bed of
Koorjali and lying to the
East of the previous number -

North and South } of the immemorial pusalu
containing the water
Spread of the Kauth -
Seed Cottah 2 - 1 - -

459- 1st Division
E. to W. N. to S.
17 27 -

693- 2d Division. To the East of the above
E. to W. N. to S.
21 - 32

71 1/2 3d Division. Bund Parumbatto
to the east of the above -
E. to W. N. to S.
1 - 10/16 44 -

24- 4th Division Kauth bed to the North
of the above
E. to W. N. to S.
8- 3-

Total Division 4 -

1247 1/2

Kauth of this deducts Parumbatto -
71 1/2 - one bund -
E. to W. N. to S.
1 10/16 44 -

20- one kith or Division to the ___
of the above -
20- 1-

91 1/2 Total

Balance -

4-

Balance 1136-

Acres-	Goontahs-
28-	36-

The above No is the matter spread-

(Jane Translation)

A Ramaswamy

Dy/ts: Deputy of Revenue Settr-

Rec. 26/3/

Rec. 27/3/

Encld H.

8.

77

Translation of Poymaish account

Poonganoor Jemmedary-

Imam Doddapalli-

No 1- A plat of immemorial waste consisting of stones and lying to the-

East of the Village-
South of the culturable waste-
West of the Goondlapally boundary-

East to west	N. to S.	Square Chains
12-	13-	156-

Contents Acres 3-36-

The above plat is immemorial waste-

No 2- A plat of Government culturable waste consisting of stones and lying to the

South of the previous number
West of the Goondlapally boundary
North of the immemorial waste

		E. to W.	N. to S.
28	1st Division	7	4-
440	2d Division to the South	10	11-
88-	3d Division to the West	11	8-
	Total Divisions 3-		
226-	Contents Acres 5-26-		

The above plat is 10 years waste-

No 3- South lying to the

West of the previous number
South of the South bank

		E. to W.	N. to S.
437-	1st Division	23	19-
15-	2d Division to the North	5	3-
452-	Contents Acres- 11—12-		

The above No is South bank-

No 4-

A field in the name of Rudolfi Reddy Consisting of Kanaza trees and lying to the South of the Previous number

East of the Channel

20-	1st Division	E. to W.	N. to S.
		4	5
114 6/16	2d Division to the West	9 10/16	13
1	3d Division to the South	1	1
10	4th Division to the West	5	2
175 6/16	Total Division 4		

Extent 4-13-6/16

The above number is cultivated

No 5- One block of immemorial made Co containing Boundary trees and lying to the South of the previous No

West of Goondlapally boundary

North of Ialug boundary of Mulukagalu

Seed Collate 1-7-1 Hiareals

360-	1 Division	E. to W.	N. to S.
		22	15
2600-	2d Division to the South	E. to W.	N. to S.
		50	52
2000-	3d Division to the West	E. to W.	N. to S.
		40	51
			49
			100
			50
460-	4th Division to the West	E. to W.	N. to S.
		10	46

1108- 5 Division to the West

E. to W.	N. to S.
32-	45
	43
	88
	44

780- 6 Division to the North

E. to W.	N. to S.
26-	30-

960- 7 Division to the North

E. to W.	N. to S.
24-	40-

160- 8 Division to the North

E. to W.	N. to S.
18-	9-

87 30 Total Division 8-

Acres 218 1/4-

The above number is the immemorial made Co-

(True Translation)-

A. Narasimha

Offg. Director Gar. of Revenue Settlement

80

814

No. 1852/27

Revenue Settlement Office,
Madras,
31st August 1874.

From,
Geo. Banbury Esqre.
2d. Member, Board of Rev.
in charge of the Settlt. Dept.

To,
C. G. Master Esqre.
Acting Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Sir,

In continuation of Mr. Sullivan's letter of the 30th. Ultimo No. 1590/22, I have the honor to submit further correspondence* regarding the absence of the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar during the progress of the enquiry. Mr. Sullivan's demi official is also enclosed.

I have the honor
Sir,
your most obedt. Servt.

Geo Banbury

2d. Member, Bd. of Rev. in charge of the Settlement Dept.

* in original (to be returned)

Letter from Dy. Commr. Kolar of 14th May/74 No. 329
— Do. to — Do. — of 26th. Do. — No. 1104
— Do. to — Do. — of 22d. June — No. 1314 A
— Do. from — Do. — of 25th. — Do. — No. — A
— Do. from Commissioner Nundidroog Divn. of 20th. July of No. 132
— Do. to — Do. — of 24th. July No. 1550
— Do. from — Do. — of 6th. Augt. No. 162
— Do. from — Do. — of 22d. — Do. — No. 178.

In a letter from the Rev. Settlement Secretary to the Govt. dated 30th. July/74 No. 1590/22

Recd. 2631/74

Rd. 28 Aug/74
Ans. No. 284

J. H. Wilson

13-8-21

1103

28-8-1874.

No 3013 Revenue 1874 Despatch

Sd

2 Sept

285

SQ 28 August / 74 No 1103

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From Mr Bunbury Dated 31 August 1874

No. 1103

I should be inclined to send the Court a reduction of the Mundidroog Murder's costs to Rs 1,000 only. Mr Bunbury's letter 13th inst. should be enclosed to the Dy Commr Bangalore (from which it appears that the Dy Commr has not yet received the Govt Order sanctioning the reduction) & this meeting should be returned to Mr Bunbury.

H. Sullivan 31/8

FOR ORDERS.

Mr Bunbury proceeds at Mr Sullivan's suggestion the correspondence which has passed between the Director of Revenue Settlement and the Commissioner of the Mundidroog Division in Mysore relative to apparent discourtesy shewn to Mr Sullivan by Mr Krishnaiyer, Deputy Commissioner of Kolar.

8

and adverted to in G.O.
28 August 1874 No 1103
& in letter to Chief Commissioner of Mysore No 1104
which have not yet been
despatched.

It appears that Mr Krishnaiyar's omission to attend has been brought to Sir Richard Meade's notice and that Sir R. M is satisfied that no discourtesy was intended.

Mr Sullivan in his conduct demi-official to Mr Bambury of 26 May 74 summed up the matter & expressed an opinion that Sir Richard Meade is disposed to treat the matter too lightly & that under all the circumstances of the case he considers Mr Krishnaiyar treated him with intentional insult.

Orders are requested whether any alteration is necessary in the concluding paragraphs of the Order & letter to the Chief Commissioner.

I will not let the matter

FOR ORDERS.

Resp to Revd.
but would point
out that at the Ord.
original Enquiries
to decide to his Acts
and his actually
Levying a Tribute
when Mr. Sullivan Secy
has only declined to meet the
Asst and his last meeting
Mr. Sullivan stopt told the
when & where Evidence should
C 5/9/74 Rd Instructions L. OS 7-8

Revenue Department.

No. 1103.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 28th August 1874.

READ the following Letters from the Govt. Director of Rev. Settlement.

Forwarding a report on the boundary dispute between the Mysore territory and the Zemindari of Pungavur. } H. E. 30 July 1874. No. 1570/22. (with 1 Enclr.)

Submitting further correspondence regarding the abolition of the Dr. Commissioner of Kolar } Ber. 31 Aug/74 No 1852/27

The foregoing letter and report of the Director of Revenue Settlement together with 2 copies of the Chain & Compass survey will be communicated to the Commissioner of Mysore with reference to the correspondence terminating in Mr. Wellesley's letter dated 2nd February last No. 6079-49 (G.O. 19th February 1874. No. 223 P.D.)

2. The final award having

having been made it only remains to authorize the construction of boundary pillars. These should be erected as proposed in paragraph 21 of the report by the Settlement department. On the completion of the work the charge will be recovered in equal proportions from the Mysore Govt. and the Pungunoor Zemindar.

3. Two copies of the Survey will be furnished to the Pungunoor Zemmindar through the Board of Revenue, ~~who will be requested to report~~ [illegible]. M. Sullivan's proposal to make a reduction in the Peishcush paid by Punganoor proportionate to the loss which he is paid to have sustained ~~as vide para 20 of the Director's report. It is understood that the extent of land to which he had some claim~~ in the Chinnagoundahally valley is

Back of this all together
The dispute is between a neighbouring Zamindar & a Ryot claim is Rent agt. the Govt.
Govt. appeal summarily
Mr Suppressing
2574

cannot be entertained. There is obviously no Damages ~~to determine Para 2~~ the Govt.

4. Mr. Sullivan's report appears very complete and his award satisfactorily disposes of a long standing dispute.

5. ~~The attention of the Commissioner of Mysore will be requested to the conduct of~~ [illegible] ~~made on which the Director and Govt. of the Deputy~~ Commissioner of Salem.

5. With reference to Mr Sullivan's account of the misconduct he was treated by the Deputy Commissioner of Salem the C. in C. observes from the correspondence submitted with the accompanying letter recorded above that Sir Richard Meade has accepted the explanation proffered by Mr Krishnaiengar and while expressing regret at the omission on the part of that officer to attend, in pursuance of the appointment, to the courtesy was unintentional.

C/ll
ordered in Council
18/9/74

To ~~The Commissioner of Mysore~~ with 2 Maps.
" Board of Revenue with 1 Map.
" ~~Zemindar of Punganoor~~ with 2 Maps for the Zemindar of Punganoor
" Director of Rev. Settlement with 9 Encls.

5/60
Desp. to Salem 9/74

284-286.