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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

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1103

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 peishcush 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 OF 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 Valayavalnana 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 Valayavalnana" 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 by testimony of such an unsatisfactory character. It became necessary, therefore, in this case 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

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.

MADRAS,
30*th July* 1874.

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

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.
„	from „	„	25th „	„	„ A.
„	from Comr. Nundydroog Division,	„	20th July	„	„ 132.
„	to „	„	24th „	„	„ 1,550.
„	from „	„	6th August	„	„ 163.
„	from „	„	22nd „	„	„ 178.

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*.

Read.

Encl.

G.O., 28th August 1874, No. 1,163.

AUGUST.

Nos. 281—286.

Boundary-dispute between the Mysore Territory and Pooneyaur 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.