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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1782	Press
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Dated	9. 12. 1878-196	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
9th December 1875.*

No. 126. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th November 1875, No. 3,056, Forest No. 218:—

Read the following letter from W. LOGAN, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 18th October 1875, No. 316:—

I have the honor to forward copy of a letter, No. 147, dated 30th ultimo, from Mr. Peet, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wynaad, regarding the boundary between the forests under his charge and the Mysore territory.

2. If the Board will refer to Sheet, No. 61, of the Trigonometrical Survey map, they will observe the name of a place "Rampur," situated on the river, which at that point forms the boundary between Malabar and Mysore. At the time of Dr. Cleghorn's arbitration (alluded to by Mr. Peet) of the boundary at this point it was claimed for Malabar that the boundary line ran as shown in the above map, or to the north of it; while for Mysore it was contended that the boundary commenced as laid down by Mr. Tod and Captain Stephens from a point lying opposite the Ooscottah fort, the name of which is not given on the map, but which the Board will observe marked as lying on the opposite bank of the same river as "Rampur," some miles to the south of the latter place. Thence the boundary claimed by Mysore ran in a north-north-west direction as far as a point near the "Shegabetta tree," which point was agreed on by both parties. Dr. Cleghorn's decision was in favor of a middle line, which, starting from "Rampur," ran along a ridge in a westerly direction from that point as far as a stone known as Mr. Tod and Captain Stephens' third stone, whence it followed Tod and Stephens' line as far as the common point near the "Shegabetta tree." Dr. Cleghorn said he adopted the natural boundary of the water-shed. The Board will also see from the correspondence that Dr. Cleghorn took the trouble to clear the line he thus decided upon.

3. It was with considerable surprise therefore that in a recent visit to the neighbourhood I learnt from Messrs. Peet and Pringle and Captain Cloete that Dr. Cleghorn's line had not been adhered to by the Mysore authorities in placing their boundary stones at this point, but that they had apparently been removed a considerable distance to the south and so placed as to take in most of the land which they had claimed at the time of Dr. Cleghorn's arbitration. More than this, it now seems from Mr. Peet's letter that Mysore forest huts have been built close to the "Rampur" ford on Dr. Cleghorn's line itself, and I am, taking other circumstances into consideration, also forced to the conclusion that this was done to blind a partial observer to the true course of the boundary at that point.

4. It is possible that the line laid down by the Mysore people is the line on which Dr. Cleghorn fixed, but that supposition, the Board will see from the facts set forth by Mr. Peet, necessitates a conclusion that Dr. Cleghorn did not know the points of the compass, and that his description of his line as following a water-shed ridge was quite incorrect.

5. I fancy that this question would at once be set at rest by a reference to the maps which accompanied Dr. Cleghorn's report and the bearings taken by the Surveyor who accompanied him. I am confident, after an attentive perusal

I think this is the final order on the subject of the correspondence which terminated in the G.O.,* of 16th March 1866, No. 387, that it will be found the line

fixed on by Dr. Cleghorn and adopted by the two Governments is that which Mr. Peet describes in his letter as the "northern approach" to the Rampur ford, and I think that, if that is so, condign punishment should be meted out to the persons in Mysore, who, from information obtained by Mr. Peet from his Forest Peons, it seems altered that line and moved the stones to their present positions in or about 1868.

6. I have asked Captain Cloete not to survey the boundary as marked at present until he hears from me again on the subject, and I venture to solicit the early orders of the Board, as Captain Cloete wishes to get his men out of that feverish locality before January if possible.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From A. W. PEET, Esq., Deputy Conservator, Wynnad Forests, to W. LOGAN, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Sultan's Battery, 30th September 1875, No. 147.

I HAVE the honor to state that, in obedience to verbal instructions from you, I camped on the left bank of the Mavenuhlay, beyond Fongoly, close to the Mysore frontier, on the 24th instant, and proceeded to visit the boundary about Rampur on the 26th. Mr. Fringle, Acting Special Executive Engineer of Wynnad, kindly accompanied me to take notes of bearings and corroborate any evidence that might be proved on an inspection of the ground.

2. We crossed the Mavenuhlay and went about three miles up the Goondelpett road passing Hoscottan, through the ruins of which the road runs, though the greater part of the old hut was on the western or river side of the road. We struck off the road near a small Polioo tannah called Saradala. Thence we proceeded in a north-westerly direction through the forest for about four miles, the latter part of which distance was along an old track apparently connecting Burgay with the Goondelpett road. About a quarter of a mile from the Rampur ford a branch road from Rampur runs into this track in the direction of Burgay. We went down this branch and waded across the Nogo (Nogoo) river at the Rampur ford; the water not being deeper than three feet six inches. We landed at the spot marked in the Trigonometrical Survey map as Rampur, and noticed at this spot on the left bank of the river two tracks leading from the river, one somewhat rough and steep, directly facing the ford and running due west, and the other at a somewhat steeper gradient, but in no sense running south-west. To this latter track I will advert later.

3. We proceeded up the former or direct approach, (which may perhaps better be termed the northern approach) and found a large jungle tree about twenty yards from the water on our right hand at the crest of the bank, deeply blazed on two sides with oilaxe marks. The Coorumber called the tree "Mandala Maran." It had been burnt to a great extent and much of the wood was decayed, but the impressions of the axe were clear. About thirty yards farther on, due west from the former tree, another large jungle tree was deeply blazed. Beyond this, bearing three-quarter point north or west from the first tree, at a distance of perhaps 150 yards, is a large teak tree also deeply blazed. To the south of this tree, between the second and third trees, the Mysore authorities have erected three tied stakes. Beyond the third tree, proceeding a little south of west for about fifty yards, we came into an unmistakably cleared track. Up to this point the old path track running from the river is not well defined, but from its general bearing it seems to have run across the clearing on which the tied stakes are now erected. From the above-mentioned point a broad and well marked cart road runs in a direction almost due west along the water-shed in a downward gradient as far as we went, a distance which, by counting paces, we estimated at a little more than a mile. Throughout this line were worn stumps of trees, evidently felled many years ago, and some of these stumps have thrown out shoots that may perhaps, if necessary, prove the date on which the line was cleared. At intervals we found trees more or less deeply blazed. The deepest blazes are made in a manner usually adopted, according to Mr. Fringle's authority, when demarcating boundaries. In many cases trees along this line bore

marks like those that would be caused by merely backing, and we were borne out in the supposition that these marks were designedly made by the similarity of these marks to the blazes in which the point of the edge of some cutting instrument was more or less clearly shown on the hard wood of the tree. We noticed, in addition to these old marks, certain minor and more recent blazes along the same line, chiefly on smaller trees. Finding that the line still proceeded along the water-shed in a westerly direction, and as both Mr. Fringle and I had been along it for several miles last year, and were aware that it maintains its position with regard to the water-shed, we turned back at a teak tree on the right, which was deeply blazed on two sides.

4. We re-traced our steps to the Rampur ford and took the bearings of the south approach adverted to above. The line trends (going from the river) south-west for some fifty yards, turns south-west by south for a short distance, thence from south-west to south-west by south, and finally turns nearly south until it reaches a stream which it crosses in a direction south by east, three-quarter east. The total distance of this stream from the Rampur ford is perhaps a little over a quarter of a mile. The line runs thence for about 100 yards south south-east, and thence its general direction to the first boundary stone after Rampur (the direction being pointed out by a Coorumber) was a little east of south. The last direction is not certain, for we had not time to reach the first stone after Rampur. We knew for certain that the first two stones, that is, (counting the Rampur stone as No. 1,) that stones Nos. 2 and 3 are on the track now in question, for we saw them last year. Our object was simply to make a *prima facie* case in support of the view which I maintain, namely, that Dr. Cleghorn's boundary line has not been adhered to, but that a large portion of Wynnad forest has been included in Mysore in addition to the tract given up on Dr. Cleghorn's decision.

For (1) in Dr. Cleghorn's letter of the 7th February 1862, No. 537, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 423, of the 30th March 1859, he states in paragraph 34—

"The cart track from the ford cannot possibly be mistaken, as there is no other running west."

The track first mentioned in my present letter is the only one running west, therefore it is the track referred to by Dr. Cleghorn.

(2.) Dr. Cleghorn makes a special point and claims, as the chief merit of the settlement he proposed, that his boundary was a natural one, and followed the water-shed. He says in paragraph 38—

"I would suggest, as the result of my personal inspection of the locality, that the most convenient boundary would be to follow the water-shed, or, in other words, to keep to the cart track from Rampur ford, a well known spot that runs along a ridge and affords a well-defined line convenient as a boundary, nearly as far as Messrs. Tod and Stephens' third stone."

The second route mentioned in my present letter, debouching at the southern approach to the ford and along which the stones are now placed, in the first place does not run west from Rampur, and in the second place does not keep to the water-shed; for it crosses a stream about a quarter of a mile from Rampur, therefore it is not the track mentioned by Dr. Cleghorn as his proposed boundary.

(3.) I lay great stress on finding the boundary marks on the first mentioned track, that is, on the road running west from the ford; for Dr. Cleghorn in his letter* states that he and Captain Clerk blazed large trees and cleared the line of his settlement.

(4.) I adduce the following evidence taken down by me at Sultan's Battery, on the 30th September 1875, in the presence of my writer, T. Cundersawmy Pillay. The witness whom I questioned said: "I am a Coorumber known as Chedleth Kala, and was made a Wynnad Forest Peon on the arrival (that is in 1852) of Lieutenant Fullerton. At that time the stones now placed between Rampur and Shogabetta were not in their present places. There was one at Rampur, but I do not know where the others were. I know, however, that the present stones were placed after Lieutenant Fullerton's time; I believe in Tanabettu's time. They were put down by Numpappa of Muggy, by the Amildar of Sargoor, and by the Mysore Forest Overseer, all of whom are now alive. They were accompanied by Det. Coorumbers from the Poda Badi (Padi) of Balker (Baker).

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
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Hooshully and Nison), and by Jen-Coorumbars from Moolaka Hadi, near the same places. There are two Coorumbars, by name Mudu and Kyetta of Editory, now employed in the Mudumallay Forests, who were also with them. I saw them clearing a path and putting down the stones. I objected, but was told that the Mysore boundary came up to that line. The Wynaad Sub-Overseer, Khader Navar Khan, also objected. He is now dead. I reported this to Turnbull, but he said nothing. He used to spend part of his time at Mysore and part of it at Manantoddy, but did not visit the forests. I reported it also to Mr. Cherry, who came to see the line and said he would see about it. Other persons who saw the Mysore people putting down the present boundary stones were Maza, formerly Chedleth Peon; Koorahaz Bomnah; Jen-Coorumber Masty; Pambry Chelwar; and Syed Ibrahim, now Sub-Overseer, then a Peon. All these are alive.

The second witness I examined said: "I am a Wynaad Forest Peon, stationed at Chedleth; my name is Iraz. I used formerly to live at Muggy. I remember when the present line of boundary stones from Rampur was put down. I came to the forest in company with a Peon of the Wynaad Forest Department named Gudu, whose station was Gundry. He was a Wynaad Peon in Major Gibbs' time, but was dismissed in the time of the Overseer Veeraswamy Pillay (the convict) in Turnbull's time. The Mysore Subadar put him in jail. I do not know what for. Mr. Sergeant (?) was the Mysore gentleman at that time. Gudu was afterwards given a Peon's post in the Mysore forests under the Daroga of Sargoor. He is alive and lives at Muggy. The Amildar of Sargoor did not come to the forest. The people who came to the forest to put down the boundary stones were Pocharya, the Mysore Forest Overseer; Sheshagiri Rayan, the Daroga; and Manu Pillay, Mysore Sub-Overseer. I do not think Nujappa of Muggy was in the forest then. He was in the Mysore forests before. I saw the trees being cut and the stones being placed when I visited the forests with Gudu. At this time Gudu was still in the Wynaad Department and had not yet been dismissed."

The testimony of these two witnesses, if worth anything, would place the date of the laying down the present boundary in or after 1863.

I will send any further particulars on the question of the boundary shortly.

(True Copy)

(Signed) W. LOGAN,

Acting Collector.

G.O. 30th March 1869, No. 423.

G.O. 25th April 1877, No. 577.

G.O. 15th March 1880, No. 387.

Submitted for the orders of Government with reference to the orders noted in the margin.

2. In 1858 Dr. Cleghorn, Conservator of Forests, was directed to report on a boundary dispute between Malabar and Mysore in respect of a tract of teak forest. In his report (paragraph 33) he proposed as the "most convenient boundary to follow the water-shed, or, in other words, to keep to the cart track from Rampur ford, a well known spot; this, he observed, "runs along a ridge and affords a well defined line convenient as a boundary, nearly as far as Messrs. Stephens and Tod's third stone, whence the line might follow that lead down by these officers to the Mavehallay (fifth stone)." He further observed paragraph 34, that "the cart track cannot possibly be mistaken, as there is no other running west and if followed all that is necessary will be to move the first stone to the Rampur ford and the second to where the road cuts Messrs. Tod and Stephens' line and to place a few intermediate marks along the eastern side of the road."

3. The boundary proposed was adopted by Government and the Commissioner of Mysore. Government at the same time directed that the boundary stones should be placed as proposed in paragraph 34 of the report.

4. In December 1859 Dr. Cleghorn reported* that the stones had been so fixed, and that he had the sides of the new boundary cleared as far as the

* G.O. 11th March 1860, No. 387.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
9th December 1875.*

fourth stone, and had requested the Supervisor of the Settlement Department to clear the remainder.

5. The Collector now reports that Dr. Cleghorn's line has not been adhered to by the Mysore authorities, and that the boundary stones have been removed and so placed as to include most of the land originally claimed by Mysore.

6. From the report of Mr. Peet, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who recently inspected the locality, it appears that starting from Rampur there are now two tracks leading from the river, one directly facing the ford and running due west, and the other running south-west. On the former there are at intervals blazed trees for a distance of about 200 yards, up to which point the track is not well defined, but after this there is a broad well marked cart road which runs due west along the water-shed. Mr. Peet identifies this as the line settled by Dr. Cleghorn. As to the other line on which the boundary stones are now found he observes that it cannot be Dr. Cleghorn's, as it does not run west from Rampur and does not follow the water-shed. From evidence taken by Mr. Peet it appears that the boundary stones were removed about 1868.

7. The Collector points out that assuming the possibility of the line laid down by the Mysore people being the one fixed by Dr. Cleghorn leads to the absurd inference that Dr. Cleghorn did not know the points of the compass, and that the description of his line as following a water-shed ridge was quite incorrect.

8. The Board are of opinion that in this matter there has been a gross attempt at fraud on the part of some persons in Mysore, and they agree with the Collector in thinking that the parties implicated deserve to be punished.

9. The Board recommend that in communication with the Mysore authorities, arrangements be made for the demarcation of the line adopted in 1859.

10. The Collector solicits early orders so that the matter may be settled in time to admit of Captain Cloete's party leaving a feverish locality before January next if possible.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,

Acting Secretary.

No. 127.

ORDER THEREON 9th December 1875, No. 1,752.

Miscellaneous.

Ordered that the following letter be addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore:—

(Here enter No. 1,753, 9th December 1875.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Ed. J. Talbot.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 3th November 1875, No. 3,056.

Read the following letter from W. LOGAN, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 18th October 1875, No. 316:—

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter, No. 147, dated 30th ultimo, from Mr. Peet, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wynaud, regarding the boundary between the forests under his charge and the Mysore territory.

2. If the Board will refer to Sheet No. 61, of the Trigonometrical Survey map, they will observe the name of a place "Rampur," situated on the river, which at that point forms the boundary between Malabar and Mysore. At the time of Dr. Cleghorn's arbitration (alluded to by Mr. Peet) of the boundary at this point, it was claimed for Malabar that the boundary line ran as shown in the above map, or to the north of it; while for Mysore it was contended that the boundary commenced as laid down by Mr. Tod and Captain Stephens from a point lying opposite the Ooscottah fort, the name of which is not given on the map, but which the Board will observe marked as lying on the opposite bank of the same river as "Rampur," some miles to the south of the latter place. Thence the boundary claimed by Mysore ran in a north north-west direction as far as a point near the "Shagabetta tree," which point was agreed on by both parties. Dr. Cleghorn's decision was in favor of a middle line, which starting from "Rampur," ran along a ridge in a *nearly* direction from that point as far as a stone known as Mr. Tod and Captain Stephens' *third* stone, whence it followed Tod and Stephens' line as far as the common point near the "Shagabetta tree." Dr. Cleghorn said he adopted the natural boundary of the watershed. The Board will also see from the correspondence that Dr. Cleghorn took the trouble to clear the line he thus decided upon.

3. It was with considerable surprise therefore that in a recent visit to the neighbourhood I learnt from Messrs. Peet and Pringle and Captain Cloute that Dr. Cleghorn's line had not been adhered to by the Mysore authorities in placing their boundary stones at this point, but that they had apparently been removed a considerable distance to the south and so placed as to take in most of the land which they had claimed at the time of Dr. Cleghorn's arbitration. More than this, it now seems from Mr. Peet's letter that Mysore forest huts have been built close to the "Rampur" ford on Dr. Cleghorn's line itself, and I am, taking other circumstances into consideration, also forced to the conclusion that this was done to blind a superficial observer to the true course of the boundary at that point.

4. It is possible that the line laid down by the Mysore people is the line on which Dr. Cleghorn acted, but that supposition, the Board will see from the facts set forth by Mr. Peet, necessitates a conclusion that Dr. Cleghorn did not know the points of the compass, and that his description of his line as following a water-shed ridge was quite incorrect.

5. I fancy that this question would at once be set at rest by a reference to the map which accompanied Dr. Cleghorn's report and the bearings taken by

the Surveyor who accompanied him. I am confident, after an attentive perusal of the correspondence which terminated in the G.O.* of 15th March 1860, No. 137, that it will be found the line fixed on by Dr. Cleghorn and adopted by our two Governments is that which Mr. Peet describes in his letter as the "northern approach" to the Rampur ford, and I think that, if that is so, condign punishment should be meted out to the persons in Mysore, who, from information obtained by Mr. Peet from his Forest Peons, it seems altered their line and moved the stones to their present positions in or about 1868.

6. I have asked Captain Cloete not to survey the boundary as marked at present until he hears from me again on the subject, and I venture to solicit the early orders of the Board, as Captain Cloete wishes to get his men out of that feverish locality before January, if possible.

Enclosure No. 1.

From A. W. PEET, Esq., Deputy Conservator, Wynad Forests, to W. LOGAN, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Sultan's Bazaar, 30th September 1875, No. 147.

I have the honor to state that, in obedience to verbal instructions from you, I camped on the left bank of the Mavennulley, beyond Pongaly, close to the Mysore frontier, on the 24th instant, and proceeded to visit the boundary about Rampur on the 26th. Mr. Pringle, Acting Special Executive Engineer of Wynad, kindly accompanied me to take notes of bearings and corroborate any evidence that might be proved on an inspection of the ground.

2. We crossed the Mavennulley and went about three miles up the Goondelpett road passing Hoosvattah, through the ruins of which the road runs, though the greater part of the old fort was on the western or river side of the road. We struck off the road near a small Police station called Swadulla. Thence we proceeded in a north-westerly direction through the forest, for about four miles, the latter part of which distance was along an old track apparently connecting Burgay with the Goondelpett road, about a quarter of a mile from the Rampur ford a branch road from Rampur runs into this track in the direction of Burgay. We went down this branch and reached across the Naga (Nagoro) river at the Rampur ford; the water not being deeper than three feet six inches. We landed at the spot marked on the Trigonometrical Survey map as Rampur, and noticed on the right bank of the river two tracks leading from the river, one somewhat rough and steep, directly facing the ford and running due west, and the other a somewhat easier gradient, but in no sense running south-west. To this latter track I will advert later.

3. We proceeded up the former or direct approach, (which may perhaps better be termed the northern approach,) and found a large heap of stones about twenty yards from the water on our right bank at the crest of the bank, partly blazed on two sides with oil-stone marks. The Coorumbore called the tree "Mudala Marum." It had been burnt to a great extent and much of the wood was decayed, but the impressions of the line were clear. About thirty yards farther on, due west from the former tree, another large tree was clearly blazed. Beyond this, bearing three-quarters point north of west from the first tree, at a distance of perhaps 100 yards is a large tree which was clearly blazed. To the south of this tree, between the second and third trees, the Mysore authorities have erected three tiled pillars. Beyond the third tree, proceeding a little south of west for about fifty yards, we came to an unmistakably cleared track. Up to this point the old cart track running from the river to the ford was well defined, but from its general bearing it seems to have followed the clearing on which the tiled pillars are now erected. From the above-mentioned point a road led up marked, etc., and then in a direction almost due west along the

water-shed in an upward gradient so far as we went, a distance which, by counting paces, we estimated at a little under a mile. Throughout this line were worn stumps of trees, evidently felled many years ago; and some of these stumps have thrown out shoots that may perhaps, if necessary, prove the date on which the line was cleared. At intervals we found trees more or less deeply blazed. The deepest blazes are made in a manner usually adopted, according to Mr. Pringle's authority, when demarcating boundaries. In many cases trees along this line bore marks like those that would be caused by merely barking, and we were borne out in the supposition that these marks were designedly made by the similarity of these marks to the blazes in which the point of the edge of some cutting instrument was more or less clearly shown on the hard wood of the tree. We noticed, in addition to these old marks, certain minor and more recent blazes along the same line, chiefly on smaller trees. Finding that the line still proceeded along the water-shed in a westerly direction, and as both Mr. Pringle and I had been along it for several miles last year, and were aware that it maintained its position with regard to the water-shed, we turned back at a teak tree on the right, which was deeply blazed on two sides.

4. We re-traced our steps to the Rampur ford and took the bearings of the south approach adverted to above. The line trends (going from the river) south-west for some fifty yards, turns south-west by south for a short distance, thence from south-west to south-west by south, and finally turns nearly south until it reaches a stream which it crosses in a direction south by east, three-quarter east. The total distance of this stream from the Rampur ford is perhaps a little over a quarter of a mile. The line runs thence for about 100 yards north-south-east, and thence its general direction to the first boundary stone after Rampur (the direction being pointed out by a Coorumber) was a little east of south. The last direction is now certain, for we had not time to reach the first stone after Rampur. We know for certain that the first two stones, that is, (counting the Rampur stone as No. 1,) that stones Nos. 2 and 3 are on the track now in question, for we saw them last year. Our object was simply to make a *prima facie* case in support of the view which I maintain, namely, that Dr. Cleghorn's boundary line has not been adhered to, but that a large portion of Wynad forest has been included in Mysore in addition to the tract given up on Dr. Cleghorn's decision.

For (E) in Dr. Cleghorn's letter of the 7th February 1859, No. 537, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 423 of the 30th March 1859, he states in paragraph 34—

"The cart track from the ford cannot possibly be mistaken, as there is no other running west."

The track first mentioned in my present letter is the only one running west, therefore it is the track referred to by Dr. Cleghorn.

(2.) Dr. Cleghorn makes a special point and claims, as the chief reason of the settlement he proposed, that his boundary was a natural one, and followed the water-shed. He says in paragraph 35—

"I would suggest, as the result of my personal inspection of the locality, that the most convenient boundary would be to follow the water-shed, or, in other words, to keep to the cart track from Rampur ford, a well-known spot that runs along a ridge and affords a well-defined line convenient as a boundary, nearly as far as Messrs. Tod and Stephens' third stone."

The second route mentioned in my present letter, debouching at the southern approach to the ford and along which the stones are now placed, in the first place does not run west from Rampur, and in the second place does not keep to the water-shed; for it crosses a stream about a quarter of a mile from Rampur, therefore it is not the track mentioned by Dr. Cleghorn as his proposed boundary.

(3.) I lay great stress on finding the boundary marks on the first mentioned track, that is, on the cart running west from the ford, for

* Number and date will be sent downwards.
A. W. P. Dr. Cleghorn in his letter states that he and Captain Clerk blazed large trees and cleared the line of the settlement.

(4.) I adduce the following evidence taken down by me at Sultan's Bazaar, on the 30th September 1875, in the presence of my witness, I. Chanderawany Pillay. The witness whom I ques-

moned said: "I am a Coorumber, known as Chedlath, Kala, and was made a Wynaad Forest Peon on the arrival (that is in 1865) of Lieutenant Fullerton. At that time the stones now placed between Rampur and Shegabetta were not in their present places. There was one at Rampur, but I do not know where the others were. I know, however, that the present stones were placed after Lieutenant Fullerton's time. I believe in Turnbull's time. They were put down by Nanjappa of Muggy, by the Amildar of Surgoor, and by the Mysore Forest Overseer, all of whom are now alive. They were accompanied by Bet-Coorumbars from the Doda Hadi (Hadi) of Kalkeri (near Hoshully and Nison), and by Jon-Coorumbars from Monda Hadi, near the same places. There are two Coorumbars, by name Mada and Kyetta of Ellary, now employed in the Mudumallay Forests, who were also with them. I saw them beating a path and putting down the stones. I objected, but was told that the Mysore boundary came up to that line. The Wynaad Sub-Overseer, Khader Navar Khan, also objected. He is now dead. I reported this to Turnbull, but he said nothing. He used to spend part of his time at Mysore and part of it at Manantoddy, but did not visit the forests. I reported it also to Mr. Chary, who came to see the line and said he would see about it. Other persons who saw the Mysore people putting down the present boundary stones were Mira, formerly Chedlath Peon; Koorbhat Ramiah; Jon-Coorumber Masti; Rambray Chatter, and Syed Ibrahim, now Sub-Overseer, then a Peon." All these are alive.

The second witness I examined said: "I am a Wynaad Forest Peon, stationed at Chedlath; my name is Irar. I used formerly to live at Muggy. I remember when the present line of boundary stones from Rampur was put down. I came to the forest in company with a Peon of the Wynaad Forest Department named Gudu, whose station was Gendry. He was a Wynaad Peon in Major Gibbs' time, but was dismissed in the time of the Overseer Veerasawmy Pillay (the courier) in Turnbull's time. The Mysore Subadar put him in jail. I do not know what for. Mr. Sergeant (?) was the Mysore gentleman at that time. Gudu was afterwards given a Peon's post in the Mysore forests under the Daroga of Stager. He is alive and lives at Muggy. The Amildar of Surgoor did not come to the forest. The people who came to the forest to put down the boundary stones were Pottayya, the Mysore Forest Overseer; Sheshagiri Nayak, the Daroga; and Manar Pillay, Mysore Sub-Overseer. I do not think Nanjappa of Muggy was in the forest then. He was in the Mysore forests before. I saw the overseer, the agent, and the stones being placed when I visited the forests with Gudu. At this time Gudu was still in the Wynaad Department and had not yet been dismissed.

The testimony of these two witnesses, if worth anything, would place the date of the laying down the present boundary in or after 1868.

I will send any further particulars on the question of the boundary shortly.

(True Copy)

(Signed)

W. LOGAN,

Acting Collector.

G.O. 30th March 1869, No. 424.

G.O. 18th March 1869, No. 377.

G.O. 15th March 1869, No. 357.

Submitted for the orders of Government with reference to the orders noted in the margin.

2. In 1868 Dr. Cleghorn, Conservator of Forests, was directed to report on a boundary dispute between Malabar and Mysore in respect of a tract of teak forest. In his report (paragraph 33) he proposed as the "most convenient boundary to follow the watershed, or, in other words, to keep to the cart track from Rampurford, a well known spot," (as he observed, "runs along a ridge and affords a well-defined line convenient as a boundary, nearly as far as Messrs. Stephens and Peet's third stone, whence the line might follow that laid down by these officers to the Mudumallay (first stone).") He further observed, paragraph 34, that "the cart track cannot possibly be mistaken, as there is no other running

west, and if followed all that is necessary will be to move the first stone to the Rampur ford, and the second to where the road cuts Messrs. Peet and Stephens' line, and to place a few intermediate marks along the eastern side of the road."

3. The boundary proposed was adopted by Government and the Commissioner of Mysore. Government at the same time directed that the boundary stones should be fixed as proposed in paragraph 34 of the report.

4. In December 1869 Dr. Cleghorn reported that the stones had been so fixed, and that he had the sides of the new boundary cleared as far as the fourth stone, and had requested the Supervisor of the Settlement Department to clear the remainder.

* G.O. 15th March 1869, No. 387.

5. The Collector now reports that Dr. Cleghorn's line has not been adhered to by the Mysore authorities, and that the boundary stones have been removed and so placed as to include most of the land originally claimed by Mysore.

6. From the report of Mr. Peet, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who recently inspected the locality, it appears that starting from Rampur there are now two tracks leading from the river, one directly facing the ford and running due west, and the other running south-west. On the former there are at intervals blazed trees for a distance of about 200 yards, up to which point the track is not well defined, but after this there is a broad well-marked cart road which runs due west along the water-shed. Mr. Peet identifies this as the line settled by Dr. Cleghorn. As to the other line on which the boundary stones are now found he observes that it cannot be Dr. Cleghorn's, as it does not run west from Rampur and does not follow the water-shed. From evidence taken by Mr. Peet it appears that the boundary stones were removed about 1873.

7. The Collector points out that assuming the possibility of the line laid down by the Mysore people being the one fixed by Dr. Cleghorn leads to the absurd inference that Dr. Cleghorn did not know the points of the compass, and that the description of his line as following a water-shed ridge was quite incorrect.

8. The Board are of opinion that in this matter there has been a gross attempt at fraud on the part of some persons in Mysore, and they agree with the Collector in thinking that the parties implicated deserve to be punished.

9. The Board recommend that, in communication with the Mysore authorities, arrangements be made for the demarcation of the line adopted in 1869.

10. The Collector solicits early orders so that the matter may be settled in time to admit of Captain Cloete's party leaving a feverish locality before January next if possible.

(True Copies and Extract.)

[Signature]

Acting Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,

with Atlas Sheet No. 61, to be returned.

Copy to the Collector of Malabar.

to the Inspector of Forests.

to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Edw. J. Tulloch.

Box 1875, Alpine

Guido of Arezzo

HEADLINE

Callaway to Mr. Jones

Received
17. June 1913

NOVEMBER
1887

For many decades between America and Mexico, animosity in respect of a great of that kind. Starting in 1823, however, began from soldiers on ships of — and recognizing the arrangements to treat, in consultation with Mexican authorities, on the level of an of the time is related in 1870.

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