

18-1-62-H

(1) Number of pages 102

(2) Date of repair 25-5-62

(3) Initials of the Referee J.M.

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

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| C.O. No. | 712 | Presd |
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Read the following papers :—

No. 358. From Major T. G. CLARKE, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated Bangalore, 18th September 1876, No. 5939/R-17.

Adverting to your letter, No. 626, of 16th May last, on the subject of a boundary dispute existing between the Punganur Zemindari and certain villages in the Kolar District of this Province adjacent thereto, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for submission to His Grace the Governor in Council, the enclosed copy of letter, No. 118, dated 30th ultimo, and its enclosures, from the Commissioner of the Nandydroog Division, reporting the result of the conference held in the matter by the officers deputed on either side as Commissioners for the settlement of the question.

2. The Chief Commissioner regrets that these two gentlemen have been unable to come to any agreement on the precise merits of the claims put forward by the villagers on both sides notwithstanding the desire evinced by Mr. Krishnengar, according to his own report, to effect a suitable compromise by fixing on an intermediate line, which, while partially conceding the claims of the Punganur ryots, would sufficiently protect the interests of the ryots on the Mysore side. Under the circumstances, however, the Chief Commissioner has no alternative but to recommend that a new Commission should be appointed; and, if it should be desired that Mr. Krishnengar should not be again placed in this Commission, for which however his local knowledge and experience eminently fit him, he will be prepared to depute another Officer of the Commission of corresponding rank to the one appointed by the Madras Government, or an Officer of the Mysore Revenue Survey should his services be found available.

3. The Chief Commissioner desires me to add, with reference to the remarks made by Mr. Cox respecting the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar in this case, that he concurs in Colonel Pearce's opinion as to the objectionable character of the expression used and as to its mischievous effect in introducing an additional element of difficulty in the negotiations pending between the two Governments.

From Colonel J. L. PEARSE, Commissioner, Nandydroog Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 30th August 1876, No. R-118.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 1902/R-23, of the 2nd of June last, directing that the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, should meet Mr. Cox for the purpose of settling the fresh dispute that has arisen between the Punganur Zemindari and Mysore, I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Chief Commissioner, the accompanying copy of letter, No. A, of the 24th instant, and of its accompaniments, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.

2. The report of the Deputy Commissioner does not convey the impression that Mr. Cox has approached the subject in a perfectly unprejudiced frame of mind, and his ideas on the subject of arbitration seem to me to be rather one-sided as they resolve themselves into the



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fixed resolution that, if nine-tenths of the land is at once conceded, Mr. Cox will consent to arbitrate, but on no other terms.

3. I may point out moreover that this claim has never been put forward before. Mr. Sullivan's settlement almost touches it, and yet no allusion to it was made at that time. I think, therefore, that Mr. Krishniengar was conceding a very great deal when he proposed to give up nearly one-half of the extent claimed, and the position on the plan of the reliable sasannams admitted by both parties places it beyond question that, in conceding as much as he did, Mr. Krishniengar was parting with land which natural boundaries do not place within the limits of the Zemindari.

4. I beg respectfully to suggest that the Chief Commissioner should draw the attention of the Madras Government to the marginally-noted sentences in Mr. Cox's report, as the papers before me do not seem to justify them, and it is the use of such expressions that not unfrequently turn arbitrators into partizans.

From H. KRISHNIENGAR, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, to Colonel J. L. YEARSE, Commissioner, Nandydroog Division, dated Mattiansandra, 24th August 1876, No. A.

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the orders contained in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 1902/R-23, of the 2nd June 1876, regarding the boundary dispute between Chennanjagaripally Village in the Moolbagal Taluk of this district and Ramasandra of Punganur Zemindari, I proceeded to the disputed spot on the morning of the 21st instant, the date fixed by Mr. Cox for our meeting, and, not finding this gentleman there as expected, I went on to his camp at Ramasandra in Punganur, which is about three miles from the disputed spot, and, after talking over the matter, we went again in the afternoon on the disputed locality and went over the boundary lines pointed out by each party and inspected the so-called sasannams. Many of those pointed out by the Punganur people appeared to have been very recently made, and each party accused the other, the Mysoreans saying that they were all made a few days ago by the Punganur people to corroborate their list of sasannams, and the Punganureans retorting that the Mysore ryots tampered with and gave them new appearance to render them useless. Next morning we met again in Mr. Cox's camp, and, after hearing what each party had to say and loading a portion of pymaish accounts and lists of sasannams produced by them, Mr. Cox suggested the settlement of the dispute by compromise, and, on my stating that I had no objection to it, he proposed that a larger portion of the disputed tract including the drainage area of the Peddacheruva Tank and the only pasture lands of Chennanjagaripally of Mysore should be given to the Punganur Zemindari, but I was unable to agree to this arrangement entirely though I expressed my willingness to give a portion of what Mr. Cox proposed by carrying on a new boundary line along the base of the hill instead of on its summit as claimed by the Mysoreans, and thereby assigning to Punganur the whole hill instead of only one side of it which was hitherto acknowledged to belong to the Zemindari. My reason for the modification of Mr. Cox's proposal is that by carrying out the arrangement fully as suggested by this officer, it would not only necessitate the abandonment of the best boundary line which runs along the hills, but also deprive the

\* Mr. Sullivan, in paragraph 12 of his report on the Rajagoondlahully-Kurajali boundary dispute case, says that a certain valley which supplied water to the Kurajali Tank of Punganur should be given it even in the absence of any evidence to show the right of Kurajali ryots to the valley, because it would cut off the water supply of the tank otherwise.

carrying rough sketch of the disputed locality and copy of Mr. Cox's statement, with my remarks thereon, will explain matters fully. It will be seen from the sketch that the whole area under dispute is about 419 acres, out of which Mr. Cox proposed that 384 acres should be

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given to Punganur and only 35 acres to Mysore. All these lands are more or less rocky and cut up so much that they are all now lying waste and mostly unfit for cultivation, and Mr. Cox might have therefore, without causing any inconvenience or actual loss to either party, come to some satisfactory settlement if he was not so much determined to hold his own fully. When there appeared to be no chance of compromise, it was resolved that the settlement should be made upon the pymaish accounts of the respective villages and it became therefore necessary to measure the fields for testing the pymaish accounts, though Mr. Sullivan, the then Director of Revenue Settlement of the Madras Presidency, has in his report, dated 30th July 1874, No. 1590-22, in the case of boundary dispute between Rajagoondlahully and Kurajali which adjoin the present disputed locality, pronounced the Punganur pymaish account to be unreliable and guess-work, and made an arbitrary decision, setting aside the said account. The measurement work accordingly commenced in the afternoon, but soon stopped in consequence of Venketsoobhiah, Amildar of Moolbagal, who is one of the most experienced officers of his rank and who is well versed in such matters, and my Surveyor, Aroonachellum Moodelliar, who had been deputed to watch the measurement, having found that the Punganur people were taking a wrong direction instead of that mentioned in their account, insisted on using

\* It appears that when one or two fields were measured after ascertaining the correct direction through compass, it was found that the result would go against the Punganur Zemindari and prove the correctness of the boundary line claimed by the Mysoreans.

compass for ascertaining\* the correct direction. Yesterday morning Mr. Cox wrote to me *semi-officially* to say that the use of compass in the case of pymaish made by unscientific men was absurd, but I said that its use was necessary when disputes regarding direction arose. If Mr. Cox considers this to be absurd, it appears from the statement of Moolbagal Amildar that Mr. Sullivan did not consider so, and made use of the compass before officially recording the Punganur Pymaish to be incorrect. In the afternoon I met Mr. Cox on the disputed spot as requested by him and then he said that, if the compass was used, the measurement could not get on. I replied that something was necessary to settle when doubts arise about the directions and nothing could be better for that purpose than using the compass. This, however, does not appear to have satisfied this gentleman, and we then parted.

2. I regret very much that, under the above circumstances, this boundary dispute, which

\* Nothing was said about it when Mr. Sullivan visited the locality in 1874.

was only very lately\* set up by the Punganur people, could not be settled.

*Mr. Cox's Remarks.*

In this dispute both parties produced a sasannam list and a survey account.

*Sasannam List.*—That of Punganur is corroborated by sasannams; some of these present an appearance of having been made only a few days ago, but this I consider impossible. Had they been forgeries, some means would have been taken to give them an appearance of age. This has not been done. A careful scrutiny shows pretty clearly the marks of old lines which have recently been struck by some blunt instrument or stone. Had these sasannams been quite recently made, they would not be found entered in the Punganur sasannam list, which appears to be a very old one. I am, therefore, fully convinced that the sasannams are of old standing

*Mr. Krishniengar's Objections.*

No value can, in my opinion, be attached to the so-called sasannams unless they are in such a position and so engraved that they could not be tampered with and made by any but a professional hand. The sasannams pointed out by the Punganur people in this case are all on land except the one admitted by both parties which is on a hill, and their nature is such that any playful shepherd-boy could easily make them. They are, as observed by the experienced Officer, Mr. Sullivan, the Director of Revenue Settlement, in the 5th paragraph of his report, dated 30th July 1874, in the Rajagoondlahully and Kurajali case, scattered about the country,



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*Mr. Cox's Remarks.*

and have been recently tampered with—whether by Punganur or Mysore ryots can hardly be decided, nor is it very necessary that a decision should be pronounced on this point.

*Mr. Krishnamangar's Objections.*

and from my knowledge of matters as a native of the country, I would not for a moment hesitate in endorsing that high officer's remark to the effect that they could be easily forged and could be as easily obliterated. In the present case some of them appear to have been very recently made, and there is evidence to prove that one of them was actually made on the 18th instant. A report of this forgery was on the very next day made by the village authorities to the Amildar of Moolbagal, who at once recorded the evidence of the persons who actually saw the Punganur people making the sasanams and showed it to me on the morning of the 20th instant before anything was said about it by the opposite party, who, it appears, made some representation about it to Mr. Cox after his arrival at his camp on the 21st idem. This timely discovery of the fraudulent act of the Punganur people induced the Mysore ryots to which these forged sasanams were sent, so that it was impossible for the forgers to carry out their plan fully by giving them an appearance of age, and I think that the forgers then fabricated a story that they were old ones tampered with by the Mysore ryots with a view to render them useless. With regard to the list produced by the Punganur people showing the sasanams pointed out by them, I am unable to place any reliance on it simply because it looks to be a very old one. Old papers could be easily had in the Shanbhogue's Duffers and old appearance could be given to the writing without any difficulty by exposing the paper to smoke. It is, therefore, difficult to accept such papers unless authenticated by the official seal and signature of a competent officer, and, this list not being so authenticated, it is, in my opinion, worthless. Even if these sasanams are genuine ones, which I do not think, I am not inclined to take them as the boundary marks between two territories because the symbols are not all of the same design, some bearing the mark of "Langum" and others of "Gundi." There is another circumstance which I cannot pass unnoticed though Mr. Cox does not allude to it. Within the lands now claimed by the Punganur people on the strength of these sasanams a small tank was built by a ryot of Chermanjagaripally Village of Mysore, and some cultivation is carried on below it. It was about two years ago

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*Mr. Cox's Remarks.*

*Mr. Krishnamangar's Objections.*

this tank was constructed and no objection was started to, nor any complaint made about, it by the Punganur ryots, which they would have certainly done if the land actually belonged to the Zemindari. They account for this omission by saying that they did not notice it till lately. But this plea is hardly credible as they made so much fuss about the felling in October last of some worthless brush-wood by Mysore ryots within these lands, entered the Mysore village in large gang accompanied by the Police Sergeant, and committed all sorts of irregularities, which formed the subject of some correspondence between me and Mr. Whiteside.

The Mysore sasanam list is corroborated by no sasanams. It was prepared in 1848, when disputes regarding boundary in these parts had begun. It asserts that there were said to have been stone sasanams upon the summit of the hills along which the Mysore villagers claim to draw their line, but it admits that even then two of this could not be found, though the position of the third is described. This, however, does not exist, but the Mysore ryots point out a spot on the slope of a great rock on which two years ago a fire was kindled, which resulted in the surface of the rock taking off. This fire they say was kindled by Punganur villagers with the object of destroying the sasanam. But they appear never to have complained of this act of mischief, at least no record of such complaint is to be found, while the Punganur ryots did in August 1874 report that some one had maliciously burned a quantity of leaves heaped on the rock in question. Further the position of the burned rock does not tally with that of the supposed sasanam. The latter is described "as above (or upon) the Kadri Devur Temple." This temple still exists, but the rock now pointed out, so far from being above it, is some 300 yards to the east and separated from the temple by a ravine. It is in fact upon a different rising of the same chain of hills. I think, therefore, that it can only be concluded that no sasanam was ever destroyed by the fire on this spot, and no other place is pointed out as to the site of the missing sasanam.

I cannot admit Mr. Cox's remarks that Mysore sasanams list is corroborated by no sasanams. Of the four sasanams mentioned in the list regarding the boundary line under dispute, one, the Gajiganahally Hill, to the south of a pillar called Garudakambha dedicated to Gopaswamy is in existence and its genuineness is admitted by the opposite party. Another is put down as having been in the hill therein a temple called "Kadri Swami Temple" is situated. Although no sasanam could now be found anywhere in this hill, there is still the temple in existence, and, as Mr. Sullivan observes in the Rajagondlahally-Kurajali case, it might have been probably obliterated, which the Mysore ryots say was actually done by the Punganur ryots by blazing fire on that part of the rock whereon this sasanam existed and removing a flake. The fact of the fire having been blazed on that spot is admitted by the Punganur ryots, and the marks of it are still observable, but they say that a quantity of mature leaves collected thereon by them was maliciously set fire to by the Mysore villagers, and that this caused the present appearance of the rock. Though it is true that no report of the mischief complained of by the Mysore ryots is forthcoming, I cannot disbelieve the fact because the record of certain proceedings held by the Amildar of Moolbagal in 1848 shows the propensity of the Punganur ryots to cause the disappearance of boundary marks as it is evident from the record that the Poti of Gajiganahally in Punganur did meddle with a sasanam at the time. A report said to



*Mr. Cox's Remarks.*

*Mr. Krishnengar's Objections.*

have been made to the Punganur Zemindar about the leaves having been burnt in August 1873 has been produced by him; but, unless a regularly-kept register is produced showing its actual despatch and receipt, I should hesitate to accept its genuineness. Furthermore no action seems to have been taken by the Zemindar upon this complaint and no report of this occurrence appears to have been made to the Police Station Officer of Punganur, though such procedure was ordinarily observed in other cases of equally trifling nature, and this omission throws much doubt upon the report produced by the Zemindar about eighteen hours after it was required to be produced. It is shown in the list of sasanams which was prepared in 1848 after examining them all that two could not be found. This is quite possible as they were said to be in hills covered with boulders which sometimes roll down. If the list was prepared from any dishonest motive, the person who prepared it would not have put down therein what were not in existence. I therefore think that the entry of the sasanama not to be found now rather goes to prove the honesty of the person who prepared the list than otherwise. It will be seen from the sketch prepared by my Surveyor, Arconachelum Mondelair, that the boundary line now under dispute lies between the points A and B. These points are admitted by both parties and it is the intermediate points that are now disputed, the Mysoreans taking a direct line from these points, A and B, over the summits of hills all along, and the Punganur people deviating from point A and taking the line in a sinuous course claiming the lands lying between the villages of Mysore. In the absence of satisfactory proof to establish the correctness of the line as pointed out by the Punganur people, the line pointed out by the Mysoreans deserves more consideration as a natural boundary.

*Pymaish.*—The Punganur Zemindar files Sir Thomas Munro's Survey Account of 1805 authenticated by the stamp of the Collector Mr. Murray. Mr. Krishnengar refers to Mr. Sullivan's recorded opinion that Munro's pymaish is unreliable. Mr. Sullivan, however, only says that he found pymaishdars had often "fudged" in large fields, and it must be admitted that the account is not strictly accen-

With regard to Punganur Pymaish, to which Mr. Cox attaches so much weight, Mr. Sullivan says not only that he found the pymaishdars had often "fudged" in larger fields, but also adds as follows:—

Para. 14. "The Punganur 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

*Mr. Cox's Remarks.*

rate in the survey of large areas. It was not a scientific survey but yet it is approximately correct, and Mr. Gribble, in his Manual of the Cuddapah District, remarks upon the surprising accuracy of Sir Thomas Munro's Survey. Every field is entered with its transverse measurements and is generally measured in plots.

*Mr. Krishnengar's Objections.*

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."

"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."

Para. 15. "The measurements entered in the Punganur Pymaish were found, on being tested, not to be wholly reliable."

I think that with regard to the pymaish matters, the opinion of Mr. Sullivan as Director of Revenue Settlement, who appears to have tested the pymaish accounts very carefully on the spot, is entitled to more weight, and, since the Punganur Pymaish account is condemned by him as unreliable and guess-work, it would not be unjustifiable on my part if I do not view it in the same light as Mr. Cox does. This gentleman poo-poo's the observation made by Mr. Sullivan about these pymaish accounts, but I have much respect for the recorded opinion of an officer no less than the Director of Revenue Settlement of a Presidency, and which opinion has been endorsed upon by no less an authority than His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore by accepting the decision of that officer, which he says he had to make to some extent in the arbitrary way, setting aside the pymaish account.

The Mysore Pymaish (so called) is dated 1859, long after ill-feeling had arisen between the border villages in these parts. It is said to be the production of a Village Karnam. This must be fairly inquired into. It is wholly unauthenticated by the seal, signature, or sign manual of any superior officer. If the Punganur account be inaccurate, that of Mysore is much more so, for it gives no transverse measurements in the disputed territory, but describes their position and roughly estimates their areas. The information thus given, however, if reliable, proves that the Mysore Territory extends to some not very clearly defined extent beyond the frontier pointed out by the Punganur ryots.

With regard to the Mysore Pymaish dated 1859, Mr. Cox observes that it took place long after the ill-feeling had arisen between border villages in these parts and that it is said to be the production of a Karnam. I beg to state that the only dispute which existed at that time was between Rajagondanahally and Karajal and not a word was whispered till October or November last about the villages, the boundaries of which form the subject of the present inquiry. I am sure that no pymaish could be conducted without looking to Karnam for information, and I cannot see why the account should be condemned if he had anything to do with its preparation. If Mr. Cox is informed that the work was exclusively done by the Karnam, he



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*Mr. Cox's Remarks.*

From these facts I am led to assert that the preponderance of evidence is very greatly on the side of Punganur. The Mysore evidence appears to me very questionable, but, admitting that it is entitled to some weight, I proposed, in order to settle the dispute speedily and amicably, that a compromise should be agreed upon by which, however, Punganur should be given a larger portion of the disputed land than Mysore. Mr. Krishniengar has no objection to a compromise, but he would adjudge to Mysore about four or five times as much land as to Punganur and why? In order that the interests of his Government may be secured by the possession of all the drainage area of a large tank in the Mysore Territory. This is a convenient arrange-

*Mr. Krishniengar's Objections.*

is mistaken. It was done under the supervision of the taluk officer with the aid of the division and taluk establishments, and also temporary hands entertained for the purpose. Mr. Cox is not correct in saying that the account is wholly unauthenticated. It bears the seal of the taluk officer, and the record produced before Mr. Cox was what was brought from the Taluk Cutcherry and not from the Karnam's Daftar. I believe a copy of this account is also in the Division Office, and this may be referred to if Mr. Cox has any doubt about the authenticity of that produced by the taluk officer. It may not contain what Mr. Cox wants, but it gives sufficient information as to where a field is situated, what is its area, and how it is bounded. This pymash as well as the Punganur one were conducted in the old method by natives, having no scientific knowledge, and I cannot therefore see why preference should be given to the Punganur one simply because it took place in the earlier days. Furthermore these pymash accounts of the frontier villages having been prepared without allowing an opportunity to the villagers of the other side of the frontier to check them, they are, in my opinion, not binding on each other, and therefore useless as evidence in the settlement of boundary dispute. It may also be observed that, if the pymash made in the year 1805 in certain districts of the Madras Presidency was worth anything, the Government would not have gone to the trouble and expense of having a survey again made there in the scientific manner.

In fine each party bases his claim upon the pymash account of his village and upon certain sasnamas. It has been shown that ex-parte pymash accounts is not of much use in the settlement of boundary dispute between two territories and that all sasnamas are not of reliable character. No other evidence has been produced by either party, and the probabilities of the case are in favor of Mysore because the line pointed out by the Mysoreans is more likely to have been fixed as it runs on summits of hills; the points at the two ends of this line are admitted by both parties to be correct, and a tank has been built within those disputed lands by a Mysore ryot and lands cultivated under it without any protest on the part of Punganur.

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*Mr. Cox's Remarks.*

ment for Mysore, but a most unjust one for the Zemindari. I fail to see on what principles of disinterestedness and impartiality Mr. Krishniengar bases his proposal. The absence of partiality should be the first quality of an arbitrator, who should be a judge and not a partizan. I feel convinced that Mr. Krishniengar must admit the superiority of the Punganur evidence, and, admitting this, he should treat Punganur more liberally than the Government which he serves.

*Mr. Krishniengar's Objections.*

It would certainly be satisfactory to both parties if this vexatious dispute could be settled amicably, and I would have agreed to the compromise proposed by Mr. Cox had I not thought it was very unfair to the Mysore Government while it was a gain to the wealthy Zemindar. Mr. Cox proposed that instead of boundary line running over the summits of hills it should run along the base of it from B to C direct to D E and then turn to F G and join A by H F K L. I made no objection to the line running from C to D and E and proposed that it should thence run from E to A along the base of the hill. I could not agree to the line turning from E to G H J K L as it would then not only deprive the Poddachernyu of Chennayaganpully village of Mysore of its drainage area and the village of its pasture lands, but it would also tend to eternal trouble and serious affrays as these lands are almost in the heart of three Mysore villages through which Mysore cattle must pass. In the event of any amicable or arbitrary settlement being made, it should be such as to avoid all future troubles and secure a proper boundary line.

Mr. Cox talks of disinterestedness, impartiality, and partizanship, and lays down what is the first quality of an arbitrator, but I would leave it to the higher authorities to judge how far this gentleman was justified in making use of such insinuating expressions.

Mr. Cox concludes by saying that, "if it be proved that the so-called Punganur Pymash is the compilation of the Karnam of one of the Mysore villages now disputing," he "would go further than I have gone and maintain that the whole of the Mysore claim should be rejected." I suppose he means this remark with regard to the Mysore Pymash, and his insinuation that it is a compilation of the Karnam is not correct.

(Signed) A. F. COX.

22nd August 1876.

(Signed) B. KRISHNIENGAR.

MAKANSARIVA, Deputy Commissioner,  
Kolar District.

29th August 1876.

These papers will be referred to Mr. Sullivan with a request that he will favor Government with an opinion thereon.

GORTACAMP,  
3rd October 1876.

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



No. 358-A. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th October 1876,  
No. 2578.

Read the following letter from W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., Collector of North Arcot,  
to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated  
Tripathy, 7th September 1876, No. 420:—

With reference to Government Proceedings, Revenue Department, No. 625, dated  
16th May last, I have the honor to forward herewith copies of my Acting Head  
Assistant's letters, No. 237, dated 24th ultimo, with its six original enclosures (to be  
returned), and No. 240, dated 30th idem, with the original plan (to be also returned)  
which accompanied it. It will be seen from the above papers that Mr. Cox's con-  
ference with Krishniengar, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, and his attempt to  
settle the boundary dispute between Ramasamudram and other villages in the Punga-  
nur Zemindari of this district and Chinnayagaripalli in the Mysore territory proved  
a failure.

2. I beg to observe that the Deputy Commissioner has, in the interests of his  
Government, said to have been evinced throughout the inquiry in spite of reliable  
and satisfactory evidence adduced by the Punganur Zemindar in support of his claim,  
has solely occasioned the failure to arrive at a fair and amicable settlement of the  
matter under discussion. The non-production by the Mysore claimants and authori-  
ties of the survey account of Poonpya's time referred to paragraph 10 of the Acting  
Head Assistant Collector's letter, No. 237, above referred to is deserving of note, and  
I beg that the production of that document may be insisted upon in the further  
inquiry to be instituted in the matter.

3. The Board will observe from paragraph 13 of Mr. Cox's letter above referred  
to that the Mysore ryots, perceiving the manner in which the representative of their  
Government was inclined to uphold their cause, have commenced no less than five  
new boundary disputes in the neighbourhood of Ramasamudram with a view to obtain  
some further portion of the Zemindar's landed property by preferring unfounded and  
frivolous claims.

4. I have the honor to suggest that an experienced European Officer uncon-  
nected with either side may be deputed to decide the dispute in question at an early  
date.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From A. F. COX, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, to W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq.,  
Collector of North Arcot, dated Punganur, 24th August 1876, No. 237.

I need not have to inform you that my attempt to settle the boundary between Rama-  
samudram and other villages in the Punganur Zemindari and Chinnayagaripalli in Mysore in  
conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Krishniengar has proved unsuccessful since the  
Deputy Commissioner made demands which I considered altogether unreasonable while he  
declined to agree to an arrangement which I considered fair to both parties.

2. The accompanying plan will show roughly the land in dispute. The points A to O  
represent sasamams pointed out by the Punganur ryots as marking their frontier, while the line  
O, P, Q, R, A exhibits the boundary claimed by Mysore. Both sides produce a 'sasamam' list  
and a survey account.

3. The sasamam list of Punganur presents every appearance of age. It purports to have  
been drawn up in the year Roddy (1795). This date is entered on the first sheet of the volume,

and does not appear on the extract which I enclose. Following its directions 'sasamams' are  
found at each of the points from A to O. The two extreme ones are admitted by both sides, and  
it is therefore only the intermediate ones from B to N which are questioned.

4. I may here explain that 'sasamams' are sacred marks such as 'lingams' or girdies with  
representations of the sun and moon on either side rudely engraved on large boulders, or smaller  
stones buried in the ground where rocks do not occur. They may be destroyed or counterfeited  
but such acts of mischief would, I think, be soon discovered, as the villagers appear to watch them  
with jealous care. I am informed that a yearly ceremony takes place in which some animal is  
sacrificed and the blood sprinkled on all these frontier marks. The whole of the frontier between  
Punganur and Mysore is marked by these engraved signs, and lists of them are preserved by both  
sides. As far as I know there is no dispute about them except in the neighbourhood of Rama-  
samudram.

5. Of the eleven 'sasamams' disputed by Mysore eight appear to be of old standing, but three  
at first sight present an appearance of having been very recently made. The lines are quite fresh,  
and powdered fragments of stone lie about. Both parties agree that the marks were made  
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firm believer in the Mysore story, while I have good reasons for believing what the Punganur  
people say. I examined the marks carefully (though Mr. Krishniengar showed very little anxiety  
to do so), and I saw clearly the marks of the old dark lines in some parts where they had not  
been wholly obliterated. In addition to this evidence of my eyes, I have other arguments to  
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have been some attempt to give them a false appearance of age, whereas no such attempt has been  
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that the Mysoreans were the authors of the work, intending to illustrate the fact on which  
Mr. Krishniengar lays such stress that the 'sasamams' may be counterfeited. Hoping to convince  
him of the justness of my arguments, I sent Mr. Krishniengar, after our first conference was over,  
the enclosed resume of my ideas, leaving a column for his remarks. From the paper you will  
observe that he refuses to admit the reliability of any sasamam save such as "cannot be tampered  
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does not follow the line of hills. He further objects to the Punganur sasamams not being all  
of one pattern, but his own list which describes the marks said to have existed at O, P, Q, R, and  
A shows that they are different from one another and exactly the same diversity of pattern is  
observable all along the twenty miles of border.

6. The Mysore sasamam list is dated 1848, the year in which the Karjuli dispute began,  
which was settled by Mr. Sullivan. It is alleged that there is no earlier record, an assertion which  
surprises me. Mr. Krishniengar, in answer to my objections, contends that his list is corroborated  
by sasamams. It is as far as it agrees with that of Punganur. Where it differs from this it is  
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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,  
21st November 1876.*

apparent from this letter, frivolous and showed strong bias. I do not think that Mr. Krishniengar is sufficiently free from a desire to benefit his own Government to render him a fit person to arbitrate in matters in which that Government is a party, and I request that I may not again be asked to meet him in any mediation between Mysore and this Presidency. I think also that in such conventions an odd number of arbitrators should invariably be appointed (either one or three) in order to avoid the likelihood of a fruitless inquiry into the merits of a case.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,

Collector.

Enclosure No. 2.—Its Original Enclosures, Plans, Sasnamas, &c.

Enclosure No. 3.

From A. F. COX, Esq. Acting Head Assistant Collector, to W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq.,  
Collector of North Arcot, dated Ramespet, 30th August 1876, No. 240.

In continuation of my letter, No. 237, dated 24th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith a plan of the land in dispute between Mysore and Punganur sent to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District with his letter, No. 1,115-768, dated 24th instant, but received only this day, as well as an original sketch from the Punganur Zemindar, No. 20, also received this day.

2. You will observe from the foot-note of the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Krishniengar to the above sketch, he alleges that by our proposal the approximate area to be made over to Mysore will be about 35 acres. I think that he is evidently under a misapprehension regarding my proposal. I have not had paper to set how to lay down the line as suggested by me, but this is shown in my sketch map and it gives to Mysore about half, though certainly least valuable half, of the land in dispute.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,

Collector.

Enclosure No. 4.—Plan.

G.O. dated 23rd March 1876, No. 411,  
16th May 1876, No. 625.

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

2. These papers relate to a boundary dispute between Ranasamudram and other villages in the Punganur Zemindari and Chinnayyaguripalli in the Mysore Province which it was proposed to settle by arbitration. Mr. Cox, Acting Assistant Collector of North Arcot, acted on behalf of the Zemindar and Mysore was represented by Mr. Krishniengar, Deputy Commissioner of Kolar.

3. The rough sketch submitted with Mr. Cox's report shows the land in dispute. The black line A—O is the boundary claimed by Mysore and the irregular red line is the boundary claimed by the Zemindar. Both parties produce a sasnam list and pynaish account in support of their respective claims. Regarding the Punganur sasnam list, Mr. Cox says that it purports to have been made in 1795 and bears every appearance of age. Sasnamas mentioned in this list are found at the various points in the red line claimed by Punganur. There is no dispute about the extreme points A and O, but the sasnamas at the intermediate eleven points on the red line are disputed by Mysore. These sasnamas are lingams and representations of the sun and moon rarely carved on boulders and on small stones fixed in the ground where

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,  
21st November 1876.*

there are no rocks. Mr. Cox admits that such marks may be destroyed or counterfeited, but he thinks this is not likely to occur as they are watched with jealous care by the parties interested in their preservation. Of the eleven sasnamas disputed by Mysore, eight appeared to Mr. Cox to be old and three at first sight seemed to be of very recent origin, the lines being quite fresh and fragments of stone lying about. In regard to these the Mysore people say they saw the opposite party recently fabricating them, while the latter declare that the Mysore people tampered with the marks in order to discredit them. Mr. Krishniengar believes the Mysore story, but Mr. Cox accepts the explanation of the Punganur people for the following reasons: In some parts not defaced old dark lines are apparent; had the marks been recently fabricated it is reasonable to suppose that some attempt would have been made to give them the appearance of marks of long standing; the marks are accurately described in the sasnam list of 1795 which Mr. Cox believes to be genuine, though Mr. Krishniengar thinks otherwise. The latter will not admit the reliability of sasnamas that admit of being tampered with, and such as are not made by a professional hand. The Mysore sasnamas list is dated 1848 when the dispute recently settled by Mr. Sullivan arose. In regard to this list Mr. Cox says it is wholly uncorroborated where it differs from the Punganur list.

4. Besides these sasnam lists there are the pynaish accounts. The Punganur pynaish was prepared under the directions of Sir Thomas Munro, and it bears the stamp of a former Collector of Cuddapah, Mr. Murray. It gives the transverse measurements of each portion of land, and fields of irregular shape were measured in rectangular plots. An attempt was made to verify the boundary by this account, but as Mr. Krishniengar insisted on the measurements being taken with the aid of a compass before proceeding far in this way, one number was found to overlap another, and as a continuance of the process would inevitably lead to confusion, the attempt was abandoned. Mr. Krishniengar rejects the Punganur pynaish as unreliable.

5. The Mysore pynaish accounts prepared in 1859 is of little or no use as evidence in a boundary dispute as the transverse measurements of fields are not given; there is no means of determining their shape, and the size of a field is determined with reference to the estimated quantity of grain required to sow it. Mr. Cox believes there is a record of a detailed survey of the Mysore villages made in Poornyya's time, but this was not produced nor is the omission accounted for, and Mr. Cox believes it was purposely withheld.

6. The arbitrators being unable to agree as to an award upon the evidence endeavored to arrive at an amicable but arbitrary settlement. Mr. Cox proposed to accept the line claimed by Mysore from A to the point P, and to draw a line from P to K. Mr. Krishniengar objected to this as prejudicial to Mysore interests, and proposed to accept the line claimed by Punganur from A to G and to draw a straight line from G to N. Mr. Cox rejected this proposal as being very unfavorable to the Punganur people. Thus negotiations terminated without any result.

7. Mr. Cox says that no less than five other new disputes in the vicinity of Ranasamudram have arisen since the settlement\* of the Kurajali case by compromise, and that one of these commenced while negotiations in the present case were pending. He believes that these are false claims made by the Mysore people in the

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



hope of getting some portion of them admitted, and he thinks it probable that numerous similar claims will crop up hereafter.

8. The Board are of opinion that in the interests of both the Mysore State and the Punganur Zemindar, it is most desirable that this question of boundary, which not unfrequently leads to serious affairs, should be fully and finally settled, and, in view to this, would suggest that the Mysore Government be requested to furnish a list of the claims preferred by the border villages of that province against what has hitherto been considered the Punganur boundary. They would further recommend that, on the foregoing list being supplied, an European Officer of the Mysore Revenue Survey should be deputed to meet an officer of equal rank of the Madras Survey in view to a final settlement of the disputed portions of the boundary line. The decision of these officers should be considered binding on both parties, and in accordance therewith the boundary should, as in the case of the Rajahmundry and Kurajali dispute settled by Mr. Sullivan in 1874, be permanently demarcated at the joint charges of Mysore and the Punganur Zemindar.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,  
Acting Secretary.

No. 359. ORDER IN COUNCIL 21st November 1876, No. 1,739.

Miscellaneous.

His Grace the Governor in Council concurs in the opinion of the Board of Revenue that a fresh Commission should be appointed and that the Commission should consist of an European officer of the Madras Revenue Survey and of an officer of equal rank in the Mysore Revenue Survey. His Grace the Governor, however, is of opinion that provision should be made for the appointment of an umpire approved by this Government and that of the Mysore State to decide in case of a difference of opinion between the officers of the Survey Department.

2. His Grace the Governor, however, does not agree with the Board that the Mysore Government should be requested to furnish a list of claims preferred by the border villages within that State. This course would certainly involve delay without corresponding advantage. The Commissioners appointed should deal at once with the particular claim or claims already preferred and proceed to settle the boundary along the whole line, disposing of any claims that may be brought forward by the border villages, whether of Punganur or Mysore.

3. Mr. Cox will be informed that the Government consider that he failed to show sufficient official courtesy in the conduct of the investigation.

4. The following letter will be despatched to the Chief Commissioner—

[Here enter 21st November 1876, No. 1740.]

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.

Edw. J. W. Pacher.

No. 2,578.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 14th October 1876.

Read the following letter from W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Tripathy, 7th September 1876, No. 420:—

With reference to Government Proceedings, Revenue Department, No. 625, dated 16th May last, I have the honor to forward herewith copies of my Acting Head Assistant's letters, No. 237, dated 24th ultimo, with its six original enclosures (to be returned), and No. 240, dated 30th idem, with the original plan (to be also returned) which accompanied it. It will be seen from the above papers that Mr. Cox's conference with Kristiengar, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, and his attempt to settle the boundary dispute between Ramasamudram and other villages in the Punganur Zemindari of this district and Chinmayyagaripalli in the Mysore territory proved a failure.

2. I beg to observe that the Deputy Commissioner's bias in the interests of his Government, said to have been evinced throughout the inquiry in spite of reliable and satisfactory evidence adduced by the Punganur Zemindar in support of his claim, has solely occasioned the failure to arrive at a fair and amicable settlement of the matter under discussion. The non-production by the Mysore claimants and authorities of the survey account of Poornya's time referred to paragraph 10 of the Acting Head Assistant Collector's letter, No. 237, above referred to is deserving of note, and I beg that the production of that document may be insisted upon in the further inquiry to be instituted in the matter.

3. The Board will observe from paragraph 13 of Mr. Cox's letter above referred to that the Mysore ryots, perceiving the manner in which the representative of their Government was inclined to uphold their cause, have commenced no less than five new boundary disputes in the neighbourhood of Ramasamudram with a view to obtain some further portion of the Zemindar's landed property by preferring unfounded and frivolous claims.

4. I have the honor to suggest that an experienced European Officer unconnected with either side may be deputed to decide the dispute in question at an early date.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From A. F. COX, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector to W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, dated Punganur, 24th August 1876, No. 237.

I beg to have to inform you that my attempt to settle the boundary between Ramasamudram and other villages in the Punganur Zemindari and Chinmayyagaripalli in Mysore in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Kristiengar has proved unsuccessful since the Deputy Commissioner made demands which I considered altogether unreasonable, while he declined to agree to an arrangement which I considered fair to both parties.

2. The accompanying plan will show roughly the land in dispute. The points A to O represent landmarks pointed out by the Punganur ryots as marking their frontier, while the line O, P, Q, R, A exhibits the boundary claimed by Mysore. Both sides produce a 'sasnam' list and a survey account.

3. The sasnam list of Punganur presents every appearance of age. It purports to have been drawn up in the year Roumry (1733). This date is entered on the first sheet of the volume, and does not appear on the extract which I enclose. Following its directions 'sasnam' are



found at each of the points from A to O. The two extreme ones are admitted by both sides, and it is therefore only the intermediate ones from B to N which are questioned.

4. I may here explain that 'sasannams' are sacred marks such as 'lingams' or gindies with representations of the sun and moon on either side rudely engraved on large boulders, or smaller stones buried in the ground where rocks do not occur. They may be destroyed or counterfeited, but such acts of mischief would, I think, be soon discovered, as the villagers appear to watch them with jealous care. I am informed that a yearly ceremony takes place in which some animal is sacrificed and the blood sprinkled on all these frontier marks. The whole of the frontier between Punganur and Mysore is marked by these engraved signs, and lists of them are preserved by both sides. As far as I know there is no dispute about them except in the neighbourhood of Ramasamudram.

5. Of the eleven 'sasannams' disputed by Mysore eight appear to be of old standing, but three at first sight present an appearance of having been very recently made. (The lines are quite fresh, and powdered fragments of stone lie about. Both parties agree that the marks were made only two or three days before Mr. Kristnengar and I arranged to meet and arbitrate, but while the Mysore people declare that they saw Punganur ryots fabricating 'the sasannams' the latter swear that their old boundary marks have been tampered with by their rivals. Mr. Kristnengar is a firm believer in the Mysore story, while I have good reasons for believing what the Punganur people say. I examined the marks carefully (though Mr. Kristnengar showed very little anxiety to do so), and I saw clearly the marks of the old dark lines in some parts where they had not been wholly obliterated. In addition to this evidence of my eyes, I have other arguments to offer. Had these 'sasannams' been newly made with a dishonest intention, there would, I think, have been some attempt to give them a false appearance of age, whereas no such attempt has been made. It cannot be argued that the Punganur villagers omitted this precaution because they were surprised in the very act of forgery, for then the omission would have occurred only in the case of the one 'sasannam' in the forgery of which they were surprised, whereas all three are as fresh as if the workman had only just left them. And were the marks new, it is unlikely that they should be so accurately described in the list of 1795, which I have no reason to think other than a genuine one. Finally, close to one of these questioned marks had been cut, evidently at the same time as the marks themselves, hideous profiles of the human face, swords, and fantastic forms as well as a gigantic caricature of a sasannam some 3 feet in diameter. Can it be imagined for a moment that the Punganur people committed such folly? It seems much more probable that the Mysorens were the authors of the work, intending to illustrate the fact on which Mr. Kristnengar lays such stress that the 'sasannams' may be counterfeited. Hoping to convince him of the futility of my arguments, I sent Mr. Kristnengar, after our first conference was over, the enclosed résumé of my ideas, leaving a column for his remarks. From the paper you will observe that he refuses to admit the reliability of any sasannams save such as "cannot be tampered with or may not be made by a professional hand." If so, all the boundary marks along the twenty miles of frontier must be considered valueless. He objects to the Punganur sasannams being "on land." He surely would not look for them in the air or in water. But if he means that all true sasannams must be on hills and not on plains, I can only remark that the Mysore frontier does not follow the line of hills. He further objects to the Punganur sasannams not being all of one pattern, but his own list which describes the marks said to have existed at O, P, Q, R, and A shows that they are different from one another, and exactly the same diversity of pattern is observable all along the twenty miles of border.

6. The Mysore sasannam list is dated 1848, the year in which the Konjah dispute began, which was settled by Mr. Sullivan. It is alleged that there is no earlier record, an assertion which surprises me. Mr. Kristnengar, in answer to my objections, contends that his list is corroborated by sasannams. It is as far as it agrees with that of Punganur. Where it differs from this it is wholly uncorroborated. There are said never to have been more than three 'sasannams' upon the hills, and in 1848 two of these could not be pointed out. The third is missing now. The Mysore ryots point to a flat rock the surface of which was some two or three years ago removed by a

great fire, and they assert that this fire was kindled by Punganur people in order to destroy the sasannam. But they never complained of this act of mischief, whereas the Zemindar produces a report, written in August 1873 by the Monigar of Ramasamudram, stating that some unknown persons had burned on the rock in question a heap of leaves stored there for manure. As no clue regarding the incendiaries could be found, no complaint was made to the Police. The Deputy Commissioner in his statement reflects upon the suspicious delay of eighteen hours in the production of this account, but I consider his reflection most disingenuous. It was dark before I parted from the Zemindar after asking him to have the report searched for. He sent off an express at once to Punganur, ten miles distant. Search could not have begun until next morning, but the paper was in my hands by 11 A.M. I enclose it that you may judge whether it be a forgery. Further, the position of the defaced rock does not tally with that of the supposed sasannam. Mr. Kristnengar, with that absence of frankness which, I regret to say, he exhibited throughout our conference, says that the mark is described in the Mysore list as being "in the hill whereon a temple called Kadri Sami temple is situated". The list says nothing of the kind, but describes it as being "upon" or, translating the Marhatta word more literally, "above" the temple in question, which is on the slope of one of the hills. No sasannam is upon this temple and none above it, but is farther to the north and higher up on the slope of the hill. The scene of the fire so far from being above the temple is at least 300 yards due east of it upon the slope of another rising of the same long chain of hills and separated from the temple by a ravine. On these grounds I argue that it cannot be presumed that any sasannam was destroyed by the fire, and as no other sasannam or sight of a destroyed sasannam is shown the Mysore list is wholly uncorroborated where it differs from that of Punganur.

7. Besides the above evidence there were as I have said survey accounts produced by the disputants. That of Punganur was prepared under the directions of Sir Thomas Munro and it is stamped with the sign manual of a Cuddapah Collector. The Mysore survey account was prepared in 1859, and bears upon its face a statement that it was made by a "Sheykdar," a Curman, a Monigar, and ryots, but it has a Tahsildar's seal. This is what Mr. Kristnengar calls being made under the supervision of the Taluk Officer with the aid of the Divisional Taluk establishment, and also temporary hands entertained for that purpose. "I suppose that the Sheykdar is the Taluk Officer," the Curman and Monigar the "Divisional Taluk establishment", and the ryots the temporary hands. Mr. Kristnengar represents the Sheykdar (who is an official of a past day) as a superior Revenue officer, entrusted with the charge of from 40 to 100 villages. The Punganur people, on the other hand, degrade him to the position of a Head Monigar of 10 or 20 hamlets with a pay of from Rupees 5 to 10. Which version is true and how far each is false the Chief Commissioner of Mysore must know. But however this may be the account is an exceedingly rough one. The transverse measurements of each field are not given but merely the amount of grain which it was estimated might be sown in each, so that we have no means of deciding whether the fields were square or round or long and narrow. A few of them are described with reference to their position in regard to marked features of the country, and by this means the account, if reliable, proves that the Mysore boundary extends to some undeterminable extent beyond the line claimed by Punganur.

8. Sir Thomas Munro's pyramish, on the other hand, gives the transverse measurements of each portion of land, and where fields are irregular in shape they are measured in rectangular plots. Mr. Kristnengar would have nothing to say to this account, basing his rejection of it upon Mr. Sullivan's recorded opinion that it was not reliable. But all I understand Mr. Sullivan to say in his report on the Konjah dispute is that Munro's survey is not scientifically accurate, and that measurements were sometimes guessed at and work 'judged'. There is no doubt that such was the case, but yet the account has been generally pronounced to be wonderfully accurate, considering the unscientific manner in which it was carried out, and I believe that in every dispute regarding the Mysore border great weight has been put upon its evidence.

9. It was at last determined to test the account, and I enclose a plan of the measurements as far as they proceeded. You will observe that Plot A instead of running directly south has a



slight tendency to the west. This divergence is pronounced by the Mysore Surveyor with the aid of a compass to amount to  $10^{\circ}$ , and accordingly Mr. Kristnengar refuses to allow the plot to be measured except due south by the compass, even though it is pointed out to him that the neighbouring Plot B is made by pynash to have a broader side on the south than on the north. Mr. Kristnengar's measurement would make A overlap B and would throw all the subsequent measurements into confusion, which was exactly what his aim was. When I rather naturally inquired whether it was imagined that the Pymashdars of 1805 went to work armed with compasses, the very frank and straightforward answer was, "how can we tell"? Interpreted literally the survey account might have corroborated the Punganur claim, but as it was mere waste of time measuring on the Deputy Commissioner's terms the attempt was abandoned.

10. The Mysore Survey Record of 1869 cannot be interpreted by measurement as it is so vague. I have however every reason to believe that an older and detailed survey account of Poonny's time exists which for some reason was not produced. A 'goshpara' account of that time was exhibited, but it contains only the gross extent of each village. I inquired where the detailed account was, and was told that there was no "Numbervary" account. Fortunately, I was not to be misled by this reply, for I was perfectly well aware that there was no "Numbervary" account, but that one was compiled in which each field was described by a *name* and not a number. It was not denied that such a record existed, and it appears to me suspicious that it was not produced or at least searched for. I would suggest that when the case is again gone into that that record be called for. It may refute the Mysore claim.

11. In order to settle the case amicably and quickly, I suggested a fair division of the land, and pointing out that the Punganur evidence was, in my opinion, stronger than that of Mysore, I proposed to give the latter the land from A westwards along the boundary claimed by Mysore over the summit of the hills and then northwards in a straight line through G to K. This would give Mysore a small piece built by Mysore ryots about two years ago, and to the construction of which no objection was raised at the time. Mr. Kristnengar errs in saying that this omission was ascribed to the fact of the parties not being observed. That would indeed be a ridiculous excuse. What I heard the Punganur ryots say, and what they *did* say, was that, as it was a small matter, they did not make a fuss about it as it was near the true border.

12. Mr. Kristnengar objected to my division of the land and desired to draw the line along A, B, C, D, E, F, G, O, thus giving to Punganur a comparatively worthless portion of rocky ground of small extent, but securing to Mysore all the really desirable land included within the points C, K, L, J, M, N, O. This arrangement he considers necessary in order that Mysore may be in possession of the drainage area of the large tank in the angle F, G, K, and that Mysore ryots may, if they wish, be able to drive cattle from O to K without passing over Punganur territory. The proposal appeared to me so unfair that I did not feel justified in agreeing to it.

13. The great aim of Mr. Kristnengar was to prove that there was no evidence on either side deserving of any attention, which point being admitted the necessity for an arbitrary division arises. But this seems to me a very dangerous doctrine, and one likely to produce evil results. It has proved so acceptable to the Mysore ryots that no less than five new disputes have arisen in the neighbourhood of Ramasamudram since Mr. Sullivan decided the Kurjal case by a compromise. One of these notably began while we were engaged in our attempt to arbitrate in the present dispute, and probably a harvest of them will crop up in time. The Punganur people allege, and I am inclined to think with justice, that the claims are all false, and proffered in the hope that the claimants may at least succeed in eventually getting some portion of what they unjustly demand.

14. In conclusion, I must complain of the extremely illiberal spirit with which I was met by Mr. Kristnengar. Within an hour of our first meeting his display of partisanship gave just offence to the Zemindar, and I considered it necessary mildly to expostulate. His objections and arguments during the subsequent stages of our inquiry were, as I believe will be somewhat apparent from this letter, frivolous and showed strong bias. I do not think that Mr. Kristnengar is sufficiently free from a desire to benefit his own Government to render him a fit person to

arbitrate in matters in which that Government is a party, and I request that I may not again be asked to meet him in any mediation between Mysore and this Presidency. I think also that in such conventions an odd number of arbitrators should invariably be appointed (either one or three) in order to avoid the likelihood of a fruitless inquiry into the merits of a case.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,  
Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Its Original Enclosures, Plans, Sasnam, &c.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From A. F. COX, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, to W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq.,  
Collector of North Arcot, dated Raneepet, 30th August 1876, No. 240.

IN continuation of my letter, No. 237, dated 24th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith a plan of the land in dispute between Mysore and Punganur sent to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District with his letter, No. 1,115-768, dated 24th instant, but received only this day, as well as an original khat from the Punganur Zemindar, No. 20, also received this day.

2. You will observe from the footnote of the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Kristnengar to the above sketch, he alleges that by my proposal the approximate area to be made over to Mysore will be about 35 acres. I think that he is evidently under a misapprehension regarding my proposal. I have not his paper to see how he lay down the line as suggested by me, but this is shown in my sketch map and it gives to Mysore about half, though certainly least valuable half, of the land in dispute.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,  
Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.—Plan.

G.O., dated 23rd Mar. 1876, No. 411  
" " 16th May " " 625.

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

2. These papers relate to a boundary dispute between Ramasamudram and other villages in the Punganur Zemindari and Chinnayagaripalli in the Mysore Province which it was proposed to settle by arbitration. Mr. Cox, Acting Assistant Collector of North Arcot, acted on behalf of the Zemindar and Mysore was represented by Mr. Kristnengar, Deputy Commissioner of Kolar.

3. The rough sketch submitted with Mr. Cox's report shows the land in dispute. The black line A—O is the boundary claimed by Mysore and the irregular red line is the boundary claimed by the Zemindar. Both parties produce a sasnam list and pynash account in support of their respective claims. Regarding the Punganur sasnam list, Mr. Cox says that it purports to have been made in 1795 and bears every appearance of age. Sasnam mentioned in this list are found at the various points in the red line claimed by Punganur. There is no dispute about the extreme points A and O, but the sasnam at the intermediate eleven points on the red line are disputed by Mysore. These sasnam are lingams and representations of the sun and moon rudely carved on boulders and on small stones fixed in the ground where



there are no rocks. Mr. Cox admits that such marks may be destroyed or counterfeited, but he thinks this is not likely to occur as they are watched with jealous care by the parties interested in their preservation. Of the eleven sasanams disputed by Mysore, eight appeared to Mr. Cox to be old and three at first sight seemed to be of very recent origin, the lines being quite fresh and fragments of stone lying about. In regard to these the Mysore people say they saw the opposite party recently fabricating them, while the latter declare that the Mysore people tampered with the marks in order to discredit them. Mr. Kristniengar believes the Mysore story, but Mr. Cox accepts the explanation of the Punganur people for the following reasons: In some parts not defaced old dark lines are apparent; had the marks been recently fabricated it is reasonable to suppose that some attempt would have been made to give them the appearance of marks of long standing; the marks are accurately described in the sasanam list of 1795 which Mr. Cox believes to be genuine, though Mr. Kristniengar thinks otherwise. The latter will not admit the reliability of sasanams that admit of being tampered with, and such as are not made by a professional hand. The Mysore sasanams list is dated 1848 when the dispute recently settled by Mr. Sullivan arose. In regard to this list Mr. Cox says it is wholly uncorroborated where it differs from the Punganur list.

4. Besides these sasanam lists there are the pynash accounts. The Punganur pynash was prepared under the directions of Sir Thomas Munro, and it bears the stamp of a former Collector of Cuddapah Mr. Murray. It gives the transverse measurements of each portion of land, and fields of irregular shape were measured in rectangular plots. An attempt was made to verify the boundary by this account, but as Mr. Kristniengar insisted on the measurements being taken with the aid of a compass before proceeding far in this way, one number was found to overlap another and, as a continuance of the process would inevitably lead to confusion, the attempt was abandoned. Mr. Kristniengar rejects the Punganur pynash as unreliable.

5. The Mysore pynash accounts prepared in 1859 is of little or no use as evidence in a boundary dispute as the transverse measurements of fields are not given, there is no means of determining their shape, and the size of a field is determined with reference to the estimated quantity of grain required to sow it. Mr. Cox believes there is a record of a detailed survey of the Mysore villages made in Poornynn's time, but this was not produced nor is the omission accounted for, and Mr. Cox believes it was purposely withheld.

6. The arbitrators being unable to agree as to an award upon the evidence endeavored to arrive at an amicable but arbitrary settlement. Mr. Cox proposed to accept the line claimed by Mysore from A to the point P, and to draw a line from P to K. Mr. Kristniengar objected to this as prejudicial to Mysore interests, and proposed to accept the line claimed by Punganur from A to Q and to draw a straight line from Q to N. Mr. Cox rejected this proposal as being very unfavorable to the Punganur people. Thus negotiations terminated without any result.

7. Mr. Cox says that no less than five other new disputes in the vicinity of Ramasamudram have arisen since the settlement\* of the Kurjali case by compromise, and that one of these commenced while negotiations in the present case were pending. He believes that these are false claims made by the Mysore people in the

hope of getting some portion of them admitted, and he thinks it probable that numerous similar claims will crop up hereafter.

8. The Board are of opinion that, in the interests of both the Mysore State and the Punganur Zemindar, it is most desirable that this question of boundary, which not unfrequently leads to serious affrays, should be fully and finally settled, and, in view to this, would suggest that the Mysore Government be requested to furnish a list of the claims preferred by the border villages of that province against what has hitherto been considered the Punganur boundary. They would further recommend that on the foregoing list being supplied, an European Officer of the Mysore Revenue Survey should be deputed to meet an officer of equal rank of the Madras Survey in view to a final settlement of the disputed portions of the boundary line. The decision of these officers should be considered binding on both parties, and in accordance therewith the boundary should, as in the case of the Rajahgoondlahully and Kurjali dispute, settled by Mr. Sullivan in 1874, be permanently demarcated at the joint charges of Mysore and the Punganur Zemindar.

(True Copies and Extract.)

*H. P. S. S. S.*  
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,  
with two enclosures, to be returned.

Copy to the Collector of North Arcot.

" to the Director of Revenue Settlement.

" to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Edw. W. J. Lewis.



10/20/00 877746 208-59  
 23. 10/20/00 877746 208-59  
 18. 10/20/00 877746 208-59

10/20/00 877746 208-59  
 23. 10/20/00 877746 208-59  
 18. 10/20/00 877746 208-59

**BOARD OF REVENUE,  
 MADRAS.**

DECEMBER, 14TH 1878. 1878. No. 2, 572.

10/20/00 877746 208-59

Received 10/20/00 877746 208-59

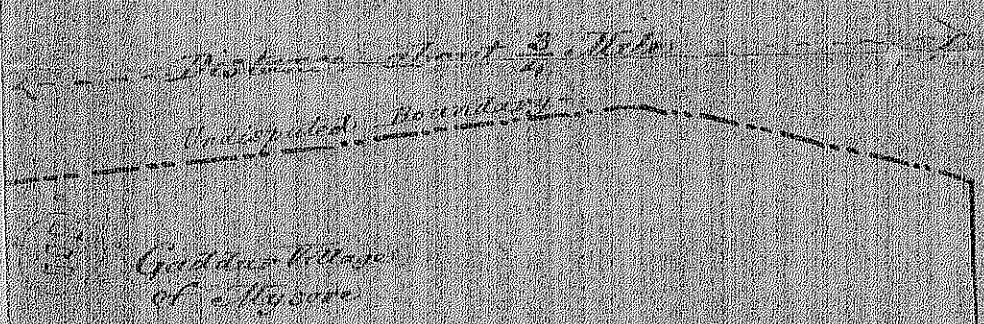
OCTOBER  
 No. 2, 572

Boundary dispute between Punganur Zamindar in North Arcot District and Messrs P. & Co. Subscribers to Government papers on subject of and surrounding land in Punganur village of Mysore Revenue Survey should be ascertained to meet an object of equal rank of the survey in view to a final settlement of the dispute.

10/20/00 877746 208-59

28

Punganur  
 Punganur





Rough Sketch

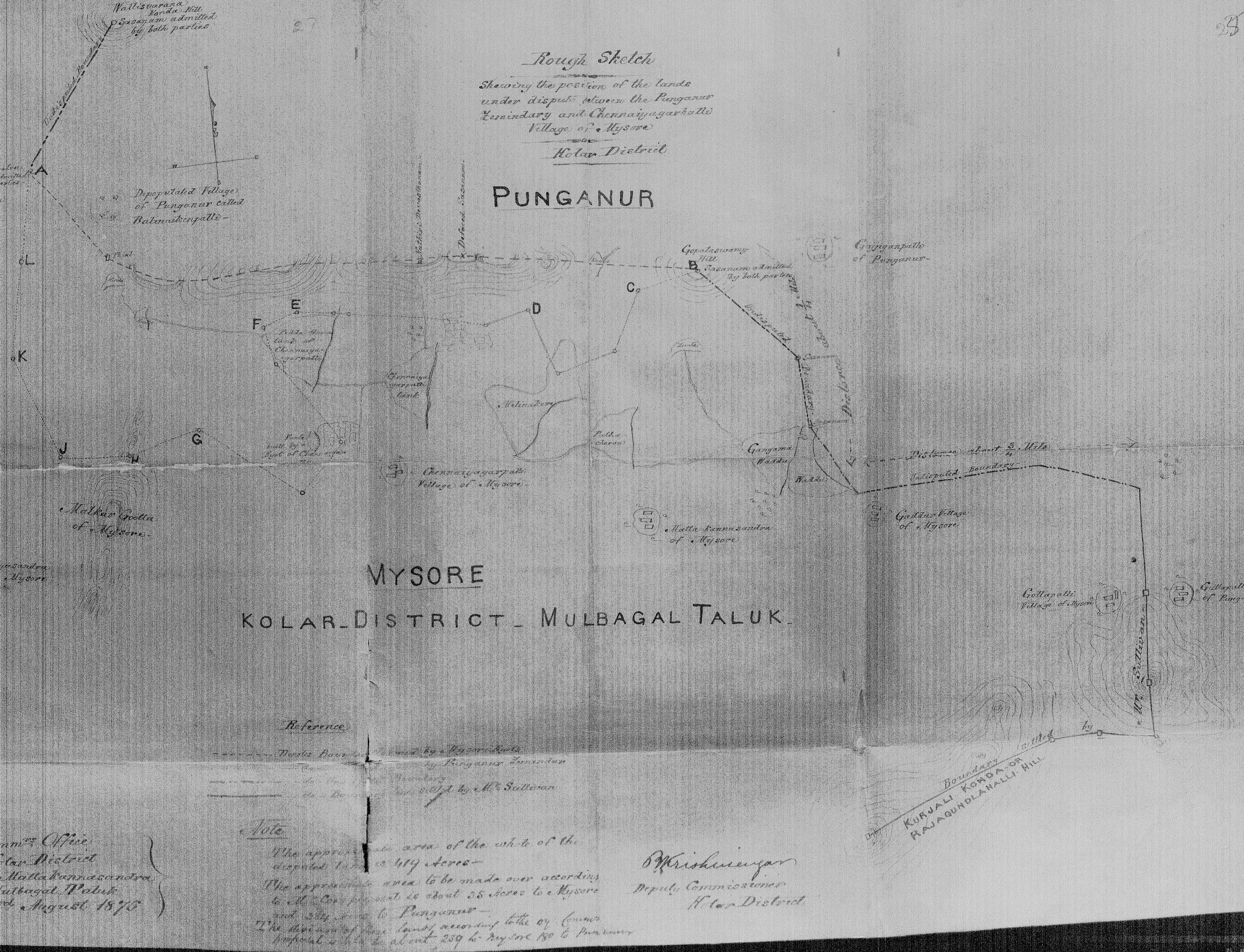
Showing the position of the lands  
under dispute between the Punganur  
Zemindary and Chennaiyagarkatte  
Village of Mysore

Kolar District

**PUNGANUR**

**MYSORE**

**KOLAR DISTRICT - MULBAGAL TALUK.**



Reference

--- North Boundary defined by Mysore hills  
--- Boundary defined by Punganur Zemindary  
--- Boundary defined by Mysore hills  
--- Boundary defined by Mysore hills

Note

The approximate area of the whole of the  
disputed lands is 419 acres -  
The approximate area to be made over according  
to Mr. Cowper's report is about 38 acres to Mysore  
and 281 acres to Punganur -  
The division of these lands according to the 17th Census  
Report is about 239 to Mysore 180 to Punganur

B. Krishniah  
Deputy Commissioner  
Kolar District

Office  
Kolar District  
Mallakannasandra  
Mulbagal Taluk  
August 1875

Boundary settled by  
KURJALI KONDA OR  
RAJAGUNDLAHALLI HILL



N<sup>o</sup> 5939  
217.

Mysore Chief Commr's Office

From

Major T. G. Clarke

Officiating Secretary to the  
Chief Commissioner of Mysore

To

The Secretary to Government  
Revenue Department

Madras

Dated Bangalore 18<sup>th</sup> September 1896

Sir,

Adverting to your letter N<sup>o</sup> 626 of 16<sup>th</sup> May last, on the subject of a boundary dispute existing between the Tungurur Community & certain villages in the Holur District of this Province adjacent thereto, sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner to forward for submission to His Grace the Governor in Council, the enclosed copy of letter N<sup>o</sup> 118 dated 30<sup>th</sup> October and the enclosures from the Commissioner of the Tungurur Division, reporting the result of the conference held in the matter by the officers deputed on



either side as Commissioners for  
the settlement of the question.

2. The Chief Commissioner regrets  
that these two gentlemen have been  
unable to come to any agreement  
on the precise merits of the claims  
put forward by the villagers on  
both sides, notwithstanding the  
desire, voiced by Mr. Krishnasingar,  
according to his own report, to  
effect a suitable compromise by  
drawing an intermediate line,  
which while partially conceding  
the claims of the Pungam Ryots,  
would sufficiently protect the  
interests of the Ryots on the  
Mysore side. Under the circum-  
stances, however, the Chief Com-  
missioner has no alternative but  
to recommend that a new com-  
missioner should be appointed &  
if it should be desired that Mr.  
Krishnasingar should not be again  
placed in this position, for

which however his local knowledge  
and experience eminently fit him,  
he will be prepared to select ano-  
ther officer of the commission of  
corresponding rank to the one ap-  
pointed by the Madras Government,  
or an officer of the Mysore Revenue  
Survey, should his services be found  
available.

3. The Chief Commissioner desires  
me to add, with reference to the  
remarks made by Mr. Coe respecting  
the conduct of the Deputy Com-  
missioner of Kolar in this case,  
that he concurs in Mr. Pearce's  
opinion as to the objectionable  
character of the expression used,  
and as to its mischievous effect  
in introducing an additional  
element of difficulty in the nego-  
ciations pending between the two  
Governments.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most Obedt Servant

Thos. M. M. C.

Officiating Secretary



N. 118.

38  
Mendayrag Division  
Commissioner's Office  
Bangalore 3<sup>rd</sup> August.

To The Secretary to the  
Chief Commissioner  
in Mysore.

Sir, With reference to the Chief  
Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1992  
of the 2<sup>nd</sup> of June last directing that  
the Deputy Commissioner, Taluk  
District, should meet Mr. Coe  
for the purpose of settling the  
free dispute that has arisen  
between the Pungur and Nemidag  
and Mysore, I have the honor  
to forward for submission to  
the Chief Commissioner the accom-  
panying copy of Minutes A of  
the 24<sup>th</sup> instant and of its con-  
firmation from the Deputy  
Commissioner of the Taluk District.  
2. The report of the Deputy  
Commissioner does not convey  
the impression that Mr. Coe  
has approached the subject



in a perfectly unprejudiced  
frame of mind, and his ideas  
on the subject of arbitration  
seem to me to be rather well  
sided, as they resolve themselves  
into the fixed resolution that  
if 90% of the land is at once  
conceded, Mr. Coe will consent  
to arbitrate, but not on other  
terms.

3. I may forget and announce  
that this claim has never been  
put forward before. Mr. St. John  
Coe is getting a little touchy  
at it, and yet no allusion to it  
was made at that time. I  
think therefore that a Mr.  
Macomber was conceding  
a very great deal when he  
proposed to give up nearly  
one half of the talent claimed  
and the present in the plan  
of the public. I have never  
submitted by both parties  
I have

place it beyond question that  
in conceding as much as he  
did, Mr. Krishna Yengar was  
parting with land which  
natural boundaries do not  
place within the limits of the  
zemindary.

4. They respectfully to  
suggest that the Chief Commis-  
sionary should draw the  
attention of the Madras  
Government to the marginal

\* "Fail to see on what principle  
"rights of disinterested" and Mr. Coe report  
"are and unparalelled" as the papers  
"Mr. Krishna Yengar has  
"his proposal. The advance seems to me  
"of partially should be the case of such  
"the first quality of an arbitrator is that  
"he is a judge and not a partisan  
"partisan"

Shane W.  
Signed J. L. Pearce  
Commissioner  
Krishna Yengar



Off Commissioner's Office  
Nolar District  
Camp Matkaundra  
24 August 1876

N.A.

To The Commissioner  
Nolar District

Sir, I have the honor to report  
that, in obedience to the order  
contained in the Chief Commissioner's  
Circular No. 10 of the 23rd June 1876 regarding  
the boundary dispute between  
the Murrumbidgee and the  
Murrumbidgee and Murrumbidgee  
of this District and Murrumbidgee  
of Murrumbidgee. I proceeded to the disputed  
spot on the morning of the  
24th instant the date fixed  
by Mr. C. for our meeting  
and after finding the gentleman  
there occupied, I  
went on to his camp at  
Murrumbidgee in Murrumbidgee  
which

5  
which is about 3 miles from  
the disputed spot, and after  
talking over the matter,  
we went again in the after-  
noon on the disputed loca-  
lity and went over the bound-  
ary lines pointed out by  
each party and inspected the  
so-called Sasmanas.  
Many of these pointed out  
by the Murrumbidgee people  
appeared to have been very  
recently made and each party  
accused the other, the Murrumbidgee  
and saying that they were  
all made a few days ago by  
the Murrumbidgee people to mis-  
locate their list of Sasmanas  
and the Murrumbidgee people  
that the Murrumbidgee people tam-  
pered with, and gave them  
new appearances to peruse  
their needles. That morning  
we met again in Mr. C's  
camp



Camp and after hearing what  
each party had to say, and  
reading a portion of Reynolds  
accounts, and lists of names  
produced by them, Mr. C.  
suggested the settlement of  
the dispute by compromise,  
and saying that it  
had no objection to it, he  
proposed that for larger  
portion of the disputed  
tract including the drainage  
area of the Poddachemra  
tank and the only portion  
lands of Chennangampally  
of Mysore should be given  
to the Pongannur boundary,  
but I was unable to agree  
to this arrangement entirely  
though I expressed my  
willingness to give a portion  
of what Mr. C. proposed,  
by carrying out a new bound-  
ary line along the base

of the hill instead of on its  
summit as claimed by the  
Mysoreans; and thereby  
assigning to Pongannur the  
whole hill instead of only  
one side of it which was  
hitherto acknowledged to  
belong to the Pongannur.  
Reason for the modification  
of Mr. C.'s proposal is  
that by carrying out the  
arrangement fully as sug-  
gested by this officer, it  
would not only necessitate  
the abandonment of the  
west boundary line which  
runs along the hills, but  
also deprive the Poddachemra  
tank of Chennangampally  
of a bygone, of its drainage

\* Note. Mr. Sullivan in para 19 of area and the  
his report on the Kijagurda village of it  
hilly - Kurajali boundary. Further  
dispute case, says that a and tend to  
certain valley which supplied eternal trouble



and serious affairs of these lands. If Pongamur should be given it even in the absence of any evidence to show the right of the Kungali Ryots to the villages through valleys, because it would cut off the water supply to the most of the tank otherwise.

accompanying rough sketch of the disputed locality and copy of Mr. Cox's statement with my remarks thereon will explain matters fully. It will be seen from the sketch that the whole area under dispute is about 49 acres, out of which Mr. Cox proposed that 35 acres should be given to Pongamur and only 14 acres to the Ryots. All these lands are more or less rocky and

and put up so much that they are all now lying waste and mostly unfit for cultivation, and Mr. Cox might have therefore, without causing any inconvenience or actual loss to either party, come to some satisfactory settlement if he was not so much determined to hold his own fully. As has then appeared to be no chance of compromise, it was resolved that the settlement should be made upon the Pymish Accounts of the respective villages and it became therefore necessary to measure the fields for testing the Pymish accounts, though Mr. Sullivan the then Director of Revenue Attended



of the Madras Presidency, has  
in his report dated 30th July  
1874, No. 1590-22 in the case of  
boundary dispute between  
Nagavallahally & Murgali  
which adjoins the present  
disputed locality pronounced  
the Pongamur Pymach  
account to be unreliable and  
guesswork, and made an  
arbitrary decision getting  
with the said account the  
measurement was accord-  
ingly commenced in the  
forenoon but was stopped  
in consequence of the heat.  
The Amildar of Pongamur,  
the Amildar of the district, cap-  
tured officers of his rank  
and who is well versed in  
such matters, and my surveyor  
Munachallum Mond who  
had been deputed to watch  
the

<sup>x Note</sup>  
It appears that  
when one or  
two fields were  
measured after  
ascertaining  
the correct direc-  
tion through  
compass, it was  
found that the  
result would  
go against the  
Pongamur  
boundary and  
prove the  
correctness of  
the boundary  
line claimed  
by the other  
party.

It is also  
noted that  
the Amildar  
of the district  
has been deputed  
to watch the  
survey.

the measurement, having found  
that the Pongamur people  
were taking a wrong direction  
instead of that mentioned  
in their account, I insisted  
on using compass for ascer-  
taining the correct direction.  
Yesterday morning Mr. Coe  
wrote to me deemi-officially  
to say that the use of compass  
in the case of Pymach made  
by Pymach's men was  
absurd, but that it  
was necessary when  
boundary disputes regarding direction  
arise. If Mr. Coe considers  
this to be absurd, it appears  
from the statement of Mr.  
Coe Amildar that Mr.  
Willson did not consider  
so, and made use of the  
compass before officially  
recording the Pongamur  
Pymach to be incorrect.  
In the afternoon, I met  
Mr. Coe on the disputed spot  
at



as requested by him, and then he said that if the compass was used, the measurement could not get on. I replied that something was necessary to settle when doubts arise about the directions and nothing could be better for that purpose than using the compass.

This however does not appear to have satisfied the Gerni Amras and we then parted.

2. I regret very much that under the above circumstances, the boundary dispute which was only very lately set up by the Mangam people could not be settled.

Nothing was said about it when I was here in 1874.

Handed by B. Krishnalingam  
M. Chinnappa  
T. S. S. District

Mr. J. A. S. S. S.

Mr. Krishnalingam's objections

In this dispute both parties produced a Sasanam list and a Survey account.

Sasanam list.

That of Poor. No value can be put on it in my opinion. The Sasanams have attached to the 1st of these present one called Sasanam appearance of having been made only a few days ago. But they could not be considered as tampered with and made by any but means would have been taken to give them an appearance of age. This has not been done. I care land except the full partition shows pretty one admitted by



pretty clearly the both parties, which  
marks of old lines is on a hill, and  
which have recently their nature is such  
been struck by some that any playful  
blunt instrument shepherd boy could  
easily make them. Had there  
sacraments been given they are as observed  
recently made, they by the experienced  
would not be found. Officer McWilliam  
entered in the Room the Director of  
General Government Revenue Settlement  
but which appears on the 5th para  
to be a very old one. of his report dated  
I am therefore fully 30th July 1874 in the  
convinced that the Rajagondlahally  
sacraments are of and Naryali case  
old standing and scattered about the  
have been recently country and from my  
tampered with knowledge of matters  
whether by Pungar as a sister of the  
any or ignored. I should country. I would  
can hardly be decided not for a moment  
nor is it very necessary hesitate in pronouncing  
any that a decision that high officers  
should be pronounced remarks to the effect  
on this point.

17  
that they could be  
easily forged and  
could be as easily  
obliterated. As the  
present case, some  
of them appear to  
have been very  
recently made and  
there is evidence to  
prove that one of  
them was actually  
made on the 18th  
instant. A report  
of this forging was  
on the very next  
day made by the  
village authorities  
to the Amildar of  
Chaulbagal who  
at once recorded the  
evidence of the persons  
who actually saw  
the Pungar people  
making the sacrament  
and showed it to  
me on the morning  
of the 30th instant.



before any thing  
was said about it  
by the opposite party  
who it appears, made  
some representation  
about it to Lee after  
his arrival at his  
Camp on the 21<sup>st</sup> of Nov.  
This timely discovery  
of the fraudulent  
act of the Pongamut  
people induced the  
Superior Judge to  
watch these forged  
documents carefully  
so that it was  
impossible for the  
forgers to carry out  
their plan fully  
by giving them  
an appearance of  
age, and I think  
that the forgers  
then fabricated  
a story that they  
were old ones and

11  
189  
tampered with by  
the Superior Judge,  
with a view to  
render them useless.  
With regard to the  
list produced by  
the Pongamut  
people showing  
the Shaxanans  
pointed out by  
them, I am unable  
to place any reli-  
ance on it simply  
because it looks  
to be a very old  
one. Old papers  
could be easily  
had in the Shan  
bagu's Quarters  
and old appearance  
could be given to  
the writing without  
any difficulty by  
expanding the paper  
to produce. It is



therefore difficult  
to accept such papers  
unless authenticated  
by Official seal  
and signature of  
a competent officer,  
and this not  
being so authenticated,  
it is in my opinion  
worthless. Even  
if these Sasannams  
are genuine ones  
which I do not  
think, I am not  
inclined to take  
them as the bound-  
ary marks between  
2 territories, because  
the symbols are  
not all of the same  
design, some bearing  
the mark of "Ingum"  
and others of "Gund".  
There is another

circumstance which  
I cannot pass unno-  
ticed though Mr. Coe  
does not allude to  
it. Within the land  
now claimed by  
the Pongann people  
was the strength of  
these Sasannams a  
small tank was  
built by a Ryot  
of Chennanagani.  
nally village of  
Mysore and some  
cultivation is car-  
ried on below it.  
It was about 2  
years ago this tank  
was constructed  
and no objection  
was started to nor  
any complaint  
made about it  
by the Pongann  
Ryots which they  
would have certainly



done if the land  
actually belonged  
to the Karamday.  
They account for  
this omission by  
saying that they  
did not notice it  
till lately. But  
this plea is hardly  
credible as they  
made so much fuss  
about the felling  
in October last, of  
some worthless land  
wood by Mysore  
Ryots within these  
lands, entered the  
Mysore village in  
large gang accom-  
panied by the Police  
Sergeant and com-  
mitted all sorts  
of irregularities which  
formed the subject  
of some correspondence  
between me and  
Mr. Whitehead.

180  
The Mysore Sasarams I cannot admit.  
list is corroborated by Mr. Coo's remarks  
no Sasarams. It was that Mysore Sasaram  
prepared in 1848 when list is corroborated  
disputes regarding by no Sasarams  
boundary and there of the 16 Sasarams  
parts had begun. It mentioned in the list  
asserts that there were regarding the boundary  
said to have been line under dispute,  
some Sasarams upon one of the Gopig and  
the summit of the hill, to the  
hills along which the south of a fullan  
Mysore villages called Gopadashantha  
claimed to share their dedicated Gopalarao  
line, but it cannot say is no existence  
that even the Mysore and its genuineness  
could not be found is admitted by the  
though the position of opposite party matters  
the third is described as a full place as having  
This however was not found in the hill them  
said, but the Mysore or temple called Chari  
Ryots point out a Swami temple is  
spot on the slope of situated. Although  
a great rock on which no Sasaram could  
2 years ago a full near he found any  
was



was kindled which where in the hill  
resulted in the surface there is still the  
of the rock flaking temple in existence  
off. This fire they say temple in existence  
was kindled by Puro as Mr. Sullivan  
gained villagers with observes in the  
the object of destroying Rajagawada hall  
the Sasanam. But they Rajagawada hall  
appears never to have been probably  
complained of this act obliterated, what the  
of mischief at least a Rajagawada hall  
supposed of such was actually done by  
complaint as to be the Purgawada hall  
fanned while the by blowing fire on  
Purgawada hall. That part of the hall  
on August 11th report where the fire  
that same one had been kindled and  
mechanically burned a burning or glazing  
quantity of bones kept the part of the fire  
on the rock on ground having been blazed  
Further the position on that spot is  
of the burned rock admitted by the town  
does not tally with gained Rajagawada hall  
that of the supposed search of the place  
Sasanam the latter

observable, but they  
is described "as above say that a quantity  
(or upon) the Kadri of manure leaves  
Devan temple". This collected there on by  
temple still exists, there was malicious  
but the rock now by set fire by the  
painted out so far suppose villagers and  
from being above it, that this caused the  
is same too yard's present appearance  
the east and separated of the rock. Though  
from the temple by it is true that no  
grave. It is in report of the mischief  
fact upon a different complained of by  
rising of the pain the Rajagawada hall  
chain of hills at that the Rajagawada hall  
therefore that it can is far from being, I  
only be concluded cannot disbelieve  
that no Sasanam the fact, because  
was ever destroyed the record of certain  
by the fire on this proceedings held by  
spot and no other the Annular of the  
place is pointed out Rajagawada hall  
as to the pit of the the propensity of  
miserable Sasanam the Purgawada hall  
to cause the death



clearance of boundary  
marks as it is evident  
from the records  
that the State of  
Gujarat actually is  
Pongamur did interfere  
with a taxanovon  
at the time. It is  
said to have been  
made to the Pongamur  
near Lamondan  
about the leaves  
having been burned  
are required to be  
burned produced by  
himself and then a  
regularly kept report  
is produced  
showing the actual  
despatch & receipts.  
I should here take  
to accept its genui-  
nities. Further more  
no action seems to

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have been taken by  
the Lamondan upon  
this complaint and  
no report of this  
occurrence appears  
to have been made  
to the Police Station  
officer of Pongamur,  
though such proce-  
dure was ordinarily  
observed in other  
cases of equally  
trifling nature, and  
this omission throws  
much doubt upon  
the report produced  
by the Lamondan  
about 18 hours after  
it was required to be  
produced. It is  
shown in the list  
of taxanovons which  
was prepared in  
1848 after exami-  
ning them all that



that I could not be  
found. This is quite  
possible as they  
were paid to be  
in hills covered  
with boulders which  
some times roll down.  
If the list was pre-  
pared from any  
disinterested motive, the  
person who prepared  
it, would not have  
put down thereon  
what were not in  
existence. Therefore  
think that the entry  
of the Chipewans  
not to be found now,  
rather goes to prove  
the honesty of the  
person who prepared  
the list than other-  
wise. It will be  
seen from the sketch  
prepared by my

Surveyor <sup>5 1/2</sup> ~~Prosser~~ <sup>Prosser</sup> ~~Prosser~~  
Lambert that the  
boundary line now  
under dispute lies  
between the points A & B.  
These points are ad-  
mitted by both parties  
and it is the inter-  
mediate points that  
are now disputed,  
the Chipewans taking  
a direct line from these  
points A & B over the  
summits of hills all  
along, & the Pinguimut  
people insisting upon  
point A & taking the  
line in a zig-zag  
course claiming the  
lands lying between  
the villages of Lypow  
In the absence of  
satisfactory proof  
to establish the exact-  
ness of the line as  
pointed out by the  
Pinguimut people, the  
line pointed out by  
Chipewans deserves  
more consideration  
as a natural bound-  
ary.



Pymaish  
The Pongamur  
Vaminadar file. Sir  
Thas. Munro's sur-  
vey Account of  
1805 authenticated  
by the stamp of the  
Collector & Mr. Munro  
& Mr. Krishnalingam  
refers to Mr. Sullivan  
recorded opinion  
that Munro's  
Pymaish is considerable.  
Mr. Sullivan, however,  
was only paid  
that he found  
Pymaish was bad  
often "fudged" in  
large fields and  
it must be admitted  
that the ac-  
count is not strictly  
accurate in the  
survey of large  
areas. It was not  
a

With regard to  
Pongamur Pymaish  
to which Mr. Cox  
attaches so much  
weight Mr. Sullivan  
says not only that  
he found that the  
maichdar had  
often "fudged" in  
large fields but  
also adds as follows  
"The Pongamur  
measurements could  
not be got to fit  
with their proper  
place or to adjust  
themselves to such  
of the boundaries  
as could be deter-  
mined on the  
ground. This is  
attributable in  
my opinion, partly  
to the indequity

10  
a Scientific Survey  
but yet it is ap-  
proximately correct  
and Mr. Gribble  
in his marginal  
of the Cuddapa  
District, remarks  
upon the sur-  
prising accuracy  
of Sir Thas. Munro's  
Survey. Every field  
is entered with  
its transversal mea-  
surements and is  
generally measured  
in place.  
nature of some of the  
field boundaries en-  
tered in the account  
and partly to some  
of the measurement  
having been arrived  
at by guess." The other fields of the  
village were measured  
as accurately as was  
possible under the  
circumstances above  
stated; and in some  
instances they were  
found to fit into  
the sections which,  
according to the account  
they ought to occupy,  
in other no amount  
of ingenuity could  
square them into their  
proper place." Para B. "The measure-  
ments entered in the  
Pongamur Pymaish  
were found on being



tested, not to be fully  
reliable."

I think that with  
regard to the Spanish  
matter, the opinion  
of Mr. Sullivan as  
Director of Revenue  
Settlement, who  
appears to have  
tested the Spanish  
accounts very care-  
fully on the spot,  
is entitled to more  
weight and gives  
the Spanish Sym-  
onish account  
is endorsed by  
him as correct  
and genuine  
it would not be  
unjustifiable on  
my part of I should  
view it in the same  
light as Mr. Case

does. This gentleman  
pro- poses the ob-  
servation made by  
Mr. Sullivan about  
these Spanish ac-  
counts but I have  
much respect for  
the recorded opinion  
of an officer no less  
than the Director  
of Revenue Settlement  
of a Presidency and  
whose opinion has  
been endorsed upon  
by no less an author-  
ity than Mr. Bar-  
clay, the General  
in Council and the  
Chief Commissioner  
of the Survey and  
accepting the decision  
of that officer what  
he says he had to make  
to be satisfied in the  
arbitrary way getting  
across the Spanish  
Account.



514  
The Mysore Pymaish With regard to  
the Mysore Pymaish (so called) is stated the Mysore Pymaish  
1859 long after ill. dated 1859. Mr. Cox  
feeling had arisen observes that it  
between the border took place long  
village in those after the ill. feeling  
parts. It is said had arisen between  
to be the production border village in  
of a village Karanam these parts and that  
this must be fairly it is said to be the  
required into the production of a  
workably connection Karanam. As to  
beated by the post, state that the  
signature is given only dispute which  
inward of any existed at that  
Superior Officer. If time was between  
the Pymaish as Rajagondla fully  
knows the process and it is said and  
that that of a person not a word was  
is much more so, whispered till  
for it gives no October or November  
transmission. Last about the  
distance to the village the boundary  
line.

disputed Territory, but summaries of which  
describes their positions form the subject of  
and roughly estimates the present enquiry.  
their areas. The info. I am sure that no  
information thus given, Pymaish could be  
however if reliable, conducted without  
proves that the Mysore looking to Karanam  
territory extends to for information and  
same not very clearly. I cannot see why the  
defined extent beyond account should be  
the frontier pointed. Condemned if he had  
out by the Pymaish anything to do with  
Kyan.

Mr. Fox is informed  
that the work was  
exclusively done by the  
Karanam, he is in-  
taken. It was done  
under the supervision  
of the Taluk Officer  
with the aid of the  
Divisional and Taluk  
Establishments and also  
temporary handmen.  
obtained for the purpose.



Mr. Davis is not careful  
in saying that the  
account is wholly  
unauthenticated. It  
bears the seal of the  
Salak Office, and  
the record produced  
before Mr. Carson as  
what was brought  
from the Salak Cu  
Chung, and not from  
the Pongamur Office.  
I have a copy  
of this account in  
the Division  
Office and this may  
be referred to if Mr.  
Carson has any doubt  
about the authenti-  
city of that produced  
by the Salak Office.  
It may not contain  
what we for want,  
but it gives general

information as to where  
a field is situated, what  
is its area, and how  
it is bounded. This  
Pymish as well as  
the Pongamur one,  
were conducted in  
the old method by  
natives having no  
scientific knowledge  
and I cannot therefore  
see why preference  
should be given to  
the Pongamur one,  
simply because it  
took place in the  
earlier days. Further  
more these Pymish  
accounts of the frontier  
villages having been  
prepared without  
allowing an oppor-  
tunity to the vil-  
lagers of the other  
side of the frontier



to check them, they  
are in my opinion,  
not binding on  
each other, and  
therefore useless  
as evidence in the  
Settlement of bound-  
ary dispute. It  
may also be ob-  
served that if the  
Pymaish made  
in the year 1808  
in certain Districts  
of the Madras  
Presidency was  
worth any thing,  
the Government  
would not have  
gone to the trouble  
and expense of  
having a Survey  
again made there  
in the Scientific  
manner.

2/19  
From these facts, I am led to assert that the prepos-  
session of evidence is very greatly on  
the side of Pymaish. The Mysore  
evidence appears to me very gene-  
rally credible but ad-  
mitting that it is  
entitled to some  
weight I proposed  
in order to settle  
the dispute, possibly names are not of  
an unusually reliable character,  
a compromise should be agreed upon by  
which however thin by either party and  
given a larger portion of the  
disputed land than Mysore  
out by the Mysoreans  
I give each party his  
claim upon the  
Pymaish account  
of his village and  
upon certain Saka-  
rums. It has been  
shown that reports  
Pymaish account  
is not of much ac-  
count in the Settlement  
of boundary dispute  
between 2 Territories  
and that all Saka-  
rums are not of  
reliable character.  
has been produced  
by either party and  
the probability of  
the case and in favor  
of Mysore, because  
the line pointed  
out by the Mysoreans



Mr. Krishnagar has no objection to a compromise but he would adjudge to Mysore about 4 or 5 times as much land as to Punganur and why? In order that the interests of his Government may be secured by the possession of all the drainage area of a large tank in the Mysore district. There is a Government arrangement for Mysore but cannot be just and for the Government. I fail to see what principles of equity

is more likely to have been fixed as it seems unpardonable of hills, the point at the summit of this line are admitted by both parties to be correct, and a tank has been built within these disputed lands by a Mysore Ryot, and lands cultivated, consider it without any protest on the part of Punganur. It would certainly be satisfactory to both parties if this boundary dispute could be settled amicably

disinterestedness and impartially Mr. Krishnagar bases his proposal. The absence of partiality should be the first quality of an arbitrator who should be a judge and not a partisan. I feel Mr. Fox proposed convinced that Mr. Krishnagar must admit the superiority of the Punganur residence, and admit it should run along this, he should treat Punganur more liberally than the Government which he served.

and I would have agreed to the compromise proposed by Mr. Fox, had I not thought that it was very unfair to the Mysore Government while it was again to the wealthy Zemindar. Mr. Fox proposed that instead of a boundary line running over the summit of hills, it should run along the base of it from B to C, direct to D & E, and then turn to F, G, and join A by a line running from C to D and E. I proposed that it should thence run from



2. to A, along the base  
of the hill. Should a  
not agree to this  
line turning from  
E to C. N. H. to A. it  
would then not only  
deprive the Federal  
Cherokee of their  
valley, but the village  
of the Indians of the  
drainage area and  
the village of its  
pasture land, but  
it would also lead  
to eternal trouble  
and serious appeals  
as these lands are  
almost in the  
heart of the Indian  
village, through  
which the river must  
pass. In the  
event of any un-  
certain or arbitrary

23  
settlement being  
made, it should  
be such as to  
avoid all future  
troubles and secure  
a proper boundary  
line.

Mr. J. talks of  
disinterestedness,  
impartiality, and  
partisanship, and  
lays down what  
the first quality  
of an arbitrator,  
but I would leave  
it to the higher  
authorities to judge  
how far this Gen-  
tleman was jus-  
tified in making  
use of such in-  
sulting papers.  
Sours



But he proved that the so-called Panga-  
mar Symmach is the compilation of the  
Karnam of one of the  
the Mysore villages  
now disputing, it  
would go further  
than I have gone  
and maintain that  
the whole of the  
Mysore claim ph.  
be rejected.

W. H. C. Coe  
12. 1. 78

W. H. C. Coe concludes  
saying that if the  
proved that the so-  
called Panga-mar  
is the com-  
pilation of the Kar-  
nam of one of the  
Mysore villages now  
disputing" he "would  
go further than he  
has gone & maintain  
that the whole of the  
Mysore claim ph.  
be rejected. I suppose  
he means this re-  
mark with regard to  
the Mysore Symmach  
and his insinuation  
that it is a compila-  
tion of the Karnam  
is not correct.

W. B. Kishoregar  
M. C. M. P. S. D. M.  
Taluk District  
Camp, Mathan Saur  
23 Aug 1878

Copy  
W. H. C. Coe  
Offg. Secretary

16



Inv 370/6

Inv <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3503</sub>/76



4. O. 28 Aug 74 A 286-87-  
 28th Aug 76 220-29  
 16 May 142-44-  
 20 319-20

N. 3503  
 Rev. 1876. D. 1876.

From  
 The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner  
 of Mysore.

To  
 The Secretary to the  
 Revenue Dept. 11  
 Mysore.

Dated Bangalore 21st Sept.  
 Despatched  
 Received 22nd

ENCLOSURES NO. 2

General No. 5939  
 R. No. 17/1876.

Referring to the No.  
 11 of the 11th of 1876 for  
 which a report by  
 the Commission of Enquiry  
 was submitted on  
 the result of enquiry  
 into the boundary dispute  
 between the Mysore  
 Government & the Mahar  
 Government of the Mysore.

These papers will be referred to the Government with a request  
 that they will favour Government with an opinion thereon.

Secretary to Government

J. E. Sullivan Esq.

with Bangalore collected documents

22 October 1876

Madras.  
 Oct. 13. 1876

My dear Sir,  
 The Board of Revenue  
 on this boundary dispute  
 which will reach you in  
 a few days has drafted  
 on my minute as it  
 is of no use my repeating  
 myself. My opinion is  
 that recorded my that  
 Mysore should be called  
 on to state once for all  
 what her claims are.

40 21 Nov 76 L 1358.



person made of the village  
Pymach and the original  
account from which it was  
taken which came out of  
the Collector's archives.  
But when I wanted to  
institute a similar com-  
parison between the Mysore  
village of Poomach & P.  
March from which they  
propose to be taken the paper  
could not be found and  
the Mr. Bayal told me that he  
admitted to me that he  
had never seen it. But  
even if it had been there  
it would have been of little  
use in determining

2  
a disputed border-  
-day between two  
provinces, measured  
in the Mysore Pymach  
the village border line.  
The widths of fields are not  
recorded. It will be seen  
that Mr. Cox was also unable  
to get a sight of Poomach's  
Pymach.

If a Commission composed  
as I have suggested be  
appointed I have no  
doubt that they will  
arrive at an equitable  
though possibly in some  
cases an arbitrary decision.



Full powers should be  
given to them to settle the  
Meyers Grot and  
the Pongas and grounds  
should bind them as to  
habits by their decision  
there upon. & Meyers about  
the same he will be able  
to dispute a competent  
person. I believe that  
the Meyers Grot have  
also suggested a survey  
of the being disputed  
in their behalf.

The boundary once  
settled it should be per-  
manently demarcated

to survey the cost as<sup>85</sup>  
in the former case being  
shared by Pongas and  
Meyers.

Bellevue

Sincerely y<sup>r</sup>s

A. Sullivan



Memo for Miss X 81

Boundary dispute  
between Pangasinan  
& Negros —

Read Min. Proc. 14 Oct 76  
No 2,578  
Letter for Min. by Ch. Genl  
Negros 14 Oct 76.

The letter from the  
Genl to the Chief Comr  
Negros - dated 10<sup>th</sup> Oct  
was forwarded to  
W. Ballman for his  
opinion - He replies  
by a d. o. stating  
that the Ki Proc.

There is nothing for  
me to begin with again  
I appointing a new Com.  
mission - Even No 1  
losing game is before  
as - with water status  
his usual steps in the  
case the Govt. they in their  
lands is fabrication -  
When the Pangasinan

14 Oct 1876 2,578 - we  
have a memorandum  
prepared by him -  
It will be shown  
in para 13 of W. Coy  
letter, <sup>printed</sup> ~~unpublished~~ with  
the Ki Proceedings,  
that he objects to  
settle the dispute



in the principles  
laid down by W.  
Fuller and  
approved by  
Govt.

Case for the rights  
of the natives - certainly not as  
trust & survey officers  
as arbitrators - if  
we are to have a referee  
in case of diff: of opinion  
he must be a neutral & both  
sides

It is found that  
the surveyors  
have taken objection  
to some of W.  
Govt's remarks -  
charging the  
Commissioners  
with partiality.

Inclined to the side  
of European survey officers  
it is what they are  
expected to do as before  
that they may agree  
if they differ they must  
submit to a referee  
a referee. The  
Commissioner decides the  
boundary between  
the white & black  
territory  
adjacent. M.C.

The Board's purpose  
is to provide for the  
app: of two survey  
officers as arbitrators.  
It is submitted that  
some provision should  
be made for a dispute  
of opinion between them.

I am with the Board's purpose  
as to European officers - but  
should suggest the appointment  
of some native commission  
in case of difference - in the first  
instance - and suggest the app: of  
the Commission. In the second  
in the particular case now  
addressed - the appointment of the  
boundary line from along the  
river line of the Commission  
so as to avoid delay - contains to  
avoid from delay. In a list of  
disputes before the Commission. 1891



if Panaman was also used, as  
they are found to be being tested,  
not to a wholly unreliable

W. Ly in the New <sup>hand</sup> ~~hand~~ seems  
after making a somewhat (meaning)  
unsubstantiated spec of compromise,  
to have fallen back entirely  
on evidence of the sort of which  
W. Sullivan attached but very  
small importance, and the result  
is a demand in May 1872, that  
a reference to the map which  
is presumed to be correct, seems  
to indicate as hardly equitable,  
for virtually the whole watershed  
would be transferred to Panama.

As regards Mr. Kothmann's paper,  
attention is called to W. Sullivan's  
complaint in para 2 of his letter  
of 30<sup>th</sup> July 74 (Am. Rec. 28<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1876) -  
"I have increased stress on the  
of any personal, especially  
of an advocate  
of a particular party."

Sullivan's views could be obtained  
in the papers before final order are  
passed

§ 1

Now refer these papers to Mr.  
Ly to tell us the value of the Pan  
maish acc as referred to Mr. Ly - No  
doubt considerable weight attached  
to the Mr. Munros Panmaish then the  
field can be traced - a proper map  
will be prepared

Must that the Mr. Ly address  
must refer at the expression now  
Mr. Ly & also that of the word  
the Commission also exclude this  
M. C. 279

W. Sullivan should be con-  
sulted. In such a case with  
unreliable documentary  
evidence the only reasonable  
course is to lay down an  
an arbitrary but equitable  
boundary - giving to each  
part a reasonably equal  
share. Mr. Ly should not  
be a Com<sup>r</sup> in this case  
if arbitration is revised  
W. C.



No 3903 -

hears.

Rev. Dr. [unclear]

Q1

In dealing with this case W. Cox  
seems to have lost sight of the  
principles which guided W.  
Sullivan in dealing with the  
disputes of a similar nature  
which ~~seems~~ had arisen in the  
neighboring village - After consulting  
the means or evidence available  
for determining the boundaries etc -  
(1) The long village of the Tetamans  
or bounding marks; the Pangamun  
Representative of '005 - is shown to be -  
that he was guided as far as possible  
by the evidence adduced before him, yet  
being he was compelled back to a  
great extent arbitrarily in deciding  
"a boundary line between the two territories  
which would mean to each of the  
parties interested an equitable share  
of the rights and principles intended for"  
a parcel of his territory with them  
than the watershed was almost the  
universal test, tho' the payment of

S. M. K.

On the 10th of the present

10-11-74. R 10. M







Revenue Survey and of an  
officer of equal rank in  
the Mysore Revenue Survey.  
His Grace the Governor  
however is of opinion that  
provision should be made  
for the appointment of  
an umpire, approved  
by the Government  
and that of the Mysore  
State, to decide in case of  
a difference of opinion  
between the officers of  
the Survey and the

His Grace the Governor  
however does not agree  
with the Board that

the Mysore Govt. should  
be requested to furnish  
a list of claims prepared  
by the border villages  
within that State. This  
course would certainly  
involve delay, without  
corresponding advantage.  
The Commissioners  
appointed should deal  
at once with the particular  
claim or claims already  
prepared and proceed to  
settle the boundary of  
the whole taluk, disposing  
of any claims that may  
be brought forward by the  
border



border villages, whether of  
Pungwar or Mysore.

The Board will point  
out to Mr. Cox that in  
consequence of the explosion  
employed by him in a  
negotiation with the  
authorities.

Mr. J. B. B. B. B.  
with date 19/1-12/76  
1-12/76

The following letter will  
be dispatched to the  
Chief Commissioner.

Mr. Cox will be informed that  
the Govt. consider that he  
failed to show <sup>sufficient</sup> ~~that~~  
official courtesy in  
the conduct of the  
investigation.

X 2



30.  
Barnes, Alfred  
1111 1/2 Broadway  
N. York  
N.Y.

Amherst



2/10/15

W 3-17

8/8/27 17

Accounting Bureau, Department of the Interior,  
Albany, New York, with the Bureau of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C., and the Bureau of the Interior,  
the following on the 1st of January, 1927, in relation  
to the following: The following is a list of the  
officials of the Bureau of the Interior, New York,  
and the Bureau of the Interior, Washington, D. C.,  
and the Bureau of the Interior, Albany, New York.

Office of the  
Bureau of the Interior,  
Albany, New York.

1/15/15  
1/15/15