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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No.	1739	Press / Mis.
Dated	21-11-1876 ~~195-~~	

Spare Copy

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Read the follow g 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, 13th 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 Pu ur Zemindari and certain villages in the Kolar District of this Province adj thereto, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for submission t Grace the Governor in Council, the enclosed copy of letter, No. 118, dated 30 ultimo, and its enclosures, from the Commissioner of the Nundydroog 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. Krishniengar, according to his own report, to effect a re able compromise by fixing on an intermediate line, which, while partially conc ing the claims of the Punganur ryots, would sufficiently protect the interests of t jets on the Mysore side. Under the circumstances, however, the Chief Comm ioner has no alternative but to recommend that a new Commission should be app ted; and, if it should be desired that Mr. Krishniengar 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 m 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 Pe ace's opinion as to the objectionable character of the expression used and as to mischievous effect in introducing an additional element of difficulty in the nations pending between the two Governments.

From CHARLES J. LE FANU, Esq., Commissioner
Chief Commissioner of Mysore, &c.

With reference to the Chief Commissio ' Division to the Secretary to the last, directing that the Deputy Commissioner 9th August 1876, No. R-118, of sending the fresh dispute that has ari ises, No. 1902/R-23, of the 2nd of June I have the honor to forward, for submission, ter, should meet Mr. Cox for the purpose of letter, No. A, of the 24th ultimo, and of the Punganur Boundary and Mysore of the Kolar District. Commissioners, has accompanying copy

2. The report of the Deputy Commissio ommunication from the Deputy Commissioner has approached the subject in a perfectly f convey the impression that Mr. Cox subject of arbitration seem to me to be rat frame of mind and his ideas on the as they resolve themselves into the

fixed resolution, that, if nine-tenths of t
arbitrate, but on no other terms.

3. I may point out moreover that th
Sullivan's settlement almost touches it, and y
therefore, that Mr. Krishnaiengar was conced
nearly one-half of the extent claimed, an
admitted by both parties places it beyond a
Krishnaiengar was parting with land which
of the Zemindari.

4. I beg respectfully to suggest that t

† I fail to see on what principles or dispassionate
expediency Mr. Krishnaiengar bases this
The absence of curiosity should be the bas
of an arbitrator, who should be a judge o
parties."

From B. KRISHNIENGAR, Deputy Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, dated Malkapsundra, 24th August 1876, No. 4.

I have the honor to report that, in the annexed Proceedings, No. 1902/B-23, of the between Cheniapagarpally Yungum of Punganur Zemindari, I proceeded to the date fixed by Mr. Cox for our meeting, a [illegible] at Ramasundra in t
I went on to the town at Ramasundra in t
spot, and, after riding over the ground, w
and went over the boundary lines pointed
names. Many of those pointed out by the l
made, and each party accused the other, the
upon by the Punganur people to corroborate
me that the Mysore ryots tampered with so
Next morning we met again in Mr. Cox's co
reading a portion of pymaish accounts and
gested the settlement of the dispute by con
to be proposed that a larger portion of the
Reserve Tank and the only pasture lands of
Punganur Zemindari, but I was unable to
my willingness to give a portion of what
along the base of the hill instead of ce
enclosing of Punganur the whole hill is
lodged to belong to the Zemindari.

That by carrying out the arrangement
ends the abandonment of the boundary

* Mr. Sullivan, in paragraph 13 of his report
Nagarcoodlahully Kurrijut boundary dispu
says that a certain valley which supplied w
Karnatak Tank at Punganur should be given
the absence of any evidence to show the ori
supply of the valley, because it would
water supply of the tank otherwise.

paying rough sketch of the disp
remarks thereon, will explain matters
undue dispute as about 450 acres

as at once conceded, Mr. Cox will consent to

him has never been put forward before. Mr.
no allusion to it was made at that time. I think,
a very great deal when he proposed to give up
a position on the plan of the reliable sasanams
ion that, in conceding as much as he did, Mr.
ral boundaries do not place within the limits

f Commissioner, should draw the attention of
he Madras Government to the marginally
quoted 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 Lieutenant J. L. PEARSE, Kolar District, to Colonel J. F. PEARSE, dated Malkapsundra, 24th August 1876, No. 4.

In reference to the orders contained in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 1902/B-23, of the 22nd June 1876, regarding the boundary dispute between Cheniapagarpally Yungum of this district and Ramasundra of Punganur Zemindari, I proceeded to the latter place on the morning of the 21st instant, the date fixed by Mr. Cox for our meeting, and, not finding that gentleman there as expected, but which is about three miles from the disputed ground, in the afternoon on the disputed locality, with the Punganur people to corroborate the pretensions of the Mysore ryots tampered with so much that they were all made a few days previous to the date of the Punganurians receiving their list of sasanams, and the Punganurians received from them now appearance to render them useless. [illegible] and after hearing what each party had to say and [illegible] of assurance produced by them, Mr. Cox suggested that I had no objection to do so, and, on my stating that I had no objection to [illegible] and proof including the drainage area of the Poddakeri [illegible] Punganur should be given to the Mysore people entirely though I expressed my disapproval of carrying on a new boundary line as dictated by the Mysoreans, and thereby cede as dictated by the Mysoreans, and thereby cede only one side of it which was hitherto [illegible] for the instigation of Mr. Cox's proposal to [illegible] by this officer, it would not only necessitate [illegible] runs along the hills, but also deprive the [illegible] of Cheniapagarpally of [illegible] of its drainage area and the village [illegible] pasture lands and lead to eternal trouble [illegible] serious officers as these lands are almost in [illegible] heart of three Mysore villages, through [illegible] which Mysore cattle must pass. The accompanied copy of Mr. Cox's statement, with my [illegible] be seen from the sketch that the whole area in dispute proposed that 384 acres should be

given to Punganur and only 35 acres to My
cut up so much that they are all now lying
Mr. Cox might have therefore, without causing as
come to some satisfactory settlement if he was no
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 Kurajahally which adjoin the present disputed locality, pronounced the Punganur pymaish account to be unreliable and guess-work, and made an arbitrary measurement work accordingly commenced in the presence of Venkatsoobbiah, Amildar of Moolbagal, who rank and who is well versed in such matters, and had been deputed to watch the measurements taking a wrong direction instead of that

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

was necessary when disputes regarding direction it appears from the statement of Moolbagal Amildar made use of the compass before officially recording the afternoon I met Mr. Cox on the disputed spot the compass was used, the measurement could not sary to settle when doubts arise about the directions 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 circumstances, this boundary dispute, which only very lately* set up by the Punganur people, could not be settled.

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

Mr. Cox's Remarks.

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

Sasanam List.—That of Punganur is corroborated by sasanams, some of these possess an appearance of having been made only a few days ago, but this I consider impossible. Had they been forgeries, stone sasans would have been taken to give them an appearance of age.

This has not been done. A careful scrutiny shows plainly the marks of old lines which have recently been struck by some blunt instrument of stone. Had these sasanams been quite recently made, they would not be found entered in the Punganur sasanam list, which is said to be a very old one. I am, therefore, convinced that the sasanams are of old standing,

these lands are more or less rocky and and mostly unfit for cultivation, and convenience or actual loss to either party, so much determined to hold his own fully, 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 Kurajahally which adjoin the present disputed locality, pronounced the Punganur pymaish account to be unreliable and guess-work, and made an arbitrary measurement work accordingly commenced in the presence of Venkatsoobbiah, Amildar of Moolbagal, who rank and who is well versed in such matters, and had been deputed to watch the measurements taking a wrong direction instead of that

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Krishnaiengar's Objections.

values can, in my opinion, be attached to so-called sasanams unless they are in such condition and so engraved that they could not be imposed with and made by any but a skilled hand. The sasanams pointed out by the Punganur people in this case are all on one piece of stone, and admitted by both parties a hill, and their nature is such that a shepherd boy could easily make years, as observed by the experienced Mr. Sullivan, the Director of Revenue in the 5th paragraph of his report, July 1874, in the Rajagoondlahully case, scattered about the ground

Mr. Cox's Remarks.

and have been actually tampered with—which by Pungunur or Mysore ryots can hardly be denied, nor is it very necessary that a decision should be pronounced on this point.

Mr. Krishnengar'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 Pungunur people making the sasanam and showed it to me on the morning of the 20th instant before any-thing 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 instant. This timely discovery of the fraudulent act of the Pungunur people induced the Mysore ryots to watch them forged sasanams carefully, so that it was impossible for the forgers to carry out their plan fully by getting them an appearance of age, and I think that the forgers therefore, before a story that they were out-witted by the Mysore ryots with a view to render them useless. With regard to the list produced by the Pungunur 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 Shanbogue's Choultry 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 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 ordinary marks between two territories because symbols are not all of the same design, having the mark of "Lingum" and "Basis of Trinity." There is another circumstance which I cannot pass unnoticed though Mr. Cox does not allude to it. Within the lands now claimed by the Pungunur people on the strength of these sasanams a small tank called Uppa Kuntay Cheruvu, partly in the Talook of Mysore, and some cultivation is carried on therein. It was about two years ago

Mr. Cox's Remarks.

The Mysore sasanam list is corroborated by no sasanams. It was prepared in 1345 when disputes regarding boundary in this 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 flying off. This fire they say was kindled by Pungunur villagers with the object of destroying the sasanam. But they cannot prove or have produced any of this sort of sasanam, least so record of such complaint is to be found, while the Pungunur ryots did in August 1874 report that some one had stolen or 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 always to be on the Kadu Devasthanam. This temple still exists, but the rock is situated one or two furlongs above it in a 300 yards to the eastward separated from it by a valley. It is on that spot a different thing is the explanation of this trouble, inasmuch that it can only be considered that no sasanam was ever destroyed by fire on this spot, and no other place is noted as to the site of the missing sasanam.

Mr. Krishnengar's Objections.

ds tank was constructed and no objection was started to, nor any complaint made about it by the Pungunur 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 some worthless brush-wood by Mysore ryots on these lands, entered the Mysore village in a gang accompanied by the Police Sergeant and committed all sorts of irregularities, formed the subject of some correspondence between me and Mr. Whiteside.

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 Gujjigandhally Hill, to the south of a pillar called Narasimhantha dedicated to Gopalswamy as to existence and its genuineness is admitted by the opposite party. Another is put down as having been in the hill thereon a temple called "Kadu Swami Temple" is situated. Although no sasanam could now be found anywhere about this hill, there is still the temple in existence, and, as Mr. Sullivan observes in the Bangalore Gazetteer, if such had been probably existed, since the Mysore ryots say was done by the Pungunur ryots by blazing it, that part of the rock wherein this sasanam is stated will recognize it. Since the fire having been blazed out last upon disputed by the Pungunur ryots, and the marks of it are still observable, but they say a quantity of mutton leaves collected by them was maliciously set fire to by the villagers, and that this caused the appearance of the rock. Though it is of no record of the nature of sasanam the Mysore ryots is forthcoming I attribute here the fact because the records of the Amildar of Moolbagal shows the propensity of the Pungunur to cause the disappearance of boundary marks as it is evident from the record that the Gujjigandhally or Pungunur did not like a sasanam at the time. A report said to

Mr. Cox's Remarks.

Extracts.—That Purgunna Pymash
Mr. Thomas Munro's Survey Accounts of
examined by the Head of the Coll
Mr. Mackay, Mr. Krishnaingar reco
My Sullivan recorded opinion that Mu
pymash is unreliable. Mr. Sullivan how
rately says, that he found generally the
often disputed in large fields, and in
in villages, the accounts not agree

Mr. Krishnaingar's Objections.

have been made to the Purgunnar 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 usual 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 the occurrence appears to have been made to the Police Station Officer of Purgunnar, 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 enclosures which was prepared in 1849 that a statement therein had been found to be missing. This is quite possible as they were said to be in bills covered with boulders which sometimes roll down. If the fire was prepared from any dishonest motive, that person (the preparer) would not have put down as having taken place in the Mysore. I therefore think that the entry of the occurrence not to be found now rather goes to prove that honesty of the person who prepared the list than otherwise. It will be seen from the sketch prepared by my Surveyor, Accomdeen Mondeer, that the boundary line now under dispute passes 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 those points A and B over the summits of hills and along, said the Purgunna people following a winding path, connecting the two by a zigzag line during the three days lying between the villages of Mysore. In the absence of satisfactory proof to establish the correctness of the line as pointed out by the Purgunna people, I pointed out by the Mysoreans deserves some consideration as a natural boundary.

With regard to Pongonian Pymash, to which Mr. Cox attaches so much weighing Mr. Ivens says not only that the Gould the Vaishiar had often indulged in large but also adds as follows:—

"The Purgunna measurements must be got to fix upon their proper places on themselves so much of the boundaries as 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. Grisbie, 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.

The Mysore Pymash has existed to date 1835 long after the Gould had been broken the Mysore Vaishiar to these parts. It is to be the production of a Vaishiar Kistnaji made to Sahib personal use. It is quantities of the soil, some measurements of the separate areas. The Gould account as inaccurate, that of Mysore it is impossible to give any information in its present condition; but doubtless the position and roughly correct as that The information thus given, however, is proved that the Mysore Inferior, given some such very slight, should exceed the Gunton Pymash one by one I

Mr. Krishnaingar's Objections.

ctable in my opinion, partly to the indefi- nature of some of the field boundaries enter- ed 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 cumstances above stated, and in some stances they were found to fit into the posi- ns which, according to the accounts, they e to occupy; in others no amount of y could squeeze them into their proper

n 15. "The measurements entered in ungunur Pymash were found, on being d, not to be wholly reliable."

I think that with regard to the pymash chers, the opinion of Mr. Sullivan as cer at Revenue Settlement, who appears have tested the pymash accounts very care- ly on the spot, is entitled to more weight ainst the Pongunur Pymash account is founded by him unreliable and guess- it would not be unjustifiable on my part to take view of it in the same light as Mr. Cox s. This gentleman proposes the observa- n made by Mr. Sullivan about these pymash unts, but I have much respect for the inion of an officer no less than the ief of Revenue Settlement of a Presidency, ich opinion has been entered upon by s as authority that the Secretary the e in Council and the Chief Commis- Mysore. By adopting the decision of ter which he says he had to make to tave in the ordinary way, setting aside h account.

n reference to the Mysore Pymash attest e Accountant "took place long ilecting self-sown harvest border- ssessable and that it is said to be ben fit to Ryuts. I beg to state respects which is incorrect that the ing conducted and Kadapa and ll was supervised all Collectors of ssistant Collectors in boundaries ion the subject. The present inquiry ot appear that it is necessary ld anything to the way in which ere informed that it

Mr. Cox's Remarks.

Mr. Krishnangar's Objections.

is mistaken. It was done under the supervision of the taluq officer with the aid of the division and taluq 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 taluq officer, and the record produced before Mr. Cox was what was brought from the Taluq Cutcherry and not from the Karnam's Duftar. 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 taluq 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 pymaish as well as the Pungaum one were conducted in the old method by natives having no scientific knowledge, and I cannot then foresee why preference should be given to the Pungaum one simply because it took place in the earlier days. Furthermore these pymaish accounts of the frontier villages having been prepared without giving an opportunity to the villagers of the other side of the frontier to check them, they are in my opinion, not binding on both the parties, and therefore useless as evidence in the settlement of boundary disputes. It may also be observed that if the pymaish made in the year 1801 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 on the scientific manner.

In fine each party bases his claim upon the pymaish account of his village and upon certain sanads. It has been shown that ex-parte pymaish accounts are of much use in the settlement of boundary disputes between two territories, and that all sanads are not of reliable character. No other evidence has been produced by either party, and the probabilities of assurance in favor of Mysore become the limit out by the Mysoreans is more likely to have been fixed as it runs on summits of hills, points at the two ends of the line are stated by both parties to be correct, and as has been for a while these disputed lands Mysore pyot and lands cultivated under it not any protest on the part of Pungaum

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. Krishnangar 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. Krishnangar must admit the superiority of the Pungaum evidence and, admitting this, he should treat Pungaum more liberally than the Government which he serves.

It is to be regretted that the so-called ancient Pymaish in the computation of the [illegible] of one of the Mysore villages now disputed would go further than I have gone in insisting that the whole of the Mysore claim should be rejected.

[illegible]

21st October 1876.

Papers proper will be referred to Government for such opinion thereon.

By Order of Government,

3rd October 1876.

Mr. Krishnangar's Objections.

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 from the summits of hills it should run along the base of it from H to C direct to D E and thence to F G and join A by H J K L. I have 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 did not agree to the line running from E to H J K L as it would then not only deprive the Peddadevaiya of Chodimangapolly village of Mysore of its drainage area and the village of its pasture lands, but it would also tend to throw valuable and solitary trees as those lands [illegible] almost in the heart of these 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 [illegible] and have a proper boundary mark.

Mr. Cox talks of disinterestedness, impartiality and open-mindedness, as I have shown what is the quality of an arbitrator, but I would refer this highly enlightened gentleman to [illegible] was considered a standing [illegible] as natural boundary.

Mr. Cox concludes by saying that "If it is proved that the so-called Pungaum Pymaish [illegible] of the [illegible] of one of the [illegible] now disputed, the Mysore claim should be rejected." It appears the Mysore Pymaish and the Pungaum Pymaish are a compilation of the [illegible] and Mysore.

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

[illegible] that he will see Government

No. 958 A. Proceedings of the I... of Revenue, dated 15th October 1876,
No. 2,073.

Read the following letter from W. S. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddapah, 7th September 1876, No. 250:—

With reference to Government Proceedings, Revenue Department, No. 645, dated 16th May last, I have the honour to forward herewith copies of my Acting Head Assistant's letters, No. 257, dated 24th ... ...ber, with its sole original enclosure (to be returned), and No. 260, dated 30th idem, with the original plan (to be also returned), which accompanied it. It will be seen ... in the above papers that Mr. Cass's conference with Krishnangar, the Deputy ... massacres of Kolar, and his attempt to ... murders and other villages in the Punganoor ... settle the boundary dispute between ... Zemindari on the Mysore territory proved ... and Punganoor of this district and Chin... a failure.

2. I beg further to observe that the Deputy Commissioner, and to have to all intents and purposes, acted as the Collector of North Arcot, ... Commissioner has in the interests of his ... throughout the enquiry in spite of reiterated ... and was even so far pressed by the Punganur Zemindar in support of his claim, ... that solely through this failure to arrive at a fair and amicable settlement of the matter ... a ... by the Mysore claimants and authorities ... referred to in paragraph 10 of the Acting ... proceedings of the 4th December 1875 and ... should be enclosed herein for the further ... thereto to be submitted to the Madras Government.

3. The District Collector reports ... Cox's letter above referred ... to that the Mysore people ... misrepresentations on their ... Government was bent on ... moved ... less than five ... upholding the ... with a view to obtain... and boundary disputes in the neighbourhood ... ing undisturbed and ... of the Zemindari ... peaceful possession of the Zemindari ... Tirupattur claims.

4. I have the honour to suggest ... that with either side may be dropped ... pursued with ... date.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. COX, Esq., Acting Head Assistant and Collector of North Arcot, late ... Commissioner.

Extract of Minute from the Hon'ble ... Chairman, ... Commissioner ... Punganoor ... Deputy Commissioner ... Mysore ... Zemindar ... Chinnoor ... Punganoor ... Mysore ... Punganoor ... Mysore ... Punganoor ... Mysore

cycle prior to the rock, the surface of great dip, and they assert that this fire was assumed. That they never complained of this is proved by a report written in August 1879 by the Manager of Ramasamudram, stating that some unknown persons had framed on the point in question a case regarding the boundaries would be for a decision by the Deputy Commissioner in his discretion. I consider that position of this Zemindar after having by express agreement [illegible] that paper was to be made by H. S. Forgeries. Further, the position of the dem was Mr. Krishnaiengar with that of [illegible] Pudiyur endorsers, some of the [illegible] chosen by Mr. Krishnaiengar [illegible] Pudiyur" or "upon" or "outside" [illegible] question. Whether or not the [illegible] Pudiyur, as the Manager [illegible] Mr. Krishnaiengar would have [illegible] upon Mr. Sullivan's recorded opinion [illegible] to his report to the Board of [illegible] and that memorandum were sent [illegible] the Board by [illegible] Mr. Krishnaiengar [illegible] Mysore [illegible]

...was some two or three years ago removed by a ...ked by Punganur people in order to destroy the ...d of mischief, which on the Zemindar produces a ...ect. Mr. Krishnaiengar, during that same unknown ...ope of ground stood fallow for manure. As no ...persons had framed on the point in question a ...case regarding the encroachments would be for a decision by the Deputy Commissioner in his discretion. I consider that position of this Zemindar after having by express agreement [illegible] that paper was to be made by H. S. Forgeries. Further, the position of the dem was Mr. Krishnaiengar with that of [illegible] Pudiyur endorsers, some of the [illegible] chosen by Mr. Krishnaiengar [illegible] Pudiyur" or "upon" or "outside" [illegible] question. Whether or not the [illegible] Pudiyur, as the Manager [illegible] Mr. Krishnaiengar would have [illegible] upon Mr. Sullivan's recorded opinion [illegible] to his report to the Board of [illegible] and that memorandum were sent [illegible] the Board by [illegible] Mr. Krishnaiengar [illegible] Mysore [illegible]

...ing no complaint was taken to the Police. The ...on the suspicious delay of eighteen hours on the ...curious mind designations. It was dark before ...the report searched for. He sent off an ...search could not have been made next morning, ...ave it that you may infer whether it is ...does not tally with that of the supposed stone ...fendants which, I regret to say, he exhibited ...Court in the Mysore Hall as being from this ...locality." The distance existing of the land ...the Mysore was taken literally "above" ...of the hill. No mention is made of this earth's end ...fallen on the slope of the hill. The centre of the ...was 300 yards east of it upon the slope of ...apparent from the temple by a circle. On ...it that my measure was destroyed by the stone, ...assertion is shown the Mysore list is wholly ...under.

...I have next to survey accounts produced by the ...the officers of Sir Thomas Munro and ...Collector. That Mysore survey account was ...merical [illegible] It was made by a "Shroffay," a ...clerk. This is what Mr. Krishnaiengar ...[illegible] Officer for that purpose. I suppose that the ...with Monkeam the Thousand Tally [illegible] ...Krishnaiengar represents the Shroffay [illegible] ...I am charged with the charge of [illegible] ...Tamil, upgrade him to the position of a Head ...in Prince Jewels. Which version is correct ...we are not to know. But however this may be, ...erroneous measurements of such field measurements ...I suggest [illegible] ...square or round or long and narrow. A new ...regard to outlying [illegible] of the country ...to the Mysore boundary extends to some ...Pungunur.

...hand gives the transverse measurements of ...in whether the measure is certainly or ...to each account, having the [illegible] of the ...shown. The old Cultivated 35 Gullies ...more survey is not scientifically accurate ...I think [illegible] There is no doubt that ...fly pronounced to be wonderfully accurate ...edge, and I believe that in every dispute ...[illegible] evidence.

9. It was at last determined to test t...far as they proceeded. You will observe ...slight tendency to the west. This divergence ...of a compass to amount to 10°, and accordin... measured except due south by the compass... bearing Plot B is made by pyanish to h... Mr. Krishnaiengar's measurement would ha... measurements into confusion, which was exa... inquired whether it was imagined that the Pyn... the very frank and straightforward answer w... survey account might have corroborated the... measuring on the Deputy Commissioner's fa...

10. The Mysore Survey Record of 185... vague. I have however every reason to b... Poonyya's time exists which for some reas... time was exhibited, but it contains only the... detailed account was, and was told that there... first to be raised by this only, for I was pr... moreover, but that one was compiled in which... It was not denied that such a record existed, a... or at least searched for. I would suggest t... be called for. It may refute the Mysore cla...

11. In order to settle the case amicably ... and pointing out that the Pungunur evidence ... I proposed to give the latter the land from ... over the summit of the hills and then suit... would give Mysore a small gunta inside by My... tion of which no objection was raised at the t... omission was decided to the East of the gur... ridiculous enough. What I heard the Pungu... it was a small matter, they did not make a fu...

12. Mr. Krishnaiengar objected to my giv... A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O. This gave me to Pung... ground of small extent, but nothing to Mysore... pointed B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, M, N, O. This arrangement... be in possession of the extravagant area of the Pa... more nearly if they were to be able to drive out... territory. The proposal appeared to me sound...

13. The great merit of Mr. Krishnaiengar's ... deserve at any rate much credit for their ... arrive. He was keen to the very dangerous ... It has proved dangerous to the Mysore syste... in the neighbourhood of Ramasamudram since ... temperance. Even if these actually began with ... to the present dispute, and probably a harvest of ... people, and I am minded to thank with fe... further bone for the diamantine unity of [illegible] ... They acutely detected.

14. In conclusion, I must complain of the ... Mr. Krishnaiengar. [illegible] manner of our ... offered to the Pungunur evidence, and I considered it poss... organisation during the subsequent phases of our

...I enclose a plan of the measurements as ... instead of running directly south has a ... missed by the Mysore Surveyor with the aid ... Mr. Krishnaiengar refuses to allow the plot to be ... though it is pointed out to him that the neighb... border side on the south than on the north... overlap B and would throw all the subsequent ... of his sins was. When I rather naturally ... s of 1805 went to work armed with compasses ... swe cum we tell." Interpreted literally the ... our claim, but as it was mere waste of time ... Temple was abandoned.

... interpreted by measurement as it is to ... an old and detailed survey account of ... produced. A "gosapara" somewhat that ... west of each village. I inquired where the ... Nambiveery" account. Fortunately, I was ... aware that there was no "Nambiveery" ... he described by a more and more number, ... pears to me suspicious that I was not produced ... the case is again gone into that that record ...

... kly I suggested a fair division of the land, ... ny common, stronger than that of Mysore ... along the boundary planted by Mysore, ... e ought, into through G to K. This ... about five years ago, and to the evidence ... Krishnaiengar errs in saying that this ... ing observed. That would indeed be a ... ney and what they did say was that, as ... it was here that we began ... he land and claimed to draw the boundary ... comparatively worthless portion of really ... really desirable land included within the ... ders necessary in order that Mysore may ... in the angle E, G, K, and that Mysore ... G to K without passing over Pungunur ... I did not feel justified in agreeing to it. ... I did not feel justified in agreeing to it. ... prove that there was evidence in either ... refused the agreement for an arbitrary division ... ...ed to produce [illegible] ... ...ed, and to produce [illegible] ... ...less than five new disputes have arisen ... ...and decided that Kovindasamy by ... ...praised in vain attempts to arbitrate ... ...proposed questions. The Pungunur ... the claims are all false, and professed ... steadily ignoring some portion of what ... different spirit with which I was met ... his display of partiality gave [illegible] ... ly to expostulate. His objections and ... and as I believe will be somewhat

apparent from this letter, its holders must alr
get is sufficiently free from a desire to ben
arbitrate in matters in which said Governme
asked to meet him in any mediation between M
endeavour to obtain an odd number of arbitrators
In order to avoid the likelihood of a fruitless ref

(Initia

Extract

Extract No. 2.—Its Oct

From A. P. COX, Esq., Acting Depu
Collector of North Arcot, dat

In continuation of my letter, No. 247, h
herewith a plan of the land in dispute between
Pongamur Zemindar of the Mysore District with the
explaining, as well as are original sketch in
the boundaries.

2. You will observe from the foot-note
the above letter, the alleged claim of the Pon
will be about 67 acres. I think that this
exaggerated. I have put the paper to one
down as the actual extent to give us
of the land in dispute.

Extra

From C. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., Collector of Salem, dated 23rd March 1876, No. 41

Forwards, for information, a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, dated 13th March 1876, No. 1,

Encloses a report submitted by the Tahsildar of Hosur on the boundary dispute between the Pongamur Zemindar and the Mysore Government, which was proposed to settle by arbitration. Mr. Cox, acting on behalf of the Madras Government, and Mr. Krishnamengar, Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, on behalf of the Mysore Government.

The Tahsildar's report is submitted with a plan showing the boundary claimed by the Pongamur Zemindar and the Mysore Government respectively.

According to the Pongamur Zemindar's account, as given to the Tahsildar, Mr. Cox says that in every enumeration of ages. Starting from point in the red line shewn in the plan, marked by Pillars A and O, but the assumption contemplated by Mysore. Upon a careful and minute survey of the boundary

ng him. I do not think that Mr. Krishnamengar Government to render him a fit person to party, and I request that I may not again be between this Presidency. I think also that in ed to meet him in any mediation between Mysore and this Presidency. I think also that in such conferences an odd number of arbitrators should invariably be appointed (either one or three) to enquire into the merits of each case.

(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,
Collector.

Enclosures, Plans, Sasanams, &c.

No. 3.

From H. KRISHNAMENGAR, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, to W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., Collector of Salem, dated Bangalore, 20th August 1875, No. 241.

I have the honor to forward herewith a plan of the land in dispute between the Pongamur Zemindar of the Mysore District with the boundaries claimed by the Pongamur Zemindar, No. 20, also received from A. P. COX, Esq., Acting Deputy Commissioner, dated 24th instant, but received to-day.

Deputy Commissioner Mr. Krishnamengar to ... improvements appear to be made over to Mysore ... Mr. under a misapprehension regarding my ... down and this is supported by me. The boundary ... though certainly less valuable land.

(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,
Collector.

No.—Plan.

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

Dispute between Pongamur and other Inamdars mostly in the Mysore Province.

Mr. Cox, Acting Assistant Collector and Mysore was represented by Mr. ...

Mr. Cox's report shows the land in dispute paid by Mysore and the irregular land held ... Both parties produce a statement that ... claims, beginning the Pongamur ... to have been made in 1799 and bears ... red in the land are found at the various ...

There is no dispute about the extreme ... enumerate eleven points on the red line ... arguments and representations of the ... on small stones fixed in the ground where ...

there are no rocks. Mr. Cox admits that ... but he thinks this is not likely to occur ... parties interested in their preservation. ... eight appeared to Mr. Cox to be old and ... origin, the lines being quite fresh and ... these the Mysore people say they saw ... while the latter declare that the Mysore ... discredit them. Mr. Krishnamengar believes ... the explanation of the Pongamur people ... deepest old dark lines are apparent, he ... reasonable to suppose that some attempt ... appearance of marks of long standing ... sasanam list of 1705 which Mr. Cox believes ... thinks otherwise. The latter will not ... being tampered with, and such as are ... sasanams list is dated 1818 when the ... In regard to this list Mr. Cox says it ... the Pongamur list.

4. Besides these sasanam lists, the ... pymash was prepared under the direct ... stamp of a former Collector of Cuddapah, ... records of each portion of land, and fields ... plots. An attempt was made to verify ... Krishnamengar insisted on this mea ... before proceeding far in this way. ... continuance of the process would ... abandoned. Mr. Krishnamengar rep ...

5. The Mysore pymash and ... evidence is doubtless very deposit as it ... there is no means of determining the ... reference to the estimated quantity of ... There is a record of a detailed survey of th ... but this was not produced nor is the qu ... was purposely withheld.

6. The arbitrators being unable to ... endeavored to arrive at an amicable ... acceptable line obtained by Mysore from ... F to K. Mr. Krishnamengar objected to th ... proposed to adopt the line claimed by Pon ... line from G to N. Mr. Cox rejected this ... Pongamur people. Thus negotiations ...

7. Mr. Cox says that, unless fr ...

G.O., dated 25th August 1874, No. 1,1

... pending. He believes that these are ...

... may be destroyed or counterfeited ... watched with jealous care by the ... ex sasanams disputed by Mysore, ... at sight seemed to be of very recent ... of stone lying about. In regard to ... party recently excavating them, ... impressed with the marks in order to ... Mysore story, but Mr. Cox accepts ... giving reasons. To some parts of ... been recently fabricated it is ... been made to give them the ... are accurately described in the ... plans, though Mr. Krishnamengar ... ility of sasanams that admit of ... professional hand. The Mysore ... filled by Mr. Sullivan about ... about where it differs from ... ex accounts. The Pongamur ... Munro, and it bears the ... on the transverse measure- ... measured in rectangular ... this account, but as Mr. ... the aid of 6 coolies ... step another, and, as a ... in the attempt was ... ascertained. ... of little or no use as ... ots or fields are here given ... would be determined with ... ve. Mr. Cox believes ... made in Poorniya's time, ... and Mr. Cox believes it ... upon the evidence ... Cox proposed to ... draw a line from ... Mysore interests, and ... to draw it towards ... ongamur to two ...

... the validity of ... been made. The ... have by compar- ... one case where ...

hope of getting some portion of th
rous similar claims will crop up be

8. The Board are of opinio
the Punganur Zemindar, it is most
unfrequently leads to serious affrays,
this, would *suggest that* the Mysore
claims preferred by the border vil
been considered the Punganur boun
the foregoing list being supplied, an
should be deputed to meet an offic
final settlement of the disputed
officers should be considered bine
boundary should, as in the case
by Mr. Sullivan in 1874, be peg
and the Punganur Zemindar.

(P

No. 359. *Ospo*

Miscellaneous.

and that the Commissi
Revenue Survey and
His Grace the Governo
the appointment of an
State to decide to case o
Department.

2. His Grace the G
Mysore Government shou
border villages within th
corresponding advantag
with the disputed clai
boundary along the wa
by the border villa

3. Mr. Cox
sufficient detail on

4. The follow

To the Board of Re

W. Egerton

d, and he thinks it probable that nume-

the interests of both the Mysore State and
that this question of boundary, which not
be fully and finally settled, and, in view to
ment be requested to furnish a list of the
that province against what has hitherto
They would further recommend that, on
an Officer of the Mysore Revenue Survey
rank of the Madras Survey in view to a
the boundary line. The decision of these
parties, and in accordance therewith the
Ngoondlahully and Kunajan dispute settled
incurred at the joint charges of Mysore

I To treat.)

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

ember 1876, No. 1,739.

Ur Grace the Governor in Council
es further agreed that the Board of Revenue
fresh Commission should be appointed
of an European officer of the Madras
e in the Mysore Revenue Survey.
hat provision should be made for
Government and that of the Mysore
between the officers of the Survey

s not agree with the Board that the
o furnish a list of claims preferred by the
ment would certainly involve delay without
oners appointed should deal at once
ly preferred and proceed to settle the
y may claim that may be brought forward
by the Mysore
Government consider that he failed to show
by the investigation.
ttached to the Chief Commissioner's
ember 1876, No. 1240.
Extract.)

(d) L. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

