CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES.

Revenue (Jur. 8) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.G., No. 170–171

Dated 22nd March 1878.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Boundary Dispute

Passing orders regarding the settlement of a boundary dispute between Lalepalle, a hamlet of Chikamathur in the Hindupur taluk of the Anantapur Dt., and Ankkavaripalle, a hamlet of Pulāparti in the Mysore State, and addressing the Resident in Mysore on the subject.

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date	Subject	Remarks

ENCLOSED PAPERS.

No.	Date	Subject	Remarks

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 10320.

Order

From the Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, Madras

No. 9521 Mis

Dated 25th November 1897.

Received 30 —

Registered / Dec.

Enclosures 3 in original (4)

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government, letter from the Collector of Anantapur, regarding the boundary dispute between the village of Thakavaripalli of the Mysore state, and Talepalle of the Hindupur Taluk — Anantapur District, with the views of the Board called for in para 2 of Government Order No 4262 Mis., dated 14 August 1897.

(Sett. 24- 2,000—29-10-96.)

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE MADRAS.

25

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

Dated 25th November 1897.

No. 9521 Miscellaneous

READ the following letter, from the Acting Head Assistant Collector in charge, of Anantapur, Report No 1255 dated 8-11-97 6th November 1897:—

In reply to Board's Mis:— Proceedings 7942 dated 28th September 1897, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter T. Dis No 1201 dated 3d November 1897, received from Mr Macmichael. From this it appears that the portion marked on the enclosed sketch by the letters — P. X. y. S. R and Q. comprises the whole of the Survey field No 14 and portions of fields Nos. 13 & 15. The whole of the field No 14 and also the

the portion of № 13, therein included, were given out on putta by the Mysore Government to one Adi Reddi in 1895-96, subsequent to the demarcation and survey, which took place in 1885-86 and the portion of No: 15 is in ayacut waste.

2. As the grant of patta was made by the Mysore Government, after the erroneous demarcation of the boundary, I think that that Government alone is responsible for any compensation to which the pattadar may be entitled.

3. The enclosures received are resubmitted.

Resolution

The Collector's letter will be submitted to Government with reference to para 2 of Government Order, № 4262, dated 14 August 1897, and in continuation of

Board's

Board's Proceedings № 7942, dated 28th September 1897.

2. As already reported to Government, in para 3 of Board's Proceedings № 149, dated 10th June 1895, the boundary-dispute arose out of a complaint made by the ryots of the British village of Lalepalli, that the ryots of the Mysore territory prevented them from driving their cattle across the land, in question any claims to the land, which are inconsistent with its use as a cattle-path cannot therefore be admitted and both the Head-Assistant Collector and Collector are of opinion that the land should be transferred to Poramboke and that its cultivation or occupation for other purposes should be prohibited. The Board agrees in this opinion.

3. Only a portion of the land is, however, reported to be unoccupied waste, the remainder being

—

being in the holding of a Mysore ryot. From the Collector's letter read above, it appears that patta was issued to this ryot by the Mysore Officials in 1895.96 i.e. at a time when the boundary dispute was under enquiry; and the Board therefore considers that Compensation for the land if claimable and claimed by the ryot, should be paid by the Mysore Government.

(True Copy & Extract)

R. V. Srinivasaiah
Secretary

To
The Secretary to Government,
Revenue department, with enclosures.
Copy to Collector of Anantapur.

Anantapur Head Assistant
Collector's office
Dated 3d November 1897.

From

Isaac Michael Esq.
Ag. Head Assistant Collector
Anantapur.

To

The Collector of Anantapur.

Sir,

In reply to your footnote reference C. No: 1255 dated 8th October 1897, on Board's Proceedings, Revenue settlement, Nos: 7942, dated 28th September 1897, Calling for information in regard to the boundary dispute between Lalepalli and Abakavaripalliryots, I have the honor to report that the portion of land marked on the sketch sent herewith by the letters P. X. Y. S. R. Q. P. Comprises Survey Nos 13, 14 and 15. The portion of No 13 included in the marked portion and the whole of No 14 were given out on patta to one Adi Reddi in

1895

1895-96 by the Mysore Government subsequent to the Survey demarcation which took place in 1885-86. The portion of No 15 included in P. X. of S. R. G. P. is still a Government waste land.

I have &c

(Sd) A. S. Ponnusami Iyer
for Retrig Head Assistant Collector

(True Copy)

Anantapur Collector's office
Dated November 1897

(Sd) D. Venkatasastri
For Ag. Hd Assistant Collector in charge

(True Copy)

R. T. Srinivasachari
Secretary

Letter No. 701. R. F. 206-92 dated the 17th July 1897 from the Secretary to the Government of Mysore to the 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

Adverting to Correspondence ending with this office No. 3578. R. F. 206-92 dated 2nd October 1896, on the subject of the boundary dispute between Akkavanpalli village Bagepalli Taluk, Kolar District and Lalepalli, village a hamlet attached to the Chilmatturi village, Hindupur Taluk,

I am directed to state that as therein mentioned, the Subdivision officer, Chickallapur, met Mr. MacMichael, Ag Head Assistant Collector of Penukonda on the 24th November last, and both the officers after inspecting the disputed tract arrived at the Settlement set forth in the accompanying Copies of their joint Report and plan. In accordance with this Settlement, which the Draftsman are prepared to carry into effect, portions of Survey Nos. 13, 15 and 14 of the Alekkampalli village will be ceded to the Madras Government, but such Cession of Sovereignty, will not, it is hoped be allowed to interfere, in any way with the existing private rights of individuals or of Communities including rights of way.

(Copy).

Signed A Singaravelu
for Registrar

(True Copy).

R. V. Seniwasan
Secretary

Re. boundary between a village in the Anantapur Dist & a village in the Mysore State

170-1
22-3-97

× G.O. 3495 dt 28-8-95

flog E.

Read again G.O's 3495 dt 28.8.95, 811 dt 24.2.96
1491-2 dt 14.4.96, 2242-3 dt 9.6.96
4362 dt 5.11.96, 4815 dt 26.11.96
1297 dt 8.3.97, ~~5264~~ ~~5 lines~~, 4262 dt 14.8.97
5257 dt 8.10.97

C.No 10320 of '97

For orders.

In its Proceedings dated the 10th June 1895 No 149, the Board of Revenue brought to the notice of Govt the necessity of settling a long-standing dispute regarding the boundary between Lalepalle, a hamlet of the Govt village of Lehilamathur in the Hindupur Taluk of the Anantapur District, and ~~the village~~ Abbakavaripalle, a hamlet of Putaparti in the Taluk of Bagepalle, Kolar District of the Mysore State. The dispute, it was stated, had been in existence from before 1867, and in that year, a razinamah (a mutual agreement) was entered into between the ryots of the two villages in the presence

1897
DEPARTMENT
No. 2
Date 1897

155-59/97
3

the Tahsildars of the two Taluks by which it was agreed that the Mysore villagers should leave uncultivated a strip of land 70 yards broad, situated to the south of Chilamathur supply channel, for use as a cattle-path for the ryots of the Govt village. When the boundary was however demarcated by the Mysore authorities, ~~in [illegible] the~~ neither the ryots of the Govt village nor any British officers was present, the result being that the Mysore Survey party encroached on British territory, paying no heed to the Karreemah executed in 1867. The dispute was therefore again revived in 1885 and the local authorities having attempted in vain to effect an amicable settlement, referred the matter to the Board of Revenue. The latter authority after some Correspondence with the Collector & the Superintendent Madras Survey, thought there were prima facie

The rayinamah did not affect territorial rights.
SM.

prima facie grounds for questioning the correctness of the boundary demarcated by the Mysore Surveys, and accordingly requested Govt to address the Mysore Durbar in view to a Competent officer of that State being deputed in conjunction with the Head Assistant Collector of Anantapur to settle the disputed boundary.

(para 6) flagged F
In G.O. No 1285 Rev dt 6-9-1872

While the Board's proposal was under consideration in this office, it ~~appeared~~ was found that the Collector of Bellary had in a letter dated the 10th May 1872, made mention of four disputes which then remained to be settled, between villages of the Hindupur Taluk and the Mysore territory, but nothing was known as to whether they were ever taken up for settlement. The Board's attention was therefore drawn to the Collector's letter above mentioned and to the possibility of the dispute in question being one of the four referred to the

and it was asked to sub. mit a further report on the point. (G.O.no 3495 dy 28.8.95). flagged E.

In reply, the Board of Revenue stated that, as surmised by Govt, the dispute in question was one of those mentioned in the Bellary Collector's letter of 1872, but that no records were forthcoming to show whether it was settled, or not. The supdt. Madras Survey, to whom a reference was then made, also stated in reply that no documents connected with the settlement of the dispute were available in his office. (G.O.no 1491 dy 14.4.96). Thereupon, copies of the above Correspondence were forwarded to the Resident in Mysore. with the request that if no documents relating to the settlement of the dispute were forthcoming also in the office of the Mysore Government, the latter might be moved to depute a competent officer to meet the Head Asstt.

para 9 of B.P. dy 3.2.96 no 607 flagged J in G.O 811 24.2.96

× G.O. 811 / 24.2.96 flagged J.

& letter flagged B in G.O 1491 / 14.4.96

flagged B.

Letter to Resident no 1692 / 14.6.96. flagged B

flagged B

letter in G.O. 4362 / 5.11.96 flagged P.

Q flagged Q in page 8 of B.P. in G.O 1297 / 8.3.97

P in Sheikedar's letter this G.O. file at P.31

Asstt. Collector of Anantapur and settle the dispute. (G.O.no 1491-92 dy 14.4.96). On the 14th October 1896, the Resident stated in reply that the Dy. Commissioner of Kolar had been instructed by the Mysore Darbar to go personally or to depute the sub.divisional officer of Chickballapur, to meet the Head Asstt Collector of Anantapur with all available records, and to report the result of the Conference for further action of the Darbar.

The subdivisional officer, Chickballapur, accordingly met Mr. Mac Michael, ag Head Assistant Collector, Anantapur on the 24th November, and they both drew up a Joint report defining the boundary as settled by them and also signed a tracing B of the land in dispute to elucidate the report. In submitting a copy of each of these, Mr MacMicha

Mac Michael observed as follows:—

"The claims of the British
"Govt. to the whole of the
"disputed tract were based
"on the old Paimash accounts.
"The Mysore Govt claimed
"the tract on the strength of
"their recent survey being
"in accordance with the bound-
"aries as shown by certain
"old 'Sasanams' or stones
"with marks representing
"the sun and moon. These
"stones are alleged to be of
"great antiquity and to
"have been planted when
"all the surrounding country
"was under native rule.
"In these circumstances the
"Assistant Commissioner and
"I thought it advisable
"to follow the Razeenamah
"of 1867 as closely as practi-
"cable; this agreement, though
"technically not authorita-
"tive, was looked upon as
"such by both × parties when
"it was drawn up. The

× But the parties are the Rulers first & the Raiyats

present proposals if adopted by both Governments will give to British Govt a somewhat larger piece of land than that allowed as a cattle-path in the Razeenamah. This has been done in order to make the boundary points as definite as possible."

The Collector of Anantapur apparently approved of the proposed settlement and the Board of Revenue also observing that it was satisfactory requested the orders of Govt as to whether it might be accepted and acted upon.

Before however, passing final orders, it was thought desirable to get the Razeenamah of 1867 referred to by Mr. MacMichael and also to ascertain the name of the Mysore representative which was omitted in the Board's Proceedings. A reference was therefore made

... we prepare

dated 8th March 1897.

In the meantime, the Mysore official representative having submitted to that Govt a copy of the Joint report & the map relating to the settlement of the boundary dispute, the Mysore Darbar informed this Govt through the Resident that they were prepared to carry into effect the settlement made by the representatives of both Govts, but seeing that it resulted in the cession of portions of three Survey Nos 13, 15 & 14 of the Abukavaripalle (Mysore) village to this Govt, they expressed the hope that such cession would not be allowed to interfere in any way with the existing private rights of individuals or of Communities including rights of way &c.' This letter from the Mysore Govt was communicated to the Board of Revenue and the views of the latter body were

letter No 701 dt 17.7.97 flagged C in G.O No 5251 dt 8.10.97

It cannot however be regarded as a cession but as a redemarcation of boundaries.

G.O No 6262 dt 16.8.96 flagged C

× flagged C in G.O No 5751 8.10.97

B flagged C in G.O 5251 dt 8.10.97

were invited on the question raised by the Mysore Darbar regarding the existing rights of cultivation over the lands to be made over to this Govt.

With its Proceedings dated the 11th September 1897, No 7507 misc the Board of Revenue submitted the remarks of 1867 asked for, and also reported that the assistant Commissioner of the Mysore state who settled the boundary in conjunction with our Mr RPs Mr R.S. Doraisami aiyar was

In its Proceedings dated the 28th September 1897 and in the present current, the Board has dealt with the question raised by the Mysore Durbar as regards the existing rights of Mysore ryots over the lands to be ceded to this Govt.

Now the first point for consideration is whether the boundary settlement which has been made jointly by the representatives of both Governments — which the Mysore Durbar have accepted and are prepared

into effect. may be accepted by this Govt and the Resident informed accordingly.

Mr. Mac michael, as already stated, says that the settlement closely follows the Parinamah of 1867. and that it gives this Govt a larger piece of land than that allowed as a Cattle-path in that document and that this has been done to make the boundary points as definite as possible. It is however, difficult to test the accuracy of the above statement, as the map showing the portion of land referred to in the Parinamah and the boundary as demarcated by the Mysore Durbar in 1885-86 has not been sent up to Govt. Orders are requested as to whether the map should be called for the settlement which has been approved by the Collector Board and accepted by Mysore Durbar, maybe [illegible] Govt with [illegible]

please see sketch flagged R_2

further Scrutiny.

The second point for orders is as to how the existing rights of the Mysore ryots over the area to be surrendered to this Govt is to be dealt with. It appears that this bit of land comprises portions of three S. Nos 13, 14 and 15 of the Mysore Village. Of these, the portion of No 13 included in the strip and the whole of No 14 are reported to have been granted on Patta by the Mysore Authorities to one Adireddi in 1895-96, while the portion of No 15 covered by the Cantonment in question is lying waste. The Mysore Durbar say that they expect that the existing rights of individuals or of communities including rights of way will be not be interfered with by this Govt.

The Head assistant Collector Mr Macmichael, has while of opinion that it is not desirable that any of the existing private rights

be interfered with by the new boundary, however observes as follows:-

flagged R_2 in E.O. S.R. 51 Bdy.

"It must... be remembered "that this present dispute "partly arose out of the allegations "of the Lalepalle ryots that × British ryots. "they were not allowed to "take their cattle across the "portion of land marked on "the sketch × B a P X Y S R Q.

× flagged R_2 in C.R.O./0330/37

"Hence it is obvious that "if the existing private "rights of any individuals should "interfere with this, the "proposed arrangement "would only give rise to "further disputes on the "part of the Lalepalle "ryots. This portion of land "is I believe, at present in "the putta of a Mysore ryot; "it should Continue to be "in his possession after "its Cession to the Madras "Government, he might Culti- "vate it and prevent the "trespass of Cattle across it. "We therefore recommend

"that this piece of land "should be classed as poram- "boke and that its cultiva- "tion or occupation should "be prevented on pain of a "penal assessment. If this "is done there ought to be no "more disputes on either side."

The Collector and the Board of Revenue concur in the above view. But this leads to the further question as to who shall pay Compensation to the Mysore ryot who holds a putta over the major portion of the land in question, if the whole bit is to be transferred to poramboke. The Board of Revenue considers that compensation, if claimable and claimed by the Mysore ryot, should be paid by the Mysore Govt because the putta was issued by the Mysore authorities in 1895-96 i.e. at the time when the boundary dispute was under enquiry, and after the erroneous demarcation of the boundary by the Mysore au-

took place in 1885-86.

It is submitted that the Board's views seem correct and that the Resident in Mysore may be informed ~~thereof~~ accordingly.

Mc 18/1 Sec

I submit that the ~~Demarcation~~ Settlement arrived at by Mr Macmichael & the R.R., L.S. Duraiswami appears ~~are~~ may be ratified.

The only question is whether this Govt should recognise the patta granted in 1895-6 to the Mysore right of the Mysore State for the piece of land comprised in those portions of S/Nos 130-14 which lie within the plot—P X Y S R Q.

From Mr Macmichael's letter upon the results of the Settlement (quoted on p 10 of the note above) it would appear that the 5½ regd. gan. that British rights a called patta across P X S R Q. & Mysore Territory.

& we commented thereon - see below S/L.

The despute seems to have arisen largely because the Mysore rights touched up this patta & eventually got the land (or part of it) on patta. Granting therefore that all private rights are to be respected & the patta recognised, this remains right of way remains. The easiest way to settle the matter wd apparently be to see the land is British territory to mark out a patta across it & reserve that patta as aforesaid. This cannot be said to interfere with any private rights of the Mysore Govt whose land is now transferred to British Govt. If it is necessary (for some reason not apparent from the records) to reserve the whole plot as aforesaid, the best plan wd probably be to acquire it under the Land acquisition act once it has been to

to this Govt. There seems to be no use disputing with the Mysore Durbar about the patta or asking them to pay the compensation money.

Hlly
19-1-98

HH.

To keep ourselves technically & constitutionally right we cannot regard the proposed transaction as a cession. This Govt cannot enlarge the boundaries of the British Empire. What we can do is to regard the present demarcation as correctly ascertaining & setting out the boundary between British & Mysore territory, Mysore having wrongly but unintentionally encroached upon the British domain. If we cannot ~~properly~~ fairly take this view then it will be better to make an arrangement with Mysore & keep a path open. But I see no reason why we should hesitate to regard the business as a rectification, & accept the line, wh. Mysore is willing to acknowledge, as the true boundary.

The Regulation referred to is merely a piece of evidence — of persons living on the spot as to their belief & knowledge regarding the boundary. It can be only so regarded.

The question remains as to how the persons who have ~~acquired~~ enjoyed rights in the disputed land under the erroneous impression that it was Mysore land are to be dealt with. Mysore asks that these misguided persons shd have their factitious rights recognized. We had better promise to do so. If it is necessary to give compensation we may pay: we cannot expect Mysore to pay. Leave quite free they want. The amt of any will probably be small. Instead of working the whole block

Hy
14/2/98
AGH
15/3/98

00

"at the path serviceable" & not
necessary possible because that a
Road extensive track will suffice
& so probably no money compensation
will be required. But even if
the whole is taken, the compensation
for the patta given only in 1926
cannot be very much: & perhaps
the ryots benefited may be willing
to pay a contribute. The point
as to compensation & the disposal
of the block may perhaps be
settled, by reference this Board to
P.W.D., before Govt finally accepts
the demarcation.

S.F. 14/2/98

I think we need accept it, &
consider any claim to compen-
sation afterwards.

JG
14/2/98

To the Fmd. Dept with reference
to the question of paying the
compensation. Does Fmd Dept
agree to the contingent liability?

JG
16/2/98

Fmd Dept

Submitted to the Hon'ble
Member. The proposal
Cons. may be accepted.

22.2.98

Hon'ble Mr. 28.2.98

Revenue Dept. 28.2.98

C. 1114/98
5514

H.C.

Spare three drafts before
issue

G.S.T
12.3.98

To Pol. Dept for consider-
ation

8.4
17/3/98

The Govt
ordered
P.C. 11.3.98

Read again G.Os. 1[illegible]
11[illegible]
4282 d/14-8-97(
1869 d/7-8-97 (
5851 d/8-10-97(
Current No. 1082 (A).

ORDER No. 170 of 22nd March 1898

The papers read above relate
the settlement of a long-standing boun-
dary dispute between Lalepalle, a ha
of Chikmathur in the Kinducor taluk o
the Anantapur District, and Bukkarida
le, a hamlet of Putaparti in the Mysore
State. The Head Assistant Collector of
Anantapur, Mr. Mackichael, who was depu
by this Government and the Assistant Co
missioner of Chikkaballapur Sub-Division
M.R.Sy. K.S. Doraisawmi Aiyar aforesaid, wh
represented the Mysore Darbar, have now
inspected the disputed tract and submit-
ted a joint report, dated the 24th Nove
ber 1897 (printed in Board's Proceedings
No. 69, dated 28th Jany. 1897) in which
they describe what they propose as the
-rect boundary line. It appears that the
Mysore Durbar are prepared to accept thi
finding and His Excellency the Governor
in Council is now also pleased to acknow
ledge it as the correct specifica
tion of the boundary between the Hamlet
of Lalepalle in the Anantapur District.

R. C. 1114/98.
S. 17/3/98

...f the Madras Presidency and the ham-
...et of Attukaripalle in the Mysore -
...tate.

2. With regard to the hope ex-
...pressed by the Mysore Darbar that the
...present settlement will not be allow-
...ed to interfere with any private ----
...rights, which the Mysore ryots may -
...have acquired in the area which is now
...annexed as British territory, it is
...observed that the local authorities and
...the Board of Revenue are of opinion --
...that the whole of this area should be
...classed as "cattle path poramboke",
...that its cultivation or occupation for
...other purposes should be prohibited &
...that the fields, designated as S.No.14
...and portion of No.15, which are held
...by a Mysore ryot under a patta grant-
...ed by the Mysore authorities in 1886-
...87 should be acquired by Government,
...the compensation claimable, if any,
...being paid by the Mysore Darbar. The
...Government, however, doubts the ne-
...cessity for converting the whole block
...into a "cattle path poramboke". It is
...likely that a less extensive tract -
...may suffice to meet the requirements
...of the villagers, and in
...that case no money compensation will
...probably be payable. Even if the en-
...tire area now in the occupation of
...the Mysore ryots is to be taken up,

Note.- This is for the Board's information. Copy will not go to the Resident.

Ltd. N.R.M.

the compensation for the pattas are
in 1896-98 cannot be very much, and
villagers benefited may be willing
pay the amount or to make a contrib
In any case, His Excellency in Coun
does not think the Mysore State sho
be asked to bear any portion of the
pense.

3. The Mysore Darbar will be
formed through the Resident, that an
existing rights which may have been
quired over the area in question whi
it was understood to be Mysore terri
will be respected, and if at any time
come necessary to acquire those righ
under the Land Acquisition Act, compe
tion will be paid in accordance with
law.

(From orders)

Ltd.N.R.M. (Ind.) S.S.N.
8-8-98. 11-8-98

To the Bd. of Rev. (Rev.Sett &c.)

Dated 11-5-98. Pol. Dept. No.3.98. 50/3

No. 171

Letter

Despatches 11-5-98

To the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no.8278, dated 9th August 1897 with which you forwar copy of a communication from the My

Pass of Chilam of Putapai

...r o. the subject of the boundary
...ute between Jaubsaripalle village
...he Mysore State and Balesalle vil-
... of the Hindupur taluk, Anantapur
...rict.

In reply I am directed to --
...e that His Excellency the Governor
...Council accepts as the correct boun
...ry between the two villages, the --
... indicated in the joint report of
... Acting Head Assistant Collector,
...tapur and the Assistant Commission
... Chikkaballapura, dated the 24th Oc-
...ber 1898, and to add that any rights
...ch may have been acquired over the
...ect, while it was understood to be My-
...ore territory, will be respected and
...t any time
...it should become necessary to acquire
...ese rights or any of them under the
...nd Acquisition Act, compensation will
... paid according to law.

(Ind.) G.I.R.
11-3-98
...te. A.F.A.
9-3-98

Ack 9.3.98

20/2

Government {1898} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.	1898.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 170, 22nd March 1898.

MARCH.

Boundary Dispute.

Passing orders regarding the settlement of a boundary dispute between Lalepalle, a hamlet of Chilamathur in the Hindupur taluk of the Anantapur district, and Abukavaripalle, a hamlet of Puteparti in the Mysore State, and addressing the Resident in Mysore on the subject.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following G.O., Mis. No. 1297, Revenue, dated 8th March 1897 :—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), No. 69, dated 26th January 1897 :—

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), Mis. No. 4953, dated 21st September 1895 :—

Read—the following G.O., Mis. No. 3495, Revenue, dated 28th August 1895 :—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), No. 149, dated 10th June 1895 :—

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), No. 50, dated 29th January 1894 :—

Read—the following letter from W. G. UNDERWOOD, Esq., Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Anantapur, 18th February 1893, Ref. on C. No. 1 :—

I have the honour to forward herewith the whole correspondence relating to a boundary dispute between Lalepalle, hamlet of Chilamathur, Hindupur taluk, of this district, and Abukavaripalle, hamlet of Putaparti, Bagapalle taluk of Kolar district, Mysore Province, and to request Board's orders in the matter.

2. The boundary dispute above referred to has been in existence for a long time. In 1867, a razinama in regard to this dispute was executed by the villagers of the two villages. According to this, a piece of land along the channel is to be left uncultivated by the villagers of Abukavaripalle to allow the cattle of Lalepalle to pass on to Kanjukatta. Both the Tahsildar of Hindupur and the Amildar of Bagapalle were deputed to see if the terms of the original settlement as evidenced by this razinama had in any way been departed from by either of the interested parties. They met together, but they could not come to any conclusion as to whether or not the terms of the original settlement have been duly conformed to by the two parties. The interpretations of the razinama as construed both by the Hindupur Tahsildar and the Amildar of Bagapalle vary. The Tahsildar reported that the ryots of Lalepalle of this district were not prepared to abide by the terms of the razinama, since the actual state of facts are not in conformity with the provisions of the razinama. He further stated that he could not get the whole paimash account, without which it was impossible for him to define correctly the boundary limits of Lalepalle and Abukavaripalle. Thereupon the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar district, was requested to arrange for the production of this account. He replied that the object of the inspection arranged for was simply to ascertain whether the villagers interested have or have not conformed to the terms of the razinama executed in 1867 when the boundary dispute was finally settled by the taluk officers specially deputed for the purpose, and that there was no necessity of referring to the paimash account of Akshaya cycle, as the question was disposed of so long ago as 1867. As the paimash account is necessary for the just settlement of the claims, requisition was again made for it. The Deputy Commissioner then referred the matter to the Mysore Government and the Chief Secretary to it has replied that the villagers must abide by the terms of the

razinama of 1867 and that the paimash account of Akshaya did not extend to Abakavaripalle, and as such will not be forthcoming. He further states that if I still consider it expedient to re-open the question, I must do so through the Madras Government and the Resident in Mysore. The dispute as already stated has long been smouldering and it seems expedient that it should once for all be settled. Whatever the terms of the razinama were, the matter must be gone into again as there are no boundary marks to go by. The Head Assistant Collector suggests that two officers to represent the two Governments meet and correctly interpret the razinama and fix the boundary.

I submit that this should be done and durable boundary marks fixed.

Reference on the above, dated 15th March 1893.

The papers read above relate to the dispute regarding the boundary between the villages of Lalepalle of Hindupur taluk and Abukavaripalle of Putaparti, Bagapalle taluk, in the Mysore State. It appears that this dispute, which had been in existence prior to 1867, was settled in that year by means of a razinama entered into between the two villages and countersigned by the Tahsildars of the two taluks. It is not, however, clear whether this settlement was effected with the knowledge and sanction of the two Governments or not. About the year 1885 the dispute appears to have revived, but what led to this revival is not known. The Collector is requested to report fully on the subject, showing clearly the nature of the dispute, the extent and description of lands affected and the evidence available on behalf of Government. A neat sketch showing the boundary as demarcated by the Mysore Survey Department, as it ought to be according to the razinama and as it is now contended on behalf of Government should be submitted, together with translations of the razinama, paimash extract and other important documents.

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Anantapur.

Read—the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Anantapur, 25th December 1893, Dis. No. 4187 :—

Adverting to Board's Reference on General Register No. 1349 of 1893, dated 15th March 1893, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Head Assistant Collector's letter, No. 681, dated 15th August 1893, with the sketch referred to therein, and translations of the razinama, and the paimash extract and to report as follows.

2. The boundary dispute was in existence before 1867, and in 1867 a razinama, in regard to this dispute, was executed by the villagers of the two villages, viz., Lalepalle and Abukavaripalle. According to this razinama, a piece of land measuring 70 yards to the south of Chilamathur supply channel should be left waste by the villagers of Abukavaripalle in order that the cattle of Lalepalle might pass on to Kanjukatta. It is reported that till 1885 both the villagers acted in conformity to the terms of the razinama. In 1885, the Abukavaripalle people, however, objected to the Lalepalle cattle passing from Nallagutta to Kanuju and to Lalepalle people cutting leaves of Kanuga trees which stood on the supply channel near the Kanuju. This led to the revival of the dispute.

3. The phrase "70 yards south of the channel" mentioned in the razinama was interpreted by the Bagapalle Amildar to mean 70 yards all along the channel to the south of it, while the Hindupur Tahsildar took it to mean 70 yards south of the line drawn from Nallagutta to the Kanuju. The Tahsildars, when they met in 1891, could not therefore come to any decision as to whether or not the terms of the original settlement as evidenced by the razinama have in any way been departed from by either of the parties interested.

4. The land in dispute forms part of dry No. 39 of Lalepalle, its extent being acres 321-12-0 according to the paimash account of Lalepalle. Out of this, an extent of acres 300 is reported to have been encroached upon by the Mysore authorities.

5. As to the evidence available on behalf of our Government, the Head Assistant Collector reports that undisputed possession can be established from 1867 to 1885.

6. As the sketch submitted by the Head Assistant Collector did not clearly exhibit the three phases of the boundary as required by the Board, I requested the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey to draw out a sketch showing the boundary as demarcated by the Mysore Survey Department, as it ought to be according to the razinama and as it is now contended for on behalf of Government. He has accordingly furnished one, which is herewith forwarded.

1. Copy of Head Assistant Collector's letter, No. 681, dated 16th August 1893.
2. Sketch (taluk).
3. Translations of the razinama and paimash extracts.
4. Sketch prepared by the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
5. Papers as per list, dated 9th November 1893.

7. From this sketch it will be seen that AEBD (*i.e.*, the thick yellow line) shows the boundary as demarcated by the Mysore Survey Department, AD (*i.e.*, the thick red line) shows it as it is now contended for by Government, and EF (*i.e.*, the red dotted line) shows it as it ought to be according to the razinama.

8. Papers, as per margin, are herewith forwarded.

Resolution—No. 50, dated 29th January 1894.

The last paper read above contains further information called for regarding the boundary dispute between Lalepalle, a hamlet of Chilamathur in the Hindupur taluk, Anantapur district, and Abukavaripalle, a hamlet of Putaparti in Bagapalle taluk of the Mysore Province.

2. It is stated in the Mysore Chief Secretary's letter, No. 9153, dated 19th December 1892, a copy of which is among the papers submitted by the Collector, that the settlement of 1867 was agreed to by the then Tahsildar of Hindupur who was deputed by the Collector of Bellary for the purpose of meeting the Amildar of the Bagapalle taluk and effecting the settlement after mutual conference, and it is accordingly contended that that settlement cannot now be ignored. On referring to the razinama (agreement) of 1867, it is observed that, though the term "*Polimera*" (boundary) is used in the preamble, the matter actually settled between the ryots of the two villages was in respect of a disputed cattle-path. By this mutual agreement it was stipulated that the ryots of the Mysore village should leave waste a strip of land 70 yards broad, situated south of the Chilamathur supply channel, for use as cattle-path, for the ryots of the Government village from Nallagutta hillock on the west to Kanuju on the east, and that the Mysore villagers might cultivate all the lands south of this strip. It is difficult to suppose that this mutual settlement between the villagers of a right of way could have been intended to be a settlement of a boundary dispute between British and Mysore territory. It does not appear what permanent boundary marks were fixed at the time according to the razinama, but some time subsequent to this date the Mysore Government appears to have carried out a survey at which neither the villagers of Chilamathur or its hamlet, nor any responsible officer deputed by the British Government were present. Since 1885 the ryots of Lalepalle have been complaining that the ryots from the Mysore territory had encroached upon a very large area (300 acres) of Government land. With a view to settle the dispute, the Tahsildar of Hindupur and the Tahsildar of Bagapalle inspected the spot, but apparently could not come to any definite conclusion, though it was admitted that some mistake had been made in 1867. An attempt was, therefore, made to arrange a meeting between the Head Assistant Collector of Anantapur and the Sub-Divisional officer of the Kolar district to settle the matter. This meeting was not, however, carried out as the permanent Head Assistant who had returned by that time considered that the whole question of the boundary dispute should be gone into without reference to the agreement of 1867.

3. The Head Assistant Collector states that, as far as he can make out, there is evidence of undisputed possession from 1867 to 1885, but it is not clear whether this evidence applies to the whole tract claimed by the Government villagers or only to that north of the line shown by the Tahsildar in the map. This evidence will presumably be mostly oral; and an equal amount of oral evidence will doubtless be produced by the other party to support their story, seeing that the villagers on both sides are so strongly interested in the matter.

4. The papers will accordingly be returned to the Collector with the request that he will cause the tract under dispute to be inspected by the Divisional-officer in view to deciding definitely whether the boundary demarcated by the Mysore Survey * can be shown to be seriously incorrect. If it is found that that boundary includes any lands belonging to this Government, a complete report with a statement of evidence available should be submitted for transmission to Government in view to the Mysore authorities being addressed on the subject.

* The date of the survey should be reported.

5. The opportunity should be taken to find out whether any permanent marks were fixed under the razinama of 1867, whether these limits can now be identified and why the Mysore Survey did not follow them. It would seem from the records that some of the ryots who signed the razinama are still living. Their evidence should also be taken and forwarded with the report.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Anantapur, with enclosures.

Read—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated No. 183, 5th May 1894.

Abstract.—Requesting the Superintendent of Revenue Survey to report, on taking up the survey of Chilamathur village in Hindupur taluk, on certain points connected with the boundary dispute between the Government hamlet of Lalepalle and the Mysore hamlet of Abakavaripalle.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), Mis. No. 5654, dated 18th September 1894:—

Read—the following letter from F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Chinnakothapalle, 7th September 1894, Dis. No. 2884:—

Adverting to paragraph 2 of B.P., No. 183, dated 5th May 1894, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of the Head Assistant Collector's letter, No. 573, dated 15th August 1894, with its enclosures, and to state that the ryots of Lalepalle were not without advancing their claims to the disputed land in question during the inquiry in 1867.

2. Two karnam-mirasidars of Chilamathur, who would have been about 31 and 27 years old at the time of inquiry, state that they were present when in 1867 the Tahsildars of Bagapalle and Hindupur came to settle the dispute; that each party claimed the whole of Paimash No. 39 for its village; that it was settled in a punchayat that 70 yards south of the kanugu should be left waste by the Mysore ryots; and that a razinamah was accordingly drawn up and accepted by both the villagers. The deponents, including four other aged ryots of Lalepalle, add that they did not, however, affix their signature to the razinamah, as they did not agree to the arrangement.

3. The terms of the razinamah were obeyed by the ryots of Abukavaripalle till about the year 1871, when in Mysore Survey the disputed portion was demarcated into their territory. Ever since fresh quarrels have arisen between the ryots of these two frontier villages, and the dispute as to the ownership of this plot of ground and its limits still continues.

4. The Head Assistant Collector states that the greater portion of the area in dispute, being practically uncultivable, was never occupied by either party, and hence encroachment was made easy.

Enclosure.

From A. T. PITT, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector of Penukonda, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated Anantapur, 13th August 1894, Ref. on C. No. 573.

With reference to your foot-note, Ref. on C. No. 425, dated 5th June 1894, to B.P., No. 183, dated 5th May 1894 (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), I have the honour to submit herewith Hindupur Tahsildar's arzi No. 598, dated 6th August 1894, with its three enclosures reporting on the point raised by the Board in paragraph 2 of its Proceedings.

2. The Tahsildar states that two * karnams who were formerly in the karnam office of Chilamathur and who were examined by him, stated that they were present at the inquiry of 1867; that Chinnarayappa, the then karnam in office of Chilamathur, claimed the whole of dry field No. 39 as belonging to Lalepalle according to paimash and Abukavaripalle (Mysore) village officers claimed it for their village; that thereon the Tahsildars of Hindupur and Bagapalle with some other influential ryots arranged that Mysore people should not cultivate the land up to 70 yards to the south of Chilamathur "Kanugu;" that Abukavaripalle ryots should enjoy land to the south of it and those of Lalepalle to the north of it. This was continued till the survey of 1871 in Mysore Territory, when owing to the demarcation of the land left to Lalepalle by the survey officials of Mysore Government, quarrels arose. That in 1867 the whole of dry No. 39 was claimed, but it was not occupied and the arrangement noted above made by both the Tahsildars was consented to by the village officers. Most probably the greater portion of the area in dispute, being practically uncultivable, was never occupied by either party; hence encroachment was made easy.

* Kristappa, Vasudevappa.

Resolution—Mis. No. 5654, dated 18th September 1894.

The papers read above will be forwarded to the Superintendent of Survey, Madras, in continuation of paragraph 1 of B.P., dated 5th May 1894, No. 183.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, with enclosures in original.
Copy to the Collector of Anantapur.

Read—also the following letter from H. O'C. CARDOZO, Esq., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Ootacamund, 23rd May 1895, No. 255-R.:—

[*Reference.*—Board's Proceedings (Settlement, &c.), No. 183, dated 5th May 1894, and Mis. No. 5654, dated 18th September 1894.]

I have the honour to report that the boundary line between the village of Chilamathur, Hindupur taluk, Anantapur district, and Putaparti village, Bagapalle taluk, Mysore Province, as demarcated by the Mysore Survey Department does not appear to be in accordance with the measurements given in the paimash register of Chilamathur village.

2. It is not possible to determine the boundary with exactness from those measurements, but Mr. Martin, Deputy Superintendent, reports that he "believes that the boundary shown on the sketch (sent herewith) prepared and sent to the Collector as

that of the land claimed on behalf of Government by the villagers of Chilamathur village is as near as possible the boundary of the village at the disputed spot in accordance with the measurements given in the paimash register."

3. Pending the settlement of the dispute, Mr. Martin appears to have allowed his Surveyors to fix stones in accordance with the Mysore Survey demarcation, which he should not have done. He should have brought the matter to my notice, but he did not do so.

The line should have been shown as in dispute, and no stones should have been fixed by the Madras Survey Department.

4. I presume that the Board will address Government with a view to Boundary Commissioners being appointed by the two Governments concerned. When their decision is approved, the boundary will be redemarcated and surveyed.

5. The enclosures to the Proceedings under reply are returned.

Resolution—No. 149, dated 10th June 1895.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The papers read above relate to a dispute regarding the boundary between Lalepalle, a hamlet of the Government village of Chilamathur in the Hindupur taluk of the Anantapur district, and the Mysore village of Abukavaripalle, hamlet of Putaparti, in the taluk of Bagapalle, Kolar district.

3. This dispute has been in existence from before 1867, and in that year a razinamah (mutual agreement) was entered into between the ryots of the two villages in the presence of the Tahsildars of the two taluks who were deputed by their respective District officers for the purpose. Though this razinamah contains an allusion to a dispute regarding the village boundary as the occasion of the meeting between the two Tahsildars, what it actually settled was only a cattle-path. It stipulated that the Mysore villagers should leave uncultivated a strip of land 70 yards broad, situated south of Chilamathur supply channel for use as cattle-path for the ryots of the Government village from the Nallugutta billock on the west to the kanugu (anicut) on the east; and that the Mysore villagers might cultivate all the lands south of this strip. This agreement, by removing the immediate cause of the quarrel, apparently satisfied the Government villagers for several years, and in the meantime the Mysore Government carried out a survey of their village and demarcated its boundary in the manner represented by a black dotted line in the accompanying map. It would appear that at this survey, neither the villagers of Chilamathur nor its hamlet, nor any responsible officer deputed by this Government were present; nor was any exception taken at the time by the ryots of the Government village to the boundary demarcated by the Mysore Survey Department. In 1885, however, the villagers of Abukavaripalle (Mysore) objected to the cattle of Lalepalle going to the anicut, and to the ryots of the same village taking the leaves of Kanuga trees standing on the supply channel near the anicut. This led to the renewal of the dispute in which the villagers of Abukavaripalle were charged with having encroached upon a large extent of land (about 300 acres) belonging to the British village. In consequence of this complaint, the Tahsildars of the two taluks arranged for a meeting with a view to effect an amicable settlement, but as the line referred to in the razinamah had not been permanently demarcated, they could not come to an understanding as to its position. An attempt was also made to arrange for a meeting between the Head Assistant Collector of Anantapur and the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar district, but the meeting was not carried out, as the Head Assistant Collector considered that the razinamah of 1867 could not be accepted as defining the village boundary.

4. As already remarked, the black dotted line in the map represents the village boundary as demarcated by the Mysore Survey, and the red dotted line, what the British villagers contend to be the correct boundary; and their contention is to a considerable extent supported by the paimash accounts of this and another Government village, Kanusupalle, hamlet of Karúr, as explained in paragraphs 10 to 14 of the

Head Assistant Collector's letter received with the Collector's endorsement printed in B.P., No. 183, dated 5th May 1894 (copy enclosed).

5. The Lalepalle villagers state that the land in question forms part of Paimash No. 39 of their village and the description of this number in the paimash register of the village as lying to the "west of the Putaparti Polimera (boundary) and of Chilamathur kanugu (anicut) and of the 'Til' channel taken from the Putaparti river," read with the eastern boundary of Paimash No. 1 of Kasupalle, as described in the paimash register of that village, seems to point to the position of the Mysore boundary somewhere about the red line in the map, while the description of Paimash No. 38 (which appears as the northern boundary of Paimash No. 39) as lying to the south of the supply channel seems to show that the boundary as demarcated by the Mysore survey has thrown into that territory not only a portion of Paimash No. 39 as stated by the Government villagers, but also the whole or a portion of Paimash No. 38 of Lalepalle.

6. It thus appears that there are *primâ facie* grounds for questioning the correctness of the boundary demarcated by the Mysore survey; and as the Mysore authorities have declined to allow the dispute to be re-opened unless at the instance of this Government, the Board requests that the Mysore Government may be addressed in view to a competent officer of that State being deputed in conjunction with the Head Assistant Collector of Anantapur to settle the disputed boundary.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a map and spare copy of B.P., Nos. 50 and 183 of 1894.
„ Collector of Anantapur.

Order—Mis. No. 3495, Revenue, dated 28th August 1895.

The Government observes that, in paragraph 6 of his letter No. 141, dated 10th May 1872, the Collector of Bellary wrote "four disputes still remain to be settled between villages of the Hindupur taluk and the Mysore Territory, a list is enclosed," and that this is referred to at paragraph 11 of the B.P., thereon, No. 1495, dated 5th August 1872.* It does not appear whether these four cases were ever taken up for settlement, but, as they were specifically mentioned, it seems improbable that they were lost sight of at the time. It is possible that the dispute now reported may have been one of these. Mr. Nicholson in paragraph 3 of his letter No. 2884, dated 7th September 1894, printed in the Proceedings read above, says that ever since the Mysore Survey, about 1,871 fresh disputes have arisen. If this is so, it is not understood why these disputes were not disposed of in 1872, when the whole frontier between Mysore and Bellary was under settlement. The Board is requested to report further on the points noticed above.

* G.O., No. 1285, dated 6th September 1872.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.).

Resolution—Mis. No. 4953, dated 21st September 1895.

Forwarded to the Collector of Anantapur for very early report on the point noticed by Government.

2. It is requested that a copy of the list referred to in paragraph 6 of the Bellary Collector's letter, dated 10th May 1872, No. 141, may also be furnished.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Anantapur.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), Mis. No. 6110, dated 14th November 1895:—

Read—the following letter from F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 29th October 1895, Ref. on C. No. 2506:—

With reference to B.P., dated 21st September 1895, Mis. No. 4953, I have the honour to state that the Collector of Bellary informed me in his letter, Dis. No. 892, dated 12th October 1895, that his office letter No. 141, dated 10th May 1872, and the list alluded to in it are not forthcoming in the records of his office. The correspondence does not appear to have been forwarded to this district at the time of its separation from the old Bellary district. In the absence of the list it is not possible to ascertain what the four unsettled disputes mentioned by the Collector of Bellary were. As the list appears to have been forwarded to the Board both by the Collector of Bellary and the Superintendent, Madras Survey (*vide* No. 3921 in page 2364 of the Board's volume for June 1872), I request that I may kindly be furnished with a copy of the same to enable me to send up the required report on the subject.

Resolution—Mis. No. 6110, dated 14th November 1895.

The list forwarded by the Collector with his letter No. 141, dated 10th May 1872, is not available, but a copy of the same forwarded by the Collector to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and submitted by the latter to the Board is available. A copy of this latter document is forwarded to the Collector.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Anantapur, with a copy of the list referred to.

APPENDIX.

From Colonel J. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chepâk, 15th May 1872, No. 844–32.

Referring to paragraph 4 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th February 1872, No. 372 (printed in G.O., No. 462 of the 16th March last), and to the probability of the Bellary district being before long taken up for demarcation and survey by this department, I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Board, copy of a letter from the Collector of Bellary, stating that four cases of disputed boundaries between villages of the Hindupur taluk and the Mysore Territory still remain to be settled.

No. 681, dated 10th May 1872.

From J. H. MASTER, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, dated 10th May 1872, No. 681.

With reference to your letter, No. 505–96, dated 23rd March, I have the honour to state that four cases of disputed boundaries between villages of the Hindupur taluk and the Mysore Territory still remain to be settled. A list is enclosed.

Statement showing the boundary disputes in the Hindupur taluk.

Number.	Names of villages in the Hindupur taluk.	Names of villages, &c., in the Mysore Territory.	Remarks.
1	Somaghata	Gooloor in the taluk of Gummanayanipalaiyam.	About 250 acres are under dispute.
2	Chilamathur	Abukavaripalle in the taluk of Gummanayanipalaiyam.	About 40 acres under dispute.
3	Siravaram	Maripadu in the taluk of Goribidnoor ..	About 10 to 15 acres under dispute as per report of the village authorities.
4	Manapalli	Malyam in the taluk of Goribidnoor ..	

Note.—As the survey has not yet been commenced in the taluks of Gummanayanipalaiyam and Goribidnoor, these disputes have not been settled.

Read—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), Mis. No. 6819, dated 12th December 1895.

Abstract.—Requesting the Collector of Anantapur to expedite his reply to B.P., Mis. No. 4953 of 1895, regarding the boundary dispute between Abukavaripalle of Mysore and Lalepalle of Hindupur taluk.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), No. 607, dated 3rd February 1896 :—

Read—the following letter from F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 19th December 1895, Ref. on C. No. 2506 :—

With reference to B.P., dated the 12th instant, Mis. No. 6819, requesting to expedite reply to B.P., dated 21st September 1895, No. 4953, I have the honour to state that the Collector of Bellary has been asked in this office letter, dated 27th November 1895, Ref. on C. No. 2506, to inform me if the dispute No. 2 under reference was not disposed of with other disputes entered in the list, a copy of which was received from Board with Proceedings, dated 14th November 1895, Mis. No. 6110. Reply will be submitted on receipt of the information from the Collector of Bellary to whom a reminder is being sent to-day.

Read—also the following letter from F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 8th January 1896, Dis. No. 63 :—

Adverting to B.P., dated 21st September 1895, No. 4953 (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Bellary Collector's letter, dated 19th December 1895, Dis. No. 1792, and to state that there are no records either in this or in the Bellary Collector's office to show whether the dispute under reference has ever been settled.

2. As regards paragraph 2 of the Resolution, it was reported that the list referred to was not forthcoming in this office and a copy was obtained from the Board's office along with its Proceedings, dated 14th November 1895, Mis. No. 6110 (R.S., L.R. and Agri.).

Enclosure.

From J. H. A. TREMENHEERE, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Collector of Aantapur, dated 19th December 1895, Dis. No. 1792.

With reference to your letter, dated 27th November 1895, Ref. on C. No. 2506, I have the honour to state that B.P., dated 9th September 1884, No. 3147, shows that the dispute between Somaghata and Gooloor was settled in that year. There are no records in this office to show whether the remaining disputes have ever been settled.

Resolution—No. 607, dated 3rd February 1896.

Submitted to Government with reference to G.O., No. 3495, Revenue, dated 28th August 1895.

2. It appears from the papers read above that one of the four disputes referred to in the list of 1872 has since been settled, and that no records can be found in the offices of the Collector of Bellary or Anantapur to show whether the remaining three disputes (one of which, as surmised by Government, is the dispute between Chilamathur and Abakavaripalle) have been settled or not.

3. Mr. Nicholson's statement that the Mysore Survey, which demarcated the disputed land into their territory, took place in 1871, is apparently based on a similar statement contained in the Head Assistant Collector's letter which formed an enclosure to Mr. Nicholson's report, No. 2884, dated 7th September 1894. But the authority for this assertion is not known. On the other hand, there is a distinct note appended to the list of 1872 which shows that the boundary disputes therein mentioned could not have been settled as the survey of the Mysore taluks concerned had not then commenced.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Collector of Anantapur.
" " Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), Mis. No. 1954, dated 21st April 1896 :—

Read—the following G.O., Mis. No. 1491, Revenue, dated 14th April 1896 :—

Read—again G.O., Mis. No. 3495, Revenue, dated 28th August 1895.

Abstract.—Requesting the Board of Revenue to furnish a further report on certain points connected with the boundary dispute between Abukavaripalle of Mysore and Lalepalle of Hindupur taluk.

Read—again the following G.O., Mis. No. 811, Revenue, dated 24th February 1896 :—

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), Mis. No. 607, dated 3rd February 1896.

Order—Mis. No. 811, Revenue, dated 24th February 1896.

The Superintendent, Madras Survey, will be requested to report whether any records connected with the disputes in question are forthcoming in his office.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Madras Survey.

Read—also the following letter from the Superintendent, Madras Survey, dated 26th March 1896, No. 666 :—

I have the honour to report that there are at present no records in the Survey office connected with any of the boundary disputes between Mysore and Anantapur district. There was a sketch-map connected with one of the disputes, viz., between the village of Chilamathur, Hindupur taluk, Anantapur district, and Pulaparti village, Bagapalle taluk, Mysore Province, but this was sent to the Board (Sett. Dept.), with Superintendent's letter, dated 2nd May 1895, No. 255-R., printed at page 2 of B.P. (Sett. Dept.), dated 10th June 1895, No. 149.

Order—Mis. No. 1491, Revenue, dated 14th April 1896.

In the circumstances now reported, the Government considers that if no records regarding a previous settlement of the dispute in question are available in the office of His Highness the Maharajah's Durbar, the best course that can be adoped is the one suggested by the Board in paragraph 6 of its Proceedings, dated 10th June 1895, No. 149. The Resident in Mysore will accordingly be addressed.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) LIONEL DAVIDSON,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.).

Copy to the Board of Revenue (L.R.).
" " Superintendent, Madras Survey.

Resolution—Mis. No. 1954, dated 21st April 1896.

Communicated to the Collector of Anantapur.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Anantapur.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), Mis. No. 5867, dated 21st November 1896 :—

Read—the following G.O., Mis. No. 4362, Revenue, dated 5th November 1896 :—

Read—the following letter from the Resident in Mysore, dated 14th October 1896, No. 3755 :—

With reference to your letter No. 1492, dated the 14th April 1896, regarding a dispute about the boundary between the village of Abukavaripalle of the Bagapalle taluk and Lalepalle of the Hindupur taluk, I have the honour to state that the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar has been instructed by the Mysore Durbar to go personally or to depute the Sub-Divisional Officer, Chikkabalapur, to meet the Head Assistant Collector of Anantapur with all available records and to report the result of the conference for further action of the Durbar.

2. The map received with your letter, No. 2213, of the 9th June last, is herewith returned.

Order—Mis. No. 4362, Revenue, dated 5th November 1896.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) LIONEL DAVIDSON,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.),
with enclosure.

Resolution—Mis. No. 5867, dated 21st November 1896.

Communicated to the Collector of Anantapur.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Anantapur, with map.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), Mis. No. 5868, dated 21st November 1896 :—

Read—the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN BAJA, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 24th October 1896, Ref. on C. No. 3085 :—

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, in his letter, No. 1600-1067, dated the 19th current, informs me that, under instructions from the Mysore Government, he would depute the Sub-Divisional Officer of Chikkabalapur to meet the Head Assistant Collector of this district on a certain date to be fixed by me for the settlement of the boundary dispute referred to in B.P., dated 10th June 1895, No. 149.

2. I have accordingly requested the Head Assistant Collector to put himself in communication with the Deputy Commissioner and fix a date on which he would find it feasible to meet the Sub-Divisional Officer of that district to arrive at a settlement of the boundary dispute and to submit a copy of the report jointly signed by him as well as the officer of the Mysore Government.

3. I make this reference, because the orders of Government on paragraph 6 of the B.P. have not been communicated to this office.

Read—also the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 5th November 1896, Ref. on C. No. 3085 :—

In forwarding herewith a copy of the Head Assistant Collector's letter, Ref. on C. No. 355, dated 1st November 1896, I have the honour to request you, in continuation of this office letter R. C. No. 3085, dated 27th October 1896, that the map submitted by Board to Government in B.P., dated 10th June 1895, No. 149, or a copy thereof may be sent to me for the immediate use of the Head Assistant Collector.

Enclosure.

From N. MacMICHAEL, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, Anantapur, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated 1st November 1896, Ref. on C. No. 355.

With reference to your Ref. on C. No. 3085, dated 27th October 1896, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to furnish me with the map referred to in B.P., dated 10th June 1895, No. 149 (R.S.), communicated to me with your Dis. No. 2447, dated 30th August 1895, or a copy of it. Without it it is impossible to understand the B.P. quoted above. As I have arranged to meet the Sub-Divisional Officer, Chikkabalapur, on the 24th November, I request that I may be supplied with the map at least a few days before that date.

Resolution—Mis. No. 5868, dated 21st November 1896.

Adverting to paragraph 3 of the first of his letters read above, the Collector of Anantapur will be referred to the marginally-noted correspondence, from the last of which it will be seen that the Mysore Durbar has instructed the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar "to go personally or to depute the Sub-Divisional Officer, Chikkab[illegible]r, to meet the Head Assistant Collector of Anantapur" in view to confer with him in connection with the boundary dispute referred to in B.P., dated 10th June 1895, No. 149.

(1) G.O., No. 3495, dated 28th August 1895, communicated with B.P., dated 21st September 1895, Mis. No. 4953.
(2) B.P., dated 14th November 1895, Mis. No. 6110.
(3) G.O., No. 228, Revenue, dated 9th December 1895, communicated with B.P., dated 12th December 1895, Mis. No. 6819.
(4) B.P., dated 3rd February 1896, Mis. No. 607.
(5) G.O., No. 1491, dated 14th April 1896, communicated with B.P., dated 21st April 1896, M[illegible] No. 1954.
(6) G.O., Mis. No. 4362, Reven[illegible] dated 5th November 1896, communicated with B.P., dated [illegible] November 1896, Mis. No. 5867.

2. The map asked for in the Collector's letter, No. 3085, dated 5th November 1896, has been forwarded to him with B.P., dated 21st November 1896, Mis. No. 5867.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Anantapur.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Read—also the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 5th January 1897, Dis. No. 113:—

With reference to B.P., dated 21st November 1896, Mis. No. 5857 (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), and in continuation of this office letter, dated 27th October 1896, Ref. on C. No. 3085, to the Board on the subject of the boundary dispute between Lalepalle, hamlet of Chilamathur, Hindupur taluk of this district, and Abukavaripalle, hamlet of Putaparti, Bagapalle taluk of the Mysore Province, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Head Assistant Collector's letter, dated 21st December 1896, Dis. No. 3045, together with the common report, with statement drawn up by the Head Assistant Collector on behalf of the British Government and the Assistant Commissioner, Chikkabalapur division, for Mysore Durbar, and to state that steps will be taken to collect the arrears outstanding on the disputed land now demarcated into the British territory on receipt of the Board's orders communicating the approval of the Madras Government as to the settlement now arrived at.

Enclosure No. 1.

From N. MacMICHAEL, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, Penukonda, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated 11th December 1896, Dis. No. 3045.

With reference to your R. C. No. 3085, dated 27th October 1896, I have the honour to submit a copy of the report prepared by the Assistant Commissioner, Chikkabalapur division, and myself. To elucidate it a tracing of the land in dispute also jointly signed has been prepared. I may here mention briefly the reasons that led us to fix the proposals contained in the report. The claims of the British Government to the whole of the disputed tract were based on the old paimash accounts. The Mysore Government claimed the tract on the strength of their recent survey being in accordance with the boundaries as shown by certain old "Sasanams" or stones with marks representing the sun and moon. These stones are alleged to be of great antiquity and to have been planted when all the surrounding country was under native rule. In these circumstances the Assistant Commissioner and I thought it advisable to follow the razinama of 1867 as closely as practicable; this agreement, though technically not authoritative, was undoubtedly looked upon as such by both parties when it was drawn up. The present proposals if adopted by both Governments will give to the British Government a somewhat larger piece of land than that allowed as a cattle-path in the razinama. This has been done in order to make the boundary points as definite as possible.

Enclosure No. 2.

Report on the boundary dispute between Lalepalle, hamlet of Chilamathur, Hindupur taluk, and Abukavaripalle, hamlet of Putaparti, in the Mysore Province.

Starting from the end of the Kanugu at the point X the boundary will run west direct to the point P which is marked on the ground by three mounds and is 462 yards from X. From the point P the boundary in the south-west direction will remain as demarcated at present by the Mysore Survey. From X the boundary will run east to the end of the Kanugu bund to the point Y. From Y the boundary will be the Chilamathur tank feeder channel to S, and thence to R and G. The portion P, X, Y, S, R, G, P will be British territory. This boundary follows as closely as practicable the razinama executed in 1867.

24th November 1896.

(Signed) N. MacMICHAEL,
Ag. Head Assistant Collector.

Resolution—No. 69, dated 26th January 1897.

Submitted to Government with reference to its orders, Mis. No. 1491, dated 14th April 1896, and Mis. No. 4362, dated 5th November 1896.

2. The settlement of the boundary dispute referred to in the papers read above appears to be satisfactory, and the orders of Government are requested as to whether it may be accepted and acted upon.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with sketch.
" Collector of Anantapur.
Copy to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Order—Mis. No. 1297, Revenue, dated 8th March 1897.

The Board of Revenue is requested to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of the razinama of 1867 referred to in Mr. MacMichael's letter, dated 11th December 1896, Dis. No. 3045.

2. The name of the Chikkabalapur Assistant Commissioner should not have been left blank in the report printed on page 8 of the Board's Proceedings. It should be ascertained and reported to Government at early date.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement
Land Records and Agriculture).

Read—again G.O., No. 1198, Revenue, dated 25th June 1897.

Abstract.—Recording Board's Proceedings stating that the information called for in G.O., No. 1297, dated 8th March 1897, will be submitted to Government on receipt of reply from the Collector of Anantapur to Board's Proceedings, No. 4040, dated 3rd June 1897.

Read—again the following G.O., Mis. No. 4262, Revenue, dated 14th August 1897:—

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 6151, dated 6th August 1897.

Abstract.—Informing Government that no reply has been received from the Collector of Anantapur to Board's Proceedings, No. 4040, dated 3rd June 1897, regarding the settlement of boundary between Abukavaripalle in Mysore and Lalepalle in Anantapur, and requesting the Collector of Anantapur to expedite his reply.

Read—the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel D. ROBERTSON, Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Bangalore, 9th August 1897, No. 3278:—

In continuation of this office letter No. 3755, dated the 14th October 1896, I have the honour to forward, for information, a copy of a letter, No. 701-R.F.-206-92, dated the 17th ultimo (with enclosures) from the Mysore Durbar, on the subject of the boundary dispute between Abukavaripalle village of the Bagapalle taluk and Lalepalle of the Hindupur taluk.

Enclosures.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, to the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, dated the 17th July 1897, No. 701-R.F.-206-92.

Adverting to correspondence ending with this office No. 3578-R F.-206-92, dated 2nd October 1896, on the subject of the boundary dispute between Abukavaripalle village, Bagapalle taluk, Kolar district, and Lalepalle, a hamlet attached to the Chilmatur village, Hindupur taluk, I am directed to state that, as therein mentioned, the Sub-Division Officer, Chikkabalapur, met Mr. MacMichael, Acting Head Assistant Collector of Penukonda, on the 24th November last, and both the officers, after inspecting the disputed tract, arrived at the settlement set forth in the accompanying copies of their joint report and plan. In accordance with this settlement, which the Durbar are prepared to carry into effect, portions of survey Nos. 13, 15 and 14 of the Abukavaripalle village will be ceded to the Madras Government, but such cession of sovereignty will not, it is hoped, be allowed to interfere in any way with the existing private rights of individuals or of communities including rights of way, &c.

Order—Mis. No. 4262, Revenue, dated 14th August 1897.

The second of the papers read above will be communicated to the Board of Revenue with the request that the reply to G.O., Mis. No. 1297, dated 8th March 1897, may be expedited.

2. The Government also desires to have the Board's views on the remarks contained in the concluding sentence of the letter now forwarded by the Resident from the Mysore Durbar.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), with three plans to be returned.

Read—again G.O., No. 1669, Revenue, dated 7th September 1897.

Abstract.—Recording Board's Proceedings communicating to the Collector of Anantapur Government Order requesting an early reply to a reference regarding the boundary dispute between Mysore and British villages.

Read—again the following G.O., Mis. No. 5251, Revenue, dated 8th October 1897 :—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 7507, dated 11th September 1897 :—

Read—again Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1995, dated 16th March 1897.

Abstract.—Requesting the Collector of Anantapur to report certain information with reference to G.O., Mis. No. 1297, Revenue, dated 8th March 1897.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 4040, dated 3rd June 1897 :—

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 17th May 1897, Ref. on C. No. 1255 :—

Adverting to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1995, dated 16th March 1897, I have the honour to forward herewith a Canarese copy of the original *panchayatnama* with an English translation thereof. The Head Assistant Collector, who was requested to send a copy of the razinama referred to in his letter dated 11th December 1896, Dis. No. 3045, has forwarded only a copy of the translation thereof (also submitted herewith) which shows the extent of the land agreed to be left waste as 70 yards while the panchayatnama referred to above shows 55 yards. The Head Assistant Collector

has been requested to send the original razinama at once which will be submitted to you on its receipt.

2. The name of the Assistant Commissioner is reported to be K. S. Doraswami Iyer.

Resolution—Mis. No. 4040, dated 3rd June 1897.

Recorded pending receipt of the original razinama promised by the Collector.

2. The copy of the translation of the razinama stated to have been submitted with the Collector's letter read above has not been received in this office.

(True Copy and Extract).

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Anantapur.

Read—also the following letter from the Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 4th September 1897, Ref. on C. No. 1255 :—

As called for in Proceedings, Mis. No. 4040, dated 3rd June 1897, I have the honour to submit herewith the original razinama in question and also its translation therein referred to.

Resolution—Mis. No. 7507, dated 11th September 1897.

The original razinama (agreement) of 3rd July 1867 and a translation thereof, received from the Collector, will be submitted to Government with reference to paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 1297, dated 8th March 1897.

2. A Canarese copy and an English translation of the decision of the panchayatdars (arbitrators) referred to in the razinama (agreement) are also submitted herewith.

3. With reference to paragraph 2 of the Government Order quoted above, the Board begs to state that the name of the Chikkabalapur Assistant Commissioner is K. S. Doraiswami Iyer.

4. Paragraph 2 of G.O., Mis. No. 4262, dated 14th August 1897, will be replied to on receipt of the report called for from the Collector in Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement), No. 7134, dated 2nd September 1897.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with enclosures.

„ Collector of Anantapur.

Official Memorandum No. 196.

The Board of Revenue is requested to resubmit, for the information of Government, the original of the letter from the Mysore Durbar forwarded to it with G.O., Mis. No. 4262, Revenue, dated 14th August 1897.

Ootacamund,
17th September 1897.

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 7943, dated 28th September 1897:—

Read—Official Memorandum from the Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, No. 196, dated 17th September 1897.

Resolution—Mis. No. 7943, dated 28th September 1897.

The letter from the Mysore Durbar referred to will be submitted to Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with letter.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 7942, dated 28th September 1897 :—

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 17th September 1897, Ref. on C.P. No. 1255 :—

With reference to concluding sentence of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 7134, dated 2nd September 1897, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter, F. Dis. No. 980, dated 13th September 1897, received from Mr. MacMichael, who previously inspected the disputed tract and arrived at the settlement with the Sub-division officer of Chikkabalapur. From this, it appears that the dispute arose partly out of the allegations of the Lalepalle ryots that they were not allowed to take their cattle across the portion of the land marked on the sketch by letters P, X, Y, S, R, G, and that this portion is a patta land of a Mysore ryot. Mr. MacMichael thinks that if this patta should continue to be in his possession even after its cession to the Madras Government, it is likely that he might cultivate the land and prevent the passage of cattle, and this would give rise to further dispute. He therefore recommends that the land should be classed as poramboke and its cultivation or occupation be prohibited on pain of heavy penal assessment. If this is done, the existing communal rights of either village will, I think, be not interfered with.

2. The three enclosures received with the above are submitted.

Enclosure.

Letter from N. MacMICHAEL, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector on Famine Duty, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated 13th September 1897, F. Dis. No. 980.

I have the honour to reply to your Ref. on C. No. 1255, dated 8th September 1897.

2. In my opinion it is not desirable that any existing private rights of individuals or of communities should be interfered with by the new boundary. It must, however, be remembered that the present dispute partly arose out of the allegations of the Lalepalle ryots that they were not allowed to take their cattle across the portion of land marked on the sketch by the letters P, X, Y, S, R, G, P. Hence it is obvious that, if the existing private rights of any individual should interfere with this, the proposed arrangement would only give rise to further disputes on the part of the Lalepalle ryots. This portion of land is, I believe, at present in the patta of a Mysore ryot; if it should continue to be in his possession after its cession to the Madras Government, he might cultivate it and prevent the passage of cattle across it. I should therefore recommend that this piece of land should be classed as poramboke and that its cultivation or occupation should be prevented on pain of penal assessment. If this is done, there ought to be no more disputes on either side.

Resolution—Mis. No. 7942, dated 28th September 1897.

The Collector is requested to report when and under what circumstances the patta was granted to the Mysore ryot.

2. If the land is to be declared to be poramboke, the questions arise as to whether the pattadar is entitled to compensation, if so, to how much, and who should pay it. If the patta was granted after the erroneous demarcation of the boundary, and under the erroneous assumption that the land was at the disposal of the Mysore Government, that Government is responsible for any compensation to which the pattadar may be entitled.

The material for disposing of the said questions should be supplied by the Collector.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Anantapur, with enclosures to be returned with reply.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—Mis. No. 5251, Revenue, dated 8th October 1897.

Recorded pending the receipt of the further report called for in the last of the papers read above.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Read—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 9521, dated 25th November 1897 :—

Read—the following letter from the Acting Head Assistant Collector in charge of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Ref. on C. No. 1255 of 8th November 1897, dated 6th November 1897 :—

In reply to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 7942, dated 28th September 1897, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of letter, F. Dis. No. 1201, dated 3rd November 1897, received from Mr. MacMichael. From this, it appears that the portion marked on the enclosed sketch by the letters P, X, Y, S, R, G comprises the whole of the survey field No. 14 and portions of fields Nos. 13 and 15. The whole of the field No. 14 and also the portion of No. 13, therein included, were given out on patta by the Mysore Government to one Adi Reddi in 1895–96 subsequent to the demarcation and survey which took place in 1885–86, and the portion of No. 15 is in ayacat waste.

2. As the grant of patta was made by the Mysore Government after the erroneous demarcation of the boundary, I think that that Government alone is responsible for any compensation to which the pattadar may be entitled.

3. The enclosures received are resubmitted.

Enclosure.

From MacMICHAEL, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector of Anantapur, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated 3rd November 1897, No.

In reply to your foot-note Ref. on C. No. 1255, dated 8th October 1897, on Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement), Mis. No. 7942, dated 28th September 1897, calling for information in regard to the boundary dispute between Lalepalle and Abukavaripalle ryots, I have the honour to report that the portion of land marked on the sketch sent herewith by the letters P, X, Y, S, R, G, P comprises survey Nos. 13, 14 and 15. The portion of No. 13 included in

the marked portion and the whole of No. 14 were given out on patta to one Adi Reddi in 1895–96 by the Mysore Government subsequent to the survey demarcation which took place in 1885–86. The portion of No. 15 included in P, X, Y, S, R, G, P is still a Government waste land.

Resolution—Mis. No. 9521, dated 25th November 1897.

The Collector's letter will be submitted to Government, with reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 4262, dated 14th August 1897, and in continuation of Board's Proceedings, No. 7942, dated 28th September 1897.

2. As already reported to Government, in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 149, dated 10th June 1895, the boundary dispute arose out of a complaint made by the ryots of the British village of Lalepalle that the ryots of the Mysore territory prevented them from driving their cattle across the land in question. Any claims to the land, which are inconsistent with its use as a cattle-path, cannot therefore be admitted, and both the Head Assistant Collector and Collector are of opinion that the land should be transferred to poramboke and that its cultivation or occupation for other purposes should be prohibited. The Board agrees in this opinion.

3. Only a portion of the land is, however, reported to be unoccupied waste, the remainder being in the holding of a Mysore ryot. From the Collector's letter read above, it appears that patta was issued to this ryot by the Mysore officials in 1895–96, *i.e.*, at a time when the boundary dispute was under enquiry; and the Board therefore considers that compensation for the land, if claimable and claimed by the ryot, should be paid by the Mysore Government.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with enclosures.

Copy to the Collector of Anantapur.

Order—No. 170, Revenue, dated 22nd March 1898.

Miscellaneous.

The papers read above relate to the settlement of a long-standing boundary dispute between Lalepalle, a hamlet of Chilamathur in the Hindupur taluk of the Anantapur district, and Abukavaripalle, a hamlet of Putaparti in the Mysore State. The Head Assistant Collector of Anantapur, Mr. MacMichael, who was deputed by this Government, and the Assistant Commissioner of Chikkabalapur Sub-division, M.R.Ry. K. S. Doraisawmi Aiyar Avargal, who represented the Mysore Darbar, have now inspected the disputed tract and submitted a joint report, dated the 24th November 1896 (printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 69, dated 26th January 1897), in which they describe what they propose as the correct boundary line. It appears that the Mysore Darbar are prepared to accept this finding and His Excellency the Governor in Council is now also pleased to acknowledge it as the correct specification of the boundary between the hamlet of Lalepalle in the Anantapur district of the Madras Presidency and the hamlet of Abukavaripalle in the Mysore State.

2. With regard to the hope expressed by the Mysore Darbar that the present settlement will not be allowed to interfere with any private rights, which the Mysore ryots may have acquired in the area which is now demarcated as British territory, it is observed that the local authorities and the Board of Revenue are of opinion that the whole of this area should be classed as "cattle-path poramboke," that its cultivation or occupation for other purposes should be prohibited, and that the fields, designated as survey No. 14 and portion of No. 13, which are held by a Mysore ryot under a patta granted by the Mysore authorities in 1895–96 should be acquired by Government,

the compensation claimable, if any, being paid by the Mysore Darbar. The Government, however, doubts the necessity for converting the whole block into a "cattle-path poramboke." It is likely that a less extensive tract may suffice to meet the requirements of the villagers, and in that case no money compensation will probably be payable. Even if the entire area now in the occupation of the Mysore ryots is to be taken up, the compensation for the pattas granted in 1895–96 cannot be very much, and the villagers benefited may be willing to pay the amount or to make a contribution. In any case, His Excellency in Council does not think the Mysore State should be asked to bear any portion of the expense.

3. The Mysore Darbar will be informed, through the Resident, that any existing rights which may have been acquired over the area in question while it was understood to be Mysore territory will be respected, and if at any time it should become necessary to acquire those rights under the Land Acquisition Act, compensation will be paid in accordance with the law.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

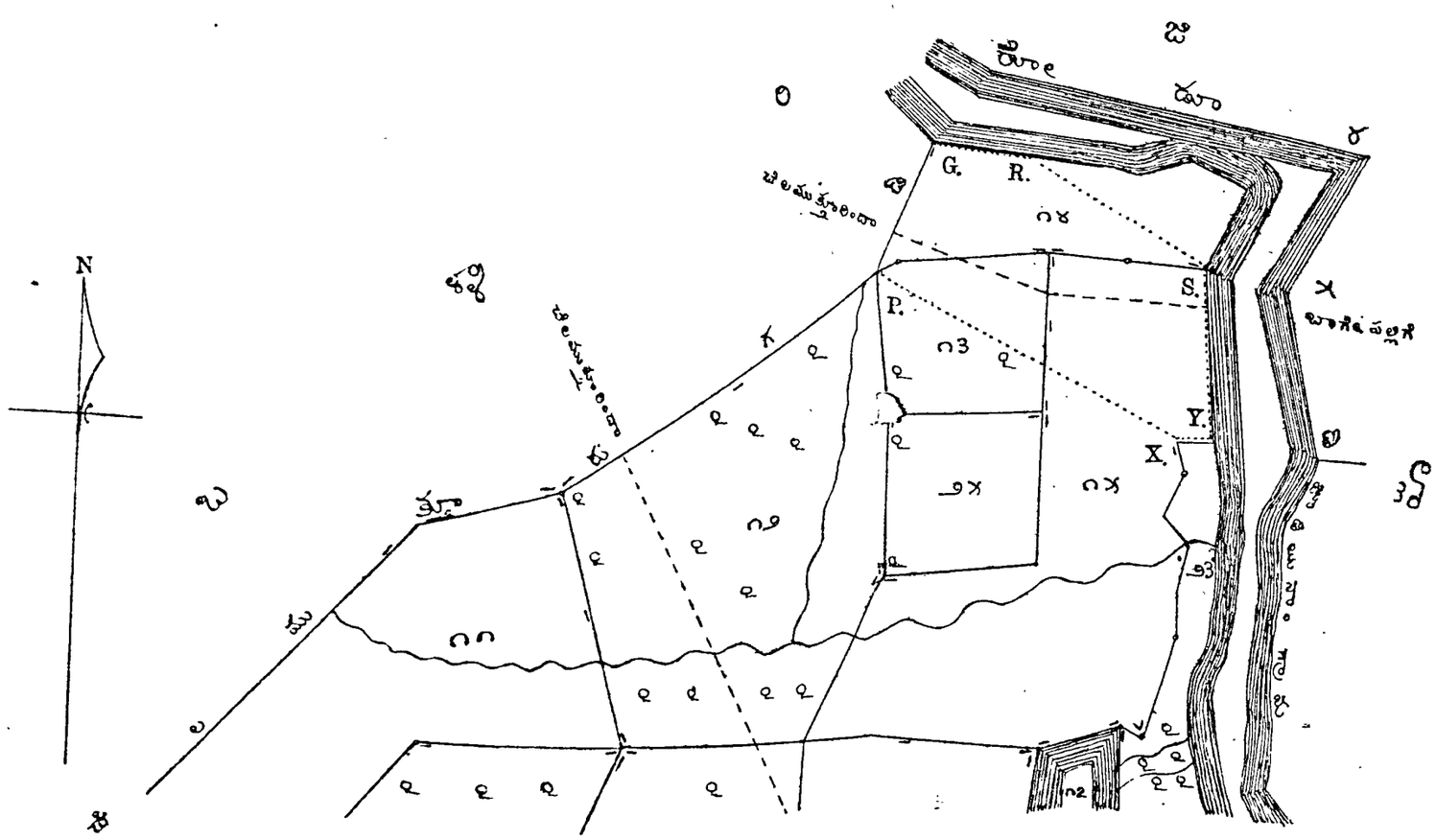
To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
" Political Department.

Exd. C. Parthasarathy.

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The dotted lines and letters P.X.Y.S.R.G. indicate the positions referred to in the Joint Report of 24th November 1896 on the Boundary dispute between Lallepalli, hamlet of Chilamatur of Hindupur Taluk and Abakavaripalli, hamlet of Putaparti of Bagepally Taluk.

Scale 660 Feet = 1 Inch

Dated 11-12-96

(Signed) K. S. DURAISAWMI IYER,
General Assistant Commissioner,
Incharge of Chikballapur.
Sub-Division.

(Signed)
Acting Head Assistant Collector,
Penukonda.
14-12-96

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1898.

TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

From

The Government of Fort St. George.

Recd. } 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

Letter, No. 171, 22nd March 1898.

MARCH.

ADDRESSING the Resident in Mysore on the subject of the settlement of the long-standing boundary dispute between Lalepalle, a hamlet of Chilamathur in the Hindupur taluk of the Anantapur district, and Abukavaripalle, a hamlet of Putaparti in the Mysore State.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From The Honourable Mr. G. S. FORBES, I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,

To The RESIDENT in MYSORE,

Dated Fort St. George, the 22nd March 1898.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3278, dated 9th August 1897, with which you forward copy of a communication from the Mysore Darbar on the subject of the boundary dispute between Abukavaripalle village of the Mysore State and Lalepalle village of the Hindupur taluk, Anantapur district.

Miscellaneous.

2. In reply I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts as the correct boundary between the two villages, the line indicated in the joint report of the Acting Head Assistant Collector, Anantapur, and the Assistant Commissioner, Chikkabalapur, dated the 24th November 1896, and to add that any rights which may have been acquired over the tract while it was understood to be Mysore territory will be respected, and if at any time it should become necessary to acquire those rights or any of them under the Land Acquisition Act, compensation will be paid according to law.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. C. Parthasarathy

30 Copies.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.