M.R.O. 14—18,000—27-9-24

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1257 Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 7 - 5 - ~~18~~ 1868

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
7th May 1868.

No. 155. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd May 1868.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Nellore, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Camp at Krishnapatam, 27th April 1868, No. 1,179:—

1. I have the honor to submit the Season Report of Nellore for the week ending 18th April.

2. *Rain.*—None.

3. *State of crops.*—The wet and dry crops have been harvested throughout the greater part of the district. The well land cultivation is just commenced in Ongole talook, and is promising in Kanigiri. In the western villages of Rapur talook a large extent of wet crop has withered, as well as in Nellore and Gudur talooks.

4. *Prices.*—During the week under report there has been apparently a slight fall in prices, as is exhibited in the table hereunder given.

Comparative Statement of the prices of the past and present week.

	Paddy.				Rice.				Raggy.		Cholum.		Cumboo.		Ariga.		Variga.		Horse-gram.	
	1st Sort.		2nd Sort.		1st Sort.		2nd Sort.													
	Week ending 11th April 1868.	Do. 18th do. do.	Do. 11th do. do.	Do. 18th do. do.	Do. 11th do. do.	Do. 18th do. do.	Do. 11th do. do.	Do. 18th do. do.	Do. 11th do. do.	Do. 18th do. do.	Do. 11th do. do.	Do. 18th do. do.	Do. 11th do. do.	Do. 18th do. do.	Do. 11th do. do.	Do. 18th do. do.	Do. 11th do. do.	Do. 18th do. do.	Do. 11th do. do.	Do. 18th do. do.
Madras measures per Rupee	17	17	18¾	19	8	8¼	8¾	9	17	17½	13½	14½	15½	16	23	24	19	19½	15½	16½

5. *Public health.*—Small-pox exists in several parts, and particularly in Kasba Nellore.

6. *Cattle disease.*—Some cattle dying in Atmakur and Kandukur talooks, elsewhere declining.

7. I enclose copy of a letter from Mr. H. E. Stokes, Acting Head Assistant Collector, who has just made a careful tour of inspection through the Udayagiri talook, the only portion of the district regarding which there has been for some time past any cause for anxiety. Water is very scarce in some parts, and the ryots have had to send their cattle away to other places for pasturage; but few applications have been received for advances for digging or deepening wells. In anticipation of the Board's sanction, I have advanced Rupees 472-15-0 on estimates for this purpose, and any applications that may be received will receive prompt attention. Though prices do not rise, Mr. Stokes writes of the people in some villages being said to be living on half rations, and to be supplementing them with leaves from the jungles, but certainly if they are, this is certainly their own fault. The demand for coolies on the roads and other works in the neighbourhood is larger than the supply. The Public Works Department cannot get as much labor as they could employ. With regard to the Dorenal road, Government have just sanctioned its being maintained as an Imperial one (G. O., No. 925, dated 7th April 1868); I would beg that the necessary funds may be allotted for this year's grant at an *early date* to allow of the work being proceeded with at once. Rupees 15,000 might be easily spent this year.

From the Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nellore, to the Acting Collector of Nellore, dated Nellore, 20th April 1868.

1. I have the honor to report, for your information, that I have recently made a tour through the greater portion of the Udayagiri talook. I am glad to state that I nowhere saw any symptoms of distress among the people. Though the harvest of the past season has been short in a considerable degree, yet prices are not higher than last year, exportation over the ghats being trifling. There is a considerable inconvenience for want of water, but not such as to call for any special measures beyond the grant of aid for deepening wells already sanctioned. Applications to the Tahsildar have been few. The scarcity of water is worst in the south-western and western villages, from Chunchulur to Udayagiri, and in the Kalastri villages in the north-west, but should the early rains, which are due this month and next month, be of the ordinary amount, there will be no cause for anxiety on this head. In these villages, Ragi and Arika are the staple crops; Jonna is not grown to any appreciable extent. The Ragi is said to have been a half crop, and the Arika one-eighth the average; but I think these statements must be somewhat exaggerated, though it is certain that there has been a deficient yield. The deficiency is principally felt by the inhabitants from the consequent short supply of straw for fodder. I do not think prices of grain can rise very much higher than they are now, relatively to the rest of the district, in which there is abundance of grain, so that famine rates are not to be apprehended, at least at present. The people are already driving away the cattle to other parts of the country, and no doubt, if the rains hold off, this will be done to a still greater extent. Small quantities of Jonna have been sown in places under wells, in the hope that the plants will, by the aid of the little water remaining, attain such size before being withered as to be of use for fodder. From the enquiries I made in the south-western villages, I think that if work were commenced on the Dorenal Pass and the road at the foot of it, some 250 coolies would seek employment. They would be glad to get the work no doubt, but I do not think

that there is absolute necessity for commencing it. It may be necessary in a month or two, should the rains fail, and the Sazza not be cultivated in consequence. The poorer classes in these villages are said to be on half-rations, and to be supplementing them with leaves gathered in the jungles. This they probably do in the off-work season every year; certainly I saw no persons who seemed to suffer for want of food.

2. In the eastern parts of the talook, where Jonna is the staple dry crop, the people have all they want. The yield has been excellent, and the straw furnished sufficient fodder. The deficiency of water is not nearly so great as in the western villages, it is still flowing in some of the rivers.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Board would recommend the immediate grant of Rupees 15,000 for the Dorenal road, to be supplemented hereafter if necessary.

3. The advance for wells is sanctioned, and it is suggested that Government should allot a sum of Rupees 5,000 for further effort in the same direction.

No. 156. ORDER THEREON, 7th May 1868, No. 1,257.

Miscellaneous.

1. The Government authorize the Collector to sanction applications for aid in deepening or sinking wells to the extent of Rupees 5,000, as recommended by the Board.

2. The proposal to make an assignment of Rupees 15,000 for the Dorenal road from the Budget grant for Imperial works, will be considered in the Department Public Works.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Collector of Nellore.
" the Department Public Works.
" [illegible] untant General.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

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3 34

No. $\frac{1344}{R\ 358.}$

Huzzoor Cutcherry
Trevandrum 31st. March 1868
Desp'd 1st April 1868.

To

H. Newill Esquire
British Resident of
Travancore.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that a convenient opportunity having presented itself for the purpose, I arrived at Panagoody on the 24th Instant and examined for myself the whole of the boundary between the Mahindragery mountain and the Aramboly pass, which has been, for so many years, the subject of dispute between the Tinnevelly and Travancore authorities. Having thus studied the questions involved, I was prepared to confer with Mr Puckle [illegible] in view to an adjustment of the boundary. Mr Puckle having had the [illegible] to come down to Panagoody on the [illegible] Instant, I at once had the [illegible] [illegible] that Gentleman the same day, and we had a preliminary discussion.

3. The next two days we went over the whole line from Mahindragery to Arambooly very carefully.

4. The most important question to be determined at the outset, was whether the boundary to which Travancore is entitled is along the ridge, or the eastern base of the Ghauts.

5. I had every reason to contend for the latter. I could cite in my favor the accounts and tradition of Travancore, the undoubted and admitted possession up to date on the part of this State, and also the accounts of the Tinnevelly District itself, in addition to other evidence of minor importance.

6. Mr. Puckle carefully considered all the circumstances of the case and came to the conclusion which I consider the only just one, namely that Travancore is entitled to the line boundary claimed for it.

7. The most salient point of the contention being thus disposed of,

the details had to be settled accordingly.

8. As we walked along the boundary questions regarding insignificant patches of land here and there were speedily settled on the generally equitable principle that the proprietary right belongs to that State which could point to the concurrent testimony of the standard accounts and of undisturbed possession up to this time.

9. In a few places where the boundary ran very irregularly, we rectified it where this could be done without appreciable detriment to either State, and we also arranged so far as possible, to carry the line along permanent marks such as hills & streams. In this process, the valuable experience of Mr. Puckle was the chief guide; and the rocky and sterile tracts concerned being of but small value as well as of trifling area, little or no difficulty presented itself.

10. It may now be said that the boundary between Mahindragery and the Arambooly Pass has been fairly defined subject, of course, to ratification by the Superior Authorities. And it may be briefly added that the [illegible] claim

by this arrangement all that it has Considered itself entitled to.

11. The Survey of the line as now arranged will be shortly made on a large scale; and when finally approved, a series of boundary stones bearing the Shank of Travancore on the one side and the broad arrow of England on the other may be planted with great advantage. These, with Copies of the Survey placed on record in the offices of the British Resident, the Collector and the Dewan, will make everything clear for the future and obviate the possibility of doubt or dispute.

12. I beg to submit herewith Copy of a note showing how the line agreed to between Mr Puckle & myself runs.

13. It is only right to add that the disputed boundary South of the Arambooly pass still remains to be settled. There the Tinnevelly authorities claim nothing but the Travancore Sirkar has [illegible] to [illegible]

14. This matter may be settled at another time, I hope without much difficulty. To enable me to draw up a clear statement of the Claim of Travancore, I must have certain accounts from the Tinnevelly authorities, who have considerately promised to do their best in procuring them for me. When these accounts come to hand, I will probably myself go over the line carefully and then bring forward what I may have to urge; and the Collector cannot have much difficulty in arriving at definite conclusions as the question will then be one, more of law than of fact.

15. In conclusion, I have the honor to request, under direction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that you will be good enough to afford all the facilities in your power to bring about on the part of the Madras Government the final settlement

of the boundary line now agreed to from Mahindragery to the Aramboly pass.

I have &c.
(Signed) T. Madava Row.
Dewan.

P.S.

I beg to submit herewith a rough sketch shewing the ridge boundary at first claimed by Tinnevelly and the base line now agreed to.

(Signed) T. M. R.

(True copy)

Resident

Direction of the boundary line traced between the British and Travancore territories by the Collector of Tinnevelly and the Dewan of Travancore on the 28th and 29th March 1868.

Commencing from the Nalikal (a pointed rock) on the North East declivity of the Tiruvanamali hill, the line skirts the Western extremity of the dry cultivation of Luchminarasingapooram and passes along the western base of the Nellikaipottei (a rocky hill) till it reaches the Varatatu odei (a tributary of the Hanumanadi river) which it follows down its course along the Western base of the Karimparei (a rocky hill) till it reaches a large alli tree just west of the Hanuman Pagoda - from thence it passes nearly South towards the foot of a rocky hill and then skirts the high ground immediately west of the Hanuman Pagoda. From thence it runs nearly south along the line of demarcation to the eastern corner of the Kilapal pottee (a rocky hill) and along the southern face of the [illegible]

ues.

west to an overhanging
rock that seems to have
been split, (Sangi Sepikal)
from thence nearly south
along a Nullah and the line
of demarcation to the
Corner of a hedge then west
to the bend in a small Cross
nullah and along this Nullah
Southwards to the larger
Nullah it falls into near
some tamarind trees, up
the course of this nullah
to the Corner of a hedge and
along this southwards to
a rock on the hill side
from thence nearly east to
the cleft in the Sivan parai
(a rocky hill) and through this
to the southern extremity of
the cleft. From thence in a
straight line southwest
to the Shemadangi or cross
stone east of the [illegible] Valli
Nullah from thence south
in a [illegible] straight line

to the Kalatiparai (a rock near
the foot of the hill with Kalati
trees on it) over this nearly South
past a single tamarind tree
to the North eastern Corner of
a tamarind tope in the limits
of Sivacamipuram along the
eastern side of this tope to
a black rock on the Southern
side of Kallatu Odei past
this to the West of the Kalati
parai valli (a field) and further
south skirting the eastern face
of some rocks, crossing a nullah
and skirting some rocks again
the line passes along a hedge
to the bend in the same Nullah
Then along the Nullah to an
offset on the rock west of
some tamarind trees on the
edge of the Nullah. then along
the line of demarcation to the
Itti adi parai (a rock) west of
some palmyras and west of
the Kurivi kallu Valli (a field),
then nearly south to the Itti
tree on the Amachia Polli (road)
thence

thence in a straight line to the Illi tree at the North east corner of the Mookoonadi hill or Mundei paroi - from thence South East along the base of the hill and west of the Sivacamipuram Sastaw Pagoda to a Skirting the hill along the line of demarcation to a projecting spur opposite the Retikal (a rock) then along the line of demarcation nearly across the valley to the Retikal and from thence eastward to the Travancore boundary Stone near trunk road No. 4.

(Signed) T. M. R.

True copy

Newill

No. 1001 Tinnevelly 7 April 1868

From

R. H. Puckle Esquire
Collector

To

H. Newill Esquire
Resident of
Travancore

Sir

I recently met the Dewan of Travancore at Panagudi and with him went carefully over the unsettled tract along the foot of the hills, and have I trust fixed the boundary line between Tinnevelly and Travancore. 1

2. You are aware that repeated attempts have been made to fix this boundary line and that these attempts have failed hitherto partly owing to the confusion of measurements in the accounts of the border villages and partly owing to the British Officers having invariably decided a line of boundary considerably to the west of that claimed by the Travancore Government.

3. On meeting Sir Mahdava Row we first discussed the principles on which to determine the boundary and then walked down the boundary and laid out the line ourselves.

4. The principles determined on were 1st that the claim of the Travancore Government to the eastern slope of the hills should be recognized and 2d that the best natural line along the base of the hills should be selected as a boundary without regard to measurements or disputed entries in Village accounts.

5. My reasons for admitting the first principle were,

I That our ayacut accounts merely exhibit fragments of the hill side claimed by Travancore while the Travancore Ayacut accounts include all up to the base of the hill,

II That even the fragments exhibited in our accounts are invariably entered as "Rajakaram Vanal Kadu" which may be freely translated as "the village jungle adjoining Travancore" and

III

III That the disputed hill side has ever been held by the Travancore Government, and for many years past has been rented out to a contractor.

6. The admission of the second principle was necessary to secure a good permanent boundary in a tract of country where the land is utterly valueless and it could make no manner of difference on which side of the line a few yards here or there might fall.

7. The tract in dispute extends from the north east spur of the Mahendraghiri to Mupandal a Travancore village east of the hills near the Arambuli pass a distance of some 12 Miles according to the boundary line. This line we traced as under

Commencing from the Náli Kal (a pointed rock) on the north east declivity of the Tiruvanamali hill, the line skirts the western extremity of the dry cultivation of Lakshminarasingapuram and passes along the western base of the Vettikuipottai (a rocky hill) till it reaches the Varalalu [illegible] (a tributary of the Hanumanadi river) it then follows the watercourse along the western

western

western base of the Karum parei (a rocky hill) till it reaches the Ramanadi and then crosses just to the channel a large atti tree just west of the Kannimar pagoda from thence it passes nearly south towards the foot of a rocky hill and then skirts the high ground immediately south west of the Kannimar pagoda. From thence it runs nearly south along the line of demarcation at the foot of the hills to the eastern corner of the Kotapat pettei (a rocky hill) and along the southern face of this nearly west to an overhanging rock that seems to have been split (Sangi sipe kal) From thence nearly south along a nullah and the line of demarcation to the corner of a hedge then west to the bend in a small cross nullah, and along this nullah southwards to the larger nullah it falls into near some tamarind trees up the course of this nullah to the corner of a hedge, and along this southwards to a rock on the hill side from thence nearly east to the cleft in the [illegible] parai ([illegible] rocky hill) and [illegible] this

this to the southern extremity of the cleft. From thence in a straight line south west to the Sherinadaingi or cross stone east of the Sala valli matam. From thence, south east in a straight line to the Kalati paru (a rock near the foot of the hill with Kalati trees on it) over this nearly south past a single tamarind tree to the north eastern corner of a tamarind tope in the limits of Swakanipuram along the eastern side of this tope to a black rock on the southern side of the Aladu lattei Odei past this to the west of the Kalatti Parei Valli (a field) and further south skirting the eastern face of some rocks, crossing a nullah and skirting some rock again the line passes along a hedge to a bend in the same nullah. then along the nullah to an offset on the rock west of some tamarind trees on the edge of the nullah then along the line of demarcation to the Ittiadi parei (a rock) west of some palmyrahs and west of the Kurivi tatei valli (a field) then nearly south to the Itti tree on the Amachia

pottei

potter (a rock) thence in a straight line to the Itti tree at the north east corner of the Mukanadi hill or mandei parei – from thence south east along the base of the hill and west of the Sivakamipuram Sastan pagoda tope skirting the hill along the line of demarcation to a projecting spur opposite the Peleikal (a rock) then along the line of demarcation now across the valley to the peteikal and from thence eastwards to the Travancore boundary stone near trunk road No. 4.

8. This tract of country is entirely uninhabited and almost uncultivated the small patches of cultivation that are found will of course be held as hitherto, the only difference being that they will pay tax to the Travancore renter instead of to the British Government in those few cases in which they do not already thus pay. The Dewan assures me that the rights of the Villagers to graze cattle and cut firewood on the hill side shall be continued as heretofore, and that the Travancore Government have no objection [illegible] the whole hill side [illegible]

to the British Government instead of to the present renter if such a course be preferred. There are 2 small anicuts on the hill turning water to British territory and the only suggestion I have yet to make is that the Travancore Government be requested to guarantee that these works are not wantonly injured or the water from them diverted from its present course, and that the right of way to these works for repair or inspection be continued as heretofore.

9. I am having a sketch made of the boundary line and the hill and jungle through which it passes – this when complete will be forwarded to the Board with my report on the subject, and in the mean time I beg that you will favour me with such remarks as you think fit to make.

I have &c.
(signed) R. K. Puckle
Collector

(True [illegible]

Compd.
[illegible]

127

[illegible]

1868

Enclosed in a letter from
the Resident in Travancore
and Cochin to the Chief
Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George, No 35
dated 30th June 1868.

Rev: 2396/68

From
The Collector of Tinnevelly
to the Resident in Travancore
and Cochin No 1001 dated
7th April 1868.

I informs that the disputed line of boundary
between Tinnevelly and
Travancore has been fixed
after examination by himself
and the Dewan of
Travancore in M.E. 1044

127

to the British Government instead of it-

its present [illegible] that it can be come to prefer

there are 2 small mistakes in the map having

made to British territory, and the mapping

the [illegible] get a notice that the Same

Government has agreed to Guarantee that

these marks are not [illegible] [illegible] to the

made from this district from the present time,

and that the right of way to this road for

[illegible] as [illegible] is continued as heretofore.

I have [illegible] that [illegible] the

[illegible] any [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the

(Signed) [illegible]

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1868.

Enclosed in a letter from the Resident in Travancore & Cochin to the Chief Secretary to Government Fort St. George, No. 35 dated 30th June 1868.

Rec: 2390/68.

Of

From The Dewan of Travancore to the Resident in Travancore & Cochin No. 1344 R. 358 dated 31st March 1868.

G.O. 7 May 1869 No. ~~1257.~~ 164.

Informs that the disputed line of boundary between Tinnevelly & Travancore has been fixed after examination by himself & the Collector of Tinnevelly.

No. 35.

Resident's Office,
Trevandrum, 30th June 1868.

From
H. Newill, Esquire
Resident in Travancore & Cochin

To
The Honorable R. S. Ellis C.B.
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying papers, together with a survey sketch, relating to the long pending boundary dispute between this State and Tinnevelly, extending from Mahendragherry to Aramboly.

2. Some time ago, Mr McGregor, when in temporary charge of the Collectorate, forwarded to me his views on the subject, which seemed to be very unsatisfactory in not recognizing very long and unquestioned possession extending to about half a Century on the part of Travancore, and suggesting that a line of old fortifications, which are

generally

1868.

Enclosed in a letter from the Resident in Travancore & Cochin to the Chief Secretary to Government Fort St George, No 35 dated 30th June 1868.

Rev: 2390/68.

From The Dewan of Travancore to the Resident in Travancore & Cochin No 1344/R.358 dated 31st March 1868.

J.O. 7 May 1869

No 1257.

144.

Informs that the disputed line of boundary between Tinnevelly & Travancore has been fixed after examination by himself & the Collector of Tinnevelly.

No 35.

Resident's Office,
Trevandrum, 30th June 1868.

From,
H. Newill, Esquire
Resident in Travancore & Cochin

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The Honorable R. S. Ellis C. B.
Chief Secretary to Government
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2. Some time ago, Mr McGregor, when in temporary Charge of the Collectorate, forwarded to me his views on the subject, which I deemed to be very unsatisfactory in not recognizing very long and unquestioned possession extending to about half a Century on the part of Travancore, and suggesting that a line of old fortifications, which are

generally

generally raised with the views to defence, and not on the boundary, should regulate the boundary. To this, of course, this State could not assent. I had, therefore, no alternative but to recommend (Vide para 30 of my letter to Government, dated 17th Septr 1867 No 50) that the matter should lie over for further investigation after a complete survey of the disputed ground.

3. Some time ago, I viewed the whole tract, and recently Mr Puckle, the present Collector of Tinnevelly, and the Travancore Dewan went over the whole together and entered into a thorough examination of accounts &c bearing upon the claims on both sides. Their conclusion, it will be observed, is unanimous and secures a well defined line of boundary along the base of the hills in conformity with slight adjustments to the right of occupation now existing.

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

Resident

3 [illegible] upon the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] under date 28 November
issued [illegible] indicated
1867 [illegible] and their [illegible]
[illegible] para 13 of the Resident's letter to the Resid
[illegible] dated 21st March 1868.

Revenue 1868 ~~[illegible]~~

From, No. 2396.

The Resident in
Travancore & Cochin

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Dated 30th June
Received ~~13~~ 15th July } 1868
No. 35.

Enclosures ~~Two~~ 3.

No. 194

Forwarding papers relating to the disputed line of boundary between Tinnevelly and Travancore.

Copy No. 1257 7 Nov. /68

Pro 28th Nov. 67 No. 531-7.

12.4.04

1 Coly. F.d. Resident of Travancore & Cochin Orders 8
14 — " Bd. of Revn.

No. 1257

1. The disposal of the foregoing letter has been deferred pending the receipt of the report promised in the concluding paragraph of the letter to the Resident from the Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 7th April 1868, No. 1001.

2. As the Government now understand that this report is not likely to be submitted for some time, the matter under discussion will be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for their observations.

Pro. 7 April 1868 No 165-167
Reported to England
D/ 12th May No 27 of 1868.
Mis

Revenue 1868 Deptt.
Pro. of Govt. ~~for May~~ No. 1471-6
Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue

Dated 2nd
Desp. 2nd } May 1868.
Recd. 4th
C. 2. No.

~~[illegible]~~

Submitting to Govt. Season Report of Collr. of Nellore for week ending 18th April 1868, recommending immediate grant of Rs. 15,000 for Dorenal road, & suggesting allotment of Rs. 5,000 for sinking wells.

No 1257. 7th May

14. Bd. of Revl. Deptt. for
1 " Collr. of Nellore
21 D. P. W.
6 Acct. Genl.

No 1257

Resol. authorise
the Collr. to [illegible] an appl
for use in repairing or
sinking wells to the extent
Rs. 5000 - as recommend
by the Bd.

The proposal to m
an allotment of Rs. 1
~~for the~~ Dorenal ro
from the Budget gran
for Imperial wor
be considered in a

7. May

Ordered in Coun
5 May

Ch/155+156

6 May 1868 R7.