Read the following:—

No. 192. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st March 1870, No. 1,446.

Read the following letter from G. THORNHILL, Esq., Settlement Officer, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 26th October 1869, No. 125.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of the boundary disputes between the Madras District and the Zemindaries of Calastry, Venkatagiri and Carvetnaggar, which I was directed to undertake by Order of Government, dated 22nd December 1868, No. 3,202.

2. On receipt of the above order, I engaged the necessary establishments,* in communication with the Board of Revenue,† and proceeded on the 6th of January 1869 to Trivellore, whence I moved to Odappi in the neighbourhood of the disputed ground on the 8th, and at once entered on the settlement.

* 1 Head Clerk.
1 English Clerk.
6 Peons.

† Sanctioned by Government Order, 8th January 1869, No. 48.

3. *Stations at which office was held.*—I annex a Statement A. showing the different stations at which I held office, and the number of days during which I was encamped at each place.

4. I had been supplied by the Survey Office with a rough demarcation sketch of the entire boundary as between the Trivellore Talook and the three Zemindaries showing the points where disputes existed.

On comparing this sketch with the lists of disputes between the Calastry Zemindar and Government, which had been recorded at different times, I found their numbers had gradually increased from time to time as shown in the margin,‡ until those which have now actually been disposed of, amount to 108, extending over a frontier roughly measured at 100 miles in length.

‡ Number of disputes as per old Maratta list furnished by the North Arcot Collector	10
Number as per list furnished by Mr. Fraser...	21
As per talook list	49
Demarcation Officer's list	59
Number actually disposed of	108

§ This statement is now being prepared and will be submitted to the Board as soon as it is ready.

5. The Statement§ B. shows the number of disputes, the extent of land in dispute, and the area in each case assigned respectively to the Government and to the Zemindar, and the actual length of boundary settled.

6. *Extra establishment supplied by the Survey Office.*—In addition to the establishment sanctioned by Government, the Deputy Superintendent of Survey placed at my disposal the services of a Head Surveyor, a Demarcation Goomastah, and a Draughtsman; I was also supplied from time to time by the Demarcation Department with rough sketches of the disputed tracts.

7. *Mode of conducting the inquiry.*—The manner in which the inquiry was conducted, was as follows:—

My first step was to visit the ground with the sketch in my hand and in the presence of the Zemindar's Vakeel and the villagers on both sides. I carefully inspected their respective claims and heard what they had to urge in support.

8. The persons best acquainted with the right to the ground on each side were subsequently summoned to my tent, and regular depositions taken from them in the presence of the Zemindar's Vakeel; all accounts and vouchers were duly filed and examined, and in the case of some of the more complicated disputes a survey of the ground was also made; the spot too was in these cases carefully inspected a second and sometimes a third time, and when the case was finally closed I proceeded again to the ground and there marked out the boundary in a distinct manner.

9. A sketch of the boundary as settled was at the same time prepared and forwarded to the Assistant Superintendent of Survey with a view to the permanent demarcation of the line.

10. *The Record.*—The depositions were recorded in the vernacular, either Tamil or Telugu. I found this more suitable than recording them in English; it gave the Zemindar's Vakeel better opportunities of following the proceedings and of cross-questioning the witnesses, and afforded great facilities in recording the names and descriptions of localities and landmarks on the boundaries, which could not have been readily rendered into English.

11. The decision in each case was, of course, written by myself in English, and copies of all decisions illustrated by plans of the ground were granted on stamped paper to the Zemindar's Vakeel on application.

12. *State of the Village Accounts.*—The very imperfect state of the old village accounts was a great source of difficulty in settling many of the disputes satisfactorily.

13. In the villages of the old Trivellore Talook the Pymaish Accounts of 1816 were in most cases forthcoming, but they were often very imperfect and vague, and in the case of waste lands it was very difficult to trace with accuracy the boundaries which they professed to lay down.

The landmarks given in them being generally of a perishable nature, such as trees, ant-hills, and heaps of stones.

14. Besides this the Zemindar's agents and villagers urged, with some force, that the Zemindar was no party to the Pymaish, and that the accounts should not, therefore, be allowed to weigh in settling his claims.

15. The Pymaish Account could not, therefore, be looked on as an absolutely conclusive document; where, however, it was tolerably distinct, and no very strong grounds were brought forward to show that it was erroneous, it of course received its due value as an authentic Government account.

16. *Accounts in the Sattiyaved Division.*—In the Sattiyaved Division of the talook, however, the Pymaish Account was but rarely forthcoming; from one cause or another it had very generally disappeared.

17. This may be accounted for by the numbers of times that Sattiyaved has been transferred from one district to another; in the ordinary transfer of records many would naturally be lost, and great opportunities were thereby afforded for the fraudulent destruction or secreting of documents.

18. In the place of the Pymaish, however, in most villages a Tarram Chittah was forthcoming; this account was more vague than the Pymaish, as the measurements of the fields were not given in it, still it was an authentic document, and where the landmarks alluded to were permanent afforded much information.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
21*st August* 1871.

19. These, in addition to the puttahs in the hands of the ryots, were the principal documents forthcoming on the Government side.

20. *Documents on the Zemindar's side.*—The Zemindar's people produced but little documentary evidence. The only documents they brought forward were certain Boundary Accounts, or simple lists of the boundary marks of the villages, and occasionally a Cultivation Account and the lease of a jungle-renter.

21. *Boundary Accounts in Zemindary.*—The Boundary Accounts bore all sorts of dates professed to have been found in all sorts of places and at odd times. Some of them being of a date forty or fifty years back, had been found at Calastry two or three years before. Some were accidentally discovered in the Tahsildar's Cutcherry, but most were found by the Curnums amongst the bundle of Cadjans left to them by their predecessors.

22. Several of these accounts, when examined, bore a most suspicious appearance, as if the leaves on which they were written had been smoked to give the appearance of age, and some had even the odour of fresh smoke strong upon them. In one instance, attached to the account presented, was a second account for the same village, differing in date and detail from the other; besides this, the accounts were short, written on two or three Cadjan leaves, and the facilities for preparing them as required so great, that I was unable to attach any weight to them as evidence, except they were backed by other independent and undoubted proofs.

23. *Boundary Stones.*—The state of the old boundary stones was as unsatisfactory as that of the documents; the village boundaries appear to have been marked at some very distant period by lines of boundary stones.

In some cases these were sufficiently complete to be of great service in determining the proper boundaries, but in others so much doubt was cast on their authenticity, and they had been often so clearly tampered with that I was obliged to set them aside altogether. It is strange that these stones were but rarely entered in the Pymaish and Tarram Chittah Account, although they were undoubtedly in most instances of dates anterior to those accounts.

24. Where boundaries had long been in dispute, but little reliance was to be placed on the statement of the villagers, the supporters of each side of course stoutly maintained their own story, and no doubt often believed, what they stated to be true, the traditional dispute had been handed down to them by their fathers.

25. I was thus in a large number of cases obliged to come to a somewhat arbitrary decision. There were often natural boundaries which reason pointed out as the proper lines, and I always endeavoured to respect actual possession to the utmost; this I felt was generally the fairest as well as the most satisfactory mode of settlement.

26. To deprive the Zemindar of lands from which he had derived rent for any time would have been felt as a great hardship by him, and, on the other hand, to transfer lands held on Government puttah to the Zemindar would have

been to inflict great wrong on the puttah-holders, for I regret to say the rights of the occupants in the Zemindary receive but very slight consideration.

27. The frontier is so extensive that the physical features of it differ very greatly in different parts. I propose, therefore, to divide it into eight groups of villages, and shortly to describe the nature of settlement in each.

1. Allikulli.	6. Santavellore.
2. Pondavauk.	7. Kambakkam.
3. Nagalapuram.	8. Papamkuppam of Ponneri Talook.
4. Sattiyaved.	
5. Irugalam.	

28. 1. *Allikulli group.*—Allikulli. This group consists of fourteen disputes, of which two were between Carvetnaggar Zemindar and Madras, and 12 between Calastry and Madras; those belonging to Carvetnaggar were settled by arbitration, Mr. Lee-Warner and Srinivassa Varatha Charry being the two arbitrators.

29. The Government villages in this group are all (with two exceptions) situated within a rocky valley which abuts into the neighbouring Zemindaries.

The valley is surrounded by hills on all sides, and there is but one outlet for the rain-fall. The boundaries in dispute run among the rocky ridges which surround it, and on inspection it became evident that the watershed of these hills was the natural and proper boundary to be adopted; both sides acquiesced in the justice of this decision, and the only difficulty experienced was in the nature of the country; the hills were covered with loose stones and in parts with thorny jungle over which it was necessary to walk in fixing the points. This duty entailed considerable exposure and much fatigue.

30. *No. II. Pondavauk group.*—2. Pondavauk group. This group includes a number of villages lying adjacent to the road from Trivellore to Oottookottai, and situated chiefly between the Koratalayar and Arni rivers; the disputes in this ground were all with the Calastry Zemindary: they were chiefly for tracts of poor soil generally covered with low jungle with a little cultivation here and there interspersed. They were easily disposed of with one exception, namely, Pondavauk and Perinjeri; in this case there was a good deal of cultivated land, and the possession of a site used for certain religious ceremonies was claimed by either side. The dispute was of long standing, and there was much personal enmity between the opposing villagers. I settled the line after much deliberation, but I hear an appeal has been lodged against the decision.

31. *No. III. Nagalapuram group.*—3. Nagalapuram. This group contains one Carvetnaggar village which was settled by arbitration, the rest belong to Calastry. It is entirely detached from the rest of the Madras District, having an interval of five or six miles of Zemindary land between it and Oottookottai.

32. The disputes between Nagalapuram and Mudiyur Government villages and the Zemindary are very extensive, and comprise within their limits a portion of the high range of hills and large tracts of land at the foot, not less than 20,000 acres in extent.

The disputes are of very old standing; a great number of witnesses were produced by the Zemindar's Vakeel and many documents were filed.

33. The Nagalapuram portions consist of a part of the hill range of a long stretch of jungle at its foot, and of cultivated land beyond all on the eastern side of the hills. The cultivated land was mostly in the hands of the Zemindar, whose ryots had gradually encroached on the ground claimed by the Government.

The dispute had been much complicated by an unauthorized decision passed by M. Narasimha Pantulu when Deputy-Collector; the measurements given in the Government Pymaish were evidently inaccurate as regards the hills and jungles, and a considerable extent was entered as under dispute at the time of Pymaish; I eventually settled the dispute by assigning to each side all its own cultivation and by dividing the jungle and hill.

34. *Mudiyur.*—The Mudiyur dispute lies on the western side of the same hills, and is chiefly cultivated ground. This land was mostly given on cowle by Mr. Bourdillon, Collector of North Arcot, in 1848 or 1849; the Zemindar then claimed it, but after a lengthened inquiry by Mr. Bourdillon the land was assigned to Government ryots, and no steps were then taken to set aside the decision.

35. I nevertheless went into the case from the beginning, but as the Zemindar could not show any title, I assigned all the cultivated land to Government, and a small portion of the jungle which was somewhat doubtful to the Zemindar. I hear he has appealed against both these decisions.

The other cases in the group were of minor importance and no great extent.

36. *No. IV. Sattiyaved group.*—4. This group extends from the north bank of the Arni river near Oottookottai northwards to Vannallore, a Zemindary village north of Sattiyaved.

The frontier here runs through a range of hills covered with low jungle and formed entirely of loose stones; in one or two places the boundary runs into the cultivated land of the plain, but generally it follows the ridge of these hills.

37. As a general rule, I found the backbone or watershed of the hills to be the proper boundary, but not always.

There was not much difficulty in disposing of the disputes when once the ground had been explored, but the fatigue and exposure, incidental to the examination of the ground and subsequently in fixing the boundary marks, were very considerable.

38. *No. V. Irugalam group.*—5. In this group I have included all the disputes with Calastry on the eastern face of the Sattiyaved Division from Kollanur in the south to Gudalvaripoliem in the north.

The frontier runs nearly north and south here, and a great part of it is a high gravelly ridge, partly covered with low jungle, but in places intersected with cultivation.

39. Most of the disputes were simple, but that between Seddalapauk and Madarpauk was somewhat complicated, and owing to great personal animosity between the opposing parties, gave me some trouble; the old boundary stones had been much tampered with, and the accounts were very vague.

The ground in dispute being the bed of a tank belonging to the Zemindar, parts of which had been for years cultivated on puttah by Government ryots, I assigned as much of the tank bed as possible without encroaching on Government cultivated land to the Zemindar.

40. Another dispute in this group, namely, Irugalam and Mallavaripoliem is noticeable for the bare faced nature of the Zemindar's claim. The village of Mallavaripoliem was half in the Zemindary and half in the Government limits, the latter half being entered in the accounts as a hamlet of Irugalam, and having attached to it about 100 cawnies of fine wet land. This land had been held on Government puttah from time immemorial, and the inhabitants of the Government half of the village had paid house-tax to Government two or three years ago, when the tax was abolished; without a shadow of little beyond the fact that the other half of the village belonged to the Zemindary, claim was laid about two years ago to the whole tract, and a Boundary Account bearing some ancient date was prepared to substantiate it. This was, I think, the most palpably false claim that came under my notice.

41. *No. VI. Santavellore group.*—6. This group consists of all the villages forming the northern point of the Madras District. Of the disputes, seven were with Venkataghiri, of which four were disposed of by arbitration, Mr. Lee-Warner and the Trivellore Tahsildar being arbitrators, and three by myself as single* arbitrator. There was nothing worthy of particular note in this group; the extent of frontier was considerable, but it was chiefly jungle land, and the settlement was facilitated by the presence of boundary stones in a better state of preservation than in other parts.

* Government Order, 7th July 1869, No. 1,951.

42. *No. VII. Kambakkam group.*—7. In this group I have included, besides the great hill dispute, a number of minor disputes immediately adjoining Kambakkam.

43. The land in dispute at Kambakkam may be roughly stated at 80 square miles. The claim of the Kambakkam ryots on behalf of Government was to a tract of hill and plain, included according to their statements within the limits of the old fortification known as Kambakkam Droog. This tract was stated by the Zemindar to be divided among no less than ten of his villages.

44. More than two months before I entered on the inquiry into this claim I gave notice to the Zemindar's Vakeels that I should take it up shortly, and warned them to be ready with all their proofs, as I would not postpone the case when once commenced.

45. At the same time the preparation of rough ground plans showing the limits claimed by the Zemindar's different villagers were put in hand by an Inspector of the Demarcation; a survey of the whole spot was also commenced and the ground marked out with flags in all directions.

46. A little later I passed two days on the hill myself and roughly examined the different land marks. I also at a still subsequent date proceeded to the Zemindary villages on the western side of the hills and examined the landmarks there pointed out by the Kambakkam ryots; in returning, I crossed the pass hereafter alluded to as running between the Droog Proper and the northern hill.

47. The village of Kambakkam is situated in the plain about three miles to the east of the range of lofty hills running north and south from Katur to Nagalapuram.

Kambakkam Droog.—Immediately east of it rises a large quadrangular mass of mountain forming part of the range, and yet, as it were, standing out from it. This is called Kambakkam Droog; to the south, it is connected at one point by a narrow but lofty ridge with the rest of the range which equals or nearly equals it in height, except at this one point it is divided from the range by deep gorges running into the plain on the east and west.

48. On the north it is divided from the northern hill which forms the continuation of the range in that direction by a pass, the summit of which is not more than 500 feet high, while the range averages nearly 2,000. East and west slopes and spurs run out into the plain from the lower half of the body of the Droog; the upper portion of its sides are almost perpendicular rocks.

49. The summit of the Droog is a fine plateau of table land some five miles long by three broad, the average height of which cannot be less than 2,000 feet.

It slopes slightly to the north, and all the water-shed is discharged on that side by one deep gorge and finds its way to the plain on the east.

50. The approaches on all sides are protected by rough stone breastworks of the rudest description, and on the north, where the principal entrance was, there are two lines of rude fortification, one half way up, and the other at the top of the ghaut with flanking bastions, on one of which a small Native cannon still remains. There is also a road round what I had described as the northern or Anjur hill, and this too is protected by breastworks in the same way.

51. The Kambakkam ryots state that the limits of the old Droog contained not only the hill itself, but the northern hill also; a great mass of low hills on the north-east and a strip of plain some two miles in width on the western face.

The Zemindars' people divide the whole tract amongst ten different villages and claim it as theirs.

52. Without going into the evidence which is given fully in my decision, I may say that there were documents to prove distinctly that Kambakkam Droog was held as a Military Port by the Nabobs of the Carnatic, and when handed over to the East India Company, that a Police guard of the North Arcot District was stationed there to protect certain Military Stores; at this time and for many years after, the Police of the Zemindary was maintained by the Zemindar.

53. In 1850 Mr. Williamson, M.C.S., applied for land on the Droog; a very full inquiry was then made by the Revenue authorities into certain claims set up by the Zemindar to the Droog, and the result was that Mr. Bourdillon, the Collector, issued a puttah to Mr. Williamson for the land.

No steps were then taken by the Zemindar to reverse this decision.

54. No serious claim seems to have been made by the Zemindar until 1863, when some dispute about jungle-rents arose, and it appears then that the claim on its present form was set up.

The division amongst the villagers was then only I believe determined on, and the boundary accounts prepared to suit the arrangement.

55. The Zemindar has no documents whatever to prove his claim, and only the vague assertions of his witnesses that such and such were the boundaries of their villages. Had a strong hold like Kambakkam been ever in the possession of

the Zemindar's family, the traditions regarding it would have been most jealously guarded, there is nothing the old Zemindary families cling to more than any record of their old independence or any sign of Military power possessed by them.

56. Under these circumstances, I could not hesitate to decide that Kambakkam Droog was the property of Government, and it only remained to determine what were the limits of the Droog. It was not so clear that the Northern Hills were part of the Droog Proper, and as they were almost surrounded by Zemindary lands, I handed them over to the Zemindar. I also assigned to him the strip of land to the west and the western slopes of the Droog, all covered with valuable jungle. All the western face of the line of hills belongs to him, and it would have been undesirable to retain under Government a narrow strip of land in the midst of his villages.

57. I have included within the Government limits the entire plateau of the Droog up to the western ridge of the hill and all the eastern slopes, the northern and southern boundaries being clearly marked by the valleys which separate the Droog Proper from the rest of the range.

58. *No. VIII. Papamkuppam group.*—8. This group consists of some villages between Calastry and the Ponneri Talook on the extreme south-east of the Calastry Zemindary; it extends from the point where the high north road crosses the Panangadu backwater southwards for five or six miles; the disputes were mostly in cultivated land, and presented no particular features except that they formed the last of the long series of cases which have now all been disposed of.

59. *Sketches.*—I annex to the report a sketch of the entire boundary in dispute, showing approximately the line of boundary claimed by the Zemindar, that claimed by the Government, and the line as now settled. A separate sketch of the Kambakkam dispute is also annexed.

60. The number of cases disposed of amounts to 108, and the time occupied on the duty was just seven months. I might possibly have finished the work in a somewhat shorter time had I adopted a more summary mode of procedure, but I felt that to make a settlement which would as nearly as possible satisfy all parties it was necessary to go fully into the details of every case and to hear patiently what everybody had to say. By this means, although I may not have succeeded in pleasing everybody, I think all were satisfied that their cases had been fully heard.

61. In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the ready assistance I received from all members of the Survey and Demarcation Departments, as well as from the Revenue Officers of the Trivellore Talook, especially the Magistrate of Sattiyaved. I also desire to place on record the very efficient service of my Head Clerk Bhajaga Row, Head Vernacular Clerk of the Madras Collector's Office, and placed at my disposal by the Collector for this duty. The whole of the evidence being recorded in the vernacular required his close attention, and the examination of the numerous Cadjan Accounts in both Telugu and Tamil was most carefully performed; his knowledge of Maharatta too was most useful in deciphering some old and important documents in that language, and his conduct was in every respect satisfactory; the conduct of other members of my establishment was also satisfactory.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
21*st August* 1871.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 1 and 2.—Sketches.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 3 and 4.—Statements.

SUBMITTED to Government, with reference to their Order, dated 22nd December 1868, No. 3,202.

2. The foregoing is Mr. Thornhill's report on the settlement of the boundary disputes between the Madras District and the Zemindaries of Calastry, Venkatagirri and Carvetnaggar, which he was appointed to settle by the Order of Government above quoted. With his report, Mr. Thornhill submits a sketch showing the boundary according to the claims of the Zemindars, the boundary according to the claims of the Government ryots and the boundary as now revised and settled. A separate sketch regarding the Kambakkam dispute is also annexed.

3. The total number of disputes disposed of was 108, of which 10 were settled by arbitration. The extent of frontier involved was about 100 miles. The settlement was completed in seven months.

4. The procedure followed by Mr. Thornhill in disposing of the cases was as follows:—He first visited the ground sketch in hand, and after carefully inspecting the claims of the respective Zemindars in the presence of their Vakeels, heard what they had to urge in support thereof. Subsequently, depositions in the vernacular were taken from the witnesses in the presence of the Vakeels, and the documentary evidence was duly filed and examined. In some of the more complicated cases the ground was surveyed. When the case was finally closed, the boundary was distinctly marked, and a sketch was sent to the Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey in view to the permanent demarcation of the line.

5. Mr. Thornhill experienced much difficulty in settling many of the disputes, owing to the imperfect state of the Village Accounts.

6. The documentary evidence adduced on the Government side consisted chiefly of the Pymaish Account, the Tarram Chittah and the ryots' puttahs.

7. There was little written evidence adduced by the Zemindars. The only documents they produced were lists of boundary marks, and occasionally a Cultivation Account and the lease of a jungle-renter. Various suspicious circumstances led Mr. Thornhill to doubt the authenticity of the Boundary Accounts, and consequently he did not attach any weight to them unless they were supported by independant and undoubted testimony.

8. The state of the boundary stones was not more satisfactory. In some cases there was good reason to doubt their authenticity. In many others they were so clearly tampered with that no reliance could be placed upon them.

9. The oral evidence was equally unsatisfactory. Each side maintained its own traditional story.

10. Thus in a large number of cases Mr. Thornhill was obliged to decide on his own judgment of the matter. In these cases he paid due regard to natural boundaries and to actual possession.

11. Mr. Thornhill divides the frontier into eight groups and describes the mode of settlement of each.

12. *Allikulli* is the first group. In it there were 14 disputes, of which two were between the Carvetnaggar Zemindar and the Madras District. These were settled by arbitration. The other 12 were between the Calastry Zemindar and Madras. With two exceptions, the Government villages in this group are in a valley entirely surrounded by hills. In this case the water-shed or natural boundary was adopted. Both parties were satisfied with this decision.

13. *Pondavauk group.*—The land involved in these disputes, all of which are with the Calastry Zemindar, lies between the Koratalayar and Arni rivers, and consists chiefly of low jungle interspersed with a little cultivation. These cases were easily disposed of with the exception of Pondavauk and Perinjeri, which involved a good deal of cultivated land and a site used for religious ceremonies. In this case an appeal has been preferred against Mr. Thornhill's decision.

14. *Nagalapuram.*—In this group there was one dispute with the Carvetnaggar Zemindar, which was settled by arbitration. The others were with the Calastry Zemindar. The disputes between the Government villages of Nagalapuram and Mudiyur and the Zemindary villages comprise a portion of a high range of hills and large tracts of land at their base of about 20,000 acres in extent.

The Nagalapuram portion comprises a part of the hill range, a long belt of jungle at its foot, and some cultivated land on the eastern side of the hills. The cultivated land was for the most part in the possession of the Zemindary ryots.

In this case Mr. Thornhill assigned to each party its own cultivation and divided the jungle and hills between them.

The Mudiyur dispute lies on the western side of the same hills and consists chiefly of cultivated land given on cowle in 1848 or 1849 by the Collector of North Arcot.

In this case all the cultivated land has been assigned to Government, and a small portion of the jungle to the Zemindar. In both these cases the Zemindar has appealed. The other cases in this group are of minor importance.

15. *Sattiyaved.*—This group extends from the north bank of the Arni river near Oottookottai to Vannallore, a Zemindary village north of Sattiyaved. The frontier here runs through a range of hills. The boundary was fixed chiefly with reference to the water-shed.

16. *Irugalam.*—In this group are included all the disputes with the Calastry Zemindar on the eastern face of the Suttiyaved Division from Kollanur to Gudalvaripoliem.

The frontier here runs nearly north and south, along a high, gravelly ridge of jungle intersected with cultivation.

Most of these disputes were simple, but that between Seddalapauk and Madurapauk was somewhat complicated. The ground in dispute in this case was the bed of a tank belonging to the Zemindar, parts of which had been for years cultivated by Government royts.

Mr. Thornhill disposed of the case by assigning to the Zemindar as much of the tank bed as possible, without encroaching on Government cultivated land.

17. *Santavellore.*—This group consists of all the villages forming the northern point of the Madras District. Of the disputes in this, seven were with Venkatagiri. These were disposed of by arbitration.

The extent of frontier in this group was considerable, and chiefly consisted of jungle land.

The boundary stones here being in a better state of preservation than in other parts facilitated the settlement.

18. *Kambakkam.*—This group includes the great hill dispute and a number of minor disputes adjoining Kambakkam.

The extent of land in dispute at Kambakkam is about 80 square miles of hill and plain, included within the old hill fortification called Kambakkam Droog.

Mr. Thornhill has decided that Kambakkam Droog is the property of Government.

19. *Pappamkuppam.*—The disputes in this group were between some villages of the Ponnery Talook and Calastry. They were mostly in cultivated land.

20. The Board recommend that the decision arrived at and the revised boundary, as settled by Mr. Thornhill, be ratified by order of Government.

21. The appeals alluded to in the report will be disposed of in due course of law, and need not delay the final disposal by Government of the general subject.

22. The Board commend to the notice of Government the care, ability, and personal exertions of Mr. Thornhill in bringing these intricate differences to a final decision.

23. The Board are glad to observe the testimony borne by Mr. Thornhill to the ready co-operation received from the Revenue Survey and Demarcation Departments, as well as from the Revenue Officers of the Trivellore Talook. The Submagistrate of Sattiyaved is especially noticed, and the services of Bhajaga Row, Head Clerk, appear to have been most valuable.

24. The submission of this report has been delayed in hopes that the Statement B. referred to in paragraph 5 of the report, showing the area of land in dispute, etc., would be ready; but as there is no immediate prospect of its being ready, the report is now submitted. The statement will be forwarded when received.

No. 193. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th October 1870, No. 6,072.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Chingleput, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 29th September 1870, No. 399.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 27th instant, Miscellaneous No. 989, I have the honour to forward a statement containing the information called for regarding the boundary disputes between the Madras District and certain Zemindaries in the North Arcot District for some of the villages, and to state that the information for the remaining villages will be sent as soon as it is furnished by the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Enclosure No. 1.—Statement showing the areas of the disputed tracts of land.

Submitted to Government, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, 1st March 1870, No. 1,416.

No. 194. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th November 1870, No. 6,702.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Chingleput, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 20th October 1870, No. 439.

In continuation of my letter of the 29th ultimo, No. 399, I have the honour to enclose a statement showing the areas of the disputed tracts between six more villages in the Trivellore Talook and the Calastry Zemindary. Twenty villages still remain to be sent, and they are reported by the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey to be now under survey.

Enclosure No. 1.—Statement.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 11th October 1870, No. 6,072.

No. 195. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th November 1870, No. 6,871.

Read the following letters:—

From the Acting Collector of Chingleput, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 10th November 1870, No. 478.

In continuation of my letter of the 20th ultimo, No. 439, I have the honour to forward a statement showing the areas of the disputed tracts between eighteen more villages in the Trivellore Talook and the Calastry Zemindary.

2. Two villages still remain to be sent.

Enclosure No. 1.—Statement.

From the same Officer, dated 25th November 1870, No. 508.

With reference to my letter of the 10th instant, No. 478, I have the honour to inform the Board that by a clerical error it was stated in the said letter that the statement therein enclosed was for eighteen villages instead of fifteen.

2. I have the honour now to enclose a statement for the remaining five villages and for a portion of Nagalapuram.

Enclosure No. 1.—Statement.

Submitted to Government, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 17th November 1870, No. 6,702.

No. 196. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th July 1871, No. 2,840.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Chingleput, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 8th June 1871, No. 243.

I have the honour to furnish the explanation called for by the Board, in their Proceedings, No. 1,342, dated 27th March 1871.

2. Perittivakam Government, Thalambakam Zamine.—No sketch or survey was necessary in this case, and no inquiry was held; Mr. Thornhill merely recorded a decision that the claims of the Thalambakam people were *prima facie* inadmissible, and these villages appear to have been entered in the lists merely on account of this recorded decision; no complaint was made to Mr. Thornhill at the time Perittivakam was demarcated; subsequently, when a survey was being made regarding disputes between Perittivakam and Mambakam, the Thalambakam ryots claimed certain lands within the waterspread of the Perittivakam tank. Mr. Thornhill, in rejecting the claim, stated that the boundaries of Perittivakam, as laid down in the Pymash Accounts and demarcated by the Revenue Survey Department, should be adhered to.

3. Mudiyur Government, Meddakandrigai Zamine.—Meddakandrigai is a hamlet of Arai, and the area in dispute is included in the disputed tract between Mudiyur and Arai, Saktiganesvarapuram and Kunnangolattur.

4. Nallatur Government, Karaipakkam Zamine.—Similarly the disputed area between Nallatur and Karaipakkam, is included in the area in contention between Nallatur and Poolivallam, already submitted to the Board. I now furnish a separate area.*

* *Vide* Statement enclosed.

5. Kadur Government, Chavali Zamine.—The villagers of Kadur and Chavali came to an amicable arrangement and filed a Razinamah, which Mr. Thornhill accepted, and does not appear to have considered it necessary to send any sketch to the Survey Department; the dispute was entered in the list, however, as it had arisen, demarcation being made according to this Razinamah.

6. Kambakkam Government, Kampaliem, etc., Government.—The areas in dispute between Kambakkam and Kampaliem, Kandlur, Anjur, Adram, Poody, and Thondambattu were included in the area in dispute between Kambakkam and Kurenjalum, Kallaved, etc., (Zamine), I enclose a list† showing the extent assigned to Government and the Zemindar in each case.

† *Vide* Statement enclosed.

7. Periya Obalapuram Government, Kongili Zamine.—The extent of land in dispute here being very small (Cawnies 0-3-0) and the ryots of the two villages having filed a Razinamah according to which the boundary was demarcated, Mr. Thornhill did not, it appears, consider it necessary to have a survey made.

8. There were no disputes between the several Government and Zemindary villages named in paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings under reply, and no list of them was sent by Mr. Thornhill to the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

It appears, from inquiries now made, that the Survey Department misunderstood certain sketches of Mr. Thornhill's, now before me, relating to disputes in *other* villages, but on which the names of the villages in paragraph 2 appear, being situated on opposite sides of and adjoining the disputed tracts.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Statement.

SUBMITTED to Government, with reference to their Under-Secretary's Official Memorandum, dated 13th May 1871, No. 102.

2. On comparing the statements of areas of disputed tracts submitted by the Collector with the list of disputes annexed to Mr. Thornhill's letter,* dated 26th October 1869, it was observed that certain disputes entered in Mr. Thornhill's list were omitted in the Collector's statements while areas of disputes not entered in Mr. Thornhill's list were submitted by the Collector. The Board, therefore, requested† the Collector to explain these apparent discrepancies. The letter above recorded affords the required explanation.

* Board's Procs., 1st March 1870, No. 1,446.

† Board's Procs., 27th March 1871, No. 1,342.

3. With regard to the omissions adverted to it is explained that it was considered unnecessary to have the disputed tracts surveyed in one case in which the Zemindar's claim was summarily rejected and in two cases that were amicably settled by Razinamah. In the other cases it is reported that the areas have been included in the areas of certain other disputed tracts which have already been submitted.

4. As regards the areas of certain tracts not mentioned in Mr. Thornhill's list, it is reported that there is no dispute regarding them, and that they were submitted through some misapprehension on the part of the Survey Department.

No. 197. ORDER THEREON, 21st August 1871, No. 1,421.

Land Revenue.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to ratify, so far as is necessary, the decisions arrived at by Mr. Thornhill, as Settlement Officer, under Act XXVIII. of 1860, in the case of the boundary disputes between certain villages in the Chingleput District and the Zemindaries of Kalastri, Venkatagiri, and Carvetnuggur. It is assumed that certified copies of all decisions which were passed in accordance with the awards of the arbitrators were filed in the Civil Court as required by Section 24 of the Act.

2. The permanent demarcation of the adjusted boundary should be carried out without delay if it has not already been completed.

3. The Board will report whether it is proper that Government should bear any proportion of the cost in accordance with the spirit of Section 8 of the Act.

4. They will also convey to Mr. Thornhill the thanks of Government for the zealous and efficient manner in which he discharged the very laborious duty entrusted to him.

5. The Board will communicate this order to the three Zemindars concerned.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. DEC. SCOTT, Captain R.E.,
Under-Secy., P.W.D.,
for Secy. to Govt.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, G. Thornhill, Esq.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

G.O. 4 Oct 70 No 31

Revenue 1870 Oct.

No. 3135.

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue
Dated 11th October 1870
Desp'd. 11 —"— —
Recd 13th
Env.

G.O. No 1121 - 21 August 1871

Submitting letter from
Col. Ch. of Chingleput
forwarding a State-
ment containing
information pre-
=paring boundary
disputes between
Madras Dt. and
certain Zemindaries
in N. Arcot.

No 193

C 70 Aug 71 d 21

Statement Showing the area of the Disputed tracks of land between the Government &

Government Villages	Secondary Villages	Extent of Dispute: Cultivation Dry		Cultivation Wet		Assigned to Government: Cultivation Dry		Cultivation Wet		Assigned to Government: Waste		Cultivation Dry		Cultivation Wet		Waste	
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
Kadur	Pathulaullaw					424	64	424	64			286	52	286	52		
Nellatur	Pulleiallaw					112	12	112	12			56	68	56	68		
Nellatur	Karesspakaw					158	84	158	84			82	08	82	08		
Gudaluripalayaw	Karesspakaw					171	96	171	96			82	48	82	48		
Kambakkaw	Chavalie	21	12	119	04	42	88	183	04	18	56	119	04	40	96	178	56
Do	Irudaiyapattiaw					1660	80	1660	80			1144	96	1144	96	2	56
Do	Kallavadu	103	68	97	28	7916	16	8117	12			6072	96	6072	96	103	68
Do	Kurumpalaw	272	00	61	44	1789	44	2122	88	58	24	1304	96	1363	20	213	76
Do	Kampalaw					165	12	165	12							8	32
Do	Karanie	8	32			344	96	353	28								
Do	Kukkambakkaw					152	96	152	96							41	60
Do	Anjur	41	60	117	76	2856	96	3016	32							35	20
Do	Adaraw	35	20	63	36	2304	76	2408	32			558	72	558	72		
Do	Kaudlor					3912	32	3912	32								
Do	Pundie					1954	56	1954	56			28	16	28	16		

Revenue Survey Office
St Thomas Mount
6th June 1871

Comd. Mc. Bamboo
Clerk

Signed / W. Beaumont
Deputy Superintendent

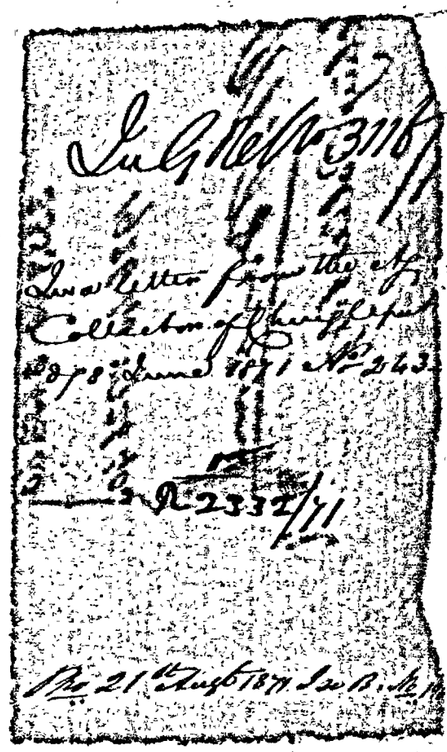
/True Copy/

Zemindary Villages

signed to Zemindary				Extent		Length of boundary marked out in each Case		
Jrst		Saddle waste		Cumbolee		Total		
A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	Miles Furlgs. Yards
				138	12	138	12	
				55	44	55	44	4 5 13
				76	76	76	76	
				89	48	89	48	
				1	92	4	48	
				575	84	575	84	
97	28			1843	20	2044	16	
61	44			484	48	759	68	
				165	12	165	12	14 3 13
				344	96	353	28	
				152	96	152	96	
117	76			2856	96	3016	32	
63	36			2309	76	2408	32	
				3353	60	3353	60	
				1926	40	1926	40	

A. Graham

Acting Collector



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Revenue Department.

No. 1421

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 21st August 1871.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Subm: Mr. Thornhill's report on pedet. of boundary disputes between Madras Dt and certain Zemindaries in North Arcot.	}	7th Feb. 1870, No 1440
Subm: letter from Coll. of Chingleput containing information on the above subject.	}	11th Oct. 1870, No 6072
Subm: letter from Ditto forwarding Statet. showing areas of lands referred to above	}	17th Nov. 1870, No 6792
Subm: letter from Ditto forwarding Statet. showing areas of disputed tracts between 18 more villages.	}	28th Nov. 1870.
Subm: explanation of Ditto regarding certain discrepancies observed by Board in areas of lands referred to above.	}	10th July 1871, No 2840

His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to ratify so far as is necessary the decisions arrived at by Mr. Thornhill as

as Settlement Officer under Act XXVIII of 1860, in the case of the boundary disputes between certain villages in the Madras District, and the Zemindaries of Kalastri, Venkatagiri and Carvetnuggur. It is assumed that Certified copies of all decisions which were passed in accordance with the awards of the arbitrators were filed in the Civil Court as required by Section 211 of the Act.

2. The permanent demarcation of the adjusted boundary should be carried out without delay if it has not already been completed.

3. The Board will report whether it is proper that Govt. should bear any proportion of the cost in accordance with the spirit of section 5 of the Act.

4. They will also convey to Mr. Thornhill the thanks of Govt. for the zealous and efficient manner in which he discharged the very laborious duty entrusted to him.

5. The Board will communicate this order to the three Zemindars concerned.

11/ To the Board of Revenue dr 29 Aug
1 " G. Thornhill Esq

No. 6.
Statement of the
Boundaries between
Virginia & the Indian
Boundaries

No. 6
Draft