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CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 816. Press ~~Mis.~~

114-115.

Dated 10. 5. 1871.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

9. The second fact that our own accounts show that it was then called "Kadukaval" is only of importance if it is admitted that the name itself is sufficient proof of ownership.

10. The accounts of the village on the Travancore side of the ghauts do *not* show the boundaries very clearly, but speak of its being bounded generally by the "Karungulam village punja. The Agasteswaram Taluq boundary accounts are somewhat more specific, but not conclusively so, and are dated so late as 1818, when the claim had no doubt been made.

11. As to the other accounts, (copy of which I saw,) they are older and show that the land in dispute was apparently claimed at the date they were written in 1796-97.

12. In conclusion, I have only to observe that the new boundary is as inconvenient and *unnatural* a boundary (if I may use such an expression) as could well be devised, though of course not more so than that proposed by Sir Madava Row and Mr. Puckle and that to the north and south of Karungulam. If the boundary had been arranged with the express object of exciting petty disputes on every possible subject, from irrigation to the produce of a tamarind, it could not have been done more effectually; and considering the wretchedly poor character of the whole tract of land claimed by Travancore on this side of the ghauts, it is a thousand pities that the *natural* boundary cannot be agreed upon by both parties even yet.

13. I would strongly advocate an exchange of territory to effect such a very desirable object, and when once it is determined what the boundary actually is, I see no difficulty in carrying out some such arrangement as was actually proposed by Major Beddome.*

* Report, dated 7th July 1869, No. 1,507, embodied in the Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 30th July 1869, No. 686.

14. I ought to add that if it is determined to transfer the tract of land which forms the immediate subject of the present report, care should be taken to save the prescriptive rights of present occupants and also to *secure* to the villagers their customary rights of grazing and cutting firewood on the hills, and if an exchange cannot be affected, (or until it can be,) at any rate the land on our side and all the eastern slopes of the hills should be leased out to the British Government as was before proposed instead of to a contractor.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have seen Government Order, No. 188, of the 11th February 1870, passing certain orders on the general question, but see no reason to alter anything I have written. I have never heard of any map or plan of this part of the country except that prepared by General Cullen, referred to by Mr. Kindersley in paragraph 3 of his letter on the subject.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Sub-Collector, to the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, dated Nanguneri, 7th April 1870, No. 82.

WITH reference to my report on the Travancore boundary dispute despatched to-day, I have just discovered from the Curnum of Palavoor that the fields specified in the margin (and marked with *blue* in the map) are *not* entered as "Kadukaval" even in our accounts though situated to the *extreme west* of the tract in dispute and quite under the hills.

931, 955, 947, 948, 949, 908, 907, and the *whole* of the 16th khandam.

2. It is of course *impossible* that the rest of the tract could ever have formed part of the Travancore territory as "Kadukaval," *without* including these numbers; so that the Travancore claim as founded on our accounts is rather weakened by this discovery.

3. This is not, however, very material to the main issue in the case, because this land also must of course be surrendered if the "Kadukaval" boundary is admitted at all.

4. It is somewhat singular that the existence of these *new* "Kadukaval" fields was not brought prominently to notice when we were there, but I believe the Dewan Peshcar was as much in the dark on the subject as I was, and it was only on carefully comparing the numbers given by the Curnum with the plan just received (and forwarded herewith) that the discovery was made.

No. 173 of 1870.

Memorandum on Travancore boundary.

It seems to me that groping about among the village accounts is the very way to prevent any one getting a clear view of the whole question, and this apart from the fact that the said accounts prove little or nothing, even if one determinedly shuts one's eyes to everything else. If the question is looked at as a whole and first thoroughly understood as a boundary dispute between two great States, and not between petty villages, the various little entries in the said Village accounts will naturally fall into their proper places and have only the weight they deserve. It is, I think, absurd to make them the basis of the settlement. As a great question, I look at it somewhat in this way. The State of Travancore lies on the west of the mountains wherever the mountains are unpassable, and British India to the east, and at such points there can be no possible boundary but the watershed. Given then this line for fifty or sixty miles from Tenkasi to Mahendragiri, does it not follow that the same line will continue to be the boundary until clearly proved not to be so; so that if the Travancore Sirkar steps over that line, they must bear the *onusprobandi* that either by our Government or some other that preceded ours such a state of things has been recognized. For the mere possession even if this were satisfactorily made out proves nothing if the possession be not *adverse*; if it be as in this case it is only through the fact being unknown to us, and not either in spite of our knowledge or with our consent. It is not difficult to see how such a possession would gradually arise. Travancore being a little State thinks it necessary to fortify when not protected by natural barriers, and along its natural boundary erects a wall, which wall, together with the necessity of keeping up a force to protect it, brings them to the very edge of their dominions, while we are still clearing away the jungle in a peaceful manner several miles to the east and well within our limits. For the sake of dividing off to each village the share of the duty of watching the jungles in front of these fortifications, the said jungles are divided by certain boundaries which are entered in the accounts of each village, after which that village is responsible that the Kaval duties within those limits are carried out by their people, those duties being simply to guard or to spy the enemy, etc., and the jungles themselves being then of no value whatever. All this time there is nothing to bring us any where near the place, and we make no objection to any such arrangements; but the neighbouring villagers who know the arrangements call the jungles the Travancore Kadukaval naturally enough by way of distinction, just as they would have used any other name accidentally given, and so it gets into our Village accounts.

2. Lastly, as time goes on, the land and forest products, etc., become a source of revenue, and then Travancore changes its possession for the purposes of defence into a possession for the profit of the Sirkar, deals with the lands as its own, and advances a claim to a boundary, coinciding with the old entries made for the purposes of the Kadukaval.

3. Had the original fortification been built by us as a protection against Travancore, should we not have required a Kadukaval, and should we not have given them certain limits within which we held them responsible for the defence and proper watching of the jungles? And is not the gradual conversion of a possession for defence purposes only into a possession as a property only the natural result of the gradual coming into existence of a certain value in this land and the forests while the rightful owners were absent and ignorant of the encroachment? So long as it was only a Kadukaval, we could have no objection to their arrangements; but when the "Jungle Guard" is turned into evidence to push out the boundary, we at once object.

4. Therefore I think that the evidence of the Kadukaval, or of possession unknown to us and unrecognized, should go for nothing, and Travancore should be made to go back again to the line of the watershed or to their fortifications, unless they can, which they have not, and doubtless can't, produce positive evidence of our acquiescence in their possession of the land as property.

5. Mr. Pennington has pointed out how the negative evidence that these lands or some of them are *not* in our accounts is worthless. It is only natural that rocky ground and mountains not made use of should not appear.

6. The whole of Mr. Kindersley's report deals with the village accounts, which I regard as something like using a microscope where a telescope is required. I think that the careful and minute criticism of the accounts of these petty villages only serves to narrow our estimate of the question from an imperial point of view, and to make one concentrate attention on a small part instead of the whole of the question.

7. The accounts at the best could never prove anything beyond an intention to claim on the part of one party or the other, and by their very nature were made by each without the knowledge or consent of the other. If they proved possession, so far is it from following that the possession was legal or equitable or such as a title can ever be founded upon, or a moral claim to remain undisturbed, that looking to the probability almost amounting to certainty that the watershed was the original boundary before the wall was built and when both sides of the hill were unknown jungles, I should say the possession must almost certainly be unjustifiable, and such as our law would call a possession founded in fraud.

8. In my opinion, the presumption that the watershed, the boundary for so many miles, is still the proper boundary is so much stronger than all the pickings to be got out of the accounts, most of which tend only to mislead, that I think the Travancore Government should be required to withdraw entirely from this tract and keep to their own side of the watershed, unless they can show an express agreement on our part to their boundary line.

9. If the watershed is made the boundary we require, no marking out pillars are necessary; the rain is then the sure indicator of the boundary line.

10. If we can only get the watershed taken as *the* line only to be deviated from after clear proof of acquiescence by us to possession on the part of Travancore, we shall put a stop at once to all future disputes, and I think that if we yield this point for the sake of peace, so far from getting it, we shall by abandoning the watershed abandon the only security we have against a succession of boundary disputes.

11. As a proof that these questions are sure to give more trouble unless dealt with in this way, see my letter, No. 153, dated 27th May 1870, about the new coffee clearing.

Tenkasi,
11*th June* 1870.

(Signed) A. J. STUART,
Acting Sub-Collector.

Enclosures Nos. 4 and 5.—Maps.

These papers will be submitted to Government, with reference to their Order, No. 188, of the 11th of February last, and the Board trust it may be found possible now to proceed to a final settlement of the whole question.

2. Two courses appear to be open to Government, the one is to enter into negotiations with the Travancore Government with a view to the recognition of the watershed as the boundary line from the extreme south near Cape Comorin to the southern point of the Shenkota Taluq; and the other to admit the claim of the Travancore Government to the slopes of the hills reported upon by Mr. Puckle, but to press for a permanent lease of them to the British Government as suggested in paragraph 5 of his letter to the Resident of the 15th of May 1868, No. 1,232, recorded in the Proceedings of Government, dated 29th June 1869, No. 1,839.

3. After giving the fullest consideration to the papers now submitted by the Acting Collector, the Board are very clearly of opinion that the only valid claim of either party to the disputed tracts is that founded on long-continued and practically undisputed possession. They cannot at all admit that Mr. Puckle's argument

derived from the fact that they are called "Rajakaram Kavalkādu" (or Kadukaval) is at all conclusive in the absence of anything like trustworthy information as to the exact character of the occupation so styled, especially when it is remembered that the Kalakad Taluq, which of course included the disputed tracts, was formerly part of Travancore.

4. Neither are the Board disposed to enter into intricate and minute inquiries as to entries in the village accounts. They would rather suggest, (as they have already done in their Proceedings, No. 7,014, of the 21st September 1869,) that the boundary line proposed by Mr. Puckle should be adopted so far as that part of the dispute goes for the reasons stated in paragraph 7 of those Proceedings, and that for all the rest the watershed should be determined to be the boundary by mutual arrangement between the two powers. It will be observed that the argument derived from possession is more strongly in favour of the British Government as regards the small tract of land now reported upon than it was in favour of Travancore as regards that disposed of by Sir Madava Row and Mr. Puckle, and the Board cannot recommend its being surrendered.

5. The arrangement above proposed would involve the surrender of a considerable extent of very inferior land on the part of Travancore to the south of the Arambuli pass in the neighbourhood of Muppandal Nuttum, and on the other hand the British Government would give up all claim to an unexplored tract of unknown extent on the western side of the Ayenkovil pass, a claim which the Board believe has never beendisputed by the Maharajah's Government, and which is shown as British territory on the Ordnance Map.

See Map II.

6. The slopes of the hills thus surrendered to the Travancore Government in accordance with Mr. Puckle's proposal, should then be leased to the British Government in perpetuity; and this is exactly what was proposed by the Conservator of Forests in his letter to Government, No. 1,507, of the 7th July 1869, as well as in his previous report recorded in Government Order, No. 29, of the 6th January 1868. It might probably be found necessary on comparison of what was surrendered by each party to still further compensate the State of Travancore for any disproportionate loss of territory, and this might conveniently be done by a transfer of the outlying dependencies of Anjengo and Tangacherry, etc., the future revenue of which has been reported to be Rs. 4,800 by the Board in their Proceedings marginally noted. Government will no doubt remember that this is what was proposed so long ago as 1862, and was then so warmly approved of by the Dewan of Travancore, (*vide* paragraph 4 of Mr. Fisher's letter to Government, dated 2nd September 1862, No. 58, recorded in Proceedings of the 18th idem, No. 374). But what the Board desire to urge as strongly as possible is, that all the land lying to the east of the watershed, south of Shenkota, should be permanently placed in charge of the British authorities, and all on the west side given up to Travancore. Allusion is made in Mr. Stuart's memorandum to a dispute that has already occurred as to a coffee garden on a part of the hills to the *north* of Mahendragiri where the watershed has always been tacitly assumed to be the boundary, and it is obviously desirable to have some distinct understanding on such a subject

No. 4,182, of 16th June 1870, paragraph 8.

before difficulties of this kind arise. The Government will remember that in the description of the newly discovered plateau of "Muttukulivayil," the probability of a boundary dispute there also was broadly hinted at.

7. Mr. Longley will be requested to send a copy of Mr. Stuart's report on the subject of the coffee garden, and it will be submitted to Government as a further illustration of the evils of the present state of uncertainty.

8. The Board are informed that an irrigation dispute in the north, where the Shencotta Taluq comes down into the plains on the Tinnevelly side of the ghauts, has been pending four or five years already, and forms a constant subject of irritating correspondence between the authorities concerned.

9. The sketch of the survey numbers sent with this report is not sufficient to convey a very clear idea as to how the village in question would be affected by the transfer of the so-called "Kadukavul" to Travancore, nor is the extent of it anywhere stated. Mr. Longley will be requested to inform the Board as to the latter point, and also as to the assessment of the fields affected. Colonel Priestley has kindly had a reduced sketch (marked II.) of the surrounding country prepared on a scale nearly corresponding to that of Mr. Puckle's rough sketch (marked I.), and the Board trust that these two plans will be sufficient (with the aid of the Ordnance Map) to enable Government to understand the points at issue. They will observe from Mr. Longley's letter that the map apparently referred to in the Order of Government now under reply was of a part of the country bordering on Shencotta as conjectured by the Board.

10. It will be seen from the map that what the Board now propose is simply to adopt the boundary throughout as laid down in the Ordnance Map, and then to effect exchanges of territory, and so rectify it as to admit of the water-shed being determined to be the boundary for all practical purposes. In any case, there does not appear to be any good reason why the Survey maps of the Nanguneri Taluq should not be closed at once, so as to include the whole of the disputed tracts up to the hills as usual; the boundary can easily be laid down on the maps hereafter whenever it may be finally settled.

No. 114. From the Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Salem, 2nd December 1870, No. 2,454.

REFERRING to paragraph 2 of the Government Order, No. 1,106, of the 19th of July last, I have the honour to forward Lieutenant Walker's report on the Arambuli forests in Travancore.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Lieutenant C. WALKER, Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Madura and Tinnevelly, etc., etc., to the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund, dated Madura, 11th November 1870, No. 435.

WITH reference to Government Order, No. 2,226, dated 30th July 1868, and No. 1,106, dated 19th July 1870, and your letter, No. 2,409, of 8th instant, I have the honour to report that there

is no valuable timber remaining on the land pointed out as that referred to by Mr. Puckle, and which is leased to one Meeranjee Meah of Punagoody. Almost all the timber which hitherto existed has been felled, and there is extensive punjah cultivation besides the coffee estate of the renter, which covers some two to three hundred acres.

2. The renter pointed out what he said were the boundaries of the tract, but refused to exhibit any order or lease from the Travancore Government, or to give any information as to the conditions on which he held the hills, the revenue he realized, and the sources from which it was derived; in fact, he refused to say anything which might in any way compromise either him- or the Travancore Government, unless he got an order from the latter.

3. It is very difficult, under these circumstances, to report explicitly on the points mentioned in Government Order, No. 2,226, of 30th July 1869, but I proceed to do so to the best of my ability :—

1st.—It is desirable to rent the jungles, if they can be obtained, at a moderate rate, and we obtain by renting them the sole right and title *in perpetuo* on payment of a fixed annual sum.

2nd.—The jungles are not valuable; they now contain Vekali (*Conocarpus latifolia*) Murda (*Terminalia*) Nega (*Eugenia jambolana*) and other 2nd-class timber trees, but the growth is poor. There is also some stunted teak near the base of the hills, and some fine tamarind trees.

3rd.—I do not consider that the jungles are worth more than Rs. 500 per annum, that is, excluding the coffee and punjah cultivation on the hill; of course, if these are included, a much larger sum might be paid without any fear of loss.

As already stated the renter would give us no information as to his receipts, but I learned from another source that the produce of the tamarind trees realized some Rs. 150 per annum, and about Rs 350 were realized by firewood-seigniorage. The Sub-Collector heard that the renter collected grazing dues, but he denies this; and, whether we eventually rent the tract or not, I think steps should be taken to secure to the villagers their right to grazing, firewood, etc., free of payment.

4. In conclusion, I beg respectfully to suggest a reference to the Travancore Government on the subject, in order to ascertain what Meeranjee Meah actually has leased, and for what time and what rights it is proposed to transfer to this Government on payment of the sum mentioned by Mr. Puckle.

No. 115. ORDER THEREON, 10th May 1871, No. 816.

Miscellaneous.

THAT portion of the boundary line between the Tinnevelly District and the Travancore State, which is still unsettled, extends, with a small intermission, from the north-east spur of the Mahendragiri mountain on the north to the extremity of the Tinnevelly District on the south, a distance of about 25 miles. The question is one of very long standing, and the necessity of a general rectification of the frontier has been felt since 1853; but owing to the perplexing character of the village accounts, and the want of an accurate survey map, the facts connected with the difficulty have not hitherto been rendered sufficiently clear to admit of its solution.

2. The unsettled frontier is intersected about midway by the Arambuli Pass. North of this Pass the question raised is whether the boundary line follows the crest or the eastern base of the ghauts. South of it the difficulty arises from a

claim on the part of the Travancore authorities to certain lands situated to the east of the mountain range and at present included in British territory.

3. The earliest report* of any value on the respective claims of the two Governments to the disputed tracts was drawn up by Mr. F. M. Kindersley in 1862. This officer traversed the whole of the doubtful frontier in company with the Travancore Dewan Peishcar, compared the conflicting ayacut accounts, and dealt with the question as it affected the area belonging to each village on the boundary; but as his report was not accompanied by a map, it is difficult to appreciate the conclusions at which he arrived. It will, however, sufficiently serve the object of these proceedings to state that Mr. Kindersley's report was, for the most part, unfavourable to the claim set up on behalf of Travancore. In three out of the four frontier villages north of the Arambuli Pass, he considered that the disputed tracts should be classed with British territory; as to the fourth he arrived at no opinion; and in regard to a tract south of the fourth village, he deemed the title of Travancore to be good. With reference to the two villages south of the Arambuli Pass, his opinion was decidedly adverse to the claim of Travancore.

* Dated 24th June 1862, printed with Proceedings of Government, dated 11th February 1870, No. 188.

4. In 1866 the question was dealt with by the Sub-Collector Mr. Macgregor,† but his inquiries did not extend south of the Arambuli Pass. He strongly urged the justice of the British claim to the tract north of the Pass, on the grounds that, although it had been for half a century in possession of the Travancore Circar, such possession had been merely of a Military nature; that several portions of it were entered in the ayacut accounts of British territory; that the absence of any injury to the interests of British subjects living on the tract in question had alone prevented the earlier assertion of a claim on the part of this Government; that in 1866, when the tract passed from the possession of a renter to the immediate management of the Travancore authorities, the latter were obliged to use force in order to establish their footing in it; that it contains two pagodas and two anicuts—the former supported by British endowments, and the latter turning water to cultivated land in British territory; that no convenient access to the tract lies except through British territory; and, lastly, he cited evidence to show that the natural boundary, viz., the water-shed, was the true boundary.

† *Vide* his letter, dated 30th May 1866, printed with Proceedings of Government, dated 11th February 1870, No. 188.

5. The first practical attempt‡ at a solution of the difficulty was made in 1868, when Sir T. Madava Row, the Dewan of Travancore, and the Collector of Tinnevelly went over the disputed tract, north of the Arambuli Pass, with the view of agreeing on a line which, when ratified by their respective Governments, should form the boundary. The principles on which they decided were that the claim of the Travancore Government to the eastern slope of the hills should be recognized, and that the best line along the base of the hills should be selected as a boundary without regard to measure-

‡ Proceedings of Government, dated 7th May 1869, No. 1,257.

ments or disputed entries in village accounts. Their reasons for arriving at this conclusion are thus summed up by Mr. Puckle:—

(1.) The ayacut accounts of British territory merely exhibit fragments of the hill-side claimed by Travancore, while the Travancore ayacut accounts include all up to the base of the hill.

(2.) Even the fragments, exhibited in the accounts relative to British territory, are invariably entered as "Rajakaram Kaval-kadu," which may be freely translated as "the belt of jungle defending Travancore."

(3.) The disputed hill-side has ever been held by the Travancore Government, and, for many years past, has been rented out to a contractor. The decision thus arrived at has been accepted by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, but remains without the ratification of this Government.

6. Messrs. Pennington and A. J. Stuart have since submitted their views on the subject of the disputed frontier, and their letters are printed with these Proceedings. With reference to the tract north of the Pass, both their reports tend to weaken the argument drawn from the long possession by Travancore of the disputed territory; and Mr. Stuart argues strongly in favour of the water-shed as the true boundary. Mr. Pennington is undecided as to the justice of the claim of Travancore to the land now included in British territory south of the Pass.

7. The Deputy-Conservator of Forests estimates the annual value of the forests in the tract north of the Pass at not more than Rs. 500. He advises a permanent lease of them from Travancore by the Government.

8. The disposal of these matters, His Excellency in Council observes, was delayed by its being erroneously supposed that the questions had been settled prior to 1857, when General Cullen and the Tinnevelly District authorities, with the sanction of Government, settled the boundary line between Shencotta (Travancore) and Tenkasi (British) taluqs. But that territory really lies far north of the tract now in question, which stretches along the eastern side of the ghauts from the Mahendragiri mountain to the sea, being intersected about midway by the Arambuli Pass.

9. There is no question that all along the western ghauts the water-shed forms the natural boundary; and that it is very generally recognized as defining villages, private properties, and State territory, unless some other boundary can be established in preference by evidence.

10. In the present instance, the fact seems to be that in the time of hostilities between Travancore and the eastern territory, the Travancore outposts were pushed down the eastern slope of the ghauts, or advanced into the wild country at their base as far as was possible.

11. The "Kalakadu Taluq," which seems to have included the forest-tracts east of the entrance to the Arambuli Pass and north and south of it, appears to have been at some time held by Travancore, but was apparently resumed when the Nawab of the Carnatic's territory in the south was ceded to the British. During the Travancore occupation of this tract, all the territory now claimed, and a great deal more on the east of it, must have been in their possession; but it does not appear that the Travancore authorities asserted any claim to this "Kalakadu" as part of their ancient possessions, while the term "Rajakaram Kaval-kadu"

appears to have been merely the local designation for the jungle-belt immediately covering the Travancore outposts.

12. The length of the disputed boundary north of the Arambuli Pass is about twelve miles. Mr. Puckle describes the land as "utterly valueless," "entirely uninhabited and almost uncultivated." The "small patches of cultivation" pay tax in some cases to the British authorities, but more generally apparently to the Travancore renter of the forest-tract, who pays that Government Rs. 1,000 yearly, his profits being mainly derived from a coffee garden.

13. The Travancore Government are willing to lease the tract to the British Government if their claim to it is admitted.

14. Mr. Puckle's reasons for accepting a line along the base of the ghauts as the boundary in this tract are—

First, that the line along the ridge of the ghauts could hardly be surveyed; but, in fact, no survey is necessary; the direction of the watershed indicates all that is needed.

Second, that our village "ayacut" (area of cultivation) accounts include only part of the debated tract (meaning, it is supposed, the *cultivation* in it), while the Travancore similar accounts include all up (down?) to the base of the hills.

15. Against this argument may be set Mr. Macgregor's remark, that nowhere do the village ayacut accounts profess to indicate the village boundary when it lies beyond the cultivation; and the fact that Mr. Kindersley's detailed investigation in 1862 resulted in upholding the British claim in three cases out of five, leaving one case undecided for want of the necessary accounts and admitting the Travancore claim in one case.

16. Mr. Puckle's last reason for accepting the base and not the crest of the hills as the boundary is, that the hill-slopes have been always held by the Travancore Government at this point, and, for many years past, have been rented out to a contractor.

17. On this point, Mr. Macgregor states that from the time that the "Kalakadu" District was resumed, the Travancore Circar exercised no right except the demands made by them on those whom they chose to term their *renters*, which demands were frequently disregarded, while in no case were the British subjects excluded from the forests or debarred from exercising their usual privileges.

18. Only in March 1866 did the Circar attempt apparently to assist and enforce more distinct claims, when they seem to have adopted the extraordinary course of sending an armed force into the British town of Panagudi which lies nearly due east of this debated tract, from whence they operated on the occupiers of the patches of cultivation. So much for the dispute *north* of the Arambuli Pass.

19. *South* of it the Travancore Circar claims certain land which is unquestionably in British possession. Mr. Puckle and the Dewan did not go into this matter. Mr. Kindersley in 1862 inquired into it with the Dewan Peishcar, and came to the conclusion that "our claim to these lands is beyond dispute."

20. About a year ago Mr. Pennington went over the ground again with the Dewan Peishcar, and came to a conclusion which, though somewhat uncertain, seems to be unfavourable to the Travancore claim.

21. The Board of Revenue recommend that the boundary agreed to by Mr. Puckle and the Dewan be accepted from the Mahendragiri to the Arambuli Pass, and that everywhereelse the boundary be determined by the water-shed. They base their recommendation, in the first instance, on the fact of *possession* by Travancore, and observe that this principle will demand the cession of their claim by the Travancore Circar south of the Pass, as well as of a considerable extent of very inferior land there now in their possession; while, on the other hand, the British Government would surrender "all claim to an unexplored tract of "unknown extent on the western side of the Ayenkovil Pass, which the Board believe "has never been disputed by the Travancore Government, and which is shown as "British territory in the Ordnance Map."

22. The Board's proposal appears to apply to the boundary south of Shencotta, and they insist on the importance of the Government leasing from Travancore all the tract surrendered to them lying *east* of the water-shed.

23. Should further compensation to Travancore be deemed necessary, the Board suggest that this might be arranged in connection with the Anjengo and Tangacheri cession.

24. Judging from the Ordnance Map it seems very doubtful whether the adoption of the water-shed as the boundary would involve any extensive cession by the British Government in the neighbourhood of Ayenkovil; but however that may be, the Government are strongly in favour of making the water-shed the boundary wherever possible. They doubt whether the evidence of actual and practical possession by Travancore in the tract visited by Mr. Puckle and the Dewan is such as to call for the cession thus advocated by the Board; but they think the first step should be to ascertain from the Travancore Circar whether, excluding the Shencotta District and the outlying villages which are admitted to belong to that State, they are willing to accept the water-shed on the ghaut range as the boundary wherever Travancore marches with Tinnevelly; the question of compensation for loss of actual revenue being reserved for distinct settlement by equivalent cession elsewhere.

25. The Resident at Travancore, to whom these Proceedings will be transmitted in the Political Department, will be desired to move the Government of His Highness the Maharajah to consent to an adjustment of the question on this basis. The Governor in Council is convinced that the acceptance of any other boundary is certain to be a fertile source of disagreement and contention in all time to come.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Political Department.
,, the Conservator of Forests.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

No. 5,738.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 15th September 1870.

Read the following letter from C. T. LONGLEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 14th July 1870, No. 330:—

I HAVE the honour to reply to the Proceedings of Government, 11th February 1870, No. 188, forwarded to me to report whether, as supposed by Government, there exists a map showing how the whole of the disputed boundary has been determined, and to state that no such map is in existence for the best reason that the whole of the *disputed* boundary is a very long way from being settled.

2. The papers the Government refer to had reference, as the Board observe, to the boundary between Shenkota and Tenkasi and fifty miles to the north, but had no reference to the disputed boundary between Mahendragiri and the Arambuli Pass on which Mr. Puckle reported in May 1868, and which is referred to in the map forwarded with the Proceedings of Government now under reply, or to the dispute between Tinnevelly and Travancore concerning some fields lying between Arambuli Pass and Cape Comorin, concerning which I now forward a report from the late Sub-Collector who was deputed to report on the question in company with the Dewan Peshcar of Travancore; a plan of the disputed land is also forwarded.

3. The matter in dispute is fully set forth in Mr. Pennington's report, and the only question to be decided is, whether we shall adopt Mr. Puckle's principle of taking the Kadukaval as the boundary of lands dividing British from Travancore Territory. I must say—I think the arguments put forth by the late and also by the present Sub-Collectors—*vide* Memorandum accompanying, are strongly against our accepting the Kadukaval line, and in those arguments I entirely agree.

4. I trust that the principle of the water-shed as the true boundary may not be abandoned in favour of the Kadukaval line.

5. I feel sure that the former is the only line which will effectually prevent future disputes.

6. This report has been somewhat delayed, as it was necessary to send copies of the plans alluded to by Mr. Pennington, prepared for the Dewan Peshcar.

7. The map which accompanied the Proceedings under reply is herewith returned.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Sub-Collector, to the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, dated Shermadevi, 7th April 1870, No. 81.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have been over the boundary in dispute between Travancore and Tinnevelly in company with the Dewan Peshcar of the Southern Division M. R. R. N. Nanoo Pillay, and beg to submit the following report upon the subject after full discussion with him.

2. This is a dispute of long standing between Travancore and Tinnevelly as to the possession of a tract of land extending along the foot of the hills west of the village of Karungulam.

3. It differs from that disposed of by Sir Madava Row and Mr. Puckle in this respect, that there is here no doubt as to the boundary *line*, but only as to the right to a well known tract of land. The question simply is whether the Travancore boundary runs along the eastern base of the hills according to the present occupation,

Entered in our new Survey Map as Nos. to
Vide plan enclosed.

or at some distance further east, so as to include a tract of land which may, for the purpose of this report, be described as the "*Kadukaval*;" that is to say, whether this "Kadukaval" *vide* plan,) belongs to Travancore or to British India.

4. The grounds on which the Travancore Government base their claims to this tract, are briefly those set forth in the following abstract of a statement drawn up by the Dewan Peshcar after full discussion and consideration:—

That produced appearing to be an order from an authority of that State with reference to boundary disputes.

(I.) That the Travancore records of (972) 1796-97 make the "*old* punja land of Karungulam" and not "the base of the hills," to be the eastern boundary of their "Kadukaval."

(II.) That in the British Olungu accounts of 1803, the land in question is entered as having been *newly* measured, not having been entered in the previous accounts, and therefore not previously in the possession of the British.

(III.) That in the British *Ayacut* accounts (of 1803) the land in question is entered as having been *newly cleared*; and was *not* entered in previous accounts, but was cleared from "Rajakaram Kadukaval," and that this explains how it first came to be entered in the Ayacut accounts.

(IV.) That though the Hills are also included in the Ayacut of Karungulam making a total of 8,000 and odd chains, the right of Travancore to the possession of the *hills* (measuring over 3,000 chains) has never been disputed by the British Government.

(V.) That similar tracts of land going under the name of "Kadukaval" to the north and south of that now in question, have always been in the *undisputed* possession of the Travancore Sirkar; so that geographically also the natural inference is that the land lying along the base of the hills in the intervening space belongs to the same State.

5. As to the first, fourth, and fifth points, it is clear that what is called "Kadukaval" has always been claimed by the Travancore Government as part of their Territory; and it must, I think, be admitted that they have always had undisputed possession of the hills in this part of the country down to the foot, perhaps on the ground that they form part of what they call "Kadukaval;" and that they have also held the land below the ghauts and running out to some distance into the plain on our side to the north and south of the tract in dispute, as stated by the Dewan Peshcar in paragraph V. of his statement; so that, as he says, there is nothing *á priori* more unreasonable in their claiming to hold *this* part of the plains than those other parts.

6. In fact, if the *priaciple* accepted by Mr. Puckle in disposing of the disputed boundary north of the Arambuly pass is to be adopted, the mere name of "Rajakaram Kadukaval," as interpreted by Mr. Puckle, is sufficient to settle this dispute also; there is just as much (and even more) reason to conclude that this disputed tract was called "Kadukaval" as that referred to by Mr. Puckle; indeed, it would be mere quibbling to pretend that it is not *generally* so called.

7. Whether the words "Rajakaram Kadukaval" *do* mean that the land referred to, though lying *outside* the fortifications and *outside* the natural boundaries of the country, and apparently only used as a sort of screen for skirmishers and for the protection of the lines against surprise, was part of the Kingdom of Travancore, is a question, I think, open to very great doubt,* but one which should be left for the decision of Historians or Philologians; or perhaps rather for amicable arrangement between the two contracting powers.

* *Vide* paragraphs 10 and the following of Mr. MacGregor's letter, dated 30th of May 1866, No. 426½, and paragraph 15 of Mr. Kindersley's.

8. The evidence to be derived from the accounts is, in my opinion, of scarcely any value whatever in settling the question; but the balance of it, such as it is, is in favour of Travancore. The fact that our accounts of 1803 show that the disputed tract was then *newly* entered is quite immaterial, because the entry would be made when the land was cleared for cultivation, which it is evident was about that time, and by the ryots of *our* side, because the Travancore authorities do not even assert that their people ever held the land *for cultivation*.

9. The second fact, that our own accounts show that it was then called "Kadukaval," is of importance if it is admitted that the name itself is sufficient proof of ownership.

The accounts of the village on the Travancore side of the ghauts do *not* show the boundaries very clearly, but speak of its being bounded generally by the "Karungulam village punja." The Agasteswaram Talook boundary accounts are somewhat more specific, but not conclusively so; and are dated so late as 1818, when the claim had no doubt been made.

11. As to the other accounts, (copy of which I saw,) they are older and show that the land in dispute was apparently claimed at the date they were written (in 1796-97).

12. In conclusion, I have only to observe that the new boundary is as inconvenient and *unnatural* a boundary (if I may use such an expression) as could well be devised, though of course not more so than that proposed by Sir Madava Row and Mr. Puckle and that to the north and south of Karungulam. If the boundary had been arranged with the express object of exciting petty disputes on every possible subject, from irrigation to the produce of a tamarind, it could not have been done more effectually; and, considering the wretchedly poor character of the whole tract of land claimed by Travancore on this side of the ghauts, it is a thousand pities that the *natural* boundary cannot be agreed upon by both parties even yet.

13. I would strongly advocate an exchange of Territory to effect such a very desirable object; and, when once it is determined what the boundary actually is, I see no difficulty in carrying out some such arrangement as was actually proposed by Major Beddome.*

* Report, dated 7th July 1869, No. 1,507, embodied in the Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 30th July 1869, No. 636.

14. I ought to add that if it is determined to transfer the tract of land which forms the immediate subject of the present report, care should be taken to save the prescriptive rights of present occupants and also to *secure* to the villagers their customary rights of grazing and cutting firewood on the hills; and if an exchange cannot be effected, (or until it can be,) at any rate the land on our side and all the eastern slopes of the hills should be leased out to the British Government as was before proposed instead of to a contractor.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have seen Government Order, No. 100, of the 11th February 1870, passing certain orders on the general question, but see no reason to alter anything I have written. I have never heard of any map or plan of this part of the country except that prepared by General Cullen, referred to by Mr. Kindersley in paragraph 3 of his letter on the subject.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. T. LONGLEY,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Sub-Collector, to the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, dated Nanguneri, 7th April 1870, No. 82.

WITH reference to my report on the Travancore boundary dispute despatched to-day, I have just discovered from the Curnum of Palavoor that the fields specified in the margin (and marked with *blue* in the map) are *not* entered as "Kadukaval" even in our accounts though situated to the *extreme west* of the tract in dispute and quite under the hills.

981, 955, 947, 943, 949, 908, 907, and the *whole* of the 16th khandam.

2. It is of course *impossible* that the rest of the tract could ever have formed part of the Travancore Territory as "Kadukaval," *without* including these numbers; so that the Travancore claim as founded on our accounts is rather weakened by this discovery.

3. This is not however very material to the main issue in the case, because this land also must of course be surrended if the "Kadukaval" boundary is admitted at all.

4. It is somewhat singular that the existence of these *new* "Kadukaval" fields was brought prominently to notice when we were there; but I believe the Dewan Peshcar was as r in the dark on the subject as I was; and it was only on carefully comparing the numbers the Curnum with the plan just received (and forwarded herewith) that the discovery was made.

(True Copy.

(Signed) C. T. LONGLEY,
Acting Collector.

No. 173 of 1870.

Memorandum on Travancore Boundary.

It seems to me that groping about among the Village Accounts is the very way to prevent any one getting a clear view of the whole question, and this apart from the fact that the said accounts prove little or nothing, even if one determinedly shuts one's eyes to everything else. If the question is looked at as a whole and first thoroughly understood as a boundary dispute between two great States, and not between petty villages, the various little entries in the said Village Accounts will naturally fall into their proper places and have only the weight they deserve. It is, I think, absurd to make them the basis of the Settlement. As a great question, I look at it somewhat in this way. The State of Travancore lies on the west of the mountains wherever the mountains are unpassable and British India to the east, and at such points, there can be no possible boundary but the water-shed. Given then this line for fifty or sixty miles from Tenkasi to Mahendragiri, does it not follow that the same line will continue to be the boundary until clearly proved not to be so; so that if the Travancore Sirkar steps over that line, they must bear the *onusprobandi* that either by our Government or some other that preceded ours, such a state of things has been recognised. For, the mere possession, even if this were satisfactorily made out, proves nothing if the possession be not *adverse*, if it be as in this case, it is only through the fact being unknown to us, and not either in spite of our knowledge or with our consent. It is not difficult to see how such a possession would gradually arise. Travancore being a little state, thinks it necessary to fortify when not protected by natural barries, and along its natural boundary erects a wall, which wall, together with the necessity of keeping up a force to protect it, brings them to the very edge of their dominions, while we are still clearing away the jungle in a peaceful manner several miles to the east and well within our limits For the sake of dividing off to each village, the share of the duty of watching the jungles in front of these fortifications, the said jungles are divided by certain boundaries which are entered in the accounts of each village, after which that village is responsible that the Kaval duties within those limits are carried out by their people, those duties being simply to guard or to spy the enemy, etc., and the jungles themselves being then of no value whatever. All this time, there is nothing to bring us any where near the place, and we make no objection to any such arrangements, but the neighbouring villagers who know the arrangements, call the jungles the Travancore Kadukaval naturally enough by way of destinction, just as they would have used any other name accidentally given, and so it gets into our Village Accounts.

2. Lastly as time goes on, the land and forest products, etc., becomes a source of Revenue, and then Travancore changes its possession for the purposes of defence, into a possession for the profit of the Sikar, deals with the lands as its own and advances a claim to a boundary, coinciding with the old entries made for the purposes of the Kadukaval.

3. Had the original fortification been built by us as a protection against Travancore, should we not have required a Kadukaval? and should we not have given them certain limits within which we held them responsible for the defence and proper watching of the jungles, and is not the gradual conversion of a possession for defence purposes only, into a possession as a property only the natural result of the gradual coming into existence of a certain value in this land and the Forests, while the rightful owners were absent and ignorant of the encroachment, so long as it as only a Kadukaval, we could have no objection to their arrangements, but when the "Jungle ord" is turned into evidence to push out the boundary we at once object.

Therefore I think that the evidence of the Kadukaval or of possession unknown to us and unrecognised should go for nothing, and Travancore should be made to go back again to the line of the watershed or to their fortifications, unless they can, which they hav'nt, and doubtless can't, produce positive evidence of our acquiescence in their possession of the land as property.

5. Mr. Pennington has pointed out how the negative evidence that these lands or some of them are *not* in our accounts is worthless. It is only natural that rocky ground and mountains not made use of should not appear.

6. The whole of Mr. Kindersley's report deals with the Village Accounts, which I regard as something like using a microscope where a telescope is required. I think that the careful and minute criticism of the accounts of these petty villages only serves to narrow our estimate of the question from an imperial point of view and to make one concentrate attention on a small part instead of the whole of the question.

7. The accounts, at the best, could never prove anything beyond an intention to claim on the part of one party or the other, and by their very nature were made by each without the knowledge or consent of the other. If they proved possession, so far is it from following that the possession was legal or equitable or such as a title can ever be founded upon, or a moral claim to remain undisturbed, that looking to the probability almost amounting to certainty that the water-shed was the original boundary before the wall was built and when both sides of the Hill were unknown jungles, I should say the possession must almost certainly be unjustifiable and such as our law would call a possession founded in fraud.

8. In my opinion, the presumption that the water-shed, the boundary for so many miles, is still the proper boundary, is so much stronger than all the pickings to be got out of the accounts, most of which tend only to mislead, that I think the Travancore Government should be required to withdraw entirely from this tract and keep to their own side of the water-shed, unless they can show an express agreement on our part to their boundary line.

9. *If the water-shed is made the boundary* we require, no marking out pillars are unnecessary, the rain is then the sure indicator of the boundary line.

10. If we can only get the water-shed taken as *the* line only to be deviated from, after clear proof of acquiescence by us to possession on the part of Travancore, we shall put a stop at once to all future disputes, and I think that if we yield this point for the sake of peace, so far from getting it, we shall by abandoning the water-shed abandon the only security we have against a succession of boundary disputes.

11. As a proof that these questions are sure to give more trouble unless dealt with in this way, see my letter, No. 153, dated 27th May 1870, about the new coffee clearing.

Tenkasi,
11th June 1870.

(Signed) A. J. STUART,
Acting Sub-Collector.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. T. LONGLEY,
Acting Collector.

Enclosures Nos. 4 and 5.—Maps.

These papers will be submitted to Government, with reference to their Order, No. 188, of the 11th of February last, and the Board trust it may be found possible now to proceed to a final settlement of the whole question.

2. Two courses appear to be open to Government: the one is to enter into negotiations with the Travancore Government with a view to the recognition of the water-shed as the boundary line from the extreme south near Cape Comorin to the southern point of the Shenkota talook; and

the other to admit the claim of the Travancore Government to the slopes of the hills reported upon by Mr. Puckle, but to press for a permanent lease of them to the British Government suggested in paragraph 5 of his letter to the Resident of the 15th of May 1868, No. recorded in the Proceedings of Government, dated 29th June 1869, No. 1,839.

3. After giving the fullest consideration to the papers now submitted by the Acting Collector the Board are very clearly of opinion that the only valid claim of either party to the disputed tracts is that founded on long continued and practically undisputed possession. They cannot at all admit that Mr. Puckle's argument derived from the fact that they are called "Rajakaram Kavalkadu" (or 'Kadukaval') is at all conclusive in the absence of anything like trustworthy information as to the exact character of the occupation so styled, especially when it is remembered that the Kalakad talook, which of course included the disputed tracts, was formerly part of Travancore.

4. Neither are the Board disposed to enter into intricate and minute inquiries as to entries in the Village Accounts. They would rather suggest, (as they have already done in their Proceedings, No. 7,914, of the 21st September 1869,) that the boundary line proposed by Mr. Puckle should be adopted so far as that part of the dispute goes for the reasons stated in paragraph 7 of those Proceedings, and that for all the rest, the water-shed should be determined to be the boundary by mutual arrangement between the two powers. It will be observed that the argument derived from possession is more strongly in favour of the British Government as regards the small tract of land *now* reported upon, than it was in favour of Travancore as regards that disposed of by Sir Madava Row and Mr. Puckle, and the Board cannot recommend its being surrendered.

5. The arrangement above proposed would involve the surrender of a considerable extent of very inferior land on the part of Travancore to the south of the Arambuli Pass in the neighbourhood of Muppandal Nuttum, and on the other hand the British Government would give up all claim to an unexplored tract of unknown extent on the western side of the Achinkovil Pass, a claim which the Board believe has never been disputed by the Maharajah's Government, and which is shown as British territory on the Ordnance map.

See Map II.

6. The slopes of the hills thus surrendered to the Travancore Government in accordance with Mr. Puckle's proposal, should then be leased to the British Government in perpetuity; and this is exactly what was proposed by the Conservator of Forests in his letter to Government, No. 1,507, of the 7th July 1869, as well as in his previous report recorded in Government Order, No. 29, of the 6th January 1868. It might probably be found necessary on comparison of what was surrendered by each party to still further compensate the State of Travancore for any disproportionate loss of territory, and this might conveniently be done by a transfer of the outlying dependencies of Anjengo and Tangacherry, etc., the future revenue of which has been reported to be Rupees 4,800 by the Board in their Proceedings marginally noted. Government will no doubt remember that this is what was proposed so long ago as 1862, and was then so warmly approved of by the Dewan of Travancore—(*vide* paragraph 4 of Mr. Fisher's letter to Government, dated 2nd September 1862, No. 58, recorded in Proceedings of the 18th idem, No. 374.) But what the Board desire to urge as strongly as possible is, that all the land lying to the east of the water-shed, south of Shenkota, should be permanently placed in charge of the British authorities, and all on the west side given up to Travancore. Allusion is made in Mr. Stuart's Memorandum to a dispute that has already occurred as to a Coffee garden on a part of the hills to the *north* of Mahendragiri where the water-shed has always been tacitly assumed to be the boundary; and it is obviously desirable to have some distinct understanding on such a subject *before* difficulties of this kind arise. The Government will remember that in the description of the newly discovered plateau of "Muttukulivayil" the probability of a boundary dispute there also was broadly hinted at.

No. 4,182 of 16th June 1870, paragraph 8.

7. Mr. Longley will be requested to send a copy of Mr. Stuart's report on the subject of Coffee garden, and it will be submitted to Government as a further illustration of the evils of present state of uncertainty.

The Board are informed that an irrigation dispute in the north, where the Shenkota talook lies down into the plains on the Tinnevelly side of the ghauts, has been pending four or five years already, and forms a constant subject of irritating correspondence between the authorities concerned.

9. The sketch of the survey numbers sent with this report is not sufficient to convey a very clear idea as to how the village in question would be affected by the transfer of the so-called "Kadukaval" to Travancore, nor is the extent of it anywhere stated. Mr. Longley will be requested to inform the Board as to the latter point, and also as to the assessment of the fields affected. Colonel Priestley has kindly had a reduced sketch (marked II.) of the surrounding country prepared on a scale nearly corresponding to that of Mr. Puckle's rough sketch (marked I.), and the Board trust that these two plans will be sufficient (with the aid of the Ordnance Map) to enable Government to understand the points at issue. They will observe from Mr. Longley's letter, that the map apparently referred to in the Order of Government now under reply, was of a part of the country bordering on Shenkota as conjectured by the Board.

10. It will be seen from the map, that what the Board now propose is simply to adopt the boundary throughout as laid down in the Ordnance map, and then to effect exchanges of territory, and so rectify it as to admit of the water-shed being determined to be the boundary for all practical purposes. In any case there does not appear to be any good reason why the Survey maps of the Nanguneri Talook should not be closed at once, so as to include the whole of the disputed tracts up to the hills as usual; the boundary can easily be laid down on the maps hereafter whenever it may be finally settled.

(True Copies and Extract.)

J. B. Fleming
Acting Sub Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with maps.

,, the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly.

Copy to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

,, to the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

No 435

Cuddalore 20/1

19

From

The Deputy Secretary to Govt
Madras Rev. Dept

To

The Secretary to Board
of Revenue.

Sir

With reference to Correspondence

Order No 2,226 dated 29th July 1869 and
1,108 dated 19th July 1870 and Govt Letter
2,409 of 8th August 1870 on the Report
that there is no valuable timber remain
in the Land formerly in the Kist reserved
by the Pudukkottai Sanasthanam, which
Revenue Board's Proceedings, dated 15th
October 1870 No 5,738 has been followed
and that it is expedient Puja Cultivation be
Kist free of Revenue during which
Land is to be cleared and kept in
2. The Revenue Board's Proceedings
Boundaries of Vellar, Kistnah, Gundlakamma
Penna & Pennair Rivers, & Cuddapah
Collectorate, & Travancore Government, & Price

Mo 44-45
— 666-667
— 78-77.

Cir 1939/76

No. 2894
Rev. 1870. Dept

Board of Revenue

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 15TH SEPTEMBER 1870, No. 5,738.

Dep^t 20 Sept^r/70

Received 24

Encl. 2

2 Sketches returned 11-6

S. Cert^d 816. 11 May
N 113 — 114

SEPTEMBER.

No. 5,738.

Boundary dispute—between Tinnevelly an
Travancore,—Letter from Collector forwardi
report of late Sub-Collector, Mr Pennington, c
submitted to Government, with remarks.

and the source from which it was derived; in fact he refused to say anything which might in any way compromise either himself or the Travancore Government unless he got an order from the latter -

3. It is very difficult under these circumstances to report explicitly on the points mentioned in Government Order No 2,226 of 30th July 1869 but I proceed to do so to the best of my ability.

1st It is desirable to real the jungles if they can be obtained at a Moderate rate and we should claim by virtue of our title "in perpetuo" on payment of a fixed annual Sum.

2nd The jungles are not valuable they now contain Vellali (Conocarpus latifolia) Murda (Sermendia) Vega (Eugenia jambolana) and other 2nd class timber trees, but the growth is poor. There is also some stunted Teak near the base of the hills and some fine Tamarind trees.

3. I do not consider that the jungles are worth more than Rs 500 per annum, that is excluding the Coffee and Pomja Cultivation on the hill. If course if these are included a much larger Sum might be paid without

no information as to his receipts but learned, from another source, that the produce of the Tamarind trees realized Rs 150 per Annum, and about Rs 350 were realized by firewood Seignorage. The Tahsildar heard that the renter collected grazing dues, but he denies this & whether [illegible] eventually rent the tract or not, I think steps should be taken to secure to the villagers their right to grazing, firewood &c free of payment.

4. In Conclusion I beg respectfully to suggest a reference to the Travancore Government on the subject in order to ascertain what Arrangements actually has ceased, and for what time and what rights it is proposed to transfer to this Government on payment of the Sum mentioned by Dr Buchanan.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Campbell Walker Lt
Defy Conservator & Surveyr

1870-71

Forest Department

From

No. 3748

Re Mr Conservator's proposal to
abolish a Circle

To The Conservator of
Forests

Dated 11th December 1870

Rec'd 24th

No 4339

Endorsement

Submits for information
the Travancore Forest

Office of the Conr of Forests
Camp Salem
2nd December 1870

No 2454

From

Major R. H. Beddome
Consr of Forests

To

W. Hudleston Esquire
Secretary to Government N. D.

Sir

Referring to para 2 of the Government order No 1106 of the 19th of July last I have the honor to forward Lieut Walker's report on the Arambully Forests in Travancore.

I have the honor &c
Sir
Your most ob. Servant
F C H Beddome Major
Conservator of Forests

Revenue Department

Memo for Orders one Nos 2894 & 3748.

27

Note
The map prepared in the Rev Survey office will be found the most convenient for reference.
S/ H.R.

That portion of the boundary line between the Tinnevelly district and the Travancore State which is still unsettled extends with a small intermission from the north east spur of the Mahendragiri mountain on the north to the Southern Extremity of the Tinnevelly district on the South, a distance of about 25 miles.

The question is one of very long standing, and the necessity

Rec'd 1870.
Entered Declaration
No 3748
Assn. Sec. Comm. of Taxes
5. Sec. Secretary to Govt. G. O.
Notes
Despatched Dec. 1870.
Received
No 2894
Enclosure
Telegram
Answered Sept. Ballais
Referred in the Assembly
Report in Assembly
Sec. 816. 10 Prop.

necessity of a general rectification of these frontiers has been felt since 1853; but owing to the perplexing character of the village accounts and the want of an accurate Survey Map, the facts connected with the difficulty have not hitherto been rendered sufficiently clear to admit of its solution.

2 The unsettled frontier is intersected about midway by the Aramkula pass North

North of this pass the question raised is whether the boundary line follows the crest or the eastern base of the ghauts. South of it the difficulty arises from a claim on the part of the Travancore authorities to certain lands situated to the east of the mountain range, at present included in British territory.

3. The earliest[x] report of any value on the respective claims of the two Courts to the disputed tracts was drawn up by

[x] § 24 June 1862 printed with Pro: of Govt § 11 Feb: 1870, p. 188.

by Mr. T. M. Kindersley in 1862. This officer traversed the whole of the doubtful frontier in company with the Travancore Dewan Paishcar, compared the conflicting Ryacut accounts and dealt with the question as it affected the area belonging to each village on the boundary; but as his report was not accompanied by a map, it is difficult to appreciate the conclusions at which he arrived. It will, however, sufficiently serve the object of this memo: to state that Mr. Kindersley's

Kindersley's report was for the most part favourable to the claim put up on behalf of Travancore. In three out of the four frontier villages north of the Arambuli pass, he considered that the disputed tracts should be classed with British territory: as to the fourth he arrived at no opinion; and in regard to a tract south of the fourth village he deemed the title of

Travancore

Travancore to be good.

With reference to the two villages south of the Aramboli pass his opinion was decidedly adverse to the claim of Travancore.

4. In 1866 the question was dealt with by the Asst Collector Mr. Macgregor but his enquiries did not extend south of the Aramboli pass. He strongly urged the justice of the British claim

× Vide his letter of 30 May 1866, printed with Rec. of Govt of 11th Feby: 1870. No. 188.

claim to the tract north of the pass on the grounds that, although it had been for half a century in possession of the Travancore Circar, such possession had been merely of a Military nature, that several portions of it were entered in the Ryacut accounts of British territory, that the absence of any injury to the interests of British subjects living on the tract in question had alone prevented the earlier

earlier assertion of a claim on the part of this Govt, that in 1866 when the tract passed from the possession of a renter to the immediate management of the Travancore authorities, the latter were obliged to use force in order to establish their footing in it: that it contains two pagodas and two anicuts, the former supported by British endowments and the latter turning water to cultivated land in British territory: that access to the tract does not lie except through British territory, & lastly, he cited evidence to show that the natural boundary viz: the watershed

No convenient

Not in "circumstances" Is possible source & comment Mr Sturridge

V.B

was the true boundary.

5. The first practical attempt at a solution of the difficulty was made in 1868 when Sir T. Madava Row the Dewan of Travancore and the Collector of Tinnevelly went over the disputed tract north of the Aramboli pass with the view of agreeing on a line which when ratified by their respective Govts should form the boundary. The principles on which they decided were that the claims of the Travancore Govt to the eastern slope of the hills should be recognised and that the best line along the base of the hills should be selected as a boundary without regard to measurements or disputed entries in Village accounts. Their reasons for arriving at this conclusion are thus summed up by Mr Puckle.

* Proceedings of Govt dated 7th May 1869 No 1257.

The

(1). The Ayacut accounts of British territory merely exhibit fragments of the Hill side claimed by Travancore, while the Travancore Ayacut accounts include all up to the base of the hill.

(2). Even the fragments exhibited in the accounts relative to British territory are invariably entered as "Raja Karam Kaval Kada" which may be freely translated as "the belt of jungle defending Travancore".

(3) The disputed hill side has never been held by the Travancore Govt., and for many years past has been rented out to a contractor.

4. The decision thus arrived at has been accepted by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, but ~~that~~ by this remains subject to ratification by his Govt.

5. Messrs Pennington and A.J. Stuart have since submitted their views on the subject of the disputed frontier, and their letters are printed with these Proceedings.

With

I do not find that this appears in the papers, except that the Dewan in his letter to the Resident of 31st March 68. (Pol.) May 69.) speaks "under direction of H.H. the Maharajah" the measures may be adopted for settling the boundary which is decided on by him & Mr. Lucke

With reference to the track north of the pass both their reports tend to weaken the arguments drawn from the longer possession by Travancore of the disputed territory, and Mr. Stuart argues strongly in favour of the watershed as the true boundary. Mr. Pennington is undecided as to the justice of the claim of Travancore to the land now included in British territory South of the pass.

7. The Deputy Conservator of Forests estimates the annual value of the forests in the tract north of the pass at not more than Rs. 500. He advises

advises a permanent
lease of them from Travancore by the
Government.

Upon W. Robertson's Minute.

The disposal of these matters, H.E. in C. observes, has been delayed by it being erroneously supposed that the questions had been settled since 1805. When Gen. Aitken the Envoy visited the Country of Cot. Cullen the boundary line between Shencotta (Travancore) & Tinnevelly (British) Talooks. But this boundary only lies for part of the tract now in question. Mr. Robertson along the Eastern side of the Ghauts from the Kalemdagiri Mountain. & the Sea. being in a straight direct direction by the Aramboli pass.

There is no question that all along the Western Ghauts the natural boundary. and that it is very generally recognised as defining villages. private properties - & State territory. wherever the boundary can be established in preference

by evidence.

As the pursuit in Chance the fastness to the East in the time of hostilities between Travancore & the Eastern territory, the Travancore outposts were pushed down the Eastern slope of the Ghauts or advanced into the wild country at their base, as far as the Periakal Mr. Robertson states Mr. Lewis to have included the forest tract East of the entrance of the Aramboli pass Mr. Robertson thinks, appears to have been at some time held by Travancore but was apparently evacuated when the Kandaly territory in the Southern ceded to the British. During the Travancore occupation of this tract, when the territory is first claimed as a portion of Travancore it must have been in

of the Carnatic's

this possession - but it does not appear that the Iravancor authorities asserted any claim to "Kalakadu" as part of their ancient possessions.

The "Rajakaranu Kadal Kadu" appears to have been the local designation for the jungle belt immediately covering the Iravancor outpost.

The length of the disputed boundary East of the Aramboli pass is about 12 miles.

W. Ruthe describes the land as "utterly valueless" "entirely uninhabited and almost uncultivated". The "small patches of cultivation" say they is true even to the British authorities, but are generally apparent to the Iravancor limits of the forest tract. He says that Govt. W. has party in possession claim derived from a Cuppe grant.

The Iravancor Govt. are willing to leave the tract to the British Govt. if this claim to it is admitted.

Memo

Boundary dispute between Iravancy and Tinnevelly.

W. Ruthe & the Iravancor boundary line in March 1869. and came to an agreement to the effect that W. Ruthe giving up that the Iravancor claimed. the ordeals claim to the watershed as the boundary and accepted a line along the base of the Ghauts.

Mr Packles reasons for accepting a line along the base of the Ghauts as the boundary in this tract are, (1)

Instead that the line should be marked by the ridge of the Ghats with boundary pillars (the inspector says this is necessary. the direction of the watershed indicates that is needed)

(2) that our Village "Ayacut" (area of cultivation) accounts include only part of the whole tract (meaning by "part of the cultivation is at" Pillai the Iravancor claim that the rest is included as (2 dumb) to the base of the hills.

Against this argument may be set Mr. Macgregors

39

much statements as to village agricultural pursuits & indicate the village boundary when it lies beyond the cultivation and the fact that Mr. Hindsley's detail investigation in 1897 resulted in upholding the British claim in 3 cases out of 5. and leaving it 1 case undecided for want of the necessary accounts. and admitting the Dravidian claim in 1 case.

Mr. Fuchs last reason for accepting the base of the creek of the Kilu as the boundary, is that the Kilu closes have been always held by the Dravidians for at this point - of many years past have been included as Dravidian.

At this point Mr. Krueger states that from the time that the "Kalikada" district was assumed, the Dravidians likewise exercised no rights except the demand of ready Kine as have shown they

claim & have their Elders

Mr. demand very frequently to be exacted. While in no case are the British subjects excluded from the forests adjacent from exercising their usual privileges.

Rhyn Land Co. did the Likaratnis staff and 3 Assistant Engineers survey & limit claims, Mr. Fuchs & Hamad Ibn Omar Dravidian Engineer Lindsay and armed force with the British Commissioner Mr. Hindsley Engaged Mr. Fuchs the Dravidian Engineer of the Land. from Kilu to the Kilu Creek. from Kilu to the occupied portion of the Kilu Creek. Mr. Fuchs the dispute ends at the Arambuli pass.

South of the Dravidian Likar claims certain land Mr. is unsettled & by the

British possessions. Mr. Fuchs & the Druses did
not support this claim.
Mr. Lindsley in 1852
enquired into it & left the
Druse Sheikhs and
came to the conclusion that
"our claim to these lands
is beyond dispute."
About 2 years Mr. Crawford
went over the ground again & left the
Druse Sheikhs and came
a conclusion to the same
uncertain terms & unfavorable
to the American claim.
We respectfully recommend that
the boundary agreed to by Mr.
Fuchs & the Druse be accepted
from the Nebi Hadji to the
Kaimbali pass. and that
everywhere else the boundary
be determined by the watershed
. We base this recommend:
in the first instance on the
fact of possession by Americans
and believe that this principle
will demand the assent of this
claim by the American tribes

both of the pass. as
to have a considerable
extent of vine & fruit
land there & in
their possession. With
regard to the other lands
British Govt. & the
Americans each claim
"and have exploring parties
"from their respective sides
"to the Jordan valley
"for the purpose of
"ascertaining how far
"each claim is borne out
"by facts. - We have
"as British & American
"Ordnance surveyors
"We respectfully suggest
& apply to the boundary
South of Shemetta
and they initiate

the
importance of the Govt. pleasing
from Evidence ale
the tract intended to be
lying East of the Watershed
Should further communication
& Evidence be deemed necessary
by H. suggest that this might be
arranged in connection with the
Deputation proceeding
Judging from the Evidence before
it seems doubtful
whether the adoption of the Watershed
as the boundary wd. obtain any
Extensive cession by the British
Govt. in the neighbourhood of
Ayukoril - but even however boating to the Govt are
sensible of the power of making
the Watershed the criterion boundary
wherever possible.
They Edwd. Wallace the Evidence
of actual & practical possession
by Travancore in the tract
visited by H. Locke & the
Dewan in Cochin &
case for the cession thus
advocated by the Rd. -
but I think the first

whenever Travancore
marches ends
naturally;

I would negotiate
for the Watershed
as the future boun-
dary - giving & taking
compensation for tracts
in actual possession
or shown by satisfactory
Evidence to belong to
either State which may
be transferred from
it by the arrange-
ment.

Lord

I think we must settle
this question ourselves
in Council. I do not
understand that we
pursue that principle of the
Argument a Travancore
favourable.

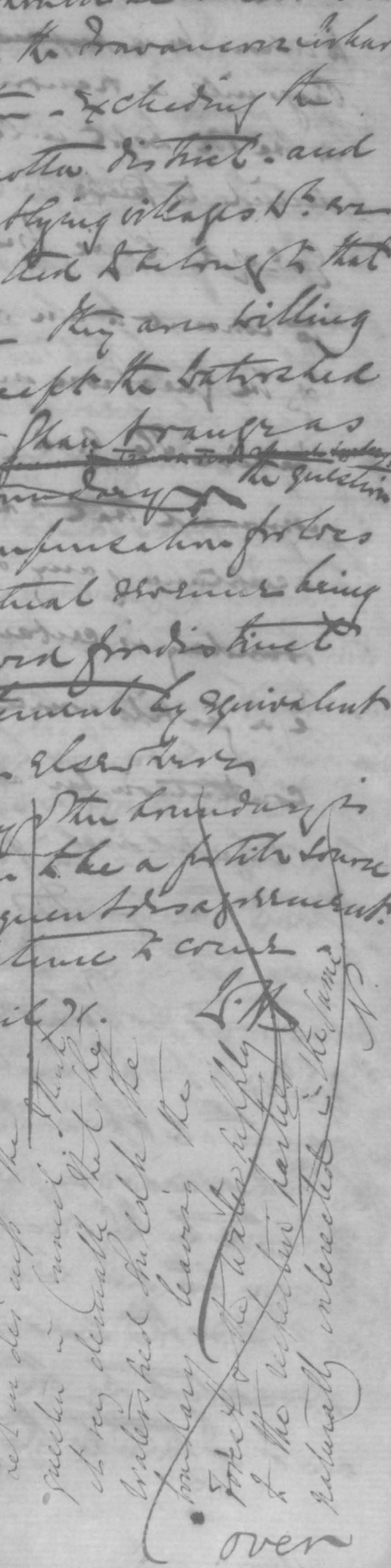
H. A

45

Step should be ascertaining
from the Travancore Durbar
whether - excluding the
Shencotta District and
the outlying villages H. has
admitted Travancore to that
State - they are willing
to accept the Watershed
as the Boundary as
the future day
of the Question
of Compensation for tracts
of actual occupation being
waived for distinct
settlement by equivalent
cession elsewhere

Any
certain
of frequent disagreement
in obtaining a cession

H. April 21.



over

The Resr at Travancore, to whom these papers will be transmitted in the Pol. Dept will be desired to move the Govt of H. H. the Maharajah to consent to an adjustment of the question on this basis. The Govt is convinced that the acceptance of any other boundary is certain to be a fertile source of disagreement & contention for all time to come.

J. T.

May 3/71

Revenue department

No 816.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

under date the 10th May 1871.

Read the following Papers.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue on the subject of Boundary dispute between Tinnevelly & Travancore.	A. E. 15th September 1870 No 5738
Letter from the Conservator of Forests. Forwarding Lieut Walker's report on the Arumbully Forest in Travancore.	A. E. 2d Decr 70 No 2454.

That portion of the boundary line between the Tinnevelly District and the Travancore State which is still unsettled extends with a small intermission from the North east Spur

of the Mahendragiri mountain on the North to the Southern extremity of the Tinnevelly district on the South, a distance of about 25 miles. The question is one of very long standing, and the necessity of a general rectification of the frontier has been felt since 1853; but owing to the perplexing character of the village accounts and the want of an accurate Survey map, the facts connected with the difficulty have as hitherto been rendered insufficiently clear

clear to admit of its solution. 49

2. The unsettled frontier is intersected about midway by the Arambuli pass. North of this pass the question raised is whether the boundary line follows the crest or the eastern base of the Ghauts. South of it the difficulty arises from a claim on the part of the Travancore authorities to certain lands situated to the East of the mountain range and at present included in British territory.

3. The earliest[x] report of any value on the respective Claims

[x] dated 24th June 1862 printed with Do: of Govt. of 11th Feby 1870, No. 188.

claims of the two Governments to the disputed tracts was drawn up by Mr. J. M. Kinder-sley in 1862. This Officer traversed the whole of the doubtful frontier in company with the Travancore Dewan Peishcar, Compared the Conflicting Ayacut accounts and dealt with the question as it affected the area belonging to each village on the boundary; but as his report was not accompanied by a map, it is difficult to appreciate the Conclusions at which he arrived. It will, however, sufficiently serve the object of these Proceedings to state that Mr. Kindersley's

Kindersley's report was for the most part unfavorable to the claim set up on behalf of Travancore. In three out of the four frontier villages north of the Arambuli pass, he considered that the disputed tracts should be classed with British territory; as to the fourth he arrived at no opinion, and in regard to a tract south of the fourth village he deemed the title of Travancore to be good.

With

With reference to the two villages south of the Arembeti pass, his opinion was decided by adverse to the claims of Jpavaneere.

4. In 1866 the question was dealt with by the Sub Collr. Mr. MacGregor but his enquiries did not extend south of the Arembeti pass. He strongly urged the justice of the British claim to the tract north of the pass on the grounds that, although it had been for

* Vide his letter 8th May 1866 printed with Pr: of Govt 7th Feb: 1870, p. 1005.

for half a century in possession of the Jpavaneere Circar, such possession had been merely of a Military nature, that several portions of it were entered in the Ryacut accounts of British territory, that the absence of any injury to the interests of British subjects living on the tract in question had alone prevented the earlier assertion of a claim on the part of this Govt, that

that in 1886 when the tract passed from the possession of a renter to the immediate management of the Travancore authorities, the latter were obliged to use force in order to establish their footing in it: that it contains two pagodas & two anicuts, the former supported by British endowments and the latter turning water to cultivated land in British territory: that no convenient access to the tract

tract lies except through British territory, & lastly, he cited evidence to show that the natural boundary viz the watershed was the true boundary

5. The first* practical attempt at a solution of the difficulty was made in 1868, when Sir T. Madava Row, the Dewan of Travancore, and the Collector of Tinnevelly went over the disputed tract north of the Aramboli pass with the view of agreeing on a line which

when

* Proc. of Govt 27th May 1869, No 1257

when ratified by their respective Govts, should form the boundary. the principles on which they decided were that the claim of the Travancore Govt to the Eastern slope of the hills should be recognised, and that the best line along the base of the hills should be selected as a boundary without regard to measurements or disputed entries in Village accounts. their reasons for arriving at this conclusion are thus summed up by Mr Packle

(1) the Ayacut accounts of British territory merely exhibit fragments of the Hill side claimed by Travancore, while the Travancore Ayacut accounts include all up to the base of the hill.

(2) Even the fragments exhibited in the accounts relative to British territory are invariably entered as "Rajakaryam Kaval Kadu" which may be freely translated as "the belt of jungle defending Travancore

(3) the disputed hill side has ever been held by

by the Travancore Govt and for many years past has been rented out to a contractor. the decision thus arrived at has been accepted by this highness the Maharajah of Travancore, but remains without the ratification of this Govt.

6. Messrs. Pennington and A. J. Stuart have since submitted their views on the subject of the disputed frontier, and their letters are printed with these Proceedings.

With

With reference to the latter part of the para, both their reports tend to weaken the argument drawn from the long possession by Travancore of the disputed territory, and Mr. Stuart agrees strongly in favour of the watershed as the true boundary. Mr. Pennington is undecided as to the justice of the claim of Travancore to the land now included in British territory South of the pass.

7 The Deputy Conservator of Forests estimates the annual value of the forests

forests in the tract
north of the pass at
not more than 4 Rt. 500. He
advises a permanent
lease of them from Travan-
core by the Government.
8 The disposal of these
matters, His Excellency in
Council observes, was de-
layed by its being erroneous-
ly supposed that the ques-
tions had been settled prior
to 1857 - when General Cullen
and the Tinnevelly district
authorities, with the sanction
of Govt., settled the Boundary
line between Shencotta
(Travancore) and Tenkasi
(British)

(British) talooks. That
tract territory really lies
far north of the tract now
in question, which stretches
along the eastern side of
the Ghauts from the Arabem-
-dragiri mountain to the
sea being intersected a-
-bout midway by the Aram-
-buli pass.
9 There is no question
that all along the Western
Ghauts the watershed forms
the natural boundary.
and that it is very generally
-ly recognised as defining
villages, private properties

and

and State territory - un-
=less some other boundary
can be established in
preference by evidence -

10. In the present in-
=stance the fact seems to be
that, in the time of hostilities
between Travancore and the
Eastern territory, the Travan-
=core outposts were pushed
down the Eastern slope of
the Ghauts or advanced into
the wild country at their
base as far as was possible.

11. The "Kulakadu taluk"
which seems to have in-
=cluded the forest tracts
east of the entrance to
the

the Arambuli pass and
north and south of it, ap-
=pears to have been at
some time held by Travan-
=core, but was apparently
resumed when the Nawab
of the Carnatic's territory
in the South was ceded to the
British. During the Travan-
=core occupation of this
tract, all the territory now
claimed and a great deal
more on the east of it
must have been in their
possession - but it does
not appear that the Tra-
=vancore authorities asserted
any claim to this "Kalakadu"
as

as part of their
ancient possessions. vide

12. The "Rajakkaram
Kaval Kadu" appears
to have been, merely the local
designation for the
jungle belt immed-
iately covering
the Travancore outposts.

13. The length of
the disputed boundary
north of the Arambuli
pass is about 12 miles.
Mr. Buckle describes
the land as "utterly
valueless

65

valueless" "entirely
by uninhabited and
almost uncultivated.
The "small patches
of cultivation" pay
tax in some cases
to the British author-
ities, but more
generally appar-
ently to the Trav-
ancore renter
of the forest tract
who

who pays that
Government Rs. 1,000
yearly, his profits
being mainly de-
=rived from a Coffee
garden.

14. The Travancore
Government are willing
to lease the tract
to the British Go-
=vernment if their
claim to it is admitted.

14

15. Mr. Puckle's reasons for
accepting a line along the base
of the Ghauts as the boundary
in this tract are (1) that
the line along the ridge of
the Ghauts would hardly
be surveyed; but in fact
no survey is necessary — the
direction of the watershed
indicates all that is needed;
(2). that our Village" ayacut
(area of cultivation) accounts
include only part of the
debated tract (meaning it is supposed
the cultivation in it); while the
Travancore similar accounts
include

include all up (2d down) to the base

of the hills.

16. Against this argument may be set Mr. Macgregor's remark, that no where do the village Cyacut accounts profess to indicate the village boundary when it lies beyond the cultivation and the fact that Mr Kendersley's detail investi= -gation in 1862 resulted in upholding the British claim in 3 cases out of 5, leaving 1 case undecided for want of the necessary accounts, and admitting

Ds to be printed

the Travancore claim in 1 case.

69

17. Mr Puckle's last reason for accepting the base and not the crest of the Hills as the boundary, is that the Hill slopes have been always held by the Travancore Govt at this point, and for many years past have been pointed out to a Contractor.

18. On this point, Mr Macgregor states that from the time that the "Kalakadu" district was resumed

resumed, the Travancore Sirkar exercised no right except the demands made by them on those whom they chose to term their renters, which demands were frequently disre-
-garded, while in no case were the British subjects excluded from the forests or debarred from exercising their usual privileges.

18 Only in March 1866 did

did the Sirkar attempt apparently to assist and enforce more dis-
tinct claims, when they seem to have adopted the extraordinary course of sending an armed force into the British town of Panagudi which lies nearly due east of this debated tract, from whence they operated on the occupiers

occupiers of the patches
of cultivation - So much
for the dispute north
of the Arambuli
pass.

19 South of it, the
20. Travancore Sirkar
claims certain land
which is unquestion-
-ably in British
possession. Mr
Puckle and the
Dewan

Dewan did not
73
go into this matter. Mr
Kindersley in 1862 en-
-quired into it with the
Dewan Peishcar, and
came to the conclusion
that "our claim to these
lands is beyond dispute."

20 About a year ago
Mr Pennington went
over the ground again
with the Dewan Peishcar
and came to a conclusion
which tho' somewhat
uncertain seems to be
unfavorable

unfavorable to the
Travancore claim.

22. The Board recommend
that the boundary
agreed to by Mr Puckle
and the Dewan be accept=
=ed from the Mahendragiri
to the Arambuli pass
and that every where else
the boundary be determined
by the watershed. They
base their recommendation
in the first instance on the
fact of possession by Travan=
=core and observe that this
principle will demand the
cession of their claim by
the Travancore Sircar

South of the pass, as well
as of a considerable extent of
very inferior land they now
in their possession, while on
the other hand the British
Govt. wanted surrender "all
"claim to an unexplored tract
"of unknown extent on the
"western side of the Ayenkovil
"pass which the Board believe
"has never been disputed by the
"Travancore Govt." and which is
"shown as British territory in
"the Ordnance map."

23. The Board's proposal
appears to apply to the boundary
South of Shencottah and they
insist on the importance of
the Govt. leasing from Travancore

all

all the tract surrendered to them lying East of the water-shed.

24 Should further compensation to Travancore be deemed necessary the Board suggest that this might be arranged in connection with the Anjengo and Immgacheri cession.

25. Judging from the Ordnance Map it seems very doubtful whether the adoption of the watershed as the boundary would involve any extensive cession by the British Govt in the neighbourhood of Ayenkoib; but however that may be, the Govt are strongly in favor of making the watershed the boundary wherever possible. They

doubt

doubt whether the evidence of actual and practical possession by Travancore in the tract visited by Mr Puckle and the Dewan is such as to call for the Cession those advocated by the Board — but they think the first step should be to ascertain from the Travancore Sirkar whether excluding the Shencottah district and the outlying villages which are admitted to belong to that State, they are willing to accept the watershed on the Ghaut range as the boundary wherever Travancore marches into Tinnevelly; the question of compensation for loss of actual revenue being reserved for distinct Settlement by equivalent

Cession

Cession elsewhere.

26. The Resident at Travancore to whom these Proceedings will be transmitted in the Political Dept. will be desired to move the Govt. of His Highness the Maharajah to consent to an adjustment of the question on this basis. The Govt. in Council is convinced that the acceptance of any other boundary is certain to be a fertile source of disagreement and contention in all time to come.

14 Folio Ab. of Revenue & Draps Dept.
5 — Political Dept.
13 — Consng Secretary

50/4

12.4.04

6/1/12

2-11-14
19-5-30. I

Rec'd 7th Jan 20

Disputed Boun-
dary between
Travancore
Jurisdiction

R.D

10. May/71

D. 113/114

No 8/16 Revd

Pol
Law

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.