

(1) Number of pages 32

(2) Date of report 4-1-1971

(3) Initials of the Reference

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

GO No ~~B.P. No~~	179	Press ~~Mss~~
Dated	17-1-1877	196

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Ked

2/171

TOPFST No 107

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 8th December 1876, No 3,111

Read the following letter from A J STUART, Esq, Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, to H I STOKES, Esq, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 4th November 1876, No 659 —

I HAVE the honor to submit the enclosed two reports from Mr Hayne, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tinnevelly, on the operation of the Tinnevelly and Travancore Boundary Commission during the season of 1876

The total length of clearing was 24 miles and 3,465 feet, the total expenditure Rupees 2,867 8 1, against 38¹ miles, at a cost of Rupees 5,354 15 0, accomplished in the previous season

2 Of this distance 5 miles 308 feet being in dispute, it was necessary to cut a double line, one along the boundary as claimed by Tinnevelly, the other along the water shed to which the Travancore Government decided to adhere

3 The tract of forest in dispute is described by Mr Hayne in paragraphs 5 to 9 of his letter, No 108, of 27th October, it is undoubtedly a valuable tract, and has been in undisputed possession of Tinnevelly District up to the present time It is shown in certain unauthenticated Curnams accounts of Pashs 1211 and 1217 as Inam to Kavelgars, and formed the subject of correspondence between the Collector and the Board

of Revenue in the year 1837 and subsequently, as per margin an abstract of the whole will be found in G O, No 594, dated 8th March 1866, where it was determined to resume the Inam and transfer the tract to the Forest Department

4 It will be for the Government to decide whether the preservation of this area for Tinnevelly or its cession to Travancore is advisable, and, in the latter case, whether any exchange of territory should be made to counterbalance the loss of so valuable a property If the water shed is to be strictly

adhered to, this tract will fall to Travancore, but if long and undisputed possession of Government on the western or Travancore side of the water shed is to be respected, a separate commission will, I think, have to be appointed to settle the exact boundary, as I understand Mr Sherman, the Travancore Commissioner, was not fully satisfied with the line taken by us as the boundary of our possession

5 I request the Board will be pleased to obtain the sanction of Government for the total sum expended, viz, Rupees 2,867 8 1, and also for permission to expend in the coming season an amount equal to that sanctioned in G O, No 1,828, dated 21st December 1875, for the season of 1874 75, viz, Rupees 5,354, the amount required will fluctuate from year to year, and therefore it appears advisable to allot as much as experience shows can be expended in one season The arrangement should, I think be in all respects similar to those in last season, except that four tarpaulin tents

- 1 Sub Collector's letter to Collector No 614 dated 18th July 1837
- 2 Collector's letter to Board No 142 of 16th October 1837
- 3 Board's Proceedings No 970 dated 13th November 1837
- 4 Sub Collector's letter No 988 of 24th November 1837
- 5 Collector's letter to Board No 168 of 27th November 1837
- 6 Board's letter No 1080 dated 11th December 1837
- 7 G O No 1806 dated 30th Sept 1864
- 8 , 1014 , 15th May 1865
- 9 , 1736 , 26th July
- 10 , 594 8th Mar 1866

6061 of 1877 3 June 1877

REVENUE

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Deputy Secretary 17th

For 1

G O No 1080 of 10 7 1876

as proposed by Mr Hayne in paragraph 20 of his letter, No 109, of the 27th October, should be substituted for the clumsy tents sanctioned last season. These will not he says, cost more than 120 Rupees, and the last year's estimate will not be exceeded. I do not think the plan he proposes of working by contract would answer, as much supervision is required in order to keep to the water shed.

6 As regards the portion cleared in 1871-75, I agree with Mr Hayne that Rupees 10 per mile should be allotted for clearing away the subsequent growth, and for any little improvement of marks such as he proposes. The amount required for this purpose would be Rupees 385, and for this I request sanction. I think the work of the commission should be confined to the settlement and demarcation of the boundary between the two States. Zemindari boundaries may be more conveniently dealt with separately as occasion may arise.

7 It is a matter of much importance to the progress made in working the forests of the district that a special officer be appointed to the boundary work, or that some one be deputed to take charge of Mr Hayne's regular work while he is engaged on the boundary. I beg to recommend the former course, as to follow the water shed requires no previous knowledge, which to manage the forests does.

8 Mr Hayne proposes that the next season's work should begin on the 1st January. I beg to recommend the close of the Christmas holidays. There will be still a small portion to be finished to connect the work of this year with that of 1874-75, this should be finished first and then the party would start northward from the point near Courtallum at which they began work this last season.

ENCLOSURE No 1

From W C HAYNE Esq Deputy Conservator of Forests Tinnevely to A J STUART Esq Acting Collector of Tinnevely dated Palamcottah 27th October 1876 No 158

I HAVE the honor to submit a report of the settlement of the hill boundary line between the British Territory of Tinnevely and the Native State of Travancore.

2 The work strange to say was commenced at Courtallum instead of Agastyar peak where it terminated last season. The season's work commenced late owing partly to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the district and my being away on leave.

3 No previous steps having been taken to identify the Shencottah southern hill boundary as laid down in General Cullen's time the work was commenced on a point on the water shed in proximity to the imaginary boundary as possible. On subsequent inquiries all that remains to be done to complete the Shencottah hill boundary line is to run a straight line from this starting point down the hill in a north easterly direction to a known boundary stone in the plains near a small bridge on the road running between Vallum and the Choukey at the foot of the Shannar pass leading to Mimuty.

4 About 2½ miles from the starting point southward the water shed line passes along the top of the portion of the Hope Estate opened on the east belonging to Mr R C Cooch and cuts off some 150 acres of unopened forest on the western side which he claims and has produced some documents in support of his claim. These I have forwarded on to you with my letter No 9 dated 31st March 1876.

5 About 5½ miles southwards from the starting point or 3½ miles south of the Hope Estate Saddle we arrived at what appeared from the Trigonometrical or Ordnance map to be the point where the boundary line should deviate from the water shed running in a south westerly direction to the Dammer or Pianar tree on the Manimuttar river which according to the map is on the boundary.

6 The deviating points will be known by the cessation of the cutting of the insignia on the rocks between the saddle at the head of the Komnarr a tributary of the Ramanadi a well known stream running near Kadayam in the Tinnevely District and the peak near or to the east of Alwarkurchi peak where the line takes a right angle turn southwards descending into the Surveyar plateau. The distance from point to point along the water shed is miles 3 and feet 308. The Komnarr takes its rise at the back or to the west of Kuleratty on the General's hill.

7 Mr Sherman under instruction from the Travancore Government has followed the water shed line the whole way, clearing and cutting it. I under your instructions and with the mutual approval of Mr Sherman have opened out a line from the Dammer tree on the Manimuttar river in a south easterly direction to Alwarkurchi peak. The distance from the Dammer tree up the Manimuttar stream and along the ridge to the junction of the water shed line near Alwarkurchi peak is about seven miles. I however only cleared a distance of miles 3 feet 2880 commencing where the course of the Manimuttar became indistinct. The rest of the stream was sufficiently wide and distinct to serve as a boundary.

8 The line or boundary up the northern slope of the Alwarkurchi western valley or Ethapadappu valley has yet to be identified and cleared to complete the boundary deviating from the water shed.

9 I compute the area between the water shed line and the deviating boundary to be not less than twenty square miles and containing some of the finest forest land in the Tinnevely Division at which coffee planters are looking with longing eyes. It will prove one of the finest fields for forestry that we have in the Tinnevely District and most accessible. As you are aware in my letter to you No 9 dated 31st March 1876 I have strongly recommended its being held by the British Government and not conceded to the Travancore Circar.

10 After leaving the Alwarkurchi peak in a southerly direction the water shed line descends into the Surveyar plateau the area of which might be estimated at about twelve square miles (6 x 2) consisting of low undulating hills covered chiefly with Eral or the Elephant reed. In the middle however of the plateau are two low undulating ridges of grass land of the finest grazing quality imaginable of about one square mile in extent.

11 The elevation of the ridges are 3800 feet and 4000 feet. The locality will form a very fair sanatorium for the residents of Tinnevely and Travancore. The Manager of the Scottish India Coffee Company has already erected a temporary bungalow which he purposes following up with a permanent one on a portion of the grass land lying west of the water shed.

12 The locality is accessible on either side. There is a bridle path up to it already on the Travancore side and there would be no great difficulty in running a path up to it from the Tinnevely side either from Papanassam up the valley of the Surveyar or from Sivasikm up the Alwarkurchi valley crossing the saddle and working round the Alwarkurchi peak crossing the Kombaukal ridge (which divides the Ethapadappu and Culutoopoolay valleys) at an elevation of about 4000 feet.

13 The Surveyar takes its rise on the southern slopes of the Alwarkurchi peak ridge at an elevation of 3000 feet after which it takes a winding course through low undulating hills and deceptive country and has been the means of causing a blunder in the line of 1½ miles.

14 Herds of elephants and bison are to be met with in the Surveyar plateau a pair of tusks and two pair of bison horns were picked up in our explorations.

15 The elephant paths have again proved of considerable value for the conveyance of provisions and for exploring purposes.

16 There were two species of fly called the tiger fly (Kauva ye) and elephant fly (Yaner ye) which tormented the coolies and the rest of the establishment with their sting and delayed work considerably. The latter were so bad in places that the coolies had to fan themselves with one hand while carrying on work with the other as best they could. Even we Europeans were not free from their sting. The hillmen took to making themselves leggings of large leaves. If not driven off they soon drew blood.

17 The lines of communication with the western side met with this year were only three. One ascended the Vandava Estate on the eastern side near the Shencottah southern hill boundary and descended on the west to the Parapett Estate. The next passes through the Alwarkurchi valley and crosses the gap to the Ethapadappu and Vanlalooddy Coffee Estates on the west. Continuing southwards the next met with was a foot path running along the Amboor hills to the grass ridges in the Surveyor plateau and from thence on to the coffee estates in the Culathoor poolay valley on the Travancore side.

18 The progress this season has been a trifle more rapid and less costly than last. The total expenditure for the season was Rupees 2867 8 1.

19 Work was commenced on the 1st January 1876 and closed on 6th May 1876, in which time 21 miles 580 feet of the water shed line plus 3 miles 2880 feet of the Manimuttar or Dammer tree line were accomplished in all 24 miles 8680 feet. Of the 21 miles 885 feet of the water shed line 5 miles 308 feet above Alwarkurchi is under dispute. The country passed through was mostly elephant reed jungle which may well be termed impenetrable. The monthly progress was as follows —

Type	Water shed		Manimuttar	
	Miles	Feet	Dam	Tree
Type	9	3090		
Misra	3	347		
Ilangani	3	4172		
Chittai	7	36	3	2880 = 10 2916
	21	580		
		2880		
	24	8680		

ENCLOSURE No 2

From W C HAYNE, Esq Deputy Conservator of Forests to A J STUART Esq, Acting Collector of Tinnevely dated Palamcottah 27th October 1876 No 109

In forwarding herewith copies of the accounts of expenditure incurred monthly on the Boundary Settlement work for the past season both in abstract and detail as handed over by Mr Sherman I have the honor to inform you that I cannot countersign the accounts as submitted by Mr Sherman for he has failed to embody the expenditure incurred by me on the Manimuttar or Dammer tree line but has placed it as an outstanding. I therefore leave it with yourself or Government to accept the account as submitted or to call for a revised one. As I am unable to gather from the accounts what has been expended by Mr Sherman on the 3 miles and 308 feet of the disputed portion of the water shed line above Alwarkurchi I am unable to submit a revised account, and consequently cannot show what has been the cost of the establishment labor and sundries of the undisputed portion. It however the Manimuttar or Dammer tree account, with the distance accomplished, be added to the accounts submitted by Mr Sherman, the result will be as follows establishment, Rupees 805 14 10 labor Rupees 1,503 11 10 sundries Rupees 507 10 5 and the distance miles 24 feet 3460.

2 The work on the whole has been better done this season than last but still there is great room, in my opinion for improvement as time will show but so long as the motto is 'quantity' not 'quality' it will be difficult to effect a further improvement.

3 We should I think endeavor to get Contractors for the work in the ensuing year as we should most probably get it done more cheaply and at the same time better done if carefully looked after. Contractors could be found at once I think to take it at Rupees 100 a mile but this is too high a rate considering the labor only cost us this last season about Rupees 60 a mile. A contract given at Rupees 80 or 85 a mile would be ample.

4 I inspected about two miles of the boundary line in August last which was done at the commencement of the season just six months before and found it was all growing over again rapidly and in parts I had to cut my way on account of the elephant reed having fallen across. Some of the clumps of elephant reed which had not been properly dug up had thrown out a multitude of shoots like tufts of grass about 10 inches high while other clumps had broken out reeds 3 and 4 feet high. Most part of the line was covered with weeds knee high.

5 The line should doubtless be cleared yearly for the next two or three years, after which biennial clearings would I think suffice. The cost of the annual clearing should not exceed Rupees 10 a mile. Half that rate would probably be sufficient. If the line is not kept cleared there will in a very few years be as much difficulty in maintaining the water shed as there is at present.

6 The insignificance struck me required painting either black or white or soon it will be difficult to trace them as the chipped stone will in course of a few years turn the same color as the rest of the stone and be difficult to discern. They have even in the few months turned a dark color and lost their fire line.

7 The line will want clearing before the survey party can go over it next year. How they have managed this season I am not aware nor do I know over what ground they have gone. The survey party should I think be in communication if not connected with the Boundary Commission that a report of their work might be combined with ours.

8 The Surveyor will probably follow the water shed the whole way and take no offsets at the localities where our Alwarkurchi boundary and other important localities of a like nature deviate to the west or east of the water shed.

9 If it is the intention of Government not to keep the boundary path open the survey party should follow close on our wake otherwise the line will require clearing again for them yearly to enable them to carry on their work.

10 Next season's work will be more intricate than the last two as we shall be passing along if not through the boundaries of some Zemindars and Muttahdars and also portions of Travancore territory running to the east of the water shed. These boundaries will require hurrying up before the commencement of next season's work otherwise the work of demarcation will be much retarded and may lead to disputes with the Zemindars.

11 In the event of Zemindars claiming land beyond or to the west of the water shed I beg to be informed what is to be done in such cases.

12 The spot where to commence the boundary line to the north of Shencottah requires ascertaining and identifying.

13 While the western boundaries of the Zemindars and Muttahdars will be substantially and definitely defined would it not be as well to have their northern and southern boundaries to the plains defined in the same way and at the same time that offsets may be taken and the localities marked on the survey plan. These or any other places of importance could be communicated to the Surveyor by the officer in charge of the Boundary Commission were he placed in connection with the survey party.

14 Last season I tried to gather some information from the Surveyor regarding the work but received no reply to my letter.

15 I propose that the next season's work should commence on the 1st January next in which I believe Mr Sherman also concurs.

16 The agent employed at the foot of the hills to obtain coolies and supplies was not a success and gave us considerable more trouble than the previous year. This however, was owing a good deal to the incompetency of the man employed and also to his having to carry on work for most of the time in a foreign taluk.

17 Much annoyance was felt for the want of a competent writer and a considerably higher salary will have to be offered for the coming season. I trust you will be able to find a competent man in your office who would be willing to take up the post at say 40 or 50 Rupees a month.

18 If Contractors can be found to take up the work at a reasonable rate an agent and writer will hardly be found necessary

19 An allotment of Rupees 100 a mile or an expenditure of Rupees 1000 a month should be budgeted for

20 A further supply of four tarpaulin tents will be required for the coolies, as two of the cumby ones have become useless with this season's wear and tear

21 I find I can get tarpaulin tents made at Tuticorin through Captain Phipps for about Rupees 20 or 30 each

22 I request that I may be relieved of the boundary work next season as the forest executive work has suffered considerably in consequence. Should you, however, consider it necessary that I should continue the demarcation of the line I beg you will take steps to have me relieved of my forest work the executive work of which to keep pace with the times requires the officer's full time and attention

ENCLOSURES Nos 3 to 15 —Original Documents with Vouchers

ENCLOSURE No 16 —List of Enclosures.

SUBMITTED for the information and orders of Government

2 The Commissioners for the Settlement of the Travancore and Tinnevel boundary commenced work on the 21st January 1876, and finished for the season on the 6th May. They began near Courtallum and worked southwards towards the Agastya Malai where the boundary marked in the previous season ended. They did not succeed in reaching this point, and thus a portion remains to be completed next season. The distance run was 21 miles 580 feet along the water shed, besides 3 miles 2,880 feet cleared by Mr Hayne alone, at Alwarkurchi. The total distance cleared was thus 24 miles 3165 feet and the total expenditure being Rupees 2,876 8 1, the cost has been Rupees 116- per mile, against Rupees 140 in 1874-75. The progress made was much less than in the previous season when 38½ miles were finished

3 Much delay was caused by the difference which arose as to the course to be pursued with reference to the tract at Alwarkurchi above alluded to, and lying to the west of the water shed. The Travancore Commissioner adhered to the water shed, but Mr Hayne by himself defined the boundary of this tract, and it appears that exception will be taken* to the boundary so marked

Paragraph 4 of the Collector's letter even though it be decided that the tract is to belong to Tinnevelly. Mr Sherman on the part of Travancore has objected to the inclusion of Mr Hayne's separate expenditure in the sum to be shared between the two Governments. As far as can be made out from Enclosure No 2 to Mr Hayne's letter, the sum expended was Rupees 644 13 11, which deducted from Rs 2,876 8- leaves Rupees 2,231 10 2 as the cost of the water shed boundary. The tract in question has undoubtedly been attached to the village of Alwarkurchi for more than sixty years. Its area is estimated by Mr Hayne at 20 square miles, and it is described as very valuable forest land, presenting the finest field for forestry in the Tinnevel District, and most accessible

4 There is another portion of land on the boundary and west of the water shed which is disputed. This is close to Courtallum, and is claimed as part of the Hoag Estate belonging to a Mr Cocq, who obtained it on puttah in 1854. The Collector

has made a separate reference to the Board on this case, and further information as to the identification of the limits of Mr Cocq's grant has been called for

5 The Board in their Proceedings, No 3,062, dated 8th November 1870, quoted in the margin, stated the principles on which such cases should be dealt with, and their views were approved by Government in G.O., dated 21st December 1870

If there is undisputed Tinnevelly land unmarked on the western side of the water shed south of Shenkotta it should be marked to Tinnevelly. If extensive tract are involved or the officers cannot agree the matter must be referred for orders. No 1,828. It is undisputed that the Alwarkurchi tract has hitherto belonged to Tinnevelly, but as to Mr Cocq's claim the evidence is not clear. The Alwarkurchi tract was rightly marked to Tinnevelly by Mr Hayne, and the Board are of opinion that his expenditure should be sanctioned as part of the costs of the Commission. They would recommend, however, that the ultimate disposal of both cases should be deferred until the whole boundary of the district as far as the Madura junction is completed. From paragraph 10 of Mr Hayne's letter of the 27th October, it appears that numerous cases in which the water shed line is departed from on behalf of Travancore as well as Tinnevelly are expected to occur on the boundary of the Tenkasi Taluq, north of Shenkotta. These cases should be investigated, and at the conclusion of the work the conflicting claims of the two States may perhaps admit of adjustment by mutual concessions of territory. The Zemindari claims to land west of the water shed should be treated in the inquiry as British claims, and the Zamindari boundaries must be settled as well as those of Government lands

6 The Board approve the proposal that the undergrowth on the tracing already made should be cleared which will cost Rupees 10 per mile. The charge can be met from Land Revenue, Contingencies. It will be necessary to keep the line open at any rate until surveyed. The sanction of Government is requested for the charges proposed to be incurred next year, including the tarpaulin tents. The Board do not see why the arrangements suggested in Mr Stuart's report for 1874-75, paragraph 6, clause 4, should not be carried out, and think that Mr Hayne should be placed in chief charge of the work, but occasionally relieved by the Assistant Collector. The work should commence after the Christmas holidays as proposed, and the unfinished portion south of Shenkotta, (including the whole boundary of the Alwarkurchi tract), of which a part only has been done by Mr Hayne, should be first taken up

7 It would have been well had a sketch of the line marked this season been forwarded, and the cause of the delay of five months in submitting the present report should have been explained

(True Copies and Extract)

H. E. S. M.

Acting Secretary

To the Secretary to Government Revenue Department
with enclosures to be returned.

Collector of Tinnevelly

Copy to the Conservator of Forests
President of Travancore and Cochlin

Ed W H French

N 179

Proceedings of the Madras Government
17th January 1877

Read Proceedings Board of
Revenue 8th December 1876 N^o 3111
regarding progress made during
last season in settlement of
boundary between Tinnevely
and Trancore

The Board submit with
their remarks the Collector's
report on the progress of the
work of the Trancore and
Tinnevely boundary Commission.
As regards the objection
taken by Mr Sherman on the
part of the Trancore Govt
to the inclusion of Mr Bayne's
separate expenditure on the
alternative boundary in the
sum to be shared between the
two Governments, the Govt are
of

8/2

11/11
15/11/76 257-58
26/11/76 470-74
21/Dec/75-216-111

Rev. 1876. Dec
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS

2/5741

PROCEEDINGS 8th Dec 1876 No 3111

Dec 11/Dec 17/6

Encl
15
25

Recd 15 Dec

DECEMBER
Fore t No 170

Boundary — between Tinnevely and Tra-
ncore — Submitting to Government Collector's
report on progress made during last season in
settlement of — requesting sanction for charges
proposed to be incurred next year and express-
ing opinion that Mr Ilayne Deputy Conser-
vator of Forests Tinnevely should be placed
in charge of the work

5047-1-77 25/179

Q 16.2.10

of opinion that its inclusion or exclusion cannot be decided on until the territorial claim is settled

3 The Govt concurs with the Board that genuine claims must be treated as British claims

4 The Govt also approves the Board's recommendation that Mr Bayne should be placed in Chief Charge of the work

5 The plan of work for next season is approved, and sanction accorded for the proposed expenditure

6 As regards the settlement of disputes which have arisen or may arise, the Govt consider that the best course to pursue will be to run the boundary line from
and

$\frac{2}{129}$

end to end continuously, care being taken, wherever a dispute, which cannot be at once settled, exists to map both lines and the settlement officer being careful to acquaint himself with the precise nature of the dispute. Such disputes, if not in the meanwhile adjusted, can be disposed of, as suggested by the Board, when the whole boundary line has been completed

This order is in the Pres & not yet exp 7-1-9

Ed. D.

No 179

Revenue Department

179

Proceedings of the Madras Government
17 Jan'y 1877

Read Res Board of Revenue
8 Decr 1876, No 3111 regarding paper
during last session
made in settlement of boundary
between Tinnevely & Travancore

The Board submit with
their remarks the collector's
report on the progress of
the work of the Travancore
and Tinnevely boundary
commission

2 As regards the objection
taken by Mr Sherman on
the part of the Travancore
Govt to the inclusion of
Mr Haynes's separate ex-
penditure on the alternative
boundary

boundary is the sum to be shared between the two Governments the Govt are of opinion that its inclusion or exclusion cannot be decided on ~~ordered~~ until the territorial claim is settled.

3 This Govt concur with the Board that Zamin-dari claims must be treated as British claims

4 This Govt also approve the Board's recommendation that Mr Hayne should be placed in chief charge of the work.

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117
and sanction accorded for the proposed expenditure

6 As regards the settlement of disputes which have arisen or may arise, the Govt consider that the best course to pursue will be to run the boundary line from end to end continuously, care being taken, wherever a dispute, which cannot be at once settled, exists, to map both lines & the Settlement officer being careful to acquaint himself with the precise nature of the dispute. Such disputes, if not in the meanwhile adjusted can be disposed of

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$\frac{142}{10/11/77}$

24th Nov 1977
3 Resident Transvaal Hoekveld
20 (Conservation of Forests)

70
1
0

$\frac{10}{119}$

Q. E. O.
 immediately to be
 considered by the
 Board

Despatch
 10-1/17

Must stand me, I think, in-
 the territorial claim is det-
 -thick

Certainly
 y/s
 y/s

1/1 - whether settlement of the
 Alwar & Kachhi to Coog disputes had
 be was as proposed - as she
 the other disputes in prospect

177

No 5741

From Secy of Rev

Dated 8th Dec -

1870

FOR ORDERS

The B^d submit for the information
 and orders of Govt the Col's report
 on the progress of the work of
 the Transac and Timucully
 boundary Settlement Commission
 The points calling for
 orders are (1) whether Mr Hayne's
 expenditure on the Alwar-
 Kachhi Front - was a necessary
 as part of the work of the
 Commission (2) whether
 the Timucully claims
 should be treated as Pindar
 claims (3) Sanction for
 the proposed expenditure
 for next season (4) whether
 Mr Hayne should not be
 placed in chief charge of
 the work (5) - the place
 of work for next season -

19/12/76

The Boundary line of the river from end to end. Continuous. Care being taken to see wherever a dispute exists to map both lines and make themselves acquainted with the precise nature of the dispute. Cases that remain undisposed of can be adjusted at a later date as the rights of the Board.

That if can not settle between them

2412

1871

FOR ORDERS

Tinnevely & Travancore
Boundary Settlement

5/11

13/11
13/11
Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
17th January 1877

No 110 Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th December 1876, No 3,111, tract No 107 —

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- 1 Sub Collector's letter to Collector, No 614 dated 18th July 1837
- 2 Collector's letter to Board No 147 of 16th October 1837
- 3 Board's Proceedings No 970 dated 13th November 1837
- 4 Sub Collector's letter No 988 of 21th November 1837
- 5 Collector's letter to Board No 168 of 27th November 1837
- 6 Board's letter No 1020 dated 11th December 1837
- 7 G O No 1806 dated 30th Sept 1861
- 8 1014 15th May 1865
- 9 1736 26th July
- 10 554 8th Mar 1866

17 The lines of communication on the western side in the year were only the One a cended the Vasud va E tator the eastern side in the Shencottah southern hill boundary and descended on the west to the Irapett Estate The next passes through the Alwarkurchi valley and crosses the gap to the Ithapadippu and Vandaloody Coffe Estates on the west Continuing southwards the next met with was a foot path running along the Amboor hills to the grass ridges in the Surveyor plateau and from thence on to the coffee estates in the Culutoori valley on the Travancore side

18 The progress this season has been more rapid and less costly than last The total expenditure for the season was Rupees 781

19 Work was commenced on the 1st January 1876 and closed on 6th May 1876 in which time 21 miles 585 feet of the water shed line were accomplished 1 Dammer tree line were accomplished 1 of the water shed line 3 miles 308 feet passed through was mostly elephant road monthly progress was as follows —

	Water shed	Mammattar	Dammer Tree
Iya	1 1 1		
M sio	2 1 30		
Ian_guni	7 3 17		
Chuttrai	3 1 172		
	7 6 + 3	2 480 = 10	2 916
	21 585		
	2 916		
	24 160		

From W C HAYNE Esq Deputy Collector of Pinnerelly date

In forwarding herewith copy of boundary settlement work for the past Mr Sherman I have the honor to inform by Mr Sherman for he has failed to inform or Dammer tree line but has placed it as a outstanding I therefore leave it with yourself or Government to accept the account as submitted or to call for a revised one As I am unable to gather from the accounts what has been expended by Mr Sherman on the 5 miles and 308 feet of the disputed portion of the water shed line above Alwarkurchi I am unable to submit a revised account and consequently cannot show what has been the cost of the establishment labor and sundries of the establishment If however the Mammattar or Dammer tree account with the distance accomplished I add to the accounts submitted by Mr Sherman the result will be as follows — Rupees 800 14 10 labor Rupees 1 00 11 10 sundries Rupees 5 7 13-0 and the distance 4 miles 340 feet.

2 The work on the whole has been better done this season than last but till there is great room in my opinion for improvement some will show but so long as the motto is quantity not quality it will be difficult to effect a further improvement

3 We should I think endeavor to get contractors for the work in the ensuing year as we should most probably get it done more cheaply and at the same time better done if carefully looked after Contractors could be found once I think to take it at Rupees 100 a mile but this is too high a rate considering the fact only cost us this last season about Rupees 60 a mile A contract given at Rupees 80 or 85 would be ample

4 I inspected about two miles of the boundary in August last which was done at the commencement of the season just six months before and found it was all growing over again rapidly and in parts I had to cut my way on account of the elephant reed having fallen across Some of the clumps of elephant reed which had not been properly dug up had thrown out a multitude of shoots like tufts of grass about 10 inches high while other clumps had shot out reeds 3 and 4 feet high Most part of the line was covered with reeds knee high

5 The line should doubtless be cleared yearly or the next two or three years after which biennial clearings would I think suffice The annual clearing should not exceed 10 miles Half that rate would probably be sufficient If the line is not kept cleared there will in a very few years be as much difficulty in ascertaining the water shed as there is at present

6 The insignia it struck me required painting either black or white or soon it will be difficult to trace them as the chipped stone will in the course of a few years turn the same color as the rest of the stone and be difficult to discern have even in the few months turned a dark color and lost their fire hues

7 The line will want clearing before the party can go over it next year How they have managed this season I am not aware of I know over what ground they have gone in if not connected with the Boundary Commission that a report of their work might be needed with ours

8 The Surveyor will probably follow the water shed the whole way and take no offsets at the localities where our Alwarkurchi boundaries deviate to the west or east of the water shed other important localities of a like nature

9 If it is the intention of Government to keep the boundary path open the survey party should follow close on our wake otherwise they will require clearing again for them yearly to enable them to carry on their work

10 Next season's work will be more intricate in the last two as we shall be passing along if not through the boundaries of some Zemindars and also portion of Travancore territory running to the east of the water shed Muttahdars and also portion of Travancore territory will require hunting up before the commencement of next season's work use the work of demarcation will be much retarded and may lead to disputes with the Zemindars

11 In the event of Zemindars claiming land or to the west of the water shed I beg to be informed what is to be done in such cases

12 The spot where to commence the boundary line to the north of Shencottah requires ascertaining and identifying

13 While the western boundaries of the dars and Muttahdars will be substantially and definitely defined would it not be as well as their northern and southern boundaries to the plans defined in the same way and at the time that offsets may be taken and the localities marked on the survey plan These may other places of importance could be communicated to the Surveyor by the officer in charge of the Boundary Commission were he placed in connection with the survey party

14 Last season I tried to gather some information from the Surveyor regarding the work but received no reply to my letter

15 I propose that the next season's work commence on the 1st January next in which I believe Mr Sherman also concurs

16 The agent employed at the foot of the mountain to obtain cohes and supplies was not a success and gave us considerable more trouble than previous year This however was owing to a good deal to the incompetency of the man employed and also to his having to carry on work for most of the time in foreign taluq

17 Much annoyance was felt for the want of a competent writer and a considerably higher salary will have to be offered for the coming season trust you will be able to find a competent man in your office who would be willing to take post at, say, 40 or 50 Rupees a month

as proposed by Mr Hayne in paragraph 2 of his letter, No 109, of the 27th October, should be substituted for the cumbly ten sanctioned last season. The cost will not, he says, cost more than 120 Rupees, and the last year's estimate will not be exceeded. I do not think the plan he proposes of working by contract would answer, as much supervision is required in order to keep the water shed

6 As regards the portion cleared in 1874-75, I agree with Mr Hayne that Rupees 10 per mile should be allotted for clearing away the subsequent growth and for any little improvement of marks such as he proposes. The amount required for this purpose would be Rupees 585, and I for this I request sanction. I think the work of the commission should be confined to the settlement and demarcation of semindari boundaries may be more conveniently dealt with separately as occasion may arise.

7 It is a matter of much importance to the progress made in working the forests of the district that a special officer be appointed to the boundary work, or that some one be deputed to take charge of Mr Hayne's regular work while he is engaged on the boundary. I beg to recommend the former course, as to follow the water shed requires no previous knowledge, which manage the forests do so.

8 Mr Hayne proposes that the next season's work should begin on the 1st January. I beg to recommend the close of the Christmas holidays. There will be still a small portion to be finished to connect the work of this year with that of 1874-75. This should be finished first, and then the party would start northward from the point near Courtallum, at which they began this last season.

ENCLOSURE No 1

From W C HAYNE Esq Deputy Commissioner of Tinnevely District
Esq Acting Collector of Tinnevely District
Palamecottah 24th October 1876 No 108

I have the honor to submit a report of the settlement of the hill boundary line between the British Territory of Tinnevely and the Native State of Travancore.

2 The work strange to say was commenced at Courtallum in stead of Agastyar peak where it terminated last season. The season's work commenced late owing partly to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the district and my being away on leave.

3 No previous steps having been taken to identify the Shencottah southern hill boundary as laid down in General Cullen's time the work was commenced on a point on the water shed in proximity to the imaginary boundary as possible. On subsequent inquiries all that remains to be done to complete the Shencottah hill boundary line is to run a straight line from this starting point down the hill in a north easterly direction to a known boundary stone in the plains near a small bridge on the road running between Vallum and the Choukey at the foot of the Shannar pass leading to Mimuty.

4 About 2½ miles from the starting point southwards the water shed line passes along the top of the portion of the Hopo Estate opening off some 100 acres of unopened forest on the western side which he claims and has produced some documents in support of his claim. These have been forwarded on to you with my letter, No 9 dated 31st March 1876.

5 About ½ miles southwards from the starting point or 3¼ miles south of the Hopo Estate Saddle we arrived at what appeared from a trigonometrical or Ordnance map to be the point where the boundary line should deviate from the water shed running in a south westerly direction to the Dammer or Panar tree on the Mammuttar river, which according to the map is on the boundary.

6 The deviating points will be known by the cessation of the cutting of the insignia on the rocks between the saddle at the head of the Komanar a tributary of the Ramanadi a well known stream running near Kadavam in the Tinnevely District and the peak near or to the east of Alwarkurchi peak where the line takes a right angle turn southwards descending into the Surveyar plateau. The distance from point to point along the water shed is 5 miles and 308 feet. The Komanar takes its rise at the back or to the west of Kuleratty on the General's hill.

7 Mr Sherman under instruction from the Travancore Government has followed the water shed line the whole way clearing and cutting, I under your instructions and with the mutual approval of Mr Sherman have opened out the line from the Dammer tree on the Mammuttar river in a south easterly direction to Alwarkurchi peak. The distance from the Dammer tree up the Mammuttar stream and along the ridge to the junction of the water shed line near Alwarkurchi peak is about seven miles. I have however cleared a distance of 3 miles 2880 feet commencing where the course of the Mammuttar became indistinct. The rest of the stream was sufficiently wide and distinct to serve as a boundary.

8 The line or boundary up the northern slope of the Alwarkurchi western valley or Ethapadappu valley has yet to be identified and cleared to complete the boundary deviating from the water shed.

9 I compute the area between the water shed line and the deviating boundary to be not less than twenty square miles and containing some of the best forest land in the Tinnevely Division at which coffee planters are looking with longing eyes. It will prove one of the finest fields for forestry that we have in the Tinnevely District and not accessible. As you are aware in my letter to you No 9 dated 31st March 1876 I have strongly recommended its being held by the British Government and not conceded to the Travancore Government.

10 After leaving the Alwarkurchi peak in a southerly direction the water shed line descends into the Surveyar plateau the area of which might be estimated at about twelve square miles (6 x 2) consisting of low undulating hills covered chiefly with Lral or the Elephant reed. In the middle however of the plateau are two low undulating ridges of grass land of the finest grazing quality imaginable of about one square mile extent.

11 The elevation of the ridges are 3800 feet and 1000 feet. The locality will form a very fair sanitarium for the residents of Tinnevely and Travancore. The Manager of the Scottish India Coffee Company has already erected a temporary bungalow which he purposes following up with a permanent one on a portion of the grass land lying west of the water shed.

12 The locality is accessible on either side. There is a bridle path up to it already on the Travancore side and there would be no great difficulty in running a path up to it from the Tinnevely side either from Papanassum up the valley to the Surveyar or from Sivassalem up the Alwarkurchi valley crossing the saddle and walking road the Alwarkurchi peak crossing the Komburkul ridge (which divide the Ethapadappu and Alutoorpoovaly valleys) at an elevation of about 4500 feet.

13 The Surveyar takes its rise on the southern slopes of the Alwarkurchi peak ridge at an elevation of 5300 feet after which it takes a winding course through low undulating hills and deceptive country and has been the means of causing a under in the line of 1½ miles.

14 Herds of elephants and bison are to be met with in the Surveyar plateau a pair of tusks and two pairs of bison horns were picked up in our explorations.

15 The elephant paths have again proved of considerable value for the conveyance of provisions and for exploring purpose.

16 There were two species of fly called the Kuru fly (Kaduva ye) and elephant fly (Yanaya) which tormented the coolies and the rest of the establishment with their sting and delayed work considerably. The latter were so bad in acres that the coolies had to fan themselves with one hand while carrying on work with the other as best they could. Even the Europeans were not free from their sting. The hillmen took to making themselves leggings of large leaves. If not driven off, they soon drew blood.

18 If contractors can be found to water will hardly be found necessary.

19 An allotment of Rupees 1500 be budgeted for

20 A further supply of four tumbly ones have become useless with the

21 I find I can get tarpaulin ten Rupees 20 or 30 each

22 I request that I may be relieved from the work which has suffered considerably in consequence of the fact that I should continue the demarcation of my forest work the executive work of full time and attention

ENCLOSURES Nos 3

ENCLOSURE

SUBMITTED for the information

2 The Commissioners for the boundary commenced work on the 6th May. They began near Agastyar Malai, where the boundary was not succeeded in reaching the point. The distance run was 21,2880 feet cleared by Mr Hayne was thus 24 miles 3,465 feet, and cost has been Rupees 1162 per mile made was much less than in the past.

3 Much delay was caused by the fact that the boundary was not pursued with reference to the tract west of the water shed. The Tranche Mr Hayne by himself defined the

Paragraph 4 of the Collector's letter is to belong to Tinnevely. Mr Hayne's suggestion of the inclusion of Mr Hayne's separate the two Governments. As far as the letter, the sum expended was Rupees 2,231 10 2 as the collection has undoubtedly been attached years. Its area is estimated by as very valuable forest land, present District and most accessible.

4 There is another portion which is disputed. This is close to the estate belonging to a Mr Cocq,

work at a reasonable rate an agent and a

penditure of Rupees 1000 a month should

It be required for the coolie as two of the far and near

theorin through Captain Phipps for about

heavy work next season as the forest executive should you however consider it necessary beg you will take steps to have me relieved in pace with the times requires the officers

Documents with Vouchers

of Enclosures

of Government

of the Travancore and Tinnevely 1876 and finished for the season on and worked southwards toward the previous season ended. They did portion remains to be completed next along the water shed, besides 3 miles Alwarkurchi. The total distance cleared expenditure being Rupees 2,876 8 1, the Rupees 140 in 1874 75. The progress, when 35 miles were finished

one which arose as to the course to be taken above alluded to, and lying to the north of the water shed, but this tract, and it appears that exception will be taken to the boundary so marked on though it be decided that the tract the part of Travancore, has objected to its inclusion in the sum to be shared between the two Governments. The tract in question from Enclosure No 2 to Mr Hayne's 1, which, deducted from Rs 2,876 8 1, water shed boundary. The tract in question of Alwarkurchi for more than sixty at 20 square miles, and it is described as the best field for forestry in the Tinnevely

the boundary and west of the water shed, and is claimed as part of the Hope estate belonging to a Mr Cocq, and it on putta in 1851. The Collector

has made a separate reference to the Board for the identification of the limits of Mr Cocq's

5 The Board in their Proceedings, No

If there is undisputed Tinnevely land unmarked on the western side of the water shed south of Shenkotta it should be marked to Tinnevely. If extensive tracts are involved or the officers cannot agree the matter must be referred for orders.

Alwarkurchi tract has hitherto belonged to Travancore. The evidence is not clear. The Alwarkurchi tract Mr Hayne, and the Board are of opinion that part of the costs of the Commission. The ultimate disposal of both cases should be decided until the whole boundary of the district as far as the Madura tri junction Mr Hayne's letter of the 27th October, it is expected to occur on the boundary of the Travancore as well as Tinnevely are cases should be investigated, and at the conclusion of the work the conflicting claims of the two States may perhaps admit of adjustment by mutual concessions of territory. The Zemindari claims to land west of the water shed should be treated in the inquiry as British claims, and the Zamin boundary should be settled as well as those of Government lands.

6 The Board approve the proposal that the line made should be cleared, which will cost Rupees 1000 from Land Revenue, Contingencies. It will be necessary to keep the line open at any rate until surveyed. The sanction of Government is requested for the charges proposed to be incurred next year including the why the arrangements suggested in Mr Hayne's clause 4, should not be carried out, and that the chief charge of the work, but occasionally the work should commence after the Christmas season. The portion south of Shenkotta (including the whole of which a part only has been done by Mr Hayne)

7 It would have been well had a sketch of the line marked this season been forwarded, and the cause of the delay of five months in submitting the present report should have been explained.

(True Copies and Fact)

signed) H E STOKES,
Acting Secretary

No 411 ORDER THEREON, 17th January

Forests No 3

1877, No 179

Board submit with their remarks the Collector's report on the progress of the work of the Travancore and Tinnevely Boundary Commission

2 As regards the object of the Government to the inclusion of the native boundary in the sum to be paid, the Government are of opinion that its inclusion is settled

3 The Government consider that the Board that Zemindari claims must be treated as British claims

4 The Government also, should be placed in chief charge

5 The plan of work for the proposed expenditure

6 As regards the settlement of the Government consider that the boundary from end to end continuously, at once settled, exists, to map and acquaint himself with the present mean while adjusted, can be boundary line has been completed

Mr Sherman on the part of the Travancore Government's separate expenditure on the alteration between the two Governments, the Government cannot be decided on until the territorial claim is settled

The Board that Zemindari claims must be

The Board's recommendation that Mr Haynes should be placed in chief charge

is approved, and sanction accorded for the

disputes which have arisen or may arise, the Government to pursue will be to run the boundary line from end to end, wherever a dispute, which cannot be settled, and the settlement officer being careful to settle the dispute. Such disputes, if not in the line suggested by the Board, when the whole

(Extract)

(Signed)

D F CARMICHAEL

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue
the Resident in Travancore and
the Conservator of Forests

Exd J W Fisher

Dated

196

Not to be folded or roughly handled