

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

M.R.O. 1-39,000-16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

1106

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Dated

19-7-1870 19

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1106
*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th July 1870.*

Read the following papers:—

No. 191. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th September 1869, No. 6,686.

Read again Proceedings of Government, dated 7th October 1867, and 6th January 1868, No. 29.

Read also the following letters:—

From the Collector of Tinnevely, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 7th September 1868, No. 388.

IN reply to the Board's Proceedings, No. 4,915, dated 4th July 1868, I have the honour to inform you that the only Chockampatti villages that abut on the hills, and have been sold by decree of the Court, are Vyravankolam and Vallam; the former was sold after due notice from me to the Court that the right to the forest was under discussion, and would be settled by the Board, and the latter contains little forest, and that little the purchaser has consented to conserve by discontinuing cultivation on the hill. These villages were sold by the Court "with all the rights of the Zemindar in these villages."

2. The order alluded to in paragraph 3 of the Board's Proceedings prohibits felling without license, and indicates the routes by which timber should be brought down. It specifies the Singampatti hills,

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and Mr. Bird, in his letter, No. 153,

dated 16th August 1849, explains that "this list includes all forests on the hills to the westward of this district within the Company's territories, except such as may be situated in Poligars' estates not under the Collector's management. Singampatti was under the Collector's management from 1834 to 1837.

3. Though the quantity of timber to be felled was not specified, custom has restricted the felling of valuable timber to twenty cubic yards per mensem; the felling timber and hill-farm were two separate rents last year: the one fetching 4,350 Rupees, and the other 9,560 Rupees; it is difficult to say which is the most mischievous. Both give occasion to hundreds of persons to frequent the forest and live there during most part of the year; the forest-renter clears off the magnificent timber, while the hill-renter cuts the saplings, fires the grass, and turns in cattle to graze. For the present I have stopped timber-felling, and have restricted the hill-renter's farm to the collection of natural products, such as cardamoms, honey, wax, gall-nuts, fruits, etc.

4. The area of the hills claimed by Singampatti is given as 59 square-miles in the Ayacut Accounts, but in reality it is about 40 miles north and south by 50 miles east and west. The limits are, however, so little known that there is a difference of 15 miles in the frontier claimed by Singampatti and Kalkad as per statements of the opposite parties. The forests claimed by Singampatti can be identified, as they embrace the whole block of hills between the Tambrapurni above Papanassam and the Vellamalei near Veeravanellur, but the 59 square-miles alluded to in the Ayacut Accounts have no particular limits.

5. The Civil Court in adjudicating on the question at issue decided the boundary between Kalkad and Singampatti, and the Inam Commissioner has

Copy enclosed.

since granted an Inam Sunnud to a pagoda for a tract of land far away in the forest

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alleged to have been granted by the Chockampatti Zemindar, who has no possessions within many miles of that part of the hills. Unfortunately there was no officer by to urge the Government right at the time when the Court passed its decree, and the Inam Commissioner issued his Sunnud, and so the matter attracted no notice, though 1,28,000 acres of forest were directly affected thereby. Orme's history and the old records of the district show how the Poligars acquired their "rights," and the very fact of a little strip of a Zemindary which runs along a river flowing at right angles to the hills, and which is nowhere more than a mile broad at the base of the hills, claiming 200 square-miles of forest and grazing ground on those hills to the exclusion of the Government villages on either side from Papanassain to Veeravanellur is alone sufficient to lend force to the argument that the hills were usurped by the once powerful Poligars, and have since been held by them at first by the strong hand, and subsequently by virtue of occupancy—a right so readily recognized by the natives of this country.

6. In Proceedings No. 2281 dated 1881.

6. In Proceedings No. 2,284, dated 28th March 1868, the Board have called on me to report on the area, value, etc., of forests in unsettled Polliems; I will therefore give all further information on these heads in a separate communication,

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Translation of Proclamation.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Copy of Mr. Bird's letter, dated 16th August 1840.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.
Original Suit No. 70 of 1865 on the file of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Tinnerelly.
Plaintiff. versus Defendant.
Venuvanalingatambiran.
Yakkels Mah.

Collector of Tinnevely.

Vakeel Rama Iyengar.

2. The defendant contends that

2. The defendant contends that the Suit has been under-valued, that if properly valued it will exceed the pecuniary jurisdiction of this Court, and that the bill belongs to the Government and not to the Mattam.

The Plaintiff's Witnesses.

- The Plaintiff's Witnesses.*
1. Sangaralingam Pillay.
 2. Subramania Pillay.
 3. Pichimuttukon.
 4. Subramania Pillay.
 5. Karumeninada Pillay.

The Defendant's Witnesses.

- The Defendant's Witnesses.*
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Alaghiri Naiker. | 5. Minatchinada Pillay. |
| 2. Sothya Iyer. | 6. Ramasubramania Pillay. |
| 3. Subba Rayar. | and |
| 4. Periya Pillay Subramania Pillay. | 7. Pitcha Pillay. |
- The objection by the defendant to the impanelment of the witnesses named above is that they are not persons of good character and are not persons of good standing in the community.

3. The objection by the defendant to the jurisdiction of this Court resolves itself into three questions :—

1st.—Whether the hill is Lakhiraj or Malguzari ?

2nd.—If it be found to be Malguzari, whether the plaintiff's valuation of it is reasonable and proper ?

3rd.—If the second point be decided against the plaintiff, whether the proper valuation is such as would place the Suit beyond the jurisdiction of this Court ?

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4. The first question.—The defendant does not assert that the hill is Lakhiraj, but that the plaintiff having represented it to be such in certain Revenue proceedings, is bound to value it as such in this action. The plaintiff's Vakeel states, however, in reply that the above description was erroneous, and that the property is in fact Malguzari. Under these circumstances I do not think that I would be justified in treating the property as Lakhiraj. In short, the plaintiff can very properly turn round and say to the defendant "you have all along maintained that the property is Malguzari, if I am to be concluded by my former statement to the contrary, you are also clearly bound by yours."

5. The next two questions may be conveniently disposed of together. The witnesses for defence who seem to have inspected various parts of the hill extending over a space of several miles, for the express purpose of ascertaining both the quality and quantity of its products, swear that there are valuable timber-trees, and that if felled and sold they alone would yield at the lowest Rupees 1,00,000. This evidence is corroborated by the plaintiff's own witnesses. They say that they went up the hill by a foot-path some four or five miles, and that the trees standing on either side of this path will alone be worth Rupees 3,000 or thereabouts. Now if the trees about this small space can yield so much as Rupees 3,000, the value of those in other parts of the hill must be considerably more.

6. Such is the result of the evidence produced by the parties. Now let us adopt the following rough calculation which is very favourable to the plaintiff, and then see whether his estimate is anything like the correct one. According to his own showing the superficial area of the hill is 180 square-miles which is equivalent to 55,75,68,000 square-yards. Supposing that there is only one tree for every 200 square-yards, the total number of trees covering the whole hill will be 27,87,840. These trees at the very low rate of 2 Annas each will be worth no less than Rupees 3,48,480. Making from this sum a liberal deduction of 80 per cent. for all charges, there will still be a surplus of Rupees 69,696.

7. Under the circumstances explained above I am thoroughly satisfied that the property in dispute is worth great deal more than Rupees 10,000, which is the highest amount for which this Court can entertain a Suit, and there will therefore be a decree dismissing the Suit with costs.

(Signed) A. P. SHRINIVASSA,

Officiating Principal Sudder Ameen.

17th November 1865.

From the Collector of Tinnevely, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 30th September 1868, No. 416.

ABSTRACT.—Informing, with reference to Board's Memorandum, No. 998, dated 18th instant, that no appeal was made to the Civil Court from the Principal Sudder Ameem's decree.

From the same Officer, dated 3rd October 1868, No. 427.

In reply to the Board's Proceedings, No. 2,284, dated 28th March last, I have the honour to inform you that the approximate area and value of Zemindary forests in this district are as under :—

Zemindary.	Area.	Income.
	SQ. MILES.	RS.
Sattur	15	3,000
Sivagiri ...	36	1,550
Chockampatti ...	30	5,000
Singampatti...	200	11,000
Total...	281	20,550

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The Government could doubtless rent these forests in perpetuity for 30,000 Rupees per annum, and so secure the heads of the streams and put a stop to Kumeri cultivation, burning, and indiscriminate felling, with an increased forest establishment to supervise thinning and by opening depôts for sale; the returns from the forests might be made to cover the rental, and perhaps yield a profit besides.

THE Conservator of Forests in a letter, dated 7th October 1867, addressed to Government, adverted to the importance of providing a sufficient number of reserves in all districts, but more especially in such as were traversed by Railways, and urged the desirability of anticipating the difficulties which may be expected to arise in constructing and maintaining the extension of the Great Southern of India line through the Madura and Tinnevely Districts. Dr. Cleghorn suggested that opportunity should be taken while issuing Sunnuds (which he understood was about being done) to the several unsettled Polliems in these two districts, either to obtain absolute possession of the large wooded tracts existing in them, or to bring them under departmental management on behalf of the proprietors. It was further added that this course had been adopted with advantage to Government, and the landholders in Northern India; that a uniform system could thus be introduced, and much of the clandestine felling now being carried on where contiguous forests dovetail into one another, prevented; and that the negotiation of perpetual leases, under similar circumstances, with the hill chiefs in the Punjab, met with the full approbation of the Secretary of State for India.

2. This communication was referred to the Board for their remarks, and they, with Proceedings, dated 28th March 1868, No. 2,284, forwarded it to the Collectors of Madura and Tinnevely for early report. The Collectors were desired to give their opinion on the proposition generally, and furnish detailed information as to area, value, etc., of the forest-tracts stated to exist in several unsettled Polliems in their respective districts. The Collector of Madura was requested to include in his report the extensive and valuable forests in the Guntamanaikanoor and Bodinaikanoor estates, and state what would be a fair compensation to make to the Zemindars if the whole of these tracts, or any desirable part of them, were reserved for Government.

3. Further, in paragraph 4 of their Order of the 6th January 1868, No. 29, the Government called for any correspondence that has passed with reference to forest-tracts in Tinnevely claimed by Zemindars.

4. The replies of the Collectors to the Board's Proceedings, issued with reference to these two Orders, refer to the same subject, and may therefore be conveniently considered together. Mr. Puckle states the areas and present rentals of the Zemindary forests as noted in the margin, and is of opinion that they might be rented in perpetuity for 30,000 Rupees per annum.

5. In respect to the most important of these forests, namely, the Singam-

Zemindaries.	Area.	Income.
Sattur	15	3,000
Sivagiri	36	1,550
Chockampatti	30	5,000
Singampatti	200	11,000
Total...	281	20,550

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patti, it must be observed that the estate is now held by the Court of Wards on behalf of the Minor who will not be of age for 8 or 9 years, so that the obtaining a permanent lease of them is for the present out of the question. Even as regards the other Zemindaries, the Board have great doubts whether under the present state of the law the owners of permanently settled estates could bind their successors. As regards the estates of Sattur and Sivagiri the areas of the forests, as stated by the Collector, are not extensive, and they are not favourably situated as to position.

6. The Board have no definite information as to their character, and it does not appear from Major Beddome's report of the 18th August 1867 that he explored either of them during his last tour.

7. Of the forest-tracts in which claims of Zemindars are regarded as questionable, the Collector names two—

Chockampatti.

Singampatti.

With reference to the first-named tract the Board were aware that the Chockampatti Zemindary had been sold in execution of a decree of Court, and the Collector was accordingly requested to state whether the rights in the forest had been sold. From his reply it would seem that the villages to which the forests were alleged to belong were sold by the Court. It seems to the Board a matter of regret that the Collector did not lodge a formal objection to the sale, and have it adjudicated on by the Court instead of informing the Court that "the question of right could be settled by the Board."

8. The Collector sums up the claims advanced by the Zemindar to these forests as—

I. That he has a puttah for land on the hill.

II. That the hill has been rented out as forming part of the Chockampatti estate.

III. That when the Zemindary was sold in 1836 the cultivation on the hill was measured in with other lands in Vyravankolam.

IV. That the assessment of the Zemindar's coffee garden is included as an asset of Vyravankolam.

9. The Collector meets the first argument by the statement that the same may be said of the adjoining Government villagers, who have held puttahs for lands on the hill, and as to the second that the hill has been rented out by Government as well as on behalf of the Zemindary; and with regard to arguments 3 and 4, states that the claims would naturally be included in the lands sold. With reference to the latter point, however, the Board cannot but remark that the admitted fact that the lands were measured as part of the Zemindary in 1836, coupled with the omission on the part of Government to establish their claim, since renders it hopeless to contest the matter now.

10. In regard to the Singampatti forest the Collector states that the area specified in the Ayacut Accounts is 59 square-miles, but that the Zemindar now claims a tract extending over not less than 200 square-miles. He considers it very unlikely that even the former area was intentionally thrown in as part of an estate of which only 8 square-miles were assessed.

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11. In reply to a further reference he states that the area of 50 square-miles has no particular limits, and cannot be identified. The area now claimed and long enjoyed is clearly described as the block of hills lying between the Tambrapurny above Paupanassam and the Vellamalei near Vecravannellur.

12. In alluding to the boundary of these hills the Collector refers to a decision of the Civil Court on the subject, and on a reference explains that it was not the Zillah Court, but that of the Principal Sudder Ameen, which passed the decree, of which copy is forwarded. On perusal, however, it is evident that there has been some misapprehension, as the decree forwarded disposed of no point, but merely rejected a Suit brought by a certain Devastanum against the Collector to obtain possession of the adjoining forest of Kalkad on the south.

13. Mr. Puckle was referred to on this point when in Madras, but was unable to explain the mistake. Possibly a Suit may have been decided on a boundary dispute between Singampatti Zemindar and the Devastanum aforesaid, before Government asserted their claim to possession; but this would not conclude the rights of Government who were no parties to it.

14. With reference to the question of title to these forests, the Board are in the embarrassing position of Trustees to the Minor, and as such bound to protect his rights. In the case of ancient feudal estates, such as those of the Tinnevely Poligars, the authority of our Revenue Accounts is a very questionable guide as to proprietary titles which had been in existence for a long time previous and the boundaries of great hill and forest estates. At the time these accounts were drawn up, it is probable that the timber within a few miles of the foot of the hills sufficed to meet all demands, and this part only was worked. There can be no doubt that while so far as our records show the Zemindar of Singampatti has enjoyed whatever hill-produce was obtained from the ghauts adjoining his estate, no claim has up to the present time been put forward by Government to be the owners of any land between his estate and the crests of the ghaut which here divide the British Territory from Travancore.

15. The Board have grave doubts of the advisability of raising any such claim. They think that the proper course now is for the Forest Department to make such an offer for the annual lease of the forests as they consider the probable result would justify. The Collector as Agent of the Court of Wards will be in a position to decide whether the offer is favourable, and in doing so, will of course give full consideration to advantages of a proper system of working over what might be expected from a renter who has only his own profit for a limited period to consider. The only other forest alluded to by the Collector is that for which he states a title deed to have been granted by the Inam Commissioner.

16. In paragraph 19 of his letter of the 18th August 1867, Major Beddome refers to a considerable tract of forest called the Kattlaymullay, belonging to a pagoda, and situated near the Suramullayen Covil on the left bank of the Tambrapurny, by two tributaries of which it is bounded on the north and south, and the Board have no doubt that it is to this block that the Collector here alludes. If this is the case, it has no connection whatever with any Suit regarding the Kalkad hills which are situated on the extreme south of the Singampatti forest, while the Kattlaymullay is on the extreme north. As has been before pointed out there is

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some mistake here which renders unintelligible the allusion to 1,28,000 acres of forest affected without reference to Government.

17. The Board are not aware that the title of the pagoda to the Kattlaymullay has ever been questioned, and certainly there is nothing in these papers to warrant its being now disputed. This being a small block of forest surrounded on three sides by what are unquestionably the most valuable Government forest in the district, and the Board consider that a negotiation for its renting might be entered into by the Collector in communication with the Deputy-Conservator of Forests.

18. With regard to the forests of Sattur, Sivagiri, and Chockampatti, they would prefer to await detailed reports by Lieutenant Walker, who has, they understand, taken charge of the Range.

19. The Board have had much difficulty in dealing with this subject owing to the very imperfect information on record regarding the Tinnevely forests generally and the Zemindary forests in particular. They have not even been able to consult the Map prepared by Major Beddome, alluded to in paragraph 29 of his letter of the 18th August 1867, and which they observe Government directed should be lithographed.

20. The Government, in paragraph 1 of their Order of the 6th January 1868, stated that they looked forward with interest to Lieutenant Fullerton's future report, but unfortunately that officer fell a victim to fever before he had time to acquaint himself thoroughly with his Range, and little therefore has been added to the knowledge of the subject.

21. With regard to the Madura forests, the late Collector postponed his report until he had personally visited the hills of the unsettled Polliems, and it would appear that he had not been able to do so before being obliged to leave the district.

22. The Board await the Acting Collector's report.

No. 192. From the Officiating Conservator of Forests, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated camp at Ootacamund, 9th March 1870, No. 1,986.

With reference to the Government Order, No. 2,382, of the 20th of August last, I have the honour to forward Lieutenant Walker's Report and Sketch-map of the forests of the Ayagudi Zemindary and the Rettiambody Muttah of the Pulney Talook in the Madura District. During Lieutenant Walker's absence on leave the Overseer inspected the forests and reported on them at the Collector's request, and Lieutenant Walker forwards this report with his remarks.

2. It will be seen that the former forest has an area of about 30 square-miles, and the latter 50 square-miles, and that both have been almost entirely worked out as far as ripe trees of the more valuable kinds of timber are concerned. It cannot be doubted that it will be very advantageous to the future welfare of the district and for the benefit of the proprietors that these forests should be placed under the Conservancy Department, and that the reckless felling of under-sized timber should be put a stop to, and care be taken to reserve a certain number of large trees for the spread of seed and such other conservancy arrangements adopted as may be necessary; and Lieutenant Walker seems to have already arranged with the

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proprietors through the Collector that he should resume charge of these tracts from the 1st of April next; all receipts, after deducting expenditure, being paid over annually to the Zemindar and the Muttahdar, respectively.

No. 193. From the Officiating Conservator of Forests, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated camp at Ootacamund, 5th April 1870, No. 2,030.

With reference to the Government Order, No. 2,226, of the 30th of July 1869,

No. 220, dated 24th March 1870.

I have the honour to forward a letter* from Lieutenant Walker, the officer in

charge of the Tinnevely Range, in which he urges the expediency of a Committee or Commission to settle the disputed boundaries of the several Zemindary tracts, and to define the boundary between Travancore and Tinnevely; the Collector of the

Copy of letter, No. 194, dated 12th February 1870, from Lieutenant Walker to the Acting Collector of Tinnevely.

No. 349, dated 14th March 1870, from the Acting Collector to Lieutenant Walker.

district cordially supports this proposal, as will be seen by the correspondence as per margin.

2. The Forest Department will work at a very great disadvantage in this

district if the question of boundaries is not settled. The matter has stood over for many years, but with the Railway entering the district, the time has surely arrived for some definite action in the matter.

No. 194. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th April 1870, No. 2,428.

Read the following letter from the Officiating Collector of Madura, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 19th February 1870, No. 61.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, No. 6,626, dated 16th September 1868, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Board, a report on the forests belonging to the unsettled Polliems of the Madura District.

2. I have delayed the submission of this report, in order that I might make myself personally acquainted with the condition and resources of the forests, and also that I might have the benefit of the Deputy-Conservator's opinion, as to the measures to be adopted for conservation, after that officer had himself visited the more important forests, and so become qualified to judge soundly as to their present state and future requirements.

3. *Gentamanaikanur forest (about 200 square-miles in area).*—The Gentamanaikanur Zemindary, now under the management of the Court of Wards, comprises a large tract of forest which is capable of producing, and still contains in its less accessible parts a considerable quantity of valuable timber. The best parts of this forest are situated in the Warsanad Valley, and they extend to the south-west boundary of the district, including the tract marked as "impenetrable" in the District Map. That portion of the forest which surrounds Warsanad, has been, to a great extent, denuded of its best timber; but there are a number of valuable trees still standing on the slopes of the hills, which lie between it and the impenetrable tract which borders on Travancore. I am of opinion that this forest would be especially valuable, if effective measures were taken to secure its conservation;

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for the soil is singularly rich, and the high and thickly wooded tract, which lies immediately above it, tends to increase its natural rain-fall, and, at the same time, affords an unfailing supply of moisture by supporting the numerous rivers and streams which intersect its valleys.

4. Until this year the unreserved right to cut timber and collect forest-products in these jungles had been rented for an annual sum of Rupees 1,649, but, seeing that the forest urgently required rest, I deemed it necessary to stop all felling operations, and no trees have been cut since the beginning of September.

5. *Bodinaikanur forest (Area about 80 square-miles).*—The forest of Bodinaikanur includes the block of hills called Agamallay and Potipuram, the southern slopes of the Pulneys as far east as lands of Periakulam, and the eastern slopes of the Travancore hills as far south as Tavarum. From their comparative accessibility, these forests have been greatly over-worked, and, except in some of the remoter valleys, very few valuable trees have been left standing. There are, however, a great number of smaller trees coming on, which, if protected, will, in the course of a few years, add materially to the resources of the Zemindary. The rain-fall in this forest is very small. I think it does not exceed an annual average of thirty inches, and this may perhaps account for the absence of bamboos and the scarcity and smallness of the teak-trees which are scattered over the forest.

6. *Tavarum and Yersakanaikanur forests (Area about 8 square-miles in each of these estates).*—The Tavarum and Yersakanaikanur Zemindaries contain only a small line of forest. I have not yet visited them, but I hope to do so ere long. So far as I can ascertain they contain very little valuable timber in a state of maturity.

7. *Kannivady forest (Area about 80 square-miles).*—The Kannivady forest includes a large portion of the Lower Pulneys; it contains a considerable quantity of valuable timber, especially in more remote localities. This tract is well supplied with water, and the soil is remarkably fertile, especially in some of the valleys on the central portion of the plateau. There are four good sized villages on these hills, Andalore, Manalore, Tonimalai, and Pandrimalai. The slopes of the hills are covered with stunted timber, suitable for fire-wood and other purposes; and, as the eastern extremities extend to within ten miles of Dindigul, these hills will afford a valuable supply of fuel for the Railway, in case it passes by that town.

8. *Serumallay Hills.*—The Serumallay hills, which belong to the Amianai-kanur Polliem, include an area of about 70 square-miles. From their situation, and the fact that no measures have been taken to husband their resources, they have been almost entirely divested of their best timber; but still they cover a large and thickly wooded tract of country, which, with an economical management, is capable of affording an almost inexhaustible supply of fuel, and which, under judicious conservancy, would, in the course of a few years, add materially to the timber resources of the district. There are still a good many fair-sized trees standing on the Serumallays, but, generally speaking, they are not of the kinds most approved by the natives, and are situated in the remoter parts of the hills, where the difficulty of transport has afforded them protection.

9. *Ayagoody forest (Area about 30 square-miles).*—The Ayagoody estate includes a small piece of forest, which, I am sorry to say, has been as badly treated

all tract

as the other forests, which form the subject of the present report. The proprietor, however, has shown that he understands its present condition and requirements by offering to place it under the management of the Forest Department. The Deputy-Conservator is now preparing to submit a detailed report with regard to the last-named forest and that of the Rettiambadhi Muttah, as required by Government, in G. Os. Nos. 2,009 and 2,382 of 1869.

10. The report I have now the honour to submit is, I fear, deficient in technical detail, but I hope it furnishes sufficient information with regard to the present state of the forests, to enable the Board to see clearly that active measures are required to prevent farther devastation, and to give the forests a chance of recovery from the condition into which they have been brought by the apathy and shortsightedness of their present proprietors. The remedial measures necessary to this end are simple, and, as far as I can learn, likely to be supported by the Zemindars concerned; for they are beginning to realize the fact that their forest-property has already suffered materially; and that a continuance of the present *contract-system** cannot fail to tend to its farther rapid deterioration. Proprietors are also beginning to see that their own interests are bound up with those of Government in the question of conservancy, for the effect of working on that system in the Ayen forests of the district has been to yield to the proprietors a small increased annual return from their forests, which they have paid disproportionately by the sacrifice of a large valuable timber. Those Zemindars with whom I and Lieutenant April 1870, been able to discuss the question, have consented to place their forests under the management of the Forest Department, on the condition that they are to receive the Acting Conservancy Department, on the condition that they are to receive the cost of conservancy; and I have no objection in recommending the adoption of a similar course with regard to forests belonging to estates under the management of the Court of Wards. The next step, in receiving charge of the forests, would be one which, I have no doubt, will commend itself to the Forest Department; and that is, the putting a stop, as much as possible, to the felling of timber for the purposes of sale in all the Madura forests. This could be done, without the least inconvenience to the public, if the Government were disposed to listen favourably to a proposition recently made to me by Mr. Munro, the Forest Agent for the Travancore Government, who offered to supply any amount of timber that might be required for the use of the district at Cumbum, or any other depot that might be found suitable, at prices not exceeding those at which it is at present procurable.

11. In conclusion, I beg to inform the Board that I have discussed the several questions referred to in this report with the Deputy-Conservator of Forests for this district, and that Lieutenant Walker fully concurs with me in my opinion as to the present state of the forests, and the expediency of the measures I have suggested for their future improvement.

In this letter Mr. Arbuthnott reports on the forests of the unsettled Pollicms of Madura.

2. The forests noted marginally are under the Court of Wards. The Collector reports that in the less accessible parts of the forests, they are still in fair condition on the whole, but seeing that they want rest, he has stopped all felling operation since September last. He should report, forthwith, what regulations have been adopted with respect to the communal grazing and other rights possessed by the villagers of the Zemindaries, and where the inhabitants have found firewood and timber for domestic and agricultural purposes since the prohibitory order took effect. The heads of villages and local Revenue-officers must be consulted, and their views submitted. When this information is before the Board, they will be in a position to pass orders on Mr. Arbuthnott's recommendation, that these forests should be placed under the Forest Department, (paragraph 10).

	Square-miles.
1. Gentamanaikanur	200
2. Bodinaikanur	80

3. The other forests* reported on are under the management of their respective Poligars.

	Square-miles.
* 1. Tavarum, etc	8
2. Kannivady	83
3. Serumallay villages (Amianai-kanur)	70
4. Ayagoody	30

4. The Tavarum, etc., forests are insignificant in size and character. The Kannivady forests lie along the slopes of the lower Pulneys, and contain valuable timber, but are interspersed with considerable villages. These woods are likely to become highly valuable should the smoky line pass near Dindigul, but the Collector submits no definite proposal so far as to their protection, or with respect to the communal rights connected maturity. It does not appear whether the Poligar is one of those alluded to in paragraph 7.

7. *Ko*, as having consented to place their forests under the management of the Forest Department.

of value. The Serumallay hills in the Amianaikanur Polliem have been denuded of timber, but would, it appears, yield a large supply of fuel for years to come, if brought under judicious conservancy. The purchase of the life-rent in these ranges by Government is still unaffected. In the event of the sale not taking place, the Collector should consider whether any action can be taken by Government for the protection of the forests, including due recognition of all communal rights over them, which should be carefully ascertained and recorded.

6. The Ayagoody Poligar has consented to place the exhausted woodland of his Zemindary under Government management. This measure should be encouraged so long as it does not lead to expense or involve Government officers in litigation. The result will prove a useful test of the comparative excellency of Government and proprietary management; but the Collector must take care that no communal rights or privileges are curtailed by the strength which Government management must give to the Poligar's interests.

7. With regard to the closing part of paragraph 10 of his letter the Collector is informed that the Board will not be prepared to support any proposal from the Revenue or Forest Department "from putting a stop, as much as possible, to the felling of timber for purpose of sale in all the Madura forests," and for giving a monopoly of the supply of wood required for the use of the district to the Forest Agent of the Travancore Government, as proposed by that gentleman.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th July 1870.*

No. 195. ORDER THEREON, 19th July 1870, No. 1,106.

Forests, No. 8.

THE Government will now proceed to pass orders on the questions raised in the foregoing papers. These are, firstly, the settlement of a long-disputed boundary line between Travancore and Tinnevely; secondly, the forest conservancy and boundary settlement of certain Zemindaries in the districts of Madura and Tinnevely.

2. The first question cannot be disposed of until the Board have replied to G. O., dated 11th February 1870, No. 188, in which they were desired to report on a settlement of the dispute which appeared to have been effected in 1855. The Government have now only to add the request that if the Map alluded to in the above-mentioned Order cannot be found, the Board will obtain a fresh plan of the disputed tract from the Collector, which, with the data now before them, will place the Government in a position to dispose finally of this long-pending question. If it be decided that the tract north of the Arambully Pass is within the Travancore Territory, the question of leasing or obtaining it by an exchange of territory will arise. In any case, therefore, it is advisable that a knowledge of the value of the tract in question should be arrived at, and it was with this view that the Government, by G. O., dated 30th July 1869, No. 2,226, directed Lieutenant Walker to report on the character of the particular jungles referred to. The Government now learn with displeasure that their Order has not yet been complied with, and they request the Conservator of Forests to intimate to Lieutenant Walker that in future he must obey the instructions which he may receive, at delay or cavil.

3. The next question before Government relates to the forest-land in Zemindaries of the Madura and Tinnevely districts.

4. *Rettiambady*.—This is a permanently settled Mootah, and the present proprietor could not grant a lease for any portion of it extending beyond his own life-time. On his death it would doubtless be possible to renew it, but as a lease is generally considered in the light of a profitable concern, each new proprietor would probably be desirous of enhancing his gains by offering it for competition. The Government are therefore of opinion that it will be preferable for the Conservancy Department to manage the forests in this Mootah on behalf of the proprietor, as has apparently been arranged by Lieutenant Walker. If this management tends towards the benefit of the estate, it may reasonably be expected that the arrangement will be continued by successive proprietors. The Conservator will therefore take early measures for assuming charge of the Rettiambady forests.

5. *Ayagudi*.—By G. O., dated 12th July 1869, No. 2,009, the Government directed the Board to issue instructions to the Collector relative to the grant of a permanent Sunnud for this estate, which, although owned by the same proprietor as Rettiambady, differed from it in not being permanently settled. The Sunnud, however, has not as yet been issued to the Poligar, and the Government now request that, as was suggested by Mr. Ellis in December 1868, the Collector will negotiate with the proprietor for the purchase by Government of his interest in the timber-yielding forests of his estate, which will then be permanently and entirely the property of Government.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th July 1870.*

6. There appear to be only four more estates in the Madura District, the wooded tracts of which require conservancy, viz., Bodinaikanur, Gentamanaikanur, Kannivady, and Amianaikanur. The first two are now under the Court of Wards, and some measure remedial of the process of forest-denudation, which has long been going on in them, appears imperatively necessary. The Board, in paragraph 2 of their Proceedings, dated 11th April 1870, No. 2,428, have desired the Collector to submit certain additional information bearing on the policy of vesting the conservancy of these forests in the regular department, and as soon as this information has been supplied, it should be laid before Government. The third (Kannivady) does not appear to have been noticed by the Conservator or Deputy-Conservator, and the Board have called for further details regarding it from the Collector. The fourth, which contains the Serumallay hills has already been made the subject of instructions.

7. The peculiar circumstances attaching to the forests of Singampatty and Chockampatty in the Tinnevely District were explained by the Board in their Proceedings, dated 6th September 1869, No. 6,686. The former Zemindary is under the Court of Wards, and the Board propose that its extensive forests should be leased by Government—an arrangement which would be equivalent to a waiver of the Government claim, the invalidity of which has not yet been thoroughly demonstrated. Before sanctioning this measure the Government resolve to request that Major Beddome will take an opportunity of personally conferring with the Governor, Reader, and having ascertained from that officer whether the Government's policy is likely to outweigh that of the Zemindar, and what further is necessary to its establishment, will then proceed himself to Tinnevely to endeavour to obtain such evidence, and report generally on the question.

8. The Conservator of Forests should pursue a similar course with regard to the forests of Chockampatty, Sattar, and Sivagiri. Much of the then existing doubt as to the position of Government relatively to these forests ought by this time to have been cleared away, for the Board called for detailed reports last September. The case of the Inam Sunnud granted to the pagoda, as contained in paragraph 5 of Mr. Puckle's letter, dated 7th September 1868, No. 388, is not clear, but the records in Mr. Robinson's office will perhaps throw light on it. A tracing of the Survey Map, showing approximately the forest-tracts of each estate and those belonging to Government, should also be submitted by the Board.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,

Under-Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Conservator of Forests.
,, the Government Pleader.
,, the Inam Commissioner.
,, the Accountant-General.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

N^o 153.

8

To The Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort Saint George

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 9th ultimo I have the honor to forward a Copy & Translation of Mr. Thomas's Proclamation dated 20 July 1848 and to inform you that the Forests to which it applies are those on the Hills to the Westward of this District, in the limits of Tankase, Vanganur, Brammadream, Vanharanainarkovil and Strivilliputtur Kaluza.

2 The extent of the Forests cannot be ascertained from the records of this Office but the scope of the Proclamation includes all the forests on the Hills to the Westward of this District within the Company's territories excepting such as may be situated in Poligar Estates not under the Collector's management.

Tinnevely
16th August 1849

I have the honor to be
(Signed) C. J. Bird
Collector

(True Copy)

W. P. P. P.
Collector

6061. of 18701

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

dated July 19th.

Recd.

G. O., 19th July 1870, No. 1,106.

END.

JULY.

Nos. 191-195.

Boundary Settlement between Trancore and Tinnevely and the forest conservancy of certain Zemindaries in Madura and Tinnevely.—Papers on these subjects with others hereon.

Translation of a Proclamation issued
by W. E. B. Thomas Collector of Tinnevely
under date 10th July 1848.

It was ordered that persons desirous
of felling Timber on the Hills should give in
Surkasts at the Taluq and obtain permission
but as it is understood that people cut trees
at their own pleasure thereby opening a door
for the Commission of fraud &c, and that
the Hill renters being permitted to cut wood
for frames, beams &c from trees other than
"Coola Marams" or valuable trees, take
advantage of that permission and fell some
of the valuable trees also for timbers and take
them together with those cut from licensed
trees, and as it appears that the people of the
Villages in the vicinity of the Hills cut and
bring timber from the Hills and store it at
a place, and after paying the Cirkar teerwah
on a portion and obtaining permission
for the transport of the same, they are carry-
ing away also timber cut from valuable trees
and as some without permission take
sawyers to the Hills, get timber sawed
by them, and after storing the same at a
place pay the duty on a portion at the
Taluq, and if in the mean time any Com-
plaints are preferred and Examination
be ordered to be made on the Hills, they

name

Dec 31 1848

Enclosure No 2

in a letter from the Collector

of Tinnevely dated 14th June

September 1848 No 388

No: 1053/70

Dec 19 1848

Copy of a letter

referred to in the above

letter

Am Gunel Dec 10 1848

name one man and say that it was for him, that they cut the timber, and thereby escape punishment and lastly a complaint has been preferred that some trees on the Singam hills were felled without authority and after investigation the timber has been sold by Public auction; the undermentioned Rules for general information & guidance have been framed to prevent the commission of similar frauds for the future.

2. From the 12th July of the current year no one should fell without authority the undermentioned or any other descriptions of trees on the Hills; if in spite of this order any one cut trees on the Hills, he will be liable to trial and punishment in the Magisterial Department. Ryots or others requiring timber should prepare a Durkhat containing the undermentioned particulars and present it at the Muzir. Whereupon fitting orders will be given.

3. Durkhats presented at the Muzir by persons desirous of felling timber on the Hills should contain the following particulars viz. the purpose for which the timber is required, the description and quantity of timber, the name of the place and Hill where the Durkhatdar proposes to fell the trees, and the name and place of residence of the person through whose name the timber

40
is to be cut and the route through which he intends conveying the same, the Durkhat should further state that the applicant will while conveying the timber show it to the Curram, Mirasidar or Moonsiff of the Village in the vicinity of the route, get a Chit from any one of them and produce it with the timber before the Tahsildar of the Taluk in the limits of which the Hill is situated, within the period allowed for the production of the same as determined below, with reference to the quantity of timber, and get the timber stamped.

4. Stakes, Laths, Vances, Rafters, door frames, Pillars, Reed, Vaghywood made use of for making Carts, firewood taken on Carts, and Bamboos, which are mentioned in the Pattahs given to the Centers can be cut with their permission from trees other than "Coolymarams" or valuable trees. To get the above as well as wood required for ploughing implements, the Ryots may cut trees of their own accord. It is not necessary to get orders from the Muzir. The Hill Centers or the Ryots may cut of their own accord cut trees for timber intended for building purposes. 5. On Durkhats being presented at the Muzir for the felling of trees on the Hills containing

containing the particulars above mentioned
orders will be sent to the Tahsildars of the
Taluzs in which the respective hills are situated,
to collect at once the teerwah on the quantity
of Timber mentioned in the Durkash, to allow
the Durkashdar to fell the trees within the
period below mentioned, to examine the timber
that may be brought within the prescribed
period and to cause them to be stamped, and
if brought after the expiration of the period
to report the same to the Ruzur.

6. Persons obtaining permission for felling
trees on the Hills should fell them and bring
the timber within and not after the expiration
of the period allowed as below mentioned, but
should any delay occur and sufficient
reasons be assigned for such delay, the
Tahsildar should report the same to the
Ruzur.

7. Persons desirous of felling trees on the
Hills should give Durkash to the Ruzur
and after obtaining orders should go to the
Taluz, pay at once the teerwah on the res-
pective description of timber required
by them according to the rates below men-
tioned, receive the Chits the Tahsildars
may give to the Curmanis and Mirasidars
of the Villages in the vicinity of the Hills,
and it is only after giving the Chits to them
that they are at liberty to fell the trees on the

2.

the Hills. They should not fell the trees
before this is done. After this, the trees should
be felled within the period mentioned
in the Chits and brought down the Hills
and shown to the Curmanis & Mirasidars,
and after receiving a Savanam from them
the timber should be taken to the Taluz
Cutcherry where on examination they will
be stamped, and Chits given mentioning the
description and quantity of timber, and the
place of destination to which they are to be
conveyed, on the receipt of the Chit alone
the timber may be taken to the destined place,
and as soon as it reaches the place, the
Chits received at the Taluz should be
delivered to the Curman of the place.

8. The Chits to be given to the Curman
on payment of duty by the Durkashdars
as mentioned in Column 4th directing him
to allow the Durkashdars to fell the trees,
should exhibit the description of the trees and the
place where they are to be felled, and the number
of days within which they should be felled, and
the Tahsildars should order the Curman of the
Villages that soon after the timbers are brought
to them within the time allowed they should compare
them with the above Chit and send them to the
Taluz with a Savanam showing the description,
number and quantity of the timber. On the receipt
of the timbers at the Taluz they should be compared
with the Durkash given at first, and then

Stamped clearly, and when they are sent to the place of destination, a Chit should be given exhibiting the name of the place of destination, the number of the various descriptions of articles, the description of the wood and the No. of yards of each article. The year month and date should be stated and the Chit signed by the Tahsildar or the Mugumdar and delivered to the owner of the timber.

9th On the arrival of the timber at the place of destination the M. Annam of the place should, after examining and passing them according to the Chit insert in the Bill the date of receipt and forward it to the Taluk Cutcherry to which his Village is attached. All such receipts received at the Taluk during each month should be forwarded together with a list, to the Taluk by the Tahsildar of the Taluk, within the 10th of the following month.

10th Persons felling trees under Order should not fell young trees 1 foot in thickness, and 3 feet in circumference. Trees of larger dimensions than the above should be cut.

11th Trees felled on the Hills under Order should be brought down only by the undisturbed routes. If information be received of their having been conveyed by any other route, than the above, such will be considered as having been clandestinely conveyed, and will be liable to be confiscated and sold by auction.

12th In accordance with former Orders the Tahsildars of the 6. Taluk viz. Tenkasi, Sankaranamarkovil, Srivilliputhur, Brammadream, Kanganeri and Vallyur should forward once in each month an account in Tamil prepared according to the form sent with the above order, showing the quantity of Timber felled during that month. The other Tahsildars should only forward the Chits delivered at the places of destination accompanied by a list as above mentioned.

13th Timber measuring less than 5 Cubic feet should be felled and brought to the Taluk within 20 days from the date on which permission has been obtained at the Taluk.

Timber measuring 5 to 10 Cubic feet within 30 days.			
10 to 20	50	10	50
20 to 30	50	50	50
50 to 100	50	70	50

Timber should be cut and brought down the Hills within the periods above mentioned, the prescribed periods should not be exceeded. Persons wanting Charcoal can cut such of the trees on the Hills other than valuable ones or Culamarams which are dry and fit only for firewood, and have them burnt for Charcoal either at the foot of the Hills or at open places on the Hills where there are no trees. Valuable trees may not be cut on account of firewood.

Persons making Soojah &c cultivation should not cut the stumps on the lands about to be cultivated nor set fire to them on the Hills.

14. If Persons prefer Complaints and prove that other people have clandestinely brought timber from the Hills contrary to the above Rules, half the amount realized will be given to them as reward.

15. If Persons felling timber on the Hills act contrary to the Rules herein laid down they will be fined 50 Rupees for each fault.

Description of the trees and the duty payable thereon.

Coolah Mammie

Valuable trees:

Teak wood	per one Cubic yard	Rupiah 2.
Totakati	per do	2.
Devadaram	per do	2.
Atyiny	per do	1 1/2.
Karungali	per do	1 1/2.
Jemmaram	per do	1 1/4.
Madafiri vembu	per do	1.
Vakei	per do	1 1/2.
Mayily	per do	1 1/2.
Thembagapalei	per do	1 1/2.
Kangru	per do	1.
Kongu	per do	1 1/2.
Ponbadaree	per do	1 1/2.
Ahildevadaram	per Sulam	1/2.
Sandal wood		
Kadambu	per Cubic yard	1 1/4.

Other descriptions of trees.

Nagula	per one Cubic yard	Rs 1 1/2.
Vainary	per do	1.
Peelyvembu	per do	1/2.
Kayvembu	per do	1/2.
Mango tree	per do	1.
Yrukalampalay	per do	1/2.
Dandi palay	per do	1/2.
Chakipalay	per do	1.
Ara. Pombadary	per do	1/2.
Slippy	per do	3/4.
Kovan	per do	1/2.
Karumandi	per do	1/8.
Mukanji	per do	3/4.
Marudam tree	per do	3/4.
Malay Semmanati	per do	1/4.
Vunna tree	per do	3/4.
Kavil tree	per do	1/2.
Jack tree	per do	3/4.
Ayima	per do	3/4.
Kadu hartu	per do	1/8.
Malayuty	per do	3/4.
Pasary	per do	1/8.
Tanei	per do	1/8.
Kaducay tree	per do	1 1/2.
Malayviraly	per do	3/4.
Karupottan Cambu	per do	1 1/2.

For 100 Karundapany rafters 3 1/2 yards long 3/4.

Routes through which the timber cut from the Hills may be carried.

Trakasi taluk	
Kadayawellur Hills	Endaneovil route
Vadakarj Hills	Adavinjmarkovil route
	Mehenovil route
	Vannatipary route
Elanji Hills	Masuly vallam route

Trivilliputtur Taluk

Magashovil Hills. { Puttyatty Mantappam Route
Foltyady route.
Mahomed Sappuram route

Chyppaly Hills. { Anytaly route.
Sattappary route.

Vatrayiruppu Hills. - Talamalai Mantappam route

Kollanfundam Hills. Mandyppany route

Venganallur Hills. Varattuddy route.

Enkasi { (Initials) E. B. J.
dated 10th July 1848 Collector

(True Copy)

W. Duckles

Collector

Vanganeri Taluk

Calacoot Hills. - Paltitthu route

Valliyur Taluk

Trichurungudi Hills. { Kadamadymadaku
Kudomady, Arindam
Anytady, Eastward
Malaniambikavil
Sannistatu } 60

Panajudi Hills. { Kammupoly, Calvettan
Panajudy, Carundikudy
Samaravali, Pottu
Anakkaladamm
Mukunary, Kalahar } 60

Brasnamadrasam Taluk

Ramasingapuram Hills. { Papanasankovil, Puthu
Pattaykotte, terry road
leading from Kottam
singapuram to the south } 60

Tingampatti Hills. { Pulicottai route
Rangysperammully route
Rangysperammully route
through Soyamadam } 60

Sankaranamarkovil Taluk

Pintamang Hills. - Kottamalai, Caruppanang
Covil route

Vandidevanallur { Kammamarcovil route
Kottamalai, Caruppanang
Covil route } 60

Pulankudi Hills. { Mangkavudiar Covil
Varamudayar Covil } 60

Trumalamankar { Pulankudi Hills
Pulankudi Hills } 60

15
I think it will be
most convenient to
write of these letters
separately.

No 800.

I agree N

MA

The Reitham Lady holds
is "permanently settled"
and therefore the owner
can only give us a
lease during his own
life. I think the pre-
ferred plan is to
manage the estate for
him - as it has been
has been arranged by
Capt Walker - and
not to seek a lease.
If our arrangement
is as it should be, his
capital & profits, he
may be happy that
the successors of the
present his wife to
continue the arrangement.

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side]

11th Nov 00
Received of Mr. Walker
for 1000 £

2/21

in a letter from
Collector of Revenue
dated 7th September
No. 388.

enclosure 2/10/1
New 1058/10

Translators of
MacLennan's copy
to in the above letter
in Ep. 1851/40537

A letter would say how
be true in all on the
death of the lecturer
is naturally to be
associated with the idea
of being a near relative
concern that I fear
each has his own
naturally think
of putting it in to
can be taken

As to my apology, if the
society has not yet
been issued, I would
be glad for the
cause of the great
trust, and I would
deal liberally with
the trustees I hope
it is
of the long term to be
much determined
it is an object to
get on much as
possible of their natural

508

A

fruits into our own
hands to the for
the fear then denudation
of the country & for
ing the consequence of
our air freight necessity
of the country of the
society to be
society, and it is
concerned with the same
necessity as in the
case of the other body
which is large of the
same body
of the society seems
to be a great deal
and I think the best
to be the "main object"
also
The society to be of
the great interest in
the Madison District
(Ex. Sec. of course
Barnard & Co.
Group of which the

are bonded to the
for the history of
Rodriguez
Gentlemanly
Kaimis
Amunai

The first two are
under the Court
Ward and the
management of the
can be made over to
the Court as soon
as the Court
supplies the Court with
certain information
which has been
called. The third is
not as far as I can
see interest of the
Court or the
The fourth Court
the Commission
for the purchase of
which we should

2/ This is negotiable at
once & prior to the
date of a sum of
I am not sure
of the tenure of the
3 of the estate

If there are any
other estates in the
area in the future
they should be
with the necessary
details.

I sincerely
The most important
fact here is that if
I am not
including the Court
charge and the
is a minor - the
advising the
to be the
kind of case
is a waiver of all

light on the part of
pt. Smith in respect
Major Reddow to
see the pt. Reddow
explained how the
case stands to us.
certainly but further
evidence is necessary
and then to see
usually I see if I
can get it.
I would be the same
in the by and of the
can be fully -
I don't think the pt.
can be the point. There
claims to be its will
some of a world of
the pt. have the to be
the pt. fully can
be done but
The case of the
Papua should be

fully explained - Perhaps
the pt. can be
the from the papers in
his office - which I
to find the pt. in
of the other side
I cannot find any
particular mention.
He should call for
the and also have
a tracing of the
the showing at the
mainly the first
hands of each
state & then the
of pt. & the
The advance
boundary seems to
have been settled
in 1880 and 1885.
p. 11 Feb 70. It is not
a waste of time to
p

on the boundary
boundary is better
in that a man
standing what is better
what is in doubt
or dispute. He ought
I think to call
for this at once - if
indeed that a land
is not in existence
already. Meanwhile
Capt Walker should
transmit the tract
which it is proposed
to lease from the
Exchange of Forests
& territory cannot be
discussed, till the
boundary is settled.

L. D. L.

19
Memo for orders on 3/10/2 (April 8)
Nos 800, 1033 & 1190 of 1870

On October 1/1874
Mr. Highton brought to
notice the importance
of special trial reserves
in the District of Madras
provincially, and suggested
that the opportunity
of the issue of Amnuds.
last Piquers should be
taken, in order either
to obtain possession of
the forests in these States,
which were understood
to be valuable, on behalf
of Govt or to obtain them
on perpetual lease, or
at any rate to undertake
the

the management of them
on scientific principles on
behalf of the proprietors.
2. In the G.O. 29 the
June 1869 & 1839, the
Govt. when referring to
the Board for certain
information regarding
the boundary between
Travancore & Sinnerelly,
requested the Ag. Con-
servator of Forests to
report upon a proposi-
tion made by Mr. Puckle,
that a certain tract
of Forest in the vicinity
of the Vranibilly
Pass, and east of
the Ghats which
had hitherto been
leased

20
leased by the Travan-
core Government to
a Contractor for Rs
1000 per annum, should
be taken on lease
by the Forest Dept.
Major St. Reddore in
reply suggested that
an exchange of all
forests belonging
to the Govt. west of
the Ghats should
be made with
Travancore, and
receiving
all the Forests east of
the Ghats to be
in lieu of this in
the G.O. dated 30
July

30th July 1869
22nd Major Beddome
was however again di-
rected to report on Mr
Puckley's definite
proposal with regard
to the particular
tract of forest re-
ferred to by him.

3. On the 1st
12th July 1869, p. 2009,
a proposal which
had been made
by Mr. Bliss that
the Forests of the
Pettimbadu & Agayadu
States should be reserved
for

for Govt, was referred
to the Conservator of Forests
for report. Major Beddome
agreed with Lt. Walker,
Mr. Arbuthnot, the Acting
Collector, and Mr. Bliss
in considering that it
was very advisable that
these Forests should be
leased by the Forest De-
partment, but recom-
mended that Lt. Walker
should, in the first
instance, report on
their extent and value.

He

4. The three papers re-
corded at the head of
this Memo. relate to the
questions ^{referred} ~~adverted~~ to in
the three foregoing para-
graphs. It appears that
in the Madura District
there are, excluding
the property just ad-
verted to, four estates
to which valuable
forests of considerable
extent are attached as
noted in the margin.
Of these the two last
named are under the
Court

Theruvagandy - 24 miles
Serrumullay - 70
Gentamanankannur - 200
Podinakannoor - 80

22
Court of Wards; and the
Acting Collector appears
to think that the pro-
-prietors of the others
two estates would not
object to their being
managed by the Forest
Department on their
behalf. As to the
forests belonging to the
Rettimabady and Ayagudi
estates referred to
in paragraph 3 above
and those of the small
Muttiah estate of that
-theputty, it appears
that

that this arrange-
-ment has been al-
-ready adopted with
the consent of the
proprietors.

5. In the Sinnerelly
District, it seems that
there are valuable forest
tracts attached to the
four estates noted in
the margin, as well as a
fifth tract of considerable
extent on the Kuttalamul-
lay Hills for which an
Inam title deed has been
given to a Papoda. There is
some doubt as to the rights of
the

	^{sq. miles}
Sutter -	15
Sisagiri -	36
Chokampatty -	30
Singampatty -	200

22
the proprietors of the two
estates of Chokampatty
and Singampatty in their
forest tracts, but it is
clearly shown by the Board
that they have been long
in possession and that no
satisfactory result could
be expected from raising
any question as to their en-
title. The latter estate
is under the management
of the Court of Wards, and
consequently no permanent
lease of the forests could
be obtained during the
minority of the proprie-
tor -

6. From the fourth
paper noted above it
appears that the Dy. Con-
servator of Forests in en-
charge of the Madurai &
Sinnerelly Range, has not
visited any of the Lemni-
dary forests of Sinnerelly,
nor the tract of forest
which it was proposed
that

that the Sept should
elut from the Travancore
Govt, and he seems to be
of opinion that there is no
object in his doing so, ^{as}
unless he has power to
settle the boundary between
all the Zemindars, & be-
tween the British & Travancore
territories, ^{as he} ~~and he~~
elcomende that in the first
instance a Commission
for the determination of
these boundaries should
be appointed.

7. It is submitted, how-
ever, that there is nothing
before Govt to show that
any exceptional difficul-
ties are likely to arise
in the matter of boundaries,
and that it is very undesi-
-able that the action of
the Forest Sept should be
deflected from the dis-
posal of what may turn
out to be a very intricate
and protracted inquiry.
It is suggested ^{as}
therefore that ^{as}
instructions

instructions be issued to
the Dy. Conservator through
Major Beddome, directing
him at once to visit
the tract of Forest land
belonging to the Travancore
Government which it
is proposed to rent, and
to submit a report on
the suggestion, and then
to enter into immediate
arrangements with the
Board of Revenue for
managing the Forests of
the estates noted in the
margin which are under
their

- 1 Gentamanaikanoor.
- 2 Bodinaikanoor
- 3 Longampully.

their charge, as four of
wards. The collectors of the
two Districts might also in
the meantime be instructed
to endeavour to make an
arrangement with the pro-
prietors of the remaining
estates to which valuable
forests are attached, and with
the Nagoda trustees on account
of the Muttalag Mulla, under
which these forests also shall
either be leased to the Forest
Dept., if found to be of suf-
ficient value, or at any rate
managed by the Dept. on
behalf of the proprietors.

- 1 Kunnaoady
- 2 Sirumulla
- 3 Sattu
- 4 Sivagarry
- 5 Chokampetty.


S. R. D. S.

*Madras
Particulars of
in Trimmuliyam
Madura District*

1106

*Will be to
draft accordingly*

C. 13 July 1870
21 Aug 1870 R 28

Revenue Department
No 1106

Proceedings of Madras Government

Under date the 19th July 1870

Read the following Papers:—

Res. Board of Revenue.
Regarding lease of forests in Trimmuliyam.
patty Trimmuliyam, & of Kattlaymullay forest
From Off. Foremaster of Forests.
Forwarding Lt. Walker's report & sketch
map of the forests of Ayaladi Trimmuliyam & the
Althambady Mootah of Pulney Talook,
Madura District
From Off. Comr. of Forests. Reporting on
boundary between Travancore & Trimmuliyam
Res. Board of Rev. - Order passed on 10th
report relative to forests in unsettled Villages
in Madura District

H. S. 6. Sept. 1869. No 6686

9th Mar. 1870. No 1986

5th April 1870. No 2030

11th April 1870. No 2428

The Govt. will now proceed

to pass orders on the questions
raised in the foregoing papers.

These are firstly the settlement
of a long-disputed boundary
line between Travancore & Trimmuliyam

[a topic which involves the policy
of either leaving the tract in
dispute from Travancore or ex-
changing in return for it an
equivalent of land on the western
slope of the ghats] secondly
the forest conservancy boundary
of certain Trimmuliyam

L S S

See? sent [to] here
L S S.

N. M. A.

W. M.

L. S. S.

What does the pencil
remark mean?
L. S. S.

in the district of Madura
and Trivernally.

2. The first question cannot
be disposed of until the Board
have replied to G. O. dated 11th
Febry: 1870, No: 188, in which
they were desired to report on a
settlement of the dispute which
appeared to have been effected
in 1855. The Govt. have now
only to add the request that
if the map attached to in the
above mentioned order cannot
be found, the Board will
obtain a fresh plan of the
disputed tract from the Collector,
which with the data now before
them will place the Govt. in
a position to dispose finally of
this long pending question. If
it be decided that the tract
north of the Orambully pass
is within the Travancore territory,
the

2710
the question of leasing or obtaining
it by an exchange of territory
will arise. In any case therefore
it is advisable that a knowledge
of the value of the tract in
question should be arrived at,
and it was with this view that
the Govt. by G. O. dated 30th July
1864, No: 2226, directed S. C. Walker
to report on the character of the
particular jungles referred to.
The Govt. now learn with displeasure
that their order has not yet
been complied with, and they
request the Conservator of Forests
to intimate to S. C. Walker that
in future he should obey the
instructions which he may
receive without delay or pre-
fatory comment.

? must

? civil.

3. The next question before
Govt. relates to the forest land
in certain granted of the
Madura

Madura & Tinivelly Districts.

4. This a permanently settled Mootah and the present proprietor, could not grant a lease for any portion of it extending beyond his own life time. On his death it would doubtless be possible to renew it, but as a lease is generally considered in the light of a profitable concern, each new proprietor would probably be desirous of enhancing his gains by offering it for competition. The Govt are therefore of opinion that it will be preferable for the Conservancy Dept. to manage the forests in this Mootah on behalf of the proprietor, as has apparently been arranged by Lieut. Walker. If this management tends towards the benefit of the estate it may

Pettiambadu.

Ayagudi.

2811
may reasonably be expected that the arrangement will be continued by successive Conservators. The Government will therefore take early measures for assuming charge of the Pettiambadu Forests.

5. By G. O. dated 12 July 1869. No 2009 the Govt directed the Board to issue instructions to the collector relative to the grant of a permanent sum for this estate, which although owned by the same proprietor as Pettiambadu differed from it in not being permanently settled. The sum, however, has not as yet been issued to the palygar and the Govt now request, that as was suggested by Mr. White in Decr. 1868, the collector will negotiate with the proprietor for the purchase

purchase by Govt of his
interest in the timber yielding
forests of his estate which will
then be permanently & entirely
the property of Govt.

6. There appear to be
only four more estates in the
Madura district the wooded
tracts of which require con-
servancy. viz. Bodmanickunom,
Guntapumickunom, Kanni-
vady and Annanaiickunom.

suggested

The first two are now under
the Court of Mards and some
measure remedial of the
process of forest denudation
which has long been going
on in them appears impera-
tively necessary. The Board
in para 2 of their Proceedings
dated 11 April 1870, No 2428
have

The Honble Mr
Govt's instructions
as this point had
been complied with

29
have desired the collector to
submit certain additional
information bearing on the
policy of vesting the conser-
vancy of these forests in the
regular department, and as
soon as this information has
been supplied it should be
laid before Govt. The third
(Kannivady) does not appear
to have been noticed by the
Conservator or Deputy Conserva-
tor, and the Board have
called for further details
regarding it from the Collector.
The fourth which contains
the Arumalay Hills has
already been made the
subject of instructions.

7. The peculiar cir-
cumstances attaching to
the

the forests of Singampatty
and Chockampatty in the
Sinnivelly district were
explained by the Board
in their proceedings dated
6th September 1869, No. 6686.
The former Zemindary is
under the Court of Wards,
and the Board propose that
its extensive forests should
be leased by Govt. - an
arrangement which would
be equivalent to a waiver
of the Govt. claim, the in-
validity of which has not
yet been thoroughly demon-
strated. Before sanctioning
this measure the Govt.
resolve to request that
Major Reddome will take
an opportunity of person-
ally conferring with the
Govt. Pleader, and having
ascertained

ascertained from that officer
whether the Govt. claim to the
forests is likely to outweigh
that of the Zemindar and
what further evidence is
necessary to its establishment,
will then proceed himself
to Sinnivelly, endeavouring
to obtain such evidence,
and report generally on
the question.

8. The Conservator of Forests
should pursue a similar
course with regard to the
forests of Chockampatty,
Sattar and Sivagiri. Much
of the then existing doubt
as to the position of Govt.
relatively to these forests
ought by this time to
have been cleared away.
For the Board called for
detailed

For the Board called for
detailed

detailed reports last September.
The episode of the Inam fund,
granted to the Pagoda, as
contained in para 5 of Mr.
Suckles letter, dated 7th Sept.
1868, No 388, is unintelligible
but the records in Mr. Robin-
son's office will perhaps throw
light on it. A tracing of
the Survey Map showing
approximately the forest
tracts of each estate and
those belonging to Govt.
should also be submitted
by the Board.

H.S.

11. To the Prop. Dec 26
13. — — — — —
3. — — — — —
8. — — — — —
6. — — — — —

70
18

1844
The boundary
between the Indian and
the white man's land
is a line of
the future of
the Indian's future.

Despatch
to
the
Secretary of War

81

C. 13 July 1844