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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 462

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Dated 16th March 1872.

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
16th March 1872.*

No. 192. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th February 1872, No. 372 :—

Read replies of Collectors in reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 6,495, dated 11th September 1868.

Read also the following letter from G. BANBURY, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 20th December 1871, No. 2,488-78 :—

In reply to Board's Proceedings of the 11th instant, No. 4,990, I have the honour to state that the boundary between Mysore and the Muddenpully Taluq of Cuddapah has been demarcated and laid down by this department, the more important disputes having been enquired into and disposed of by Captain Stuart, aided by the Muddenpully Tahsildar on the one side, and by Mahomed Ali, Assistant Superintendent of Colar, aided by Kistniengar, Deputy-Superintendent in Mysore, on the other—*Vide* Proceedings of Government, dated 29th July 1870. The details of the adjustments will be reported for their ratification by Government. The boundary line between the Cuddapah District and the Poonganoor territory has likewise been for the most part adjusted by this department.

In Government Order, dated 3rd September 1868, No. 2,318, the Government concurred with the Board that Colonel Priestley should provide for the preparation of complete maps of the several districts simultaneously with the field survey. The incompleteness of the present Survey maps arises from the omission to survey Zemindaries, and tracts of Government waste excluded by the demarcation parties, as unlikely to be taken up for cultivation for many years. Colonel Priestley being asked for an estimate of the cost computed it at Rupees 4,26,000, being at the rate of 15 Rupees a square mile for 28,400 square miles of land presently excluded—*Vide* Government Order, dated 17th March 1869, No. 720, and 8th August 1870, No. 35, where the information was "recorded."

2. Simultaneously the Board requested all Collectors whose districts adjoin any Foreign territory to report whether any and what special measures are required for demarcating the boundary.

Here "Foreign territory" was meant to include territory outside the Madras Presidency, and in this sense there are but three Collectorates—MADRAS, CHINGLEPUT and NELLORE, not adjoining such territory.

3. Taking the others and beginning from the north, the Board observe that no disputes are imminent in GANJAM or VIZAGAPATAM. In the GODAVERY, there is no question about the French and English boundaries, but those between the Ellora and Yernagudem Taluqs of the district and adjoining portions of the Nizam's dominions require definite adjustment. The same is the case with the KISTNA Zemindaries of Moonagala and Lingagiri which are cut off from the rest of the district, being surrounded entirely by Hyderabad villages. One or two of the Nizam's villages are also similarly situated in the heart of British territory. His Highness' Government might be invited to arrange with Her Majesty's Government

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for the demarcation of the boundary in all these cases, by arbitrators and on the principle of a moiety of the cost being leibited to each.

4. For BELLARY and CUDDAPAH, no orders are required, the boundaries between the two districts and Mysore having been lately settled or in course of settlement by the local officers on either side. In KURNOOL the rivers Tungabadra and Krishna form the boundary line, separating British from Hyderabad territory. It is suggested that the Nizam's Government should erect permanent marks on the north banks exactly opposte the Theodolite Stations already on the south banks. The petty State of Bunganapilli in the centre of the Kurnool District has well recognized boundaries.

5. Coming next to SALEM, it is observed that the Mysore authorities are Government Order, dated 4th January 1872, co-operating with the Sub-Collector in demarcating the boundary line; while in NORTH ARCOT no special negotiations are called for.

6. In SOUTH ARCOT, much inconvenience results from the intersections of Government Order, dated 28th June 1869, No. 1,825. French and English territory; but the Board have already reported that no practical results would follow the re-opening of this question. Colonel Priestley must proceed to demarcate the British boundary, as now claimed by the Collector, and any difficulties that arise with the French Government must be reported for orders. In TANJORE, the settlement of the boundary between the French Taluq of Karikal and British villages would not be so troublesome, apparently, as between South Arcot and Pondicherry, and the attempt might perhaps be made.

7. His Excellency the Tondiman's country marches both with the Tanjore and TRICHINOPOLY districts. In the latter there is one boundary dispute with Puducottah, which the Board presume is arranged by this time as the Collector some two years and a half ago reported that "it could be settled without difficulty." Between Tanjore and Puducottah disputes are more numerous but might no doubt be readily adjusted; and it is obviously desirable that they should be.

8. MADURA is bounded both by Travancore and Puducottah, but the Collector states that no special measures are necessary to lay down the demarcations. In TINNEVELLY the boundary line between that district and Travancore, being generally carried along the crest of the Western Ghats, is in parts inaccessible. Where it is otherwise it has recently, the Board understand, been adjusted or is in course of adjustment.

9. COIMBATORE adjoins both Mysore and Cochin. The Collector wishes the line of demarcation to be laid down in both cases. So does the Collector of SOUTH CANARA as between his district and Mysore.

10. MALABAR.—There are no differences with the French territory at Mahé; and those between Mysore and the Wynaad Taluq have been adjusted. There remain some disputes with Cochin, in respect of which the Collector has been

Government Order, dated 24th April 1868, No. 103, Political.
Government Order, dated 27th April 1868, No. 1,129, Revenue.

relate to Mysore boundary

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desired to arrange with the Resident, if possible, for marching the boundary and proclaiming a line. Board's Proceedings, No. 2,056, dated 17th May 1871.

No. 193.

ORDER THEREON, 16th March 1872, No. 462.

Miscellaneous.

THESE Proceedings do not appear to call for any remarks by Government.

2. Clearly where disputes exist as to the boundary between British and foreign territory, and also where the survey is in progress, steps should be taken for the settlement of the precise line by officers deputed from either State.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

W. HUDLESTON,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.

„ the Director of Revenue Settlement.

„ the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Exd. F. R. Dantleman.

73-8-90

GOV. OF 1872

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

£s. d. s.

Dated March 16th.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O. 16th March 1872, No. 252.

WILSON.
Nos. 132-133.

Boundaries between British and Foreign Territories.—Board of Revenue informed that where disputes exist, and also where the survey is in progress, steps should be taken for the settlement of the precise line by officers deputed from either State.

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