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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	462	Press
		Mis.
Dated	16. 3.	1872.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*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. BANPURY, 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 district 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 Ellore 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 debited to each.

4. For BELLARY and CUNDAPAH, 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 Tungabhadra and Krishna form the boundary line, separating British from Hyderabad territory. It is suggested that the Government should erect permanent marks on the north banks exactly opposite 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 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 trouble, 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 Wynnaad Taluq have been adjusted. There remain some disputes with Cochin, in respect of which the Collector has been

Government Order, dated 21st April 1868, No. 103, Political.
Government Order, dated 27th April 1868, No. 1,129, Revenue.

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

Proceedings do not appear.
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. Bantleman.

REVENUE.
THE BOARD OF REVENUE.
Recd. *Encl.*
dated March 16th.
G. O., 16th March 1872, No. 462.
MARCH.
NO. 192-193.

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.

No. 6,495.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 11th September 1868.

Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 3rd September 1868, No. 2,318, Revenue Department:—

No. 55. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th August 1868, No. 5,965.

1. The attention of the Board has been frequently attracted by the numerous gaps in Survey Maps. These are occasioned by the omission to survey tracts of Zemindary land and of Government waste land excluded by the demarcation, as not likely to be taken up for cultivation for many years.
2. Although the Board consider that the Maps as now prepared are sufficient for purely revenue purposes, it appears to them as in the highest degree unadvisable not to take advantage of the present survey to secure a complete Map of each district. This, Colonel Priestley assures them, can be done now at a moderate cost, and without in any way impeding or delaying the Revenue Survey.
3. In some instances the Board find that even talook and district boundaries have not yet been authoritatively laid down. In Salem, for example, the boundary with Mysore on the north and west is not yet fixed. In Tinnevely the same remark applies as regards the Travancore frontier, which is not even laid down on the maps in places where there is no dispute regarding it. The talook boundaries are not laid down, and where several Zemindaries are in juxtaposition, they, together with adjoining Government waste, appear as one block without any definition of their respective interior boundaries.
4. The Board beg to submit two Maps, one of Salem and the other of Trichinopoly, obtained from Colonel Priestley. These will illustrate the imperfections of the present system better than any explanation on the subject.
5. It is needless to enlarge on the importance of the completeness of Maps in a country like India, where the Government have so many interests in the land. The value of such information was insisted on by the Court of Directors in their letter in the Statistical Department, dated 23rd July 1856, No. 2, and instructions given for supplying the omissions as Zemindary boundaries should be fully surveyed. At this present moment the area of the different districts is not accurately known, nor that of many of the largest proprietary estates. A good Topographical Map is an Imperial necessity, and the Board are of opinion that, if this opportunity is neglected, the Government will have to incur a much larger outlay, as the Survey Department will have to send down special parties for the purpose.
6. Under the foregoing circumstances, the Board request that the sanction of Government may be granted for the preparation of complete Maps of the several districts simultaneously with the field survey, and that Colonel Priestley may be desired to undertake the work. If this is approved, Colonel Priestley will be requested to state what would be the probable cost for furnishing topographical details of the excluded tracts in the districts now under survey, that is, what it would cost to lay down on his Maps the boundaries, village sites, roads, rivers, and tanks of each Zemindary, and the chief features, with the area of each, as well as for the excluded Government tracts. He will also be desired to state what arrangements he would propose for ascertaining the undetermined district and talook boundaries.
7. The Board were averse to adding anything to the duties of the Survey Department; but they are of opinion that the present opportunity of securing complete Maps at a minimum expense of time and labour to the State, and of trouble to the people, should not be thrown away.

No. 56. ORDER THEREON, 3rd September 1868, No. 2,318.

The Government fully concur with the Board, and request the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey to submit proposals for carrying out their suggestion.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYEEL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

1. Communicated to all Collectors.
2. Those whose Districts adjoin any Foreign Territory are requested to report whether any and what special measures will be requisite for laying down the line of demarcation along the boundary.

(True Extracts.)

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,
Acting Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. T. MAYNE,
First Assistant.

To all Collectors.

Exd. J. Wright.

Communicating, to all Collectors, Order of Government in which Superintendent Revenue Survey is directed to submit proposals for preparing complete Maps of the several districts simultaneously with field survey, and requesting Collectors of districts adjoining Foreign territories to report whether special measures will be requisite for laying down line of demarcation along boundary.

No. 6,495.

Dated 11th September 1868.
Received

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
To all Collectors.

No.

1868.

Department.

From R. J. MELVILLE, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vizianagram, 16th December 1871, No. CCXCVII.

REFERRING to the Board's Official Memorandum, No. 1,556, of the 17th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that there are no Foreign territories adjoining this district except Bustar, a feudatory State in the Central Provinces.

2. Disputes regarding the boundary between Bustar and the Jeypore Zemindary of this district having arisen so long ago as 1867 a Commission was appointed by the Government of India for their settlement, and by Resolution of the Government of India, No. 680, dated 30th June 1868, the boundary as determined by the Joint Commissioners, Colonel Saxton and Captain Glasford, was accepted and declared to be final—*Vide* Proceedings of the Government of India, Foreign Department, Political, dated 10th May 1869, No. 645.

3. In May 1870 I submitted to the Government of Madras an application from the Maharajah of Jeypore, requesting that the question might be re-opened, but the Government in their Proceedings, Judicial Department, dated 14th July 1870, No. 963, declined to accede to the request. The boundary was demarcated by the Trigonometrical Survey party employed in that part of the country.

From J. FRASER, Esq., Collector of the Godavery district, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Coconada, 28th September 1868, No. 248.

In reply to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th instant, No. 6,495, I have the honour to report that the Foreign territories which adjoin the Godavery district are Hyderabad and Yanam, belonging to the Nizam and French Governments, respectively.

2. The boundaries of Yanam were clearly laid down in a survey, dated 12th October 1839, and agreed to by both the British and French Governments in India, and about them there is no dispute.

3. The boundaries between the Nizam's and British dominions in this district are not undisputedly clear, and require to be distinctly laid down. This should be done by a competent Surveyor, and in the presence of Officers deputed from both Governments. The boundary to be so laid down is in the Ellore and Yernagudem talooks of this district.

Exd. J. Wright.

From W. WILSON, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector in charge of the Kistna District, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Masulipatam, 26th November 1868, No. 355.

In reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 6,495, dated 11th September 1868, I have the honor to observe that special measures for the demarcation of the boundary line between this district and such parts of the Hyderabad territories as border it on the north and north-west, would be requisite only in the event of dispute. The boundary as originally laid down by Captain Gresley, of the Bengal Army, acting as umpire on behalf of both Governments, still exists. The Order of the Madras Government on his reports is embodied in Board's Proceedings, dated 27th May 1841, wherein is indicated the mode in which any future disputes of the kind are to be determined: should any disputes arise concerning the boundaries of the outlying Zemindaries of Moonagala and Lingagiri, they might with advantage be settled in the same manner.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

123
From H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
dated Gooty, 21st September 1868, No. 226.

In reply to paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings, No. 6,495, of the 11th instant, communicating Order of Government of the 3rd idem, No. 2,318, on the subject of the preparation of District Maps, I have the honour to state that my Head Assistant, Mr. Kelsall, is about to commence the settlement of the boundary disputes between this District and Mysore, in company with an Officer to be deputed for the purpose by the Government of the latter province, and when this is done, I believe that the Officers employed in the Mysore Revenue Survey are anxious to commence operations on the frontier. All, therefore, that appears necessary is for the Officers of the two surveys to be in communication with each other, and to act in accord.

Ed. J. Wright.

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No. 4,990.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 11th December 1871.

Read the following letter from W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 28th November 1871, No. 229:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 6,495, dated September 11th, 1868, I have the honour to state, that I am not aware of any special measures being requisite for laying down the line of demarcation along the boundary of this District, where it adjoins Foreign Territory or Zemindaries.

2. It is only on the south of this District that such a boundary exists. The Settlement Department having finished their work in the Voilpaud Taluk, I imagine that the line of the Punganur Zemindary has been determined. I know that the boundary between the Madanapally Taluk and Mysore has long been a subject of dispute, and that the Settlement Department and an Officer of the Mysore Commission were engaged in June last, in determining the boundary.

3. I have no doubt that all these disputes have been settled, but I have not had an opportunity of obtaining positive information on the point. The Proceedings of the Board under reply were shelved in this Office, as I find from a remark written across the Office copy, that they were considered as not applicable to this District. Hence the delay in making this reply.

The Director of Revenue Settlement will be requested to inform the Board if the boundaries between the Cuddapah District and any neighbouring foreign States have been demarcated by his Department.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. B. PENNINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

To the Director of Revenue Settlement.
Copy to the Acting Collector of Cuddapah.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

From T. A. N. CHASE, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated on circuit at Nandial, 5th October 1868, No. 343.

IN reply to Proceedings of the Board, No. 6,495, dated 11th September 1868, I have the honour to inform you that the only Foreign Territory adjoining this district is the Nizam's Territory from which this district is separated, partly by the Tungabadra, and partly by the Krishna rivers.

2. Mr. Cardozo, of the Revenue Survey Department, informs me that the supposed boundary mark is the middle of those rivers. He thinks permanent marks should be erected at all important bends on the north banks exactly opposite the Theodolite Stations already on the south banks.

3. Besides this there is the Bunganapilli Estate, which is in the Koilkuntla talook, but the boundaries of the Government villages suffice to show the outer boundary of that estate. Nothing further is necessary except, as I presume, the Board wish to fill up gaps, to have all the villages of the estate surveyed.

Exd. J. Wright.

1871.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 11TH DECEMBER 1871, No. 4,990.

Received.

Encl.

DECEMBER.

No. 4,990.

Demarcation of boundary.—Director of Revenue Settlement requested to state whether his Department has demarcated boundaries between Cuddapah District and any neighbouring foreign States.

16
From C. N. POCHIN, Esq., Collector of Salem, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
dated 27th October, 1868, No. 250.

Board's Procs., 11th September 1868, No. 6,495.

When laying down the line of demarcation along the boundary of Mysore, which adjoins parts of this district, I am of opinion that a Covenanted Civilian should always be present to represent the Government from this district, and that, if possible, a similar Officer of the Mysore Commissioner, should be at hand to assist in the disposal and adjustment of any disputes that may be brought forward. I am aware that our boundary in several places, where there is no dispute whatever, is extremely irregular, running as it does, in a zigzag direction. If concessions, by giving up and taking instead certain tracts, could be made, the work of the Survey would be greatly facilitated and if legislation would authorize the disposal of any disputes by a reference to a Panchayet whose decision was final, it would be an immense advantage.

Ed. J. Wright.

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From J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector, to the Collector of Salem, dated Oosoor, 4th November 1868, No. 681.

With reference to your docket No. 907, dated 1st instant, I have the honor, with reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue referred to therein, to submit the following report.

2. The boundary line which separates this district from the Mysore territory has never been authoritatively defined. It has been partially marked here and there by the Demarcation Department, but the work which has been done is next to useless, and so doubtful is the line of the boundary that the District Superintendent of the Bangalore District and I cannot, with regard to the road from Kelamungalam to Athipulli, tell where the jurisdiction of the one begins, and that of the other ceases. The Amildar of Anikal says that boundary is half a mile from Athipulli, and my Tahsildar says that it is a mile and a half. The village officials are quite as uncertain as their superiors; there are no records and no boundary stones to guide us; and as I can, in the absence of these, determine from hearsay only how far my own limits run, I work on the road only up to the point said to be our boundary, and the consequence is that a piece which neither will claim is left untouched. Recently, Captain Clark and I had arranged to come to some definite settlement as regards this matter, but before this could be done, he was unfortunately compelled to take sick leave, and it must therefore stand over until his return.

3. Not only is the boundary undefined, but it is irregular. For instance, the villages noted in the margin form a group like an island in the midst of the territory belonging to Mysore, and they are entirely separated by a distance of some two or three miles from this district. Some villages belonging to the Polliems are similarly situated.

1. Morasoor.
2. Madivalam.
3. Bundapuram.
4. Settihulli.
5. Adasundalli.
6. Naginarkumbhulli.
7. Morasoor Agraharam.

4. For the purpose of laying down the boundary definitely and permanently, I would suggest the following measures:—

1st.—That the Tahsildar concerned, aided by the Deputy Tahsildar of Denkenicottah and the Sheristadar of Oosoor who is an experienced officer, and who is personally well acquainted with the line, which is at present considered as that dividing the two territories, should, in consultation with the Tahsildars of the border talooks of Mysore, and with the help of their respective Pymaish accounts, settle and *state in writing* what the real boundary line is; and that any dispute which may arise between them should be settled by the Superintendent of Bangalore and me, and that our decision should be considered final. This plan is the best that occurs to me. The Tahsildars, etc., have far better local knowledge than any European or any Special Surveyor could have, and there is little or no risk of fraud being committed by them, inasmuch as either party will be unwilling to allow lands belonging to their talooks to be transferred to the other territory.

2nd.—That after the written statement of the boundary line has been drawn up and approved of, it should be placed in the hands of Colonel Priestley, and that he should be requested to detail a Survey party to survey map and demarcate the line.

3rd.—That the demarcation stones should not be less than a mile apart, and that they should be four feet above the ground, strong and durable, and that they should be marked on their opposite faces "No. — Salem," and "No. — Mysore."

5. Of course the ryots could be called upon to pay the cost of the demarcation; but as I think that the stones ought to be of a more durable and consequently more expensive kind than those ordinarily used, I would suggest that Government should bear a third at least of the charges for them. I have no doubt that the Mysore Government would be willing to contribute also.

6. With regard to the villages mentioned in paragraph 3 of this letter, it would be necessary to demarcate them separately. It occurs to me that, if such an arrangement could be made, it would

1. Athipulli.
2. Dasenpuram.
3. Mayasandram.
4. Alahulli.
5. Sammandoor.
6. Chinna Agraharam.
7. Kertigapulli.
8. Vunganapulli.
9. Manasinganapulli.
10. Bulloor.

be advisable to exchange these for a like number of villages nearer to our own territory, the extent and revenues of which are approximately the same as our own. I have ascertained that such exist, and give marginally the names of some, but I cannot, in the absence of accounts, vouch for the correctness of the statement made by the Tahsildar to

whom I spoke, namely, that their aggregate value is within a very little of that of ours.

7. The Talook Sheristadar here told me that this proposal had been made many years ago, but had been rejected on the ground that such an exchange could not be permitted; but he did not know the year in which the correspondence on this subject took place, and there is nothing regarding it in the records.

8. If feasible, there is no doubt that it would be an extremely convenient arrangement, not only in a Revenue but a Magisterial point of view.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. N. POCHIN,
Collector.

FORWARDED to the Board of Revenue in continuation of his letter, dated 27th October 1863, No. 250.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

23

From J. D. ROBINSON, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Byreddipalli, 5th July 1869, No. 192.

As directed in paragraph 2 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th September 1868, No. 6,495, I have the honor to report that along the whole line of western frontier of the district conterminous with the Mysore territory there are no points at which there is any such confusion of boundary as would render it necessary to resort to special measures for its rectification. The existing line of border between the Palmarook and the Mysore country is not challenged on either side, and although there are a few points in the Punganoor and Kangooday Zemindaries where the boundary is disputed the tracts affected are so insignificant that the settlement, however made, would be inappreciable even in a map of large scale.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

From C. W. READE, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chengamah, 21st December 1868, No. 282.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board, dated 11th September last, No. 6,495, requesting the opinion of Collectors of districts adjoining foreign territory, as to whether any, and what special measures should be taken for laying down the line of demarcation along the boundary, I have the honor to state, that measures for accurately defining the present complex boundary of the French territory adjoining my district are imperatively called for. Besides disputes respecting tanks and channels, the water of which is shared by English and French villages, there have been long pending several boundary questions, the settlement of which is as remote as ever, simply for want of any recognised data by which to fix the boundary line, and the difficulties of dealing with cases of the kind would, of course, cease if there were some well-defined boundary marks. At present, English and French territory so intersect each other, that in parts it would be a most troublesome task to determine the proper frontier line, and equally laborious and very expensive would it be to construct or set up well-defined boundary marks; still the advantages of such a work would be incalculable, and the greater the evils and annoyances incidental to the present state of things, the greater the needs be for applying a remedy. At the same time the demarcation could, of course, only be undertaken in concert with the French Government, and possibly the actual difficulties to a settlement of the boundary line would only be appreciated and understood when operations commenced; but my belief is, that it is as much a desideratum with the French as with ourselves, and if any project of the kind were really entertained, I would venture to suggest that opportunity be taken of readjusting the present boundary, so as to correct the existing intersections of territory now so frequent and forming one continuous boundary line around the French Settlement of Pondicherry. This arrangement would put an end to innumerable differences and squabbling so often arising, and it would likewise materially simplify our land customs organisation, and probably more than any other means protect our customs revenue, by enabling us to establish a more perfect and readily-handled system for the prevention of smuggling; for the fact that neither territory lies on one side of a continuous boundary line has been heretofore the great provocative cause of annoyance and vexation, and naturally has tended to foster and encourage smuggling in all its varied forms and branches.

2. Endeavors have, I believe, been made more than once to bring about an exchange of territory, so as to put a stop to the evils of which I speak; and in 1816 I think Commissioners were appointed on the part of both Governments, but nothing definitely was done beyond suggestions; but there was a sketch plan prepared at the time showing the proposed exchanges of land to be made, in order to ensure a continuous frontier line between the two territories, but no boundary stones or other marks were laid down to correspond with the map; and thus the latter has been useless as any authority by which to determine disputes involving questions of boundary between villages lying on the frontier.

3. If what was begun so many years back could, at this juncture, be brought to a practical termination, the boon to both French and English subjects affected would be very great; while the occasion for future disputings and discussions would for ever cease, and the entire Custom's administration be placed on a very different footing from what it is at the present time.

Ed. F. R. Bantleman.

27

From G. L. MORRIS, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
dated Point Calimere, 15th July 1869, No. 139.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated the 11th September 1868, No. 6,495, I have the honor to state that this district is bordered by the French settlement of Karikal on the coast, and by the territory of Rajah Tondaman of Pudukottah on the south-west. In neither of these two cases is the boundary line clearly laid down, and the consequence is that disputes between the ryots of the villages situated on the border, and more especially on that of the French territory, are of frequent occurrence.

2. The late Acting Sub-Collector has recommended that the line of demarcation along the boundary of the French territory should be determined and distinctly laid down by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, with special powers by the respective Governments. This measure appears to me to be extremely necessary, as also that when the boundary line has been thus definitely laid down it should be marked by permanent stone or masonry pillars.

3. The same plan should, I think, be adopted with respect also to the boundary line between this district and the Tondaman's country.

4. One of the boundary disputes between the inhabitants of the English and the French territory, which arose lately, resulted in a disturbance of a somewhat serious character, and the late Acting Sub-Collector has, therefore, strongly recommended that the measure proposed by him should be speedily put into execution. On this particular matter I shall do myself the honor of addressing the Board separately.

Ed. J. Tulloch.

From G. BANBURY, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd June 1869, No. 144.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Board's Proceedings, dated 11th September 1868, No. 6,495, calling for a report as to whether any and what special measures will be requisite for laying down the line of demarcation along the boundaries between the British and Foreign territories.

2. In reply I beg to forward, herewith, certain rules which Captain Hessey has sent, and which I consider will answer well for determining the boundaries of Poliems, Mootahs, and Zemindaries bordering upon each other, our own, or Foreign territory, as well as the limits of the two latter territories themselves.

3. There is only one boundary dispute between this province and Pudukottah territory, but it is of such minor importance that it can be settled without difficulty.

4. The boundary stones in some instances have I learn been fixed, but I am not able to find from the records in this office whether the boundaries of the several Zemindaries, Mootahs, etc., in this district have been properly determined. A reference to the Demarcation Department alone must settle this question.

5. If, however, it is found that the boundaries of any such Zemindaries have not as yet been definitely marked, I could arrange for the boundary disputes, if any, being settled then and there, as the work of demarcation progresses under the party that may be deputed to this district.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

EXTRACT from revised Code of Rules for Demarcation Branch of the Revenue Survey. 1867.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

*
Section 23.—Zemindary and proprietary estates are to be marked only on their exterior boundaries.*

*
Section 24.—The cost of the boundary station stones will be borne by Government. The other expenses of demarcating the boundary will be divided between the Jaghiredar, Zemindar, or Shrotriendardar as the case may be, and the village immediately adjoining. In order to avoid delay in the demarcation of Zemindary and Shrotriendardar village boundaries, the whole of the stones required will be supplied by the Demarcation Officer under Section 7 of Act XXVIII. of 1860.

(Signed) W. H. HESSEY, Major,
Deputy Supt., No. 1, Revenue Survey.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Collector.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

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From J. R. ARBUTHNOTT, Esq., Officiating Collector of Madura, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 30th January 1869, No. 26.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board, No. 6,495, dated 11th September 1868, I have the honor to report, that I do not see that special measures are requisite for laying down the line of demarcation along the boundaries of the two foreign territories, namely—Travancore and Pudukottah,—which bound a portion of this district.

Erd. F. R. Bantleman.

From R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 1st October 1868, No. 422.

In reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 6,495, dated 11th September 1868, I have the honour to inform you that the boundary line between this District and Travancore is so rugged and inaccessible that it would be absolutely impossible either to demark or survey it; as a general rule, it runs along the crest of the Western Ghauts, through dense forests of ten, fifteen, or twenty miles from the nearest village: labour is hardly procurable, and it is needless to say that native agency could not be made use of; the boundary now is tolerably well-defined by the crest of the watershed, and where it runs down the Travancore or British slopes of the hills an exchange might be effected, and the crest of the watershed might everywhere be maintained as the boundary.

Exd. J. Wright.

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From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the Acting Secretary to the Board
of Revenue, dated 29th September 1868, No. 253.

In reply to paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings of the 11th instant, No. 6,495, I beg to
state that this district adjoins Cochin and Mysore, and that I consider that the line of demarcation
should be laid down in correspondence with the officials of these territories.

Ed. J. Wright.

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From H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 29th October 1868, No. 1,042.

With reference to Board's Proceedings, dated the 11th September 1868, No. 6,495, I have the honour to report that the records in my office do not enable me to trace out whether the boundary between this district and Mysore was ever at any time accurately laid down or not.

2. Though it is generally well-known that this boundary runs along the edge of the ghauts, and is thus marked in the maps, yet disputes occasionally arise between the inhabitants of the two Provinces as to what is the real boundary between them, and such disputes are settled by the local Officers by a Panchayet, or otherwise, as may be found convenient.

3. Before any steps can be adopted by the Survey Officers to lay down the line of demarcation, it will, I think, be necessary that the whole boundary along the eastern border of the district which abuts on Mysore should be first ascertained and accurately defined in communication with each other, by the local Officers of the two Provinces, and the Officers of the Survey Department can then enter upon their work.

4. I request that the Board of Revenue will be pleased to inform me whether it is desired that any immediate steps should be taken to ascertain the above boundary, as in that case it will be necessary to depute a special Officer on this duty, and the Mysore Authorities will also have to be required to co-operate.

Yr. J. Wright.

From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 4th June 1870, No. 208.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of reports received from the Divisional Officers* regarding the question of boundaries with Foreign territory.

- * 1. Sub-Collector of Malabar, dated 12th May 1870, No. 391.
- 2. Acting Head-Assistant Collector, dated 5th February 1869, No. 88, and 31st May 1869, No. 277.

2. To the north of the district the eastern boundary touches Coorg territory and there are no disputes, so that in the event of the Revenue Survey being extended to this district, no special measures will be required there.

3. The boundary of the French territory of Malé was clearly laid down in 1853, by M. Haysé and Mr. J. D. Robinson, and no difficulty is likely to be experienced in this direction.

4. Between Mysore and Wynaad there have been disputes, which were however decided, as will be seen from Government Orders, dated 24th April 1863, No. 103, and 27th April 1868, No. 1,129.

5. To the south, the district is bounded by the Cochin Territory, and here it is probable that some disputes would occur. One is at present known to exist in respect to some Forest land, the cutting of certain trees in which by British subjects has been objected to by the Cochin authorities. The matter is now under enquiry.

At other points, the line though formerly decided, has become open to doubt, in consequence of the memorandum describing the Settlement having referred to trees which have since disappeared.

6. Some special measures will, therefore, be necessary in view of the demarcation of this line. It is not, however, likely that any extensive tracts will be involved, and probably the Head-Assistant in whose division the tracts adjoining Cochin mostly lie, will be able to settle the line in communication with an officer of the Cochin Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. CAMERON, Esq., Acting Head-Assistant Collector, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Palghaut, 5th February 1869, No. 88.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your Memorandum of 15th December 1868, No. 3,523, calling for a report whether any and what special measures would be necessary to lay down the line of demarcation along the boundary between this Division and foreign territory.

2. The only foreign territory adjoining this Division is that of the Cochin Sirkar.

That portion of Cochin adjoining the Walluvanad Talook is separated from it by the Ponany river. It does not appear to me, therefore, that any demarcation would be necessary there.

3. The Palghaut Talook has Cochin territory on the east, south and west. On the south, the boundary line except a small portion of it near Nemry, runs through a hilly, jungly, and feverish country. The line has never been definitely fixed, but it would appear generally to be determined by the natural features of the country, such as a mountain ridge or the course of a mountain stream. On the east and west, the boundary passes through highly cultivated land, but it is much more irregular than on the south. That on the east, the Chittoor boundary, is said to have been laid down in 1815, by Mr. Vaughan, accompanied by Nanjappi Ayyar, on behalf of the Cochin Sirkar. They are said to have demarcated it by making certain marks on trees and rocks and a book describing the boundary thus laid down is now among the Palghaut Talook records and a copy of it is said to be with the Cochin authorities. I have not seen any of these boundary marks, but I do not suppose that at this distance of time they can be of much value, except perhaps as an assistance towards carrying out a new demarcation. The Tahsildar informs me that the boundary line on the

west was laid down in the same way and similarly recorded, but there in his office or in this office. It may probably have been sent to the

4. In spite of this demarcation, disputes regarding the boundary an authoritatively laid down boundary line is much needed. One of the first taken, appears to me to be the appointment of an official on either side to manage the boundary, disputes of any importance being referred for orders. The demarcation on the east and west might be undertaken by the Revenue Department, but it would be done more satisfactorily by the Revenue Survey Department. That of the south boundary, if undertaken, should be undertaken only by a trained demarcator.

5. I would beg to remark while on this subject, that the vicinity of Cochin territory on all sides and the irregularity of the boundary, tend to cause great inconvenience, especially in Magisterial cases, and I would respectfully urge that this opportunity be taken advantage of to come to some arrangement with the Cochin State regarding the rectification of the boundary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,
Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From W. LOGAN, Esq., Sub-Collector, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Tellicherry, 12th May 1870, No. 391.

I HAVE the honour to state, in reply to Memorandum No. 3,523, dated 15th December 1868, that the determination of the Coorg and Mahe boundaries would not be a difficult matter. The boundaries of the former were scientifically laid down by Lieutenant Connor in 1817, and again by Dewan Bappoo of Coorg and Sheristadar Venkataramaniya of Malabar in 1836.

2. The Superintendent of Coorg sent me a specimen copy of a page of the first survey, and he suggested that it would be easy for the Survey Department to find out and re-demarcate the boundary. He afterwards sent me translation of the boundary memorandum prepared in 1836, and now states that there is no establishment available for the purpose of demarcating the boundaries. I should think there would be no difficulty in settling the boundaries guided by the surveys already made, and possibly in time the services of the Survey party now working in Coorg could be made available for the work.

3. As regards the Mahe boundaries they were clearly laid down in 1853, by M. Commissaire Francois de Hayes, in communication with Mr. J. D. Robinson, then stationed here, and I have no doubt the boundaries could now be marked without difficulty. I could undertake the work with the ordinary revenue establishment, and a little external assistance. If you will sanction this, I will have an estimate of the cost made out.

4. I regret the delay that has occurred in this reply. It was owing to the non-receipt of a reply to my letters to the Coorg Superintendent, inquiring whether the Survey establishment would be available for the work. The final reply was received only on the 4th instant.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,
Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From J. CAMERON, Esq., Acting Head-Assistant Collector, to the Acting Collector of Malabar, dated Palghat, 31st May 1869, No. 277.

In reply to letters, dated 5th March and 12th instant, Nos. 495 and 1,126, I have the honour to report that from the "Grandavari Book" already referred to by me, and which is the only record of the Cochin boundary obtainable, it would appear that no permanent marks were put down when the boundary was traced in 1815. That book describes the boundary throughout as running between lands of a certain name belonging to particular owners as far as a certain tree

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ated land or as proceeding from one particular tree to another or along
of land and so on. Now, many of these trees, perhaps most of them,
few of those that remain have any mark on them, the owners of the lands
the lands are more or less altered in position and extent. I find that it is
impossible to trace the boundary by the particulars given in the book alone, but with information
obtained from the neighbouring ryots it can be traced in some places.

2. The book contains information not only regarding the Chittoor boundary on the east, but also regarding the west boundary beginning from the Ponany river, near the Lakadi Railway Station, and extending south to the Chulanur Amshom. Of the remainder of the west boundary and of the southern boundary, no information is forthcoming.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,
Collector.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

No. 372.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 26th February 1872.

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.

Proceedings Board, No. 6,495, dated 11th September 1868.

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 Ellore 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 for the demarcation of the boundary in all these cases, by arbitrators and on the principle of a moiety of the cost being debited 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 Tungabhadra 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 opposite 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 No. 6. 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 From Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 23rd 1869, June No. 114. 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 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.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

J. G. A. Turton
Secretary.

To all Collectors.

Copy to the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with file of papers.

" to the Superintendent Revenue Survey.
" to the Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

G. A. Turton.

