M.R.O. 1—77,000—8-6-37.

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(3) Initials of the Referencer

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 712 Press/Mis.

89-91

Dated 10 - 6 - 1874.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, *10th June* 1874.

Read the following papers :—

No. 89. Endorsement of the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 27th May 1874.

Read the following letter from G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Hon D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Pirmerd, 19th May 1874, No. 50.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, a memorandum sketching the boundaries between these States and British territory, and suggesting that the question of settlement and distinct and permanent demarcation be taken up and systematically disposed of.

2. The remarks are general. Indeed, I have purposely avoided detail ; but if the Government are pleased to approve generally of the proposition, I could at once put myself in communication with the Collectors of the districts concerned and the Dewans, and a scheme in detail, with estimate, *etc.*, could be submitted in a very short time, so that arrangement could be made for starting operations in the end of November or beginning of December next.

3. December, January, February, and perhaps March, are the months in which operations would generally have to be carried out.

4. The direct advantages of having a practical line demarked, and not merely a theoretical boundary, are, I think, beyond dispute, whilst the collateral advantage of having several tracts, little if at all known, explored and reported on are not to be lost sight of.

5. Although I believe carrying out the demarcation completely would be the best plan in the end, it is quite possible farther inquiry may show that at parts of the boundaries it is not particularly required at present, in which case operations might be limited if other State considerations render it desirable. But I would urge the doubtful parts of the Travancore-Tinnevelly boundary at least being settled and demarcated next season if possible.

Boundaries of Travancore and Cochin.

THERE have been frequent disputes with regard to the boundaries of Travancore and Cochin, both where these march with British territory and with one another.

Some of the disputes have been finally settled ; several linger on ; and though where there has been no other accepted line on definite decision the principle of the crest of the water-shed being the boundary has been generally received, it is practically a matter of no small uncertainty at many places where the line of water-shed really lies.

The voluminous, protracted, and often-recurring correspondence about particular disputes testifies, if testimony is wanted, as to the troublesome consequences of uncertainty.

It seems to me very desirable that the boundary question should be taken up as a whole, and such systematic arrangements initiated and perseveringly carried out to completion as will prevent doubt and uncertainty hereafter.

Farther I may remark that it seems desirable that the question once taken up should be disposed of thoroughly with as little delay as possible, so that those who have fairly mastered the details, with which I need hardly say an acquaintance is as necessary to correct settlement as a knowledge of general principles, may complete settlement, and there may not be necessity for the same work, whether on paper or on the ground, being gone over and over again by different sets of administrators and officers. The tendency of boundary suits especially to reach a certain stage towards settlement and stop there, to be similarly taken up, and dropped by successive representatives on either side, is only too well known to those who have had any official experience. It is with the desire of disposing of such outstanding chronic disputes and prevent the cropping up of others that I advocate taking up the boundary question and settling it clearly and permanently.

A sketch of the present state of affairs will assist consideration of the subject.

2. I will first speak of the boundaries of Travancore and the three British districts on which the State abuts, *viz.*, Tinnevelly, Madura, and Coimbatore; then of those of Cochin, Coimbatore, and Malabar.

Notice of the boundaries between the States themselves is reserved for another place.

The boundary line may conveniently be divided into sections for consideration.

Vide Proceedings of Madras Government, 29th June 1871.

3. *Cape Comorin to Mahendragherri.*—Starting from the vicinity of Cape Comorin at the extreme south, the boundary between Tinnevelly and Travancore where doubtful was settled, after various inspections and voluminous correspondence, as far as Mahendragherri some years ago. It was surveyed, and has been permanently marked in such manner that no serious dispute can hereafter occur.

Distance, as the crow flies, about 45 miles; following the boundary line, roughly speaking, about 70 miles.

4. *Mahendragherri to Shenkota.*—From Mahendragherri to the confines of the Tenkasi (Tinnevelly) and Shenkota (Travancore) Taluqs, the crest of the water-shed was proposed by the Madras Government, and was generally accepted by Travancore as the boundary; but there is considerable practical uncertainty as to the true water-shed, and coffee planting and conservancy have clashed in more than one instance.

The real boundary line about Mulukuli-vayal and Ayenkoil (*vide* Trigonometrical Survey Map) is quite doubtful practically, and the possession of a considerable tract is involved in uncertainty. Coffee planting on the west is rapidly extending up the valleys and on all suitable portions of these hills, and the actual march line between the States should be fixed with unmistakable permanent marks without delay.

5. *Tenkasi and Shenkota.*—The boundaries between the Tenkasi and Shenkota Taluqs were determined in communication with the Tinnevelly and Travancore authorities by General Cullen in 1857, and are well defined.

Distance, as the crow flies, about 35 miles; following the boundary, roughly speaking, about 50 miles.

6. *Achinkovil to Puluvurangam Peak.*—The next section may be taken as extending from a fixed point towards the north of the last, or from Achinkovil Pass to the peak marked Kotay or Puluvurangam on the Trigonometrical Survey Map. North of the Achinkovil Pass a wild tract, of which the eastern boundary is not given on the map, runs up towards the Periar. The hilly country here widens out considerably. It is spoken of locally as the wild Cardamom country. I believe it is little known; but several large applications for Government lands for coffee planting have been received within the last month or two, and attention is evidently being turned to the tract. I have suggested to the Cirkar that it should take early steps to make itself acquainted with the circumstances and capabilities of the locality before consenting to put up the land to auction. The boundary of a great portion of this section is quite undefined.

Distance in straight lines about 50 miles; following boundary, roughly speaking, about 75 miles.

7. *Puluvurangam Peak to Bombady Cholay.*—At the Puluvurangam Peak the Travancore march with Tinnevelly ends, and that with Madura begins. The crest of the water-shed as a general seems to rule the boundary line to a place marked Bombady Cholay on the Trigonometrical Survey Map. So far I understand that the boundary line is pretty well known generally, though it has not been marked, and there are disputes at sundry points. These are certain to increase in number and importance as the country is opened, unless timely preventive measures are taken.

8. *Bombady Cholay to junction of Travancore, Cochin, and Coimbatore boundaries.*—From Bombady Cholay the boundary, disregarding the drainage, runs down a spur to the meeting of Madura with Coimbatore. Thence Travancore and Coimbatore now marching, the boundary runs down the centre of a valley to the Pambar and up another valley to Payralmalla, throwing into Travancore the tract known as the Anjenad, watered by streams flowing eastward, and inhabited and cultivated by a considerable population.

Distance, following boundary, roughly speaking, about 60 miles.

From Payralmalla, if the Trigonometrical Survey Map is to be trusted, the water-shed is again disregarded, the boundary running in a generally westerly direction on a ridge that separates two streams both draining into the Periar (Travancore) till the Cochin territory is met.

Maps here appear to differ somewhat, and I imagine the exact boundary is rather uncertain.

9. Starting from the point where Travancore, Cochin, and Coimbatore meet, the Cochin and Coimbatore boundary takes an irregular north-westerly direction, regardless of drainage, to Vengaly Peak. Here Coimbatore ends. Thence the Cochin and Malabar boundary follows the same general direction to north of Nemary (Cochin), when it curves round a considerable projection of Palghaut territory, and then trends northwards to the Ponani river.

Along the west boundary where Cochin marches with British territory, there are now no disputed points.

10. From the above remarks it appears (paragraph 3) that nothing is required from Cape Comorin to Mahendragherri.

11. From Mahendragherri to Shenkota (paragraph 4) the case is different. There is much uncertainty about the boundary line. Mr. Puckle, the Collector of Tinnevelly, addressed me about the end of October last, observing to the effect that, though the principle of the crest of the water-shed as the boundary had been theoretically accepted, practically the line was very uncertain, and that it was very desirable to have it settled and marked. He conceived this might be done by two officers representing Travancore and Tinnevelly, "acting in thorough accord and desirous of securing the best line rather than disputing about trifles" in two or three months.

Quite concurring in Mr. Puckle's views, I addressed the Dewan of Travancore who was willing on the part of his Government that the work should be undertaken. I requested Mr. Puckle, whose experience in such matters is well known, to draw up a memorandum in some detail to guide operations, which he did. But an officer was not immediately available on the Travancore side, and funds had not been provided on the other, and the season had too far advanced before sanctioned arrangements could be made then.

12. I would propose that arrangements be made in good time for this desirable work being commenced in the beginning of December next, when it could probably be carried out in a couple of months or so at the best time for such operations.

I append copy of Mr. Puckle's memorandum* which might generally guide operations. The section would be from the point where Lieutenant Freeth's survey terminated at Mahendragherri to the previously settled boundary near Courtallum.

Briefly, it is proposed that the crest of the water-shed generally should be the boundary, but that the officers appointed should work together on the give-and-take principle to fix and mark the best and most convenient line in detail as near the crest line as might be without disputing about trifles; that they should fix unmistakable land-marks at convenient distances and without too long intervals, marking the British and Travancore insignia in juxta-position on suitable natural rocks, clearing a path from point to point, so that a surveyor should follow and lay down the line connecting it with points on the plains.

The cost of coolies, demarcation, survey, *etc.*, to be borne by both Governments conjointly.

I cannot approximately even say what the cost of the work would be, but, if the proposition is approved, an estimate could easily be made, and I believe the object to be attained would be well worth the cost.

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* Dated 9th November 1873, No. 1,190.

13. If the officers got over the section just above said in good time, it would probably be desirable that they should at once pass on to the Achinkovil District, and continue operations on the boundary towards Kotay or Puluvurangam Peak (paragraph 6) as far as the season would permit.

Operations on the other sections might be taken up on similar principles by another set of officers, starting from Puluvurangam Peak and marching to Bombady Cholay (paragraph 7), and on to the junction of Travancore, Cochin, and Coimbatore (paragraph 8), or in subsequent seasons by those working up from the southwards.

The distances under notice, following the sinuosities of the boundary to be fixed, may be very roughly taken as under at about 255 miles :—

Mahendragherri to Shenkota	about 70 miles.
Achinkovil to Puluvurangam	,, 50 ,,
Puluvurangam to Bombady Cholay...	,, 75 ,,
Bombady Cholay to junction of Travancore, Cochin, and Coimbatore	,, 60 ,,

14. Similarly, the Cochin boundary with Coimbatore and Malabar (paragraph 9), where it requires definition, might be demarked.

Following the boundary line, the distance that would require demarcation would be about 50 miles ; with timely preparation the whole might be done in one season.

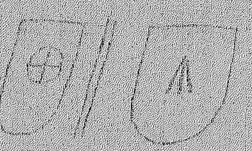
(Signed) G. A. BALLARD,
Resident.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Memorandum from the Collector of Tinnevelly, dated Nannagaram, 8th November 1873, No. 1,190.

THE distance from Mahendragherri to Courtallum may be roughly assumed to be 75 miles along the crest of the hills, and the boundary line between Travancore and Tinnevelly remains undefined for this distance. Both the British and Travancore Governments have agreed to adopt the crest of the water-shed as the boundary, but no one has yet determined where this crest may be.

2. To determine the crest, it will be necessary to select peaks and ridges that rise on the saddle back between the heads of the streams that flow towards the east and west ; but it is no easy work to determine how the streams really flow in the dense forests that clothe the sides of the mountains. Much must be left to the judgment and discretion of the officers employed on the work, and if Travancore and Tinnevelly are represented respectively by responsible officers who will work together cordially and determine the best and most convenient line on the give-and-take principle rather than dispute about trifles, the line might be cleared and marks fixed at the rate of, perhaps, a mile per diem. In the grass lands progress would be rapid, but in the ravines very slow ; but the average might perhaps be a mile a-day, as the hill tops are frequently bare. In all cases, unmistakable land marks should be fixed on, such as peaks or rocks, and wherever practicable the Travancore and British insignia should be painted in juxta-position with a dividing line between to be cut out with a chisel hereafter. Such marks on the rocks would be permanent, and if a path is cleared from rock to rock and peak to peak, a surveyor might follow to lay down the line in the map and connect it with points in the plains.



3. In 1868, I traced out the boundary line south of Mahendragherri in company with the late Dewan Sir Mahdeva Row and subsequently Lieutenant Freeth of the Revenue Survey continued tracing this boundary northwards to the crest of the hills near the Mahendragherri Peak. It would, therefore, be necessary to commence operations from the point where Lieutenant Freeth's survey terminated, and from thence to proceed northwards along the crest of the ridge. The

officers selected must necessarily be European to stand the rough work and exposure and to camp out in the forest for weeks. I propose to depute a covenanted officer from Tinnevelly, either the Additional Sub-Collector or Assistant Collector, and am willing to start the work myself, and make all needful arrangements on the spot in communication with the Travancore officer for a week or ten days at the outset.

4. The season as you know is limited and terminates early in May, and if anything is to be done this year it should be determined at once. From the beginning of January to the beginning of May would give four months clear, and if the preliminaries here discussed on the spot and arrangements made in anticipation of sanction, the work might, I think, be carried out before the south-west monsoon sets in.

5. I have been tracing a path, some eight or nine miles in length, along the hill side near Courtallum to divide the village grazing grounds and firewood jungles from the reserved forest above, and I find that the work of clearing the grass and jungle sufficiently wide for a chain line can be performed by a gang of 100 coolies almost as rapidly as the line can be shown and flagged out by the officer directing the work.

6. Of course, scarping the hill side and levelling sufficiently to form a permanent path is a separate work to be performed subsequently by a separate agency ; but in the case of the boundary line between Travancore and Tinnevelly such a permanent path is, I think, essential to allow the free passage of workmen and to define the line selected. It need not cost more than 100 Rupees a-mile, and there are gangs of men in the neighbouring coffee estates accustomed to such work whose services would no doubt be procurable during the slack season. The cost of this and of all operations connected with defining the line might be borne conjointly by the two Governments, but to avoid confusion payments might be made by one of the officers only, and he should account to his Government.

(Signed) R. K. PUCKLE
Collector.

TRANSFERRED to the Revenue Department for disposal.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 90. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th May 1874, No. 1,288.

Read the following letter from the Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Coimbatore, 19th May 1874, No. 1,293-59.

WITH reference to G. O., No. 1,391, of the 17th August 1871, I have the honour to report that the demarcation and survey of the boundary of the leased Teak forest on the Anamalays have been completed, and that I propose mapping it on the scale of two inches to a mile, and showing the paths, streams, and depôts, in it and the limits of the Teak and other forests.

2. The position of the leased forest is shown in the enclosed tracing.

From its southern boundary, marked B on the sketch, I propose continuing the demarcation and survey of the district boundary southwards this season, and have the honour to request that the Cochin authorities be addressed, with a view to a representative of that State being present at such early date in July as we may hereafter name.

3. I do not anticipate any dispute as to the *Coimbatore* boundary, but I understand that the Collector of Malabar and the Nambiddy of Collengode claim for their district a tract of valuable timber country, extending many miles south of the boundary shown in the Ordnance Map (*vide* Sketch.)

4. If we call on the Cochin authorities alone to be present at the demarcation of that part of the Coimbatore boundary, it would seem to amount to an acknowledgment on our part that they have an undisputed right to the adjoining country. I propose, therefore, informing the Collector of Malabar also of the intended demarcation, and, as I believe no land eastward of the boundary in the Ordnance Map is claimed by either Malabar or Cochin, there will be no hindrance to our district boundary work, and if considered advisable the adjoining tract can be shown on the Coimbatore District Map as "in dispute." I would deprecate any attempt at a settlement by this department of the dispute between Cochin and Malabar.

5. As the work should be commenced not later than the 1st July, if we are to make any appreciable progress this season, and as the Deputy-Conservator of Forests requires some notice to enable him to supply us with the necessary labour, I have the honour to solicit the Board's early orders.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Sketch.

SUBMITTED to Government with the recommendation that the Cochin authorities may be requested to depute a representative to be present when the boundary is demarcated at the spot to which Captain Freeth refers.

2. The Collector of Malabar will also take care that Malabar is represented, if the country outside the part of the Coimbatore boundary which is to be demarcated is claimed by Malabar.

No. 91. ORDER THEREON, 10th June 1874, No. 712.

Miscellaneous.

THE papers recorded above relate to the formal settlement of the boundaries between the Travancore and Cochin States on the one hand and the adjacent British districts on the other.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to call upon the Board of Revenue for an early expression of their views on the subject of Mr. Ballard's proposals after consultation with the Collectors concerned. The Resident will, in the meantime, communicate with the Administrations of the two States, and obtain their concurrence to the measure.

3. It seems desirable that the action of the Revenue Survey Department contemplated in the Board's Proceedings, dated 28th May 1874, No. [illegible], should be subordinate to the general scheme sketched by the Resident. At the same time, as the season during which the work can best be carried out is drawing near, there is no reason why the determination of the boundary alluded to should not be undertaken at the time proposed, provided it meets with the approval of the

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Cochin Circar, and is carried out in th
representative of that State.

(True E

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Resident of Travancore.
,, the Political Department.
,, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

19-5-30 I

5-3-13.
22-12-24
30-9-26.

Govt. of 1874 Madras.

REVENUE.

To

The BOARD of REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated June 10th.

Read,

G. O., 10th June 1874, No. 712

M

Nos. [illegible]

Boundaries between Travancore and Cochin States and the adjacent British Districts — [illegible] the Revenue Board to report on Mr. Ballard's suggestions regarding the general settlement of [illegible] directs the Resident to communicate with the Administrations of the two States on the subject, and [illegible] that the [illegible] of the boundary referred to by the Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey may be [illegible], with remarks

712
15-6-74

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

Regd

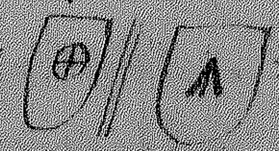
No. 1190.

Memo.

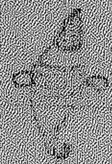
7

The distance from Mahendragherry to Courtallum may be roughly assumed to be 75 miles along the crest of the hills and the boundary line between Travancore & Tinnevelly remains undefined for this distance. Both the British & Travancore Governments have agreed to adopt the Crest of the watershed as the boundary but no one has yet determined where this crest may be.

2. To determine the Crest, it will be necessary to select peaks & ridges that rise on the saddle back between the heads of the streams that flow towards the east and west, but it is no easy work to determine how the streams really flow in the dense forests that clothe the sides of the Mountains. Much must be left to the judgment and discretion of the Officers employed on the work, and if Travancore and Tinnevelly are represented respectively by responsible Officers who will work together cordially and determine the best & most convenient line on the give & take principle rather than dispute about trifles, the line might be cleared & marks fixed at the rate of perhaps a

mile per diem. In the grass lands progress would be rapid but in the ravines very slow, but the average might perhaps be a mile a day as the hill tops are frequently bare. In all cases unmistakable land marks should be fixed on, such as peaks or rocks, & wherever practicable, the Travancore & British insignia should be painted in juxtaposition with a dividing line between to be cut out with a chisel hereafter. Such marks on the rocks would be permanent, & if a path is cleared from  rock to rock & peak to peak, a Surveyor might follow to lay down the line in the map and connect it with points in the plains.

× Should be [illegible] the Crest of [illegible] Travancore



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FOR ORDERS.

C 29th May 74 R 2d June 74

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

C No. 1682.

From Board of Revenue.
Dated 19th May 1874.

FOR ORDERS.

I would send this to the Supt. of Mad. for an early expression of their views. They should also consult the Supt of Mad Survey

They sh.d consult the Collr. of [illegible]

[illegible] 30/5

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Travancore

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(Sigd) R. K. Puckle
Collector

Tinnevelly Collector's
Camp [illegible]
[illegible], 8th Nov 1873

To
The Resident of
Travancore

(True Copy)
G A Ballard
Resident

Enclosed in a letter from the Resident in Travancore & Cochin to the Ag. Chief Secretary to Govt. Fort St. George No. 50 dated 19th May 1874.

Rev. 1682/74

G.O. 10-6-74 No. 712
i.e. Pol. No. 89

Memo. by the Collector of Tinnevelly d/8th Nov. 1873. No. 1190.

Pol. 227/74.

Boundaries of Travancore & Cochin

10

There have been frequent disputes with regard to the boundaries of Travancore & Cochin, both where these march with British territory and with one another.

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A sketch of the present state of affairs will assist consideration of the subject.

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The boundary line may conveniently be divided into sections for consideration.

Cape Comorin to Mahendragherri.

Vide Go. of Madras Govt 29th June 71

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Distance as the crow flies about 45 miles - following the boundary line, roughly speaking, about 70 miles.

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Tovalai & Shenkotta

5 The boundaries between the Tovalai and Shenkotta Taluks were determined in communication with the Tinnevelly & Travancore Authorities by General Cullen in 1857 — and are well defined.

Achinkovil to Puluwarangam Peak.

Distance as the crow flies about 35 miles, following the boundary roughly speaking about 50 miles.

6 The next section may be taken as extending from a fixed point towards the North of the last, or from Achinkovil Pass to the peak marked Kolay or Puluwarangam on the Trigonometrical Survey Map — North of the Achinkovil Pass a wild tract of which the Eastern boundary is not given on the Map runs up towards the Periar. The Hilly Country here widens out considerably. It is spoken of locally as the wild Cardamom Country. I believe it is little known; but several large applications for Government lands for Coffee planting have been received within the last month or two, & attention is evidently being turned to the tract. I have suggested to the Sirkar that it should take early steps to make itself acquainted with the Circumstances & Capabilities of the locality before consenting to put up the land to auction. The boundary of a great portion of this section is quite undefined.

Puluwarangam Peak to Bombady Cholay.

Distance in straight line abt 50 miles following boundary roughly speaking about 70 miles.

7 At the Puluwarangam Peak the Travancore march with Tinnevelly ends, and that with Madura begins. The crest of the water shed as a general rule seems to be the boundary line to a place marked Bombady Cholay on the Trigonometrical Survey Map. So far I understand that the boundary line is pretty well known generally, tho' it has not been marked, and there are disputes at sundry points. These are certain to increase in number & importance as the Country is opened unless timely preventive measures are taken.

Bombady Cholay to junction of Travancore, Cochin & Coimbatore boundaries.

Distance following boundary roughly speaking about 60 miles.

From Bombady Cholay the boundary disregarding the drainage runs down a spur to the meeting of Madura with Coimbatore. Thence Travancore & Coimbatore now marching, the boundary runs down the centre of a valley to the Pambar, and up another valley to Paynal Malla throwing into Travancore the tract known as the Anjenad watered by streams flowing Eastward & inhabited & cultivated by a considerable population.

From Paynalmulla, if the Trigonometrical Survey Map is to be trusted the water shed is again disregarded, the boundary running in a generally westerly direction on a ridge that separates two streams both draining into the Periar (Travancore) till the Cochin Territory is met.

Maps here appear to differ somewhat and I imagine the exact boundary is rather uncertain.

9. Starting from the point where Travancore, Cochin and Coimbatore meet the Cochin & Coimbatore boundary takes an irregular North Westerly direction, regardless of drainage, to Vengaly Peak. Here Coimbatore ends. Thence the Cochin & Malabar boundary follows the same general direction to North of Nemara (Cochin) when it curves round a considerable projection of Polghat territory & then trends Northwards to the Ponani river.

Along the west boundary where Cochin marches with British Territory there are now no disputed points.

10. From the above remarks it appears (p. 3) that nothing is required from Cape Comorin to Mahendragherri.

11. From Mahendragherri to Shenkota (p. 4) the case is different. There is much uncertainty about the boundary line. Mr Puckle the Collector of Tinnevelly addressed me about the end of October last observing to the effect that tho' the principle of the crest of the water shed as the boundary had been theoretically accepted, practically the line was very uncertain, & that it was very desirable to have it settled & marked. He conceived this might be done by two Officers representing Travancore & Tinnevelly "acting in thorough accord & desirous of securing the best line rather than disputing about trifles" in 2 or 3 Months.

Quite concurring in Mr Puckle's views I addressed the Dewan of Travancore who was willing on the part of his Government that the work should be undertaken. I requested Mr Puckle, whose experience in such matters is well known to draw up a Memo: in some detail to guide operations which he did. But an Officer was not immediately available on the Travancore side, & funds had not been provided on the other and the season had too far advanced before sanctioned arrangements could be made then.

12. I would propose that arrangements be made in good time for this desirable work being commenced in the beginning of December next when it could probably be carried out in a Couple of Months or so at the best time for such operations.

x of 8th Novr 1873
No 490.

I append Copy of Mr Puckle's Memo.x which might generally guide operations.

The section would be from the

place Lieut Treeth's Survey terminated at Mahendraghiri to the previously settled boundary near Courtallum.

Briefly, it is proposed, that the crest of the water shed generally should be the boundary but that the officers appointed should work together on the give & take principle to fix and mark the best & most convenient line in detail at or near the crest line as might be without disputing about trifles - that they should fix unmistakeable land marks, at convenient distances, and without too long intervals, marking the British & Travancore insignia in relief position on suitable natural rocks, - clearing a path from point to point so that a Surveyor should follow & lay down the line connecting it with points on the plains

The Cost of Coolies, demarkation, Survey &c to be borne by both Governments conjointly.

I cannot approximately even say what the cost of the work would be but if the proposition is approved an Estimate could easily be made and I believe the object to be attained would be well worth the cost.

13. If the Officers got over the section first above said in good time, it would probably be desirable that they should at once pass on to the Achinkovil district, and continue operations on the boundary towards Hatay or Puluvarangam Peak (p: 6) as far as the season would permit.

Operations on the other sections might be taken up on similar principles by another set of Officers starting from Puluvarangam Peak & marching to Bombadacholay (p: 7) and on to the junction of Travancore, Cochin and Coimbatore (p: 8), or in subsequent seasons by those working up from the Southwards.

The distances under notice, following the sinuosities of the boundary to be fixed may be very roughly taken as under at about 255 Miles.

Mahendraghiri to Shenkota	about 70 Miles
Achinkovil to Puluvarangam	" 50 "
Puluvarangam to Bombadacholay	" 75 "
Bombadacholay to junction of Travancore, Cochin & Coimbatore	" 60 "

14. Similarly the Cochin boundary with Coimbatore & Malabar (p: 9) where it requires definition might be demarked.

Following the boundary line the distance that would require demarkation would be about 50 Miles - with timely preparation the whole might be done in one season -

G. A. Hamand
Resident

No. 50

1 2 } W. C. Arthur

3 4 } [illegible]

5 6 7 } [illegible]

8 9 } [illegible]

10 11 } [illegible]

12 13 } W. C. Arthur

16

Resident's Office
On circuit, Peermaad,
19 May 1874

16

Ballard Esquire
dent in Travancore & Cochin

norable D. F. Carmichael
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government a Memorandum sketching the boundaries between these States and British Territory, and suggesting that the question of settlement, and distinct and permanent demarkation be taken up and systematically disposed of.

2. The remarks are general. Indeed I have purposely avoided detail. But if the Government are pleased to approve generally of the proposition I would at once put myself in communication with the Collectors of the Districts concerned, and the Dewans, and a scheme in detail with Estimate &c could be submitted in a very short time so that arrange-

ment

Inclosed in a letter
from the Resident
in Travancore & Cochin
to the Ag Chief Secretary
to Government Ft St Geo
No 50 dated 19 May
1874.

Rec. 1082/74
GO. No. 712
D/10 June/74
Sub No. 89
Memo: on the
Boundaries of
Travancore and
Cochin —

Pd 22/7/74.

arrangement could be made for starting operations in the end of November or beginning of December next.-

3. December, January, February & perhaps March are the months in which operations would generally have to be carried out.-

4. The direct advantages of having a practical line demarked and not merely a theoretical boundary,- are I think beyond dispute, whilst the collateral advantage of having several tracts little if at all known explored and reported on are not to be lost sight of.-

5. Although I believe carrying out the demarkation completely would be the best plan in the end, it is quite possible further enquiry may show that at parts of the boundaries it is not particularly required at present, in which case operations might be limited if other state considerations render it desirable. But I would urge the doubtful parts of the Travancore = Tinnevelly boundary at least being settled and demarkated next season if possible.—

Revenue Departmen

Proceedings of the Board of Revenu
dated 28th May 1874.

No. 1203/59 Read the following

From,

The At. Superintendent
Revenue Survey

To,

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

Sir,

With reference to G.O. No. 1371 of the 17th August 1871, I have the honor to report that the demarcation and survey of the boundary of the leased Teak Forest on the Annamalais have been completed and that I propose mapping it on the scale of 2 inches to a mile, and showing the paths, streams & Depots in it and the limits of the Teak and other Forests.

2. The position of the leased Forest is shown in the enclosed tracing.

From its southern boundary marked B on the sketch, I propose continuing the demarcation and survey of the District boundary southwards this season, and have the honor to request that the Cochin authorities be addressed with a view to a representative of that State being present at such early date in July as we may hereafter name.

3. I do not anticipate any dispute as to the Coimbatore Boundary but

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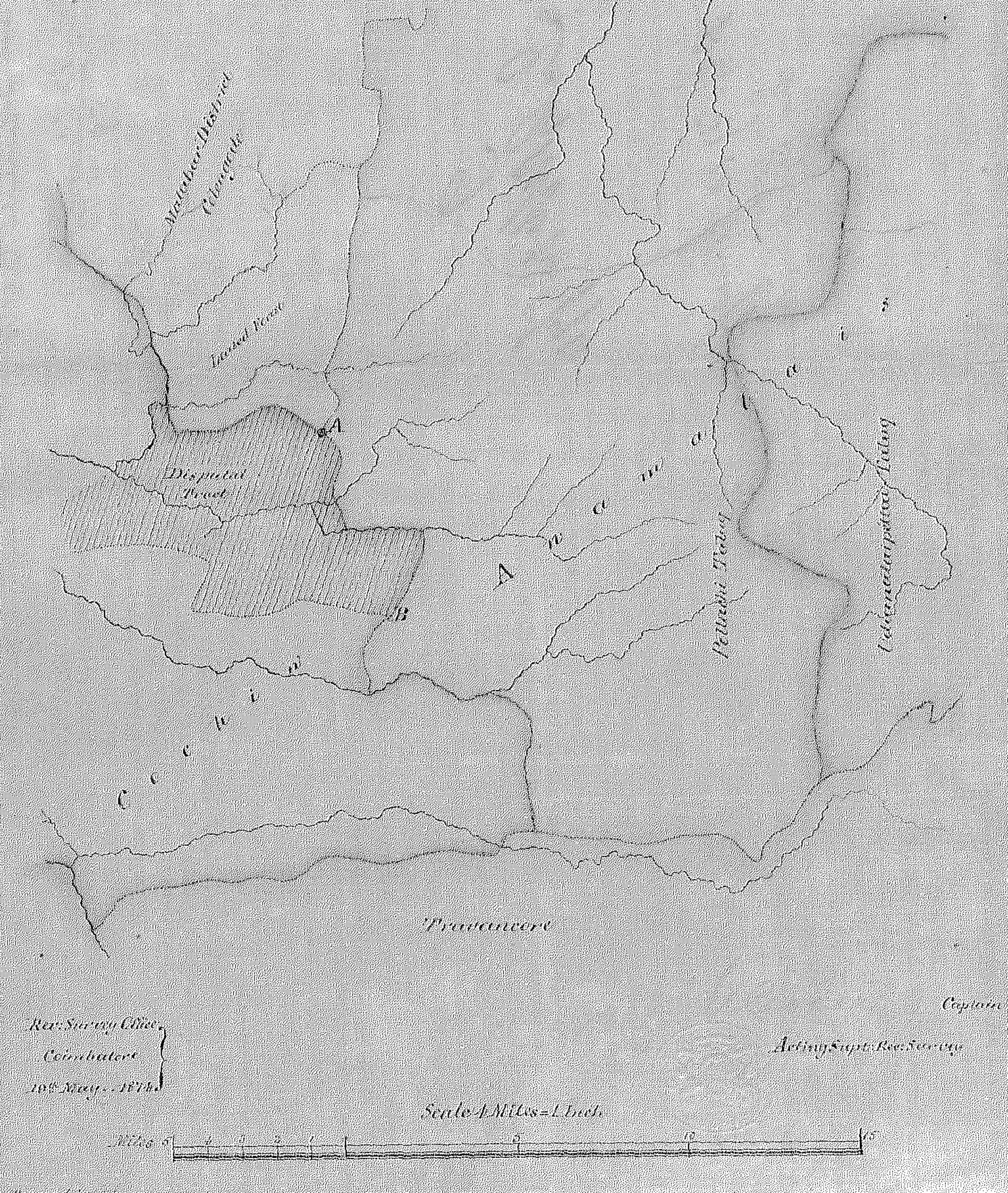
Extract from Ordnance Sheet Map
Shewing Trijunctions of
Coimbatore, Malabar & Cochin
and
Coimbatore, Cochin & Travancore


Malabar District
Colengode
Leased Forest
A
Disputed Tract
B
Anamalais
Pollachi Taluq
Udamalaipettai Taluq
Cochin
Travancore
Miles 5 4 3 2 1 5 10 15
Prepared by

Rev: Survey Office
Coimbatore
10th May 1874

Captain
Acting Supt: Rev: Survey

Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch

2 16

I have the honor to be,
Sir, 17
Your most Obedient Servant,

Resident

Sn di L
Sfk

Enclosure to letter
No. 1293/59 of 21st
May 1876

[illegible]

9
In G. Note 130/76
1/2
Rg. 27/10 June/74
In B. No 90

Transferred to the Revenue Department for disposal -

Ootacamund
27th May 1874

Sd/ [illegible]
Ag. Chief Secretary

To the Revenue Department.
26/5/74

Pd. 6th June for Rest
Copy 29th May for [illegible]

Revenue
1874 Department
No. 1682
From
The Resident in
Travancore & Cochin
To
The Ag. Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George
Dated 19th
Received 25th } May 1874

No. 50

Enclosures two
50-10 June 74 No. 712
No. 227

Submitting for the consideration of Govt. a Memo: sketching the boundaries between these States & British Territory & suggesting that the question of settlement, distinct & permanent demarkation be taken up & systematically disposed of - Transferred

---

but I understand that the Collec-
-tor of Malabar and the Nambidi
of Collengode claim for their Dich
or tract of valuable timber country
extending many miles south of the
boundary shown in the Ordnance
map - vide sketch.

4. If we call on the Cochin Autho-
-rities alone to be present at the demar-
-cation of that part of the Coimbatore
boundary it would seem to amount
to an acknowledgment on our part
that they have an undisputed right
to the adjoining country I propose
therefore informing the Collector of
Malabar also of the intended de-
-marcation, and as I believe
no land eastward of the boundary
in the Ordnance map is claimed
by either Malabar or Cochin, there

will

will be no hindrance to our District boundary work, and if considered advisable, the adjoining tract can be shown on the Coimbatore District map as in dispute. I would deprecate any attempt at a settlement by this Department of the dispute between Cochin & Malabar.

4. As the work should be commenced not later than the 1st July if we are to make any appreciable progress this season and as the Deputy Conservator of Forests requires some notice to enable him to supply us with the necessary labor, I have the honor to solicit the Board's early orders.

I have &c.

Revᵉ Survey Office
Camp Coimbatore
(2d May 1872)

(Sd) W. Freeth Captn
1st Asst. Supt. for
Asst. Supt. Revᵉ Survey

Submitted to Government with the recommendation that the Cochin authorities may be requested to depute a representative to be present when the boundary is demarcated at the spot to which Captain Freeth refers.

The Collector of Malabar will also take care that Malabar is represented if the country outside the part of the Coimbatore boundary which is to be demarcated is claimed by Malabar.

(True copy & Extract)

Grose
Secretary

To,
The Acting Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
with Sketch

Cd M Narasimma Charry

Revenue Department.

No. 712

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Dt/ 10 June 1874.

Read the following papers. —

Resident in Travancore & Cochin

Submg. a Memo. sketching the boundaries between the Travancore & Cochin States and British Territory, suggesting that the question of settlement & distinct & permanent demarcation be taken up & systematically disposed of.

H.G. 19 May 1874, No 30

Prs. Board of Revenue

Recommending that the Cochin authorities may be requested to depute a representative to be present, when the boundary of the leased teak forests on the Annamallays is demarcated, at the spot to which the Supt. of Revenue Survey refers.

H.G. 28th May 1874

The papers recorded above relate to the formal settlement of the boundaries between the Travancore and Cochin States on the one hand, and the adjacent British Districts on the other

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No 733

[illegible] Dept

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 28th May 1874
Despd. 28 — " —
Recd. 29
SO 10 June/74 No 712

Submittg. to Govt. with Board's recommendation that the Cochin authorities may be requested to depute a representative to be present when the boundary is demarcated at the spot to which [illegible] refers - Collr. of Malabar to take care that Malabar is represented if the country outside that part of the Coimbatore boundary is claimed by Malabar —

G.O. 17 Augt/74 No 135.

other.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to call upon the Board of Revenue for an early expression of their views on the subject of Mr. Ballard's proposals after consultation with the Collectors concerned. The Resident will in the meantime communicate with the administrations of the ~~two~~ States and obtain their concurrence to the measure.

3. It seems desirable that the action of the Revenue Survey Department contemplated in the Board's Proceedings dated 28th May 1874 No. 8 should be subordinate to the general scheme sketched by the Resident. At the same time as the season during which the work can best be carried out is drawing near there is no reason why the determination of the boundary alluded to should not be undertaken at the time proposed provided it meets with the approval of the Cochin Circar and is carried out in the presence of a properly constituted representative of that State.

Board of Revenue.
Resident of Travancore
Political Department
Supt. of Rev. Survey.
} 7/1 July '74