Archives 1—10,000—6-10-76.

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(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No.	2638	Press. / Mis.	
Dated	4th Sept —	1877 / 197 .	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 3,302.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 16th July 1877.

Read the following letter from J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Trichendur, 11th June 1877, No. 389 :—

I HAVE the honor to submit two reports from Mr. Hayne, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nos. 50 and 51, dated respectively the 27th and 29th May 1877, on the operation of the Tinnevelly and Travancore Boundary Commission during the season of 1877, accompanied by five accounts of expenditure and a rough sketch map showing the water-shed line.

2. Having only just joined the district, I am not in a position to make any remarks or suggestions.

3. From the reports it would appear that the work lasted for 3½ months and a distance of 16 miles and 955 feet was accomplished at a cost of Rs. 2,939-12-8, against 24 miles and 3,465 feet, at a cost of Rupees 2,867-8-1, accomplished in the previous season.

4. I request the Board will be pleased to obtain the sanction of Government for the total sum expended, viz., Rupees 2,939-12-8, and also for expenditure in the coming season of an amount equal to what was sanctioned for the past season, viz., Rupees 5,354.

5. Mr. Hayne requests a further allotment of Rupees 1,000 to meet contingencies should it be required to demarcate independent and alternative boundaries. I request that this may also be sanctioned.

6. Mr. Hayne's suggestion to plant palmyras along the line demarcated, which otherwise he apprehends will be effaced in course of time, appears judicious, if they will grow.

7. I agree with him in his proposal that he should be relieved of his forest work from the commencement of the coming season, and not at its close as was done last season.

8. The Trigonometrical Survey Map referred to is not to be found in my office, and I request that a copy may be supplied to him, and also one for the use of my office.

From W. C. HAYNE, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, to J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, dated Palamcottah, 27th May 1877, No. 50.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report of the demarcation of the Tinnevelly-Travancore Hill Boundary for the third season.

2. The work was commenced on the 2nd Tye or 13th January at Athurmallay. This spot was selected for making the start as it was the most convenient, there being a path leading to it up both sides of the ghaut and was not more than two or three miles away from Augustiar peak at the southern base of which the first season's work terminated.

3. Work was carried on southwards to Augustiar peak and then conducted northwards until the termination of the second season's work was joined, making a distance of 16 miles 955 feet.

4. The few acres of land occupied by the Travancore Government on the Athurmallays as a sanitarium falls under the water-shed division to Travancore. In General Callen's time and until very recently there used to be a bungalow on this spot, but it has been burnt down. There are even now remnants of a garden in the shape of Fir and Orange trees as well as Rose bushes. The elevation is good being 4,800 feet above the sea.

5. From Augustiar peak to the southern base of Chempangi peak the country is not very interesting, except in the vicinity of the Athurmallays, being mainly covered with Elephant grass. From Chempangi peak northwards, however, it is more interesting, being covered with forests, though of a somewhat stunted nature, and composed very largely of a species of Garcinia or Gamboge tree.

6. From Chempangi peak one gets a remarkably good bird's eye view of what may be termed the Surveyar plateau. The peak, which is 5,800 feet, forms the southern extremity of the plateau, and the Alwarkurchi peak and ridge forms the northern. The area comprised between these points is about 12 square miles, the main portion being on an elevation of 4,000

feet. The greater part of the southern portion of the plateau is covered with forest, while the northern consists chiefly of Elephant reed and a small creeping Bamboo.

7. This plateau is overrun with elephants, and bison are tolerably abundant.

8. The 2 square miles of grass land mentioned in my last season's report as likely to form a favorable sanitarium is situated almost in the middle of this plateau. About 3 miles further south of this is to be found a large tank or swamp of about two acres in size, and goes by the name of "Yanikolam" (Elephant tank) and "Lake" by the planter. The water-shed line runs on the western verge of this tank and the Vellar, a Travancore stream, takes its rise to the west of it.

9. Before any distant date this tank or swamp may be the scene of a thoroughfare between Papanasam and the coffee estates on the Travancore side, as the Scottish India Company have already run a bridle-path up to it from the western side, and intend, I believe, to continue it on down the eastern slopes to Papanasam.

10. To get an idea of the extent of the Surveyar plateau one should ascend either Chempangi or Alwarkurchi peak. From other parts of the hills or the plains below one cannot conceive the amount of country that lies hidden in this plateau.

11. Looking down from Chempangi peak, a marked difference is observable between the forests on the western and eastern slopes, that on the latter looks stunted.

12. The distance from Augustiar peak along the water-shed up and down hill to Athurmallay sanitarium is 2½ miles, to Chempangi peak about 7 miles, and to the "Yanikolam" a little under 16 miles. The distance from Augustiar peak or rather from an accessible point on the side of the hill to the termination of last season's work was 16 miles and 955 feet. This is all the demarcation that was achieved this season, as part of the season was taken up in travelling across the hills after joining up with last year's work, and in identifying the north-west boundary of the Alwarkurchi block as well as the boundary between the Tencasy and Shencottah Taluqs from the plains to the water-shed.

13. The distance accomplished each month was as follows:—

Tye	... ...	6·4127
Masi	... ...	5·1445
Two-thirds Punguni	... ...	4· 663
		16· 955

14. On joining last season's work on 2nd April (22nd Punguni) we proceeded across the hills to the head of the Manimuttar that Mr. Sherman, the Travancore Commissioner, might inspect the line I had demarcated as the southern and western boundaries of the Alwarkurchi block as he had not seen it on the previous season. He was satisfied that the line taken by me as the western boundary was along the true source of the Manimuttar, but that according to the map, which is by no means accurate, it is represented to be along another stream lower down the hill which forms a tributary of, and runs parallel with, the southern portion of the Manimuttar. The two streams thus running parallel from a southerly to a northerly direction are not shown in the trignometrical map; only one is given. I have however no hesitation in saying that the boundary line should run along the upper of the two parallel streams.

15. After inspecting this we travelled down the Manimuttar until we arrived at the noted Dammer tree on its right bank at an elevation of about 800 feet above the sea. Some 10 feet above the ground two links of a chain are attached to the tree from which some years ago a bell is said to have hung but now missing. At the foot of the tree is a small platform of loose stones on the top of which is placed a stone image. The sacred locality is called "Ainarcovil"

16. After reaching this point we proceeded to explore and identify the north-west boundary of the Alwarkurchi block and came to the conclusion that it should run for 2 miles up the main stream of the valley from the junction of the Manimuttar until the junction of the Bramanikular from the northern side when it should take its course up that stream for about another 2 miles after which it should then proceed up a ridge running in a northerly direction to a peak on the water-shed, which, to distinguish it from other peaks, we have termed tripod point, as three ridges meet at this point.

17. The length of the imaginary boundary from the junction of the Manimuttar to tripod point would be about 6 miles. I have not demarcated this line, as Mr. Sherman and I were anxious to identify the boundary between Tencasy and Shencottah from the Hills to the plains, but this we were unable to finish owing to the conflicting documents produced by the two Governments, and Mr. Sherman's services being urgently required by the Travancore Government.

18. A rough sketch map is forwarded showing the water-shed line and the boundaries of the block claimed at Alwarkurchi west of the water-shed.

19. The lines of communication with the western side met with this year were only two, viz., the path I ascended to Athurmallay and another about 5 miles further north at the southern base of Chempangi peak which communicates with estates in the direction of Poonmaddy on the western side.

2/2685

20. Work was commenced on the 13th January (2nd Tye) and closed on the 28th April (17th Chittarai), thus lasting for 3½ months. In 2¾ months, 16 miles and 955 feet were demarcated. The expenditure for the season amounted to Travancore Rupees 2,992-8-2 or British Rupees 2,939-12-8.

From W. C. HAYNE, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, to J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, dated Palamcottah, 29th May 1877, No. 51.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith copies of the joint account of expenditure incurred on the demarcation of the Tinnevelly-Travancore Hill Boundary both in detail and abstract for the present season as handed me by Mr. Sherman.

2. To meet contingencies in the way of demarcating independent or alternative boundaries should they be required, a sum of Rupees 1,000 should be allotted for next season.

3. Having had occasion this season to travel over a good deal of last year's work, I have come to the conclusion that the line will not require clearing so often as I had anticipated in my former report which was based on the rapidity of six months' growth. I am however of opinion that it need not be cleared oftener than once in three or four years in the Elephant reed jungle.

2-2/2688

4. Should the line once get closed up there will be much difficulty in finding the water-shed again in parts, and as the marks cut on the rocks and stones become more and more indistinct as time rolls on, it would be advisable to adopt some such measure as the planting of Australian trees or palmyras along the line. The latter would probably be cheaper and more likely to succeed, as they, I believe, grow readily from seed. Australians would require much more attention and nursing, especially at first. Rupees 3 or 4 per mile would probably cover all the expenses of planting palmyras.

5. No portion of the line has been recleared this season as the survey party has not been at work owing to many of the officers being engaged on famine relief works.

6. Should I again be deputed to conduct the demarcation of the boundary for the next season, I beg that I may be relieved of my forest work from the commencement of the season and not at the close. Mr. Gass had rendered me assistance for a few days only when the season's work was brought to a close.

7. It would be of great service in comparing localities, especially next season, if I had an enlarged trigonometrical map of the eastern slopes of the ghaut forest of the scale of one inch to a mile similar to that possessed by the Travancore Government of the western slopes. As I believe you have no such map in your office, I should be glad if you would obtain some from Madras and put me in possession of them as soon as possible.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 3 to 7.—Accounts of Expenditure.

ENCLOSURE No. 8.—Sketch Map.

2-3/2688

WITH his letter above recorded, the Collector of Tinnevelly submits two reports from Mr. Hayne, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on the work accomplished by the Tinnevelly and Travancore Boundary Commission during the season 1877.

2. The party commenced operation at Athurmallay working southwards in the first instance for 2½ miles till they reached Augustiar peak at which the first season's work had terminated, after which the demarcation was proceeded with in a northerly direction from Athurmallay until the termination of the second season's operations was joined. Altogether a distance of 16 miles and 955 feet was accomplished within a period of 2¾ months against 24 miles and 3,465 feet in 3½ months in the previous season. After completing the demarcation of this distance, Mr. Hayne showed Mr. Sherman, the Travancore Commissioner, over the southern and western boundary line of the Alwarkurchi block demarcated by him alone in the previous season, and referred to in the Board's Proceedings, recorded with G.O., Revenue Department, dated 17th January 1877, No. 179, and the north-western boundary of the same block was then explored and identified. The demarcation of this line was not taken in hand as Messrs. Hayne and Sherman were anxious to identify the boundary between Tencasy and Shencottah, but as Mr. Sherman's services were required by the Travancore Government for other purposes, the work was brought to a close on the 28th April. The season's operations thus extended over a period of 3½ months with an outlay of Rupees 2,939-12-8. The expenditure per mile demarcated was thus as high as Rupees 182 against

2-4/2624

Rupees 116¼ in 1876 and Rupees 140 in 1874-75, but the exploring and other work carried out after the cessation of demarcation operations must be taken as a set off against this.

3. Sanction is requested for the continuance of the work during another season on the usual estimate of Rupees 5,354 with a further allotment of Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of demarcation of any independent and alternative boundary lines such as those in connection with the Alwarkurchi block above referred to, the expenditure on such lines being subject to subsequent adjustment however, as indicated in paragraph 2, G.O., dated 17th January 1877, No. 179, after a final decision has been arrived at as to the line to be adopted.

4. The suggestion made by Mr. Hayne that the demarcated line should be planted with palmyras appears to the Collector to be judicious "if they will grow." When he has satisfied himself on this point, the proposal may again be considered.

5. In paragraph 8 of his letter, the Collector applies for copies of Trigonometrical Survey Maps, but Mr. Hayne alludes to an enlarged trigonometrical map of the eastern slopes of the ghaut forests on the scale of one inch to a mile similar to that possessed by the Travancore Government of the western slopes. The Board are not in possession of any such map, but an enlarged copy can be made in the Revenue Survey Office on the Collector furnishing fuller information regarding the territorial area for which it is desired.

6. The attention of the Conservator of Forests will be drawn to Mr. Hayne's reasonable request that he may be relieved of his forest work at the commencement and not at the close of the coming season.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with six enclosures to be returned.
" Collector of Tinnevelly.
" Conservator of Forests.
" Copy to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin.

Encl. W. J. Lewis.

1877.
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 16TH JULY 1877, No. 3,302.

JULY.
No. 3,302.

Tinnevelly and Travancore Boundary commission.—Reviewing reports from Mr. Hayne, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on the operation of the — during the season of 1877; requesting sanction of Government for the continuance of the work during another season; and calling for further information regarding the Trigonometrical Survey Map required by Mr. Hayne.

Received

Encl. Map

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

4th September 1877, No. 2,638.

Read the following paper:—

No. 39. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th July 1877, No. 3,302.

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2. Having only just joined the district, I am not in a position to make any remarks or suggestions.

3. From the reports it would appear that the work lasted for 3½ months and a distance of 16 miles and 955 feet was accomplished at a cost of Rs. 2,939-12-8, against 24 miles and 3,465 feet, at a cost of Rupees 2,867-8-1, accomplished in the previous season.

4. I request the Board will be pleased to obtain the sanction of Government for the total sum expended, viz., Rupees 2,939-12-8, and also for expenditure in the coming season of an amount equal to what was sanctioned for the past season, viz., Rupees 5,354.

5. Mr. Hayne requests a further allotment of Rupees 1,000 to meet contingencies should it be required to demarcate independent and alternative boundaries. I request that this may also be sanctioned.

6. Mr. Hayne's suggestion to plant palmyras along the line demarcated, which otherwise he apprehends will be effaced in course of time, appears judicious, if they will grow.

7. I agree with him in his proposal that he should be relieved of his forest work from the commencement of the coming season, and not at its close as was done last season.

8. The Trigonometrical Survey Map referred to is not to be found in my office, and I request that a copy may be supplied to him, and also one for the use of my office.

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I HAVE the honor to submit my report of the demarcation of the Tinnevelly-Travancore Hill Boundary for the third season.

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3. Work was carried on southwards to Augustiar peak and then conducted northwards until the termination of the second season's work was joined, making a distance of 16 miles 955 feet.

4. The few acres of land occupied by the Travancore Government on the Athurmallays as a sanitarium falls under the water-shed division to Travancore. In General Callen's time and until very recently there used to be a bungalow on this spot, but it has been burnt down. There are even now remnants of a garden in the shape of Fir and Orange trees as well as Rose bushes. The elevation is good being 4,800 feet above the sea.

5. From Augustiar peak to the southern base of Chempangi peak the country is not very interesting, except in the vicinity of the Athurmallays, being mainly covered with Elephant

grass. From Chempangi peak northwards, however, it is more interesting, being covered with forests, though of a somewhat stunted nature, and composed very largely of a species of Garcinia or Gamboge tree.

6. From Chempangi peak one gets a remarkably good bird's eye view of what may be termed the Surveyar plateau. The peak, which is 5,800 feet, forms the southern extremity of the plateau, and the Alwarkurchi peak and ridge forms the northern. The area comprised between these points is about 12 square miles, the main portion being on an elevation of 4,000 feet. The greater part of the southern portion of the plateau is covered with forest, while the open consists chiefly of Elephant reed and a small creeping Bamboo.

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13. The distance accomplished each month was as follows:—

Tye	...	...	...	6·4127
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Two-thirds Punguni	...	...	...	4·663
				16·955

14. On joining last season's work on 2nd April (22nd Punguni) we proceeded across the hills to the head of the Manimuttar that Mr. Sherman, the Travancore Commissioner, might inspect the line I had demarcated as the southern and western boundaries of the Alwarkurchi block as he had not seen it on the previous season. He was satisfied that the line taken by me as the western boundary was along the true source of the Manimuttar, but that according to the map, which is by no means accurate, it is represented to be along another stream lower down the hill which forms a tributary of, and runs parallel with, the southern portion of the Manimuttar. The two streams thus running parallel from a southerly to a northerly direction are not shown in the trigonometrical map; only one is given. I have, however, no hesitation in saying that the boundary line should run along the upper of the two parallel streams.

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16. After reaching this point we proceeded to explore and identify the north-west boundary of the Alwarkurchi block, and came to the conclusion that it should run for 2 miles up the main stream of the valley from the junction of the Manimuttar until the junction of the Bramanikular from the northern side when it should take its course up that stream for about another 2 miles after which it should then proceed up a ridge running in a northerly direction to a peak on the water-shed, which, to distinguish it from other peaks, we have termed tripod point, as three ridges meet at this point.

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the southern and western boundary line of the Alwarkurchi block demarcated by him alone in the previous season, and referred to in the Board's Proceedings, recorded with G.O., Revenue Department, dated 17th January 1877, No. 179, and the north-western boundary of the same block was then explored and identified. The demarcation of this line was not taken in hand as Messrs. Hayne and Sherman were anxious to identify the boundary between Tencasy and Shencottah, but as Mr. Sherman's services were required by the Travancore Government for other purposes the work was brought to a close on the 28th April. The season's operations

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From the same officer, dated Palamcottah, 29th May 1877, No. 51.

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2. To meet contingencies in the way of demarcating independent or alternative boundaries should they be required, a sum of Rupees 1,000 should be allotted for next season.

3. Having had occasion this season to travel over a good deal of last year's work, I have come to the conclusion that the line will not require clearing so often as I had anticipated in my former report which was based on the rapidity of six months' growth. I am, however, of opinion that it need not be cleared oftener than once in three or four years in the Elephant reed jungle.

4. Should the line once get closed up there will be much difficulty in finding the water-shed again in parts, and as the marks cut on the rocks and stones become more and more indistinct as time rolls on, it would be advisable to adopt some such measure as the planting of Australian trees or palmyras along the line. The latter would probably be cheaper and more likely to succeed, as they, I believe, grow readily from seed. Australians would require [illegible] attention and nursing, especially at first. Rupees 3 or 4 per mile would probably cover all the expenses of planting palmyras.

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6. Should I again be deputed to conduct the demarcation of the boundary for the next season, I beg that I may be relieved of my forest work from the commencement of the season and not at the close. Mr. Gass had rendered me assistance for a few days only when the season's work was brought to a close.

7. It would be of great service in comparing localities, especially next season, if I had an enlarged trigonometrical map of the eastern slopes of the ghaut forest of the scale of one inch to a mile similar to that possessed by the Travancore Government of the western slopes. As I believe you have no such map in your office, I should be glad if you would obtain some from Madras and put me in possession of them as soon as possible.

Enclosures Nos. 3 to 7.—Accounts of Expenditure.

Enclosure No. 8.—Sketch Map.

With his letter above recorded, the Collector of Tinnevelly submits two reports from Mr. Hayne, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on the work accomplished by the Tinnevelly and Travancore Boundary Commission during the season 1877.

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anxious to identify the boundary between Tencasy and Shencottah from the Hills to the plains, but this we were unable to finish owing to the conflicting documents produced by the two Governments, and Mr. Sherman's services being urgently required by the Travancore Government.

18. A rough sketch map is forwarded showing the water-shed line and the boundaries of the block claimed at Alwarkurchi west of the water-shed.

19. The lines of communication with the western side met with this year were only two, viz., the path I ascended to Athurmallay and another about 5 miles further north at the southern base of Chempangi nesk which communicates with estates in the direction of Poonmadi.

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3. Sanction is requested for the continuance of the work during another season on the usual estimate of Rupees 5,354 with a further allotment of Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of demarcation of any independent and alternative boundary lines such as those in connection with the Alwarkurchi block above referred to, the expenditure on such lines being subject to subsequent adjustment however, as indicated in paragraph 2, G.O., dated 17th January 1877, No. 179, after a final decision has been arrived at as to the line to be adopted.

4. The suggestion made by Mr. Hayne that the demarcated line should be planted with palmyras appears to the Collector to be judicious "if they will grow." When he has satisfied himself on this point, the proposal may again be considered.

5. In paragraph 8 of his letter, the Collector applies for copies of Trigonometrical Survey Maps, but Mr. Hayne alludes to an enlarged trigonometrical map of the eastern slopes of the ghaut forests on the scale of one inch to a mile similar to that possessed by the Travancore Government of the western slopes. The Board are not in possession of any such map, but an enlarged copy can be made in the Revenue Survey Office on the Collector furnishing fuller information regarding the territorial area for which it is desired.

6. The attention of the Conservator of Forests will be drawn to Mr. Hayne's reasonable request that he may be relieved of his forest work at the commencement and not at the close of the coming season.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. STURROCK,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 40. ORDER THEREON, 4th September 1877, No. 2,638.

Forest, No. 2.

THE expenditure of Rs. 2,939-12-8 on the boundary operations of last season is sanctioned, subject to any adjustment which may be called for subsequently with the Travancore Government.

2. The work, which linked together that of two previous seasons, was extended though somewhat more costly than last season.

3. The estimate for the work in the coming season, amounting to Rs. 5,354, with an additional allotment of Rupees 1,000, for the possible demarcation of alternative lines, is passed.

4. Mr. Hayne's proposal to plant trees along the line is approved. If the palmyrah is not found suitable, some other indigenous tree of strong growth should be employed; but this will not supersede the setting up of suitable marks and cutting indelible mutually-arranged symbols on prominent rocks, &c., in the line of demarcation.

R.D. 5/2638

N.° 2638

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 4 September 1877

5/2635

the Board of Revenue dated 16th July 77 N.° 3302 reviewing reports from Mr Hayne D.C. Cons.r of Forests, on the operation of the Tinnevelly & Travancore Boundary Commission during the season — of 1876-7 requesting sanction of Govt for continuance of the work during another season.

The expenditure of Rs 2939-12-8 on the boundary operations of last season is sanctioned subject to any adjustment which may be called for subsequently with the

the Travancore Govt.

2. The progress of the work has been so rapid though [redacted] costly [redacted] The reasons for this are not given, but it has probably in a measure due to the more difficult nature of the country.

3. The estimate for the work in the coming season, amounting to Rs. 5,354 with an additional allotment of Rs. 1000 for the possible demarcation of alternative lines.

lines is passed.

4. Mr Haynes's proposal to plant trees along the line is approved. If [redacted] suitable, some other indigenous tree of strong growth should be employed.

5. The Conservator will make arrangements to place Mr Haynes's services at the disposal of the Commission at the beginning of the coming season.

14 Do Kd. J. Revenue 15-9-11 6 Secs
6 " Asst. Conservator
4 " Resident in Travancore & Cochin
21 " Conservators

Ent. JL

Rec

Eg 2638 D 4-9-77

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