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CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1661

Press
Mis.

Dated 1-8-1879.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1st August 1879, No. 1,601.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS :—

No. 1. From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Peryaur, Peermerd Hills, 20th February 1879, No. 12.

Mr. MUNRO having intimated his inability to continue longer at the work of the Madura-Travancore boundary, His Highness the Maharajah has appointed Mr. J. G. Vernede to the duty.

2. On the 18th instant I met Messrs. Gompertz and Munro at Koomili, where the only portion of boundary in dispute is situated.

3. The Travancore Government have not yet accepted or rejected my services as arbitrator on the subject of this dispute, but as I thought it probable they will accept me, and as I knew that Mr. Munro was leaving, I took the opportunity of making myself acquainted with the locality.

4. The work, so far as determination of the line, has been completed by Messrs. Gompertz and Munro from the Coimbatore and Madura trijunction to Kotay, which is the Madura and Tinnevelly trijunction; so that now (as soon as the Koomili dispute is decided) nothing remains, but to mark the boundary permanently and survey it.

5. Mr. Gompertz informs me that, so far as the portion completed by him is concerned, it has been marked in a permanent and satisfactory manner. I was unable to examine any of the finished portion.

6. I had an opportunity lately of examining a portion of the Travancore-Tinnevelly boundary lying somewhere between the $8^{\circ} 44'$ and $8^{\circ} 54'$ parallels of latitude. This portion had been marked, I believe, some eighteen months or so before my visit, and the marking was not permanent or satisfactory.

7. The line of watershed had been very closely and accurately followed, and this line was naturally tortuous in the extreme, and this remark also applies to the portion marked by Messrs. Gompertz and Munro.

8. There were no marks of a prominent nature to render the line easy of identification, and a few years of neglect would suffice to render the work done useless. I found it difficult to trace the line, recent though the marking had been, and where it passed through forest it was so overgrown that I could not traverse it without a greater expenditure of time and labor than I could afford.

9. If I had had anything to do with framing rules for the formation of the boundary in the first instance, I should have recommended a broader plan of laying the boundary, by adopting, not the tortuous line of exact watershed, but by a more give-and-take method of straight lines between hill summits, which would have been more easily marked, surveyed, and mapped.

10. It is now however too late to make any alteration, and the line marked must, I presume, be adopted however difficult the work laid before the Surveyor may prove to be.

11. To mark this line permanently either a trench must be cut along its extreme length, which is I fear impracticable, or at every turn a boundary mark of a permanent nature will have to be erected.

12. Mr. Gompertz assures me that this latter course is being followed all along the Madura frontier, and I have requested the Diwan of Travancore to instruct Mr. Cosby (who is at work on the Tinnevelly frontier with Mr. Hayne, the British Commissioner) to mark the portion determined by him in a similar manner.

13. The Surveyors who are deputed to survey the line should, I think, be directed to observe and report on the permanent nature of the boundary.

14. Messrs. Gompertz and Munro are of opinion that an arrangement should be made to clear the boundary yearly from end to end, and they consider that this might be done at an average expense of about Rs. 6 per mile.

15. I confess I see no necessity for such recurring expenditure, *provided that the line of boundary is PERMANENTLY marked.*

16. The knowledge of the exact whereabouts of this boundary along a great portion of the line will not be required for very many years, and if it be once *permanently* marked and properly surveyed and mapped, the exact line can be easily found at any future time. I consider that a proper performance of the work now, whatever may be the extra immediate expense, is preferable to this annual clearing of the line.

17. To clear the boundary annually will entail considerable recurring expense, and in order that it may be done at all satisfactorily it will require European supervision.

18. Whatever plan the Government think best to adopt, I think that it would be well if clear and definite instructions be issued to the officers of each Government who are employed in the work.

19. My impression from the appearance of the Tinnevelly boundary is that the officers who performed the work could hardly have understood the requirements of the case, for attempts have been made to make marks on rocks which are evidently intended to be permanent; but these marks are utterly inefficient and are hardly visible even now, and no attempts have been made to mark the corners or turns of the boundary line.

20. Of course if it be decided to keep the line constantly cleared, and this work is efficiently performed, permanent marks are hardly required.

No. 515.

TRANSFERRED to the Revenue Department with reference to G.O. in that department, No. 192, dated the 24th January 1879.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 1st March 1879. (Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Offg. Chief Secretary.

REFERRED to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey for remarks.

14th March 1879. (Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Ag. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

No. 2. From Lieutenant-Colonel A. DE C. SCOTT, R.E., Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 19th May 1879, No. 88-G.

YOUR endorsement (returned herewith) of the 14th March 1879 refers to me for remarks the letter of the Acting Resident of Travancore, No. 12, dated the 20th February 1879, regarding the demarcation of the boundary between the Travancore State and British Territory.

2. The instructions under which Mr. Gompertz is carrying out the demarcation are those contained in paragraph 8 of my letter to the Board of Revenue printed in the Proceedings of Government of the 3rd July 1877, No. 2,200, Revenue Department, and approved of by the Board in their Proceedings of the 30th April 1877, No. 1,982.

3. Through forest a clearing is made 12 feet wide and a path 6 feet wide; on grass land a path only is formed, marks are cut on rocks, and boundary stones raised

at prominent points and those where the boundary changes direction; cairns are raised on the boundary line wherever they are likely to attract attention.

4. The clearing through forest will of course soon become overgrown, but it is only intended to guide and serve the purpose of the Surveyor who at each change of direction in the line sets up his theodolite, measures the angle formed by the two lines of direction, the one to the forward and the other to the back station, and with his chain the lengths of the lines or distances from the theodolite station to the same stations on the boundary marks. All the angular and distance measurements are recorded, and therefore if at any time intermediate stones or marks are obliterated, they can be replaced from the existing stones used as a base by simply laying off the recorded angles and remeasuring the recorded distances.

5. From the above explanation it will be seen that the field-book of the Surveyor fixes the position of the boundary in such a manner that the overgrowing by forest of stones and the obliteration of marks to even a considerable extent will not lead to any considerable difficulty in recovering at a subsequent time the line agreed on by the Commissioners.

6. This will be the more easy if, as is intended, a Topographical map of the tract of country through which the boundary passes is prepared, showing the streams, forests, and hill features and the boundary marks as far as the scale will admit.

7. It will be observed on referring to the report of Mr. Gompertz regarding the completion of the settlement of the Madura-Travancore boundary during the past season, forwarded through the Board of Revenue with my letter, No. 41-B., dated 19th May 1879, that this officer estimates the cost of keeping open the line at Rs. 7 per mile per annum. The whole length of the boundary running through the districts of Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevelly is about 280 miles, and, if the suggestion were adopted throughout, the annual cost would amount to Rs. 1,960, to be divided between the Governments of Madras and Travancore. It would appear that so far as Madura is concerned the work can be carried out by the officers and subordinates attached to the Cardamom Department, and therefore I would recommend its being done throughout that district. The question of annual clearance along the remaining portion of the boundary can be settled when the demarcation and survey has been completed.

8. It is part of the duty of the Surveyor to notice defects in the demarcation of the boundary he surveys, and in Tinnevelly, where the line appears to have been insufficiently marked by the Revenue Officers, he should be directed to erect additional marks himself where required.

No. 3. ORDER THEREON, 1st August 1879, No. 1,601.

Miscellaneous.

* G.O., 26th March 1879, No. 730.

† „ 27th „ „ „ 742.

selected by the Boundary Commissioner in 1877 have not yet been made known.

G.O., 3rd July 1877, No. 2,200.

„ 4th Jan. 1878, „ 9.

„ 22nd „ „ „ 111.

„ 12th July „ „ 1,061.

2. The Government regret to learn that the temporary marking of the Tinnevelly-Travancore boundary is becoming obliterated, and observe that it was originally proposed to erect theodolite stations and make a sketch of the line.

† *Vide* paragraphs 2 and 5 of Collector's letter in G.O., 8th January 1875, No. 27.

IN regard to the disputed boundary near* Koomili the Travancore Government have now† accepted Mr. Hannington's arbitration as final, but the views of that Government as to the line

The attention of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin is drawn to the papers noted in the margin, and he will bring the matter to the notice of the Travancore Government without delay.

The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will instruct the officer who has* apparently been already deputed to survey this boundary to arrange for its permanent demarcation, and the method adopted in Madura will, as far as possible, be followed by Mr. Hayne

* G.O., 24th February 1879, No. 467.

+ Vide paragraph 8 of Superintendent's letter in G.O., 3rd July 1877, No. 2,200.

over so much of the line as has still to be marked.

3. The question raised as to the annual clearing of the Madura-Travancore boundary will be decided on the receipt, through the Board of Revenue, of the Superintendent's report on the work done during the past season.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) ; J. H. GARSTIN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
„ the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
„ the Board of Revenue.

Ed. G. Freeman.

16-6-16 ✓

Tinnevely-Travancore Boundary.—Passing orders on letters from the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin and Superintendent, Revenue Survey, regarding the demarcation of the —.

AUGUST.
Nos. 1—3.

G.O., 1st August 1879, No. 1,601.

Dated August 1st.
Printed 14th.
Recd.

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

THE RESIDENT IN
TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN,
&c., &c., &c.

REVENUE.

Conf. of (1879) 37th

Confidential

Residents Office, Enbairat
Camp Perjaur
Permerd Hills
Travancore.

20 February 1879.

No. 12.

From,
J. C. Harrington Esq.
Ag. Resident in Travancore & Cochin.

To
C. L. Master Esq.
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George.

Sir,
Mr. Munro having intimated his inability to continue longer at the work of the Travancore boundary His Highness the Maharajah has appointed Mr. J. G. Verriest to the duty.

2. On the 18th Instant I met Messrs Gompertz and Munro at Koomili where the only portion of boundary in dispute is situated.

3. The Travancore Government have not yet accepted or rejected my services as arbitrator on the subject of this dispute but as I thought it probable they will accept me and as I knew that Mr. Munro was leaving I took the opportunity of making myself acquainted with the locality.

VER 6760/79

4. The work, so far as determination of the line, has been completed by Messrs Gompertz and Munro from the Coimbatore and Madura Trijunction to Koday which is the Madura and Travancore Trijunction so that now (as soon as the Coimbatore dispute is decided) nothing remains but to mark the boundary permanently and survey it.

5. Mr. Gompertz informs me that as far as the portion completed by him is concerned it has been marked in a permanent and satisfactory manner. I was unable to examine any of the finished portion.

6. I had an opportunity lately of examining a portion of the Travancore-Mysore boundary lying somewhere between the $8^{\circ}44'$ and $8^{\circ}54'$ parallels of latitude. This portion had been marked some 18 months or so before my visit and the marking was not permanent or satisfactory.

7. The line of watershed had been very closely and accurately followed and this line was naturally tortuous in the extreme and this remark also applies to the portion marked by Messrs Gompertz and Munro.

8. There were no marks of a prominent nature to render the line easy of identification and

and a few years of neglect would suffice to render the work done, useless. I found it difficult to trace the line, recent though the marking had been, and where it passed through forest it was so overgrown that I could not traverse it without a greater expenditure of time and labour than I could afford.

9. If I had had anything to do with framing rules for the formation of the boundary in the first instance, I should have recommended a broader plan of laying the boundary, by adopting, not the tortuous line of each watershed, but by a more give and take method of straight lines between hill summits which would have been more easily marked surveyed and mapped.

10. It is now however too late to make any alteration and the line marked must I presume be adopted, however difficult the work laid before the Surveyor may prove to be.

11. To mark this line permanently either a fence must be put along its extreme length, which is I fear impracticable, or at every turn a boundary mark of a permanent nature will have to be erected.

12. Mr. Gompertz assures me that the latter course is being followed all along the Madura

Madura frontier and I have requested the Dewan,
G. of Travancore to instruct Mr. Josby (who is at work
on the Tinnevely frontier with Mr. Hynes the
British Commissioner) to mark the portion de-
termined by him in a similar manner.

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vey the line should I think be directed to observe
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an average expense of about six rupees per mile.

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18. Whatever plan the Government think best
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hardly visible even now, and no attempts have been made
to mark the corners or turns of the boundary line.

20. Of course if it be decided to keep the line
constantly cleared and this work is efficiently per-
formed, permanent marks are hardly required.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient servant

James F. G.

J. F. G. Resident.

J. F. G.

are raised on the boundary line wherever they are likely to attract attention.

4 The clearing through forest will of course soon become overgrown but it is only intended to guide and serve the purpose of the Surveyor who at each change of direction in the line sets up his theodolite, measures the angle formed by the two lines of direction the one to the forward and the other to the back station and with his chain the lengths of the lines or distances from the theodolite station to the same stations on the boundary marks. All the angular and distance measurements are recorded and therefore if at any time intermediate stones or marks are obliterated, they can be replaced from the existing stones, used as a base, by simply laying off the recorded angles and measuring the recorded distances.

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6 This will be the more easy if as is intended a topographical map of the tract

tract of country through which the boundary paper is prepared, showing the streams, forests and hill features and the boundary marks as far as the scale will admit.

7 It will be observed on referring to the report of Mr. Gompertz regarding the completion of the settlement of the Madras-Travancore boundary during the past season, forwarded through the Board of Revenue with my letter No $\frac{41}{3}$ dated 19th May 1879 that this Officer estimates the cost of keeping open the line at Rupees 7 per mile per annum. The whole length of the boundary running through the Districts of Coimbatore - Madras and Tinnevely is about 280 miles and if the suggestion were adopted throughout the annual cost would amount to Rupees 1960 to be divided between the Governments of Madras and Travancore. It would appear that so far as Madras is concerned the work can be carried out by the Officers and Subordinates attached to the Cardamom Department and therefore I would recommend its being done throughout that District. The question of annual clearance along the remaining portion of the boundary can be settled

Survey the boundary

FORMER CASES

No. of 187
4026/199/422-23
3 July 77 - 82-83

RECEIPT No.

Dated

LATER CASES

No. of 187

" "

" "

Revenue Dept
No 7879 1879

No 4376.

Above the line for the use of the Receiver O.M.

From 1st August 1979 No 1601

To

The Superintendent Revenue Survey.

To

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.

Dated 19

Despatched 30 May

Received 6 June

Enclosure No. 1

General No. 88

Departmental No. 9

Subject.

REFERENCE.

Rev. Secy. to Govt. 1979

20 June 1879

P.O. No. 1601 - 1st August 1879

Boundary between Madurai
& Travancore:—

Returns Endorsement of 14th
March 1879 on a letter from the
Ag. Resident of Travancore No. 12
dated 20th February 1979 regarding
the demarcation of the — with remarks.

B. No. 2

C. 16-7-79
231-7-79

L.O. No 1601 1st August 1879

From Agt. Resident
Travancore. 20th Feb 79 No. 12.

— Sup. Secy. Survey & 19 May 79 No. 88
— to — do — 2 July 79 — 9.

T.P.O. 26 March 79 No. 730.
TT 27 — 79 - 742

1/11/79

L.O. 3 July 77 No. 2200.
— 4 July 78 No 911
— 12 July 78 No 1061.

In regard to the
disputed boundary
near Koonil the
Travancore fort.
have now accepted
Mr. Hamington's
arbitration as final,
but the views of that
fort. as to the line
selected by the
boundary commission
have not yet
been made known.

The attention of the
Resident in Travancore
& Cochin is drawn
to the papers noted
in the margin
and he will bring
the matter to the
notice of the Travancore

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2. He for. regret
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The Supt. of Revenue
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this boundary,
to arrange for
its permanent
demarcation and
the method
adopted in Madras
will as far as
possible be followed

Vide paras 2 & 5
Collector's letter
in L.O. 8th Jan 75
No. 27.

L.O. 24 Feb 79
No 467.

Vide para 8 of
Supt's letter in L.O.
3 Feb 77 No 2200

by Mr. Hayne
over so much of
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3. The question
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the Board of Revenue
of the Supt's letter
report on the
work done during
the past season.

Sub

4. To the President of Travancore and Cochin
13. The Supt of Revenue
14. The Board of Revenue
on 20 August

100/5

10.

well-Travelled
daily.
Remarations

Rev. Pros Bp. 1st August/79
CS-1601

Leave

I think the matter has been
complicated by the disposal
of the property of the
tit after his death. Report
on the boundary dispute.
The whole property of the
estate report of the Rev. Bp.
The high court two from
him immediately. I think
the letter of 2 July is correct.
Let letter be written from
the Rev. Bp. [Signature]

C16-7-79
R31-7-79