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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	107	Press
		Mis.
Dated	5.2.	1890.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Boundary Travancore - Coimbatore

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following G.O., dated 30th May 1888, No. 3116, Mis., Revenue :—
Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated
16th April 1888, No. 177, Forest :—

W. WILSON, Esq., M.A., C.S.

Read—the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel I. CAMPBELL WALKER,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, to the Secretary to the Commis-
sioners of Land Revenue, dated Madras, 19th March 1888, No. 3025 :—

Referring to Proceedings, No. 46, Mis., Forest, of 27th January 1887, I have the
honor to submit Mr. Porter's report, No. 1760, dated 5th March 1888, on the demar-
cation of the Coimbatore-Travancore boundary on the Upper Anamalais with a note
by the Acting Collector.

2. I think the new map, when completed, should be signed by both Commissioners
and Mr. Hannington as arbitrator. It will then form, with Mr. Porter's description
of the line which will doubtless be printed in Proceedings, an authentic and lasting
record.

3. I invite attention to Mr. Porter's remarks regarding the inaccuracy of the
existing maps which I can corroborate. I would destroy the four-inch enlarged
map as likely only to mislead.

4. I support Mr. Porter's recommendation at close of paragraph 3 to mark the
line by iron, tin or zinc plates affixed to trees at a distance of one furlong more or less
from each other, having the letters C and T and the broad arrow and conch shell,
respectively, cut on them.

5. I strongly support Mr. Porter's suggestions as to an exchange of a portion or
the whole of the territory now decided to be British for a similar area more or less on
the head-waters of the Amaravati. The difficulty is that most of the land in that
locality has been leased to the North Travancore Land Company by the Travancore
Sirkar and the Punnyat Chief. I believe, however, there is at least one well-wooded
ravine between the Palni hills and Talliar, not included in the North Travancore
Land Company's lease, from which one of the main feeders of the Amaravati takes its
rise. It will be observed that the Acting Collector of Coimbatore, Mr. Tremenhoe,
also supports Mr. Porter's suggestions.

6. I beg that the usual special allowances for the whole period may be passed to
Mr. Porter who, with Mr. Bensley, the Travancore Commissioner, has brought a very
arduous task to a satisfactory conclusion. It will be observed that Mr. Bensley got a
special allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem whilst engaged on the work. The Commis-
sioners underwent great privations owing to heavy and continuous rain and failure on
the part of the Punachi range officer to send up supplies. The range officer is now
under suspension, pending full inquiry into this and other irregularities.

November was too early for the work on the Upper Anamalais, but Mr.
Hannington recommended that month or even earlier.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

REPORT from H. J. A. PORTER, Esq., District Forest-officer of Coimbatore (South), dated 5th March 1888, No. 1760, on the demarcation of the Coimbatore-Travancore boundary.

I have kept back my report in hopes that the new map of the line and adjoining country would be ready to accompany it; as, however, the surveyor did not complete the field work till the end of January, some little time will probably lapse before the map is ready. The four-inch enlarged map supplied to me was so entirely wrong that it was impossible to make head or tail of it; the surveyor, therefore, made a new map instead of attempting to correct the old one. With the aid of Mr. Hannington's excellent sketch-map and his lucid description of the boundary, we had no difficulty in finding the line. I strongly recommend that the four-inch enlarged map be suppressed; it is, I believe, supposed to be an enlargement of the atlas sheets and Mr. Hannington's map; it contains, however, a good deal of the former but very little of the latter; the atlas sheets are bad enough, but the scale being so small the errors are reduced to a minimum, and it is therefore a comparatively easy task to pass over a few staring errors in attempting to reconcile the map with the natural features of the country. With the errors enlarged to a scale of four inches to the mile, no amount of ingenuity or imagination can effect a reconciliation. For these upper ranges, which cannot be worked for timber or firewood, all that is required is a good map on a scale of one inch to the mile similar to Mr. Hannington's. It is, however, essential that the main features of the country be correctly depicted and a distinction shown on the map between a jungle stream a foot broad and a river with a breadth of twenty feet; it is also useful to give correct names to rivers, hills, &c. I venture to make the above suggestions, as I hear that the plane table sheets of the Anamalais are to be checked this year; and if they are to be of any use to the Forest Department, the errors which occur in the enlarged map should be corrected and not continued. I may mention, as an example of this, the Kollapelli and Nandanar rivers; no such rivers really exist on the Anamalai hills, and yet they occur on the atlas sheet, enlarged map and plane table sheets. What rivers they are intended to represent, no person who has visited the country, map in hand, has ever been able to discover. Another point to which I respectfully beg to draw attention is the loose way in which the names of places are scattered about the maps, e.g., Udampamparai on the plane table sheets occupies a line rather over $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, i.e., $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles on the ground; now there is nothing on the map to show whether Udampamparai, which is a camping ground, is situated at the beginning or end of the word; this may seem a detail, but I can assure the Conservator that it causes the greatest possible inconvenience to persons who use the map for the purpose of finding their way about the jungle.

2. The new line starts from Pairatmalai, follows for a short distance the water-shed of a grassy slope running about south-west, thence down the side of the hill through a shola to the Kalar river to a point exactly opposite where a stream flows into the river from the wooded saddle between Chinna Kalar malai and the Joniala range; it then follows up the bed of this stream to the wooded saddle, thence in a straight line over the saddle to the head of the stream, which flows into the Niraur river, down the stream to its junction with the Niraur river, thence up the Niraur river for about two miles till a point is reached immediately below the saddle connecting Chembal ridge and the Niraur plateau, where a small stream flows into the Niraur river from the saddle, up this stream to the top of the saddle, thence across the saddle in a straight line to the source of the Italiyar river and down the Italiyar to a point immediately below Pannimed Kuttu.

3. My instructions were to proceed along the line, map in hand, and put up marks wherever it did not follow a natural boundary. Streams and rivers are, I presume, natural boundaries, so the line follows a natural boundary throughout its entire length with the exception of the portion from Pairatmalai to the Kalar river, a distance probably not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles, the portion on grass land I marked by cutting a line 6 feet broad and that passing through shola by felling the trees, and so clearing the jungle to a breadth of about 12 feet. Where the line follows the Niraur and Italiyar rivers, we did no clearing; but where it follows small streams we cleared the undergrowth and trees to a distance of about 6 feet on either side. It will probably be necessary to clear the line along the streams every 3 or 4 years. It is not the slightest use erecting cairns, as the beds and banks of streams and rivers are the elephants' highway and the cairns would be soon knocked down; and if this portion of the Anamalais is visited by any one, it will be by the jungle tribes who collect minor forest produce and who may not perhaps have the description of the new line at their fingers' ends or a 4-inch survey map in their hands. I strongly recommend, therefore, that iron or tin plates be affixed to trees on either side of the rivers and streams; they might be put up at a distance of 1 furlong from each other, those on the Coimbatore side bearing a C or broad arrow and those on the Travancore side either a T or shell which corresponds, I believe, to the broad arrow. They must of course be put up out of the reach of elephants.

Value of the land comprised between the Douglas-Munro and present boundary.

4. Three-fourths of the land acquired is dense evergreen forest and about one-fourth open grass land. The area suitable to the growth of cardamoms is probably about six or eight square miles situated in the lower portion of the Italiyar valley and in the neighbourhood of Udampamparai. The inaccessibility and distance from the plains of this portion precludes the possibility of regular cardamom cultivation by ryots from the low country. Mr. Bensley, who was formerly in charge of the Travancore cardamom hills, informed me that the jungle tribes could never be induced to undertake regular cultivation of any kind. From my own experience of the Anamalais, I know this to be the case, and their only idea of cardamom cultivation is to burn down patches of evergreen forest; cardamoms come up here and there but in no considerable quantities as the undergrowth is left. This method is extremely primitive and wasteful as the evergreen forest so destroyed is invaluable for purposes of protection. This and kumari cultivation commends itself to the jungle tribes, and although this particular area is of no value to the British Government, I have very grave doubts as to whether it is politic to allow these splendid evergreen forests to be destroyed, as their conservation is of the greatest importance to the Travancore Government, protecting, as they do, the head-quarters of the Kalar, Puvur, Niraur and Italiyar, all of which rivers flow out to the West Coast. And it might even now be possible, by retiring to the Douglas-Munro boundary, which is practically the true water-shed, to obtain in exchange for this area an equivalent at the head-waters of the Amaravati river and its main feeders which rise in Travancore. Persons having a direct interest in a river are more likely to keep a jealous guard over its sources of supply than those who have none; this is an admitted fact and was one of the reasons urged by Mr. Logan for transferring the Attapadi valley to the Coimbatore district. I therefore strongly recommend that an attempt be made to effect the above exchange which would benefit alike both the Travancore and British Governments.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Diary.

I append herewith my diary. Although the line to be demarcated and surveyed does not exceed 15 miles on the map, the difficult nature of the country and incessant rain rendered it impossible to get the work completed in a shorter time: we were obliged to make a long stay at Chembal owing to the defective arrangements made by Forester Sheffee Sahib to get up supplies. If a special allowance be sanctioned as was done in the case of Mr. Peet, I request that the Conservator will state for how many days I am entitled to it. A special allowance was sanctioned when I was deputed to inspect and report on the Attapadi valley, but the Accountant-General ruled that I was only entitled to it for days actually spent in the Attapadi valley.

Mr. Porter had to come down owing to a domestic calamity, viz., the loss of his only child. He gave up his Christmas holidays instead—I.C.W.

From December 5th to December 17th I was absent on urgent private affairs. I reported the matter to the Acting Conservator, and Colonel Walker is acquainted with the circumstances.

It is needless to say that I claim no extra allowance from December 5th to December 17th. Mr. Bensley, the Travancore representative, received special deputation allowance at the rate of Rs. 500 per mensem while engaged on the work.

November 11th, left Coimbatore and reached Cotar.

Do.	12th,	left Cotar and reached Punachi Waterfall estate.	
Do.	13th,	remained at the Waterfall estate.	
Do.	14th,	left Punachi and reached Vandal.	
Do.	15th,	left Vandal and reached Conalár (Michael's valley).	
Do.	16th,	remained at Conalár.	
Do.	17th	do.	Engaged in inspecting a portion of the old Douglas-Munro line and neighbouring country.
Do.	18th	do.	
Do.	19th	do.	
Do.	20th,	left Conalár and reached Pairatmalai.	
Do.	21st,	remained at Pairatmalai.	
Do.	22nd	do.	
Do.	23rd	do.	
Do.	24th	do.	
Do.	25th	do.	Engaged in selecting and demarcating the new line from Pairatmalai to Chinna Kalar. The work was much delayed by the incessant rain.
Do.	26th	do.	
Do.	27th	do.	
Do.	28th	do.	
Do.	29th	do.	
Do.	30th	do.	
December	1st	do.	
Do.	2nd	do.	
Do.	3rd	do.	
Do.	4th,	left Pairatmalai and reached Chinna Kalar.	

December 5th to December 17th. On December 5th I left Mr. Bensley at Chinna Kalar and proceeded to Coimbatore, arriving there on the 7th. I left again on the 14th and rejoined Mr. Bensley at a camp near the Niraur on the 17th.

December 18th, remained at Niraur.

Do. 19th, do. } Engaged in inspecting the new line from Chinna
Do. 20th, do. } Kalar to the Niraur.

Do. 21st, left the Niraur and arrived at the Chembal ridge.

December 22nd } Remained at Chembal ridge. We were delayed at the Chembal ridge
Do. 23rd } as Forester Sheffee Sahib had failed to get supplies sent up and the con-
Do. 24th } sequence was we were obliged to send off coolies in all directions to
Do. 25th } purchase supplies. On the 23rd Forester Sheffee Sahib was sent down to
Do. 26th } Punachi where 500 measures of rice were stored, but he never returned,
Do. 27th } and rice and coolies did not arrive in sufficient quantities till December
Do. 28th } 30th. Through his negligence the few coolies who remained with us to
Do. 29th } carry on the demarcation and to assist the surveyor were left without
Do. 30th } rice, salt, &c.; fortunately there were plenty of ibex and black monkeys
Do. 31st } in the neighbourhood; but had it not been for this we should have had
to return without completing the work.

January 1st, left the Chembal ridge and camped on the Italiyar.

Do. 2nd, left the Italiyar for Udamamparai, but as we lost our way we did not reach it till the following morning.

Do. 3rd, reached Udamamparai; remained there and examined the neighbouring country; this completed the work so far as Mr. Bensley and myself were concerned as we had gone carefully over the whole line, demarcating it wherever it did not follow natural boundaries. We left the surveyor at Udamamparai as he had to survey the Italiyar river from Chembal to Pannimedkuttu.

Do. 4th, left Udamamparai and reached Paradi.

Do. 5th, left Paradi and reached Pollachi.

Do. 6th, left Pollachi and reached Palghat.

Do. 7th, left Palghat and reached Coimbatore.

Endorsement by J. H. A. TREMENEERE, Esq., Acting Collector of Coimbatore, dated 7th March 1888.

I agree with Mr. Porter in the advisability of the exchange suggested at the end of his report. It is not too late, even now, to do something to protect the head-waters of the Amaravati.

Resolution—dated 16th April 1888, No. 177, Forest.

The Conservator's letter, reporting the completion of the demarcation of the Coimbatore-Travancore boundary, referred to in G.O., dated 15th January 1887, No. 228, will be submitted to Government.

2. The maintenance of the boundary, partly by a cleared line and partly by plates affixed to trees, in the manner proposed by the Conservator, will, if approved by Government, be imposed upon the Collector of the district in his Forest branch, similar action being suggested to the Travancore authorities.

3. Copies of the new map, when ready, will be submitted to Government and one copy signed by the arbitrator will be attached to the record; the inaccurate 4-inch maps supplied to the District Forest-officer, Coimbatore, for temporary use, should be returned to the Survey office direct: copies of them appear, from G.O., dated 1st April 1887, No. 2096, to have been also supplied to Mr. Hannington.

4. The proposal to exchange a portion of the area, now demarcated, for a similar area lying at the head-waters of the Amaravati commends itself generally to the Board, but the proposal must be put more definitely before them before they can address Government in the matter; it should be ascertained what area is available in the Amaravati valley and what particular portion of it it is desirable to ask for.

5. Mr. Porter, the District Forest-officer, appears to have carried out the work satisfactorily, and the Board support the Conservator's proposal that he should receive some deputation allowance; it is true that the work lay mainly within his own district and forest range, but the circumstances of it were special and his continued halt for six weeks in the forests must have caused him extra expenses. Mr. Peet's deputation

allowance, while engaged in the same neighbourhood, was dealt with in G.O., dated 24th March 1886, No. 1926, and the Board beg to suggest that Mr. Porter's case should be similarly dealt with.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

" " Collector of Coimbatore.

" " Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

" " Examiner of Forest Accounts.

Order—dated 30th May 1888, No. 3116, Mis., Revenue.

The Government await the further report on the proposal to exchange the land acquired for an area near the head-waters of the Amaravati before passing final orders, or addressing the Travancore Government, on the subject of the maintenance of a boundary which may not be required.

2. The Accountant-General will be requested to report what deputation allowance, if any, is admissible to Mr. Porter.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

" the Accountant-General.

" the Political Department.

" the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 26th November 1889, No. 1130, Mis., Forest:—

MR. WHITESIDE.

Read—the following office-note from the District Forest-officer of Coimbatore, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 28th September 1889, No. 1178:—

[Reference.—Your endorsement of the 19th instant on a memorandum from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras, dated 14th September 1889].

I have lately ascertained on reliable authority that the forest land at the head-waters of the feeders of the Amaravati river is leased to the North Travancore Land Company and is in the occupation of Messrs. Master and Turner. Such being the case Government would not, I presume, consider it worth while to buy them out, and then deal with the owners, either Punnyat Rajah or the Travancore Government. I am not quite sure to which of the latter the land belongs, but the Punnyat Rajah is, I believe, a vassal of Travancore.

2. I made a proposal for exchanging the land recently acquired by the demarcation of a new boundary with Travancore, viz., 42 square miles, for land at the head-waters of feeders of the Amaravati river and was asked for definite proposals. I replied that no definite proposals could be made till I was provided with a map of the country. The Survey of India Party were asked to depute a surveyor to make a map of the country, but replied that they were then unable to do so.

3. At the time I proposed the exchange, I was not aware of the fact that the land in question was in the possession of the North Travancore Land Company; but such is undoubtedly the case, and as it has been cleared for cultivation there would be no advantage in acquiring it.

4. I request that the Collector will obtain the Board's orders on the subject. In the event of a decision to the effect that no further action is necessary, the line

demarcated by Mr. Bensley and myself should be permanently demarcated, either by stone pillars or by iron plates affixed to the trees. Arrangements should also be made with the Travancore Government to have the line cleared annually.

Endorsement by the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 7th October 1889, No. 1220.

Submitted through the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), with reference to their Proceedings, No. 384, Mis., Forest, dated 7th June 1888, and memorandum No. 1, dated 16th September 1889.

Endorsement by the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, dated 16th October 1889, No. 2105.

Forwarded with the remark that I think it is much the best course at present to permanently demarcate our boundary as it has been lately marked out. Any question of exchange will be very long and complicated.

Resolution—dated 26th November 1889, No. 1130, Mis., Forest.

Submitted to Government with reference to paragraph 1 of its Order, dated 30th May 1888, No. 3116, Mis.

2. In the circumstances now reported, the Board recommends that the proposal regarding the exchange of a portion of the newly-acquired land for the land near the head-waters of the Amaravati may be dropped for the present and requests final orders may be passed with regard to the permanent demarcation of the newly-settled boundary.

3. The delay on the part of the District Forest-officer in submitting this simple report appears to have been due to the absence of maps. He might, however, have reported as regards the occupation of the Travancore land without waiting for them.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Coimbatore.
" Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

ORDER—dated 5th February 1890, No. 107, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Government approves of the recommendation made by the Board in paragraph 2 of its Proceedings, dated 26th November 1889, No. 1130, read above.

2. The proposals of the Conservator, recorded in G.O., dated 30th May 1888, No. 3116, regarding the maintenance of the boundary are approved and sanctioned. The work of demarcation will be carried out on the Coimbatore side by the Collector in his Forest branch, and the Political Department will be requested to address the Travancore Government with a view to similar action being taken on the Travancore side. The metal plates proposed to be used in defining the boundary should be placed, if possible, out of the reach of elephants, while at the same time every endeavour should be made to render them conspicuous.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
" the Political Department.

Exd. A. D. Xavier.

45 Copies.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue).

Dated 26th September 1889.

Forest No. 1130 Miscellaneous.

M. Whiteside.

READ the following Office Note from the District Forest-officer of Coimbatore to the Collector, Coimbatore, dated 28th September 1889, No. 1178, and endorsement of the latter officer thereon, dated 7th October 1889, No. 1220.

Subj. References. Your endorsement of the 19th instant on a memorandum from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) Madras, dated 14th September 1889.

I have lately ascertained on reliable authority that the forest land at the head waters of the feeders of the Amaravati river is leased to the North Travancore Land Company, and is in the occupation of the

Forwarded with the remark that I think
it is much ^{the} better ^{to} ^{be} ^{at} ^{present}
to permanently demarcate our boundary
as it has been lately marked out. Any
question of exchange will be very long
and complicated.

On Resolution
of Submitted to Government with
reference to para 1 of ^{its} order dated
30th May 1888, No 3116 Miscellaneous.

2. On the circumstances now reported,
the Board recommends that the proposal
regarding the exchange of a portion of the
newly acquired land for the lands near
the headwaters of the Inmanawaki may
be dropped for the present and requests
for final orders may be passed with
regard to the permanent demar-
cation of the newly settled bound-
ary.

3. The delay on the part of the District
Forest Officer in submitting his final
report appears to have been due

to the absence of maps. He might however
have reported as regards the occupation of
the Inmanawaki land without waiting for
these.

(True, Spicer and Subact)

M. M. M.

Secretary.

To
The Secretary to Govt. R. D.
The Collector of Coimbatore.
The Conservator of Forests, S. C.,

SL

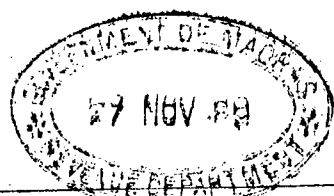
Revenue Department

1887. No 9213
Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue)

MADRAS.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.



Proceedings, dated 26 November 1887,
Forest No. 1130, Miscellaneous.

Resd 27 Nov 88.
Subject.

Recommending that the
exchange of a portion of the
newly acquired land for the
land near the headwaters
of the Ameravathi may be
dropped for the present; and
requesting that final orders
may be passed with regard
to the permanent demarca-
tion of the newly settled bound-
ary between Comabake and

C. 20/1. R. 22/1.

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY.

The remarks of the
Hon. Member regarding
the height of the
plates from the ground
are not understood,
but it is presumed
that he approves of
the suggestion - It is
submitted that if a
plate is visible at 10 ft
from the ground it will
be visible at 15 or even
20 ft, and it would
hardly be necessary
to place them at more
than 15 ft.
Submitted that this
draft order may be
circulated to him
for approval -

orders are
requested as
to whether the
draft S.O. should
be circulated to
the Hon. Mr. Stokes;
the note for orders was
not seen by him -

Run
27.1.

C. No. 9213.

From Board of Revenue. (Land Rev)

Dated

26 Nov. 1889

FOR ORDERS.

In G.O. 3116 d/ 30.5.88. dealing with the demarcation of the Coimbatore-Travancore boundary, further report was submitted regarding the proposal to exchange the land, acquired from Travancore by the newly settled line, for an area near the head waters of the Anaravati river. It is now reported that the land it was proposed to obtain in exchange is in the possession of the North Travancore Land Co and that it has been cleared for cultivation. The object of acquiring land at the head waters of the Anaravati was to protect the forests thereon, and as it now appears that the forest has already been

FOR ORDERS

not more than a tenth
of it.

U.S.

cleared, no advantage would
be gained by the exchange.
The difficulties connected with
buying out the Co^y in possession
of then settling the matter with
the Travancore Gov^t, would moreover
outweigh the possible advantages
to be looked for, and the
Conservation Board therefore
recommend that the question
of exchange may be dropped.
Submitted that this may
be approved.

2. It then remains to
decide the manner in which the
line shall be demarcated.

Mr. Porter, the D.F.O., went
along the line in '88 and
cleared ~~the~~ ^{the jungle} wherever
the boundary did not follow
large rivers: he remarked
that it would be necessary
to clear the line along the
small streams every 3 or 4
years, and he recommended
that iron or tin plates shld
be affixed to the trees on
either side at distances of
1 ft along from each other.
Please see para. 3. of D.F.O.'s letter
B.D. 8-22 under 30 July.

44
245

Dated

18

FOR ORDERS.

This proposal was supported
by the Conservator and Board
but Gov^t deferred passing
orders until hearing about
the proposed exchange -
The approximate cost of
such demarcation is not
given, but as it would be
done by the Forest department ^{themselves},
it is not likely to be excessive
and may, it is thought, be
approved - Attention is
however invited to G.O. 6766-
d.f. 10.11.88 in which the D.F.O.
was ordered to go over the
line & to mark it conspicuously
wherever it did not follow
natural features - Mr. Porter
says that cairns or pillars
are liable to be destroyed by
elephants, so his method of
iron plates seems the best, so long
as they are placed out of reach.

Have been to the field up so high
to be practically impossible.
An elephant - if he wanted
to get over the top of the hill
he would have to go up the
side of the hill - and the
height of the hill is 10 feet
high. I think.

of what? of elephant
men? of the
men? of the
men? of the

C.No. 9213.

FOR ORDERS

If this be approved, the Political Deptⁿ should be requested to address the Travancore Gov^t with a view to similar action being taken on their side of the boundary -

Demarcation of the Coimbatore - Travancore boundary
24/1/90

Great delay has arisen in replying to G.O. 3116.d.f.30.5.88. This is said to have been caused by want of maps, but as the Board remark, the S.F.O could have reported that the land was in the possession of a Co^o without waiting for them.

The Hon. Mr. Jarstien. C.S.1.

The Actⁿ Genl. does not seem to have replied as yet about Mr. Porter's depⁿ allowance. A reminder for this sent.

The question of Mr. Porter's allowance was settled in G.O. 2288 d.f.9.4.89.

Run
I concur.
Cul
18/Jan

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

2. Read C.No. 9213.

1. read again G.O. 3116.d.f.30.5.88

From orders.

Misc
Order of 5 Feb 1890, no. 107.

The Gov^t approves of the recommendation made by the Board in par: 2 of the proceedings no. 1130. d.f. 26.11.89
Read above -

It
24/1/90
18/1

2. The proposals of the ^{Consue} recorded in G.O. no. 3116.d.f.30.5.88 regarding the maintenance of the boundary are approved and sanctioned - The work of demarcation will be carried out on the Coimbatore side by the Collector in his Forest branch, and the Political Deptⁿ will be requested to address the Travancore Gov^t with a view to similar action being taken on the ^{political} Travancore side - The plates ^{defined}

proposed to be used in
defining the boundary, should
be placed, ~~so far as possible,~~
out of the reach of - steep banks,
while at the same time being ~~in~~
~~and care must be taken~~
~~should be made~~
to render them conspicuous.

Run

24.1.

W

27/1

8/24/11

To

The Commr. of L.R.

5th Political Dept

20/172
45/3

The Coimbatore
Travancore boundary.

from orders.

Draft 2-0.

The Hon. Mr. Garton. C.S.

The Hon. Mr. Stokes C.S.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary
of Govt. of Coimbatore - initials.
Run

Original

Govt. of {1890} Madras.
REVENUE.

24.2.08
15.1.09.

25/5/21

26.3.40 II

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 5th February 1890, No. 107.

FEBRUARY.

Coimbatore-Travancore boundary.

The proposal regarding the exchange of a portion of the newly-acquired land for the land near head-waters of the Amaravati ordered to be dropped, and the proposals regarding the main chance of the —, approved.

