...venue (1898) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 244-45

Dated 29th April 98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Nilgiri - Mysore Boundary Line

Ordering with remarks, that the — as settled and demarcated should be inspected and reported on in alternate years by the Nilgiri and Mysore Forest Officers, respectively, and requesting the Resident in Mysore to a... if the Darbar has any objection to the above proposal.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
~~Jan. Feb. March April~~							
G.O. 2839	Rev.		5-7-98				
~~Rev. 627/99~~							
G.O. 462	Rev.		31-1-99				

(4)

0

Order

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 1972

From The Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue

For: No. 75

Dated 22 February 1898.

Received 10 Mar

Registered 11 "

Enclosures 2 maps

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Subty to Govt the joint report from C.G. Douglas Esqre Dist F. Officer, Nilgiris & G.E. Ricketts Esqre Asst Conservator of Forests in Mysore on special duty, on the completion of the survey & demarcation of the Nilgiri – Mysore boundary as settled by the Boundary Commrs &c.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
"	466	[illegible]	17-6-[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	892	"	26-10-97
"	1023	"	17-3-98

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1898.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

Printed March th.

Proceedings, Forest No. 75, 22nd February 1898.

FEBRUARY.

Submitting to Government the joint report from C. G. Douglas, Esq., District Forest-officer, Nilgiris, and G. E. Ricketts, Esq., Assistant Conservator of Forests in Mysore on special duty, on the completion of the survey and demarcation of the Nilgiri-Mysore boundary as settled by the Boundary Commissioners, noting that the officers and subordinates concerned in this work of survey and demarcation have performed their duties very well, and stating that the question of granting Mr. Douglas a deputation allowance will be submitted to Government very shortly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(Land Revenue).

Read—the following letter from C. G. DOUGLAS, Esq., District Forest-officer, Nilgiris, and G. E. RICKETTS, Esq., Assistant Conservator of Forests in Mysore on Special Duty, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue (through the Collector of Nilgiris and the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Coimbatore), dated Camp, Denne, 13th December 1897, No. 135-B.:—

With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Order, No. 466, Revenue, dated 17th June 1897, and to the letter from the Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated 11th October 1897, No. 4243, which forms the subject of Government Order, No. 892, Revenue, dated 26th October 1897, we have the honour to report the completion of the survey and demarcation of the Nilgiri-Mysore boundary as settled by the Boundary Commissioners, appointed under Government Order, Mis. No. 1083, dated 17th March 1896, whose decision is recorded in the first of the Government Orders above quoted.

2. We enclose a map showing the line demarcated in compliance with the Commissioners' award and showing also the boundary as originally surveyed by Colonel Cloete in 1875–76. For purposes of comparison we also enclose a tracing of the map dated 25th May 1897 on which the Commissioners laid down the line to be observed.

3. In its Proceedings, dated 25th May 1897, the Boundary Commission records its award as follows:—

* * * * *

"2. Resolved also that Colonel Cloete's survey may be accepted from where it leaves the Mavinhalla to where it joins Karakanavai.

"3. That to the east the line should run as shown in that map of Colonel McCullagh which has been signed by all members of the Commission, till it reaches the Honnurhalla as shown; running down that river till it reaches the point of no dispute at A."

4. On the map of Colonel McCullagh referred to above, tracing of which accompanies this report, the line is thus described.

"D represents Colonel Cloete's Karakanavai. West of D his line is accepted. South of B his line is accepted. From D the line shall be demarcated as shown by the line D, C, B."

5. Thus, working the line from east to west, which is the course we followed, as did Colonel Cloete, the Commissioners' award is defined by the points A, B, C, D, E, F, as shown on our map and on that of the Commissioners up to D.

A is the point of no dispute, between which and the confluence of the Kakanhalla and Mayar rivers, forming the old Nilgiri, Malabar and Mysore trijunction, where Colonel Cloete's survey began, the boundary has never been questioned by either side.

B is the point where the Commissioners' award diverges from Colonel Cloete's Honnurhalla line and assumes a north-westerly direction towards D.

C is a prominent point marking the line between B and D.

D is the well-known Karakanavai, as shown by the Atlas sheet of 1833 and by Colonel Cloete but not by Colonel McCullagh's topographical survey of 1881–85. Every hillman in the country side is familiar with this point.

E is a point we have added on Colonel Cloete's accepted line west of D where it takes an abrupt turn to the south on its way to the Mavinhalla.

F is the point where Colonel Cloete's line joins the Mavinhalla, also locally known at this part on the British side as the "Dodhalla."

The points A and F, at either extremity of the Commissioners' line, thus form points of "no dispute."

6. It will simplify matters if we now explain by what means we satisfied ourselves of the identity of the line now laid down with the boundary prescribed by the Commissioners' award.

Point A.—We had not much difficulty in verifying this. It is the point where Colonel McCullagh's Mavinhalla line, *vide* his map, strikes Colonel Cloete's Honnurhalla line and the spot is marked by a ridge running down to the Honnurhalla from the sources of the Mavinhalla. It is also marked by the Mysore fire line which by special agreement on both sides has, for some years past, followed Colonel McCullagh's boundary. The fire line was unmistakeable and was shown to us by Mr. B. Streenivasa Row, Sub-Assistant Conservator, in charge of the range. We further verified the point by measurements up and down the Honnurhalla to streams shown in Colonel McCullagh's map as tributaries the result in each case corresponding exactly with the distance given on the map, the topography of which we may here say, once for all, we found throughout unimpeachable.

Point B.—This we fixed by measurement from A and found the distance in exact agreement with that given on Colonel McCullagh's map signed by the Commissioners. We confirmed the position by a stream which as shown on that map here enters the Honnurhalla from the westward and bisects the circle by which the Commissioners indicate this point.

Point C.—We ascertained this by bearings and distances taken from the Commissioners' map. These followed up on the ground by chain and plane table led us exactly to point C which our surveyors were able to verify further by means of bearings taken of its position with reference to Gopalswamibetta and other important topographical points in Colonel McCullagh's map.

Point D.—This, as said above, is an already well-known point and was very clearly marked by Colonel Cloete in 1874–75 by a large flat stone and this point we fetched by following a line practically identical with that laid down on the Commissioners' map on which however the Kanovai is not shown by Colonel McCullagh who, it is understood, was not aware of its existence at the time of his survey.

7. Having reached D we found it impossible to continue the line from so great a distance as our camp on the Honnurhalla and we therefore came round *viâ* Bandipur, Mudumalai and Benne and pitched camp not far from where we hoped to pick up the other end of Colonel Cloete's line to the westward where it joins the Mavinhalla.

Point E.—We were now working from west to east and had to find F before we could fix E, but having accomplished that we had no further difficulty as we had only to follow Colonel Cloete's stones, and we fixed point E at one of these on the spot where it is shown on our map.

Point F.—This point gave us more trouble than any of the others owing to the unaccountable reticence of our Jain Kurumbar guide, who, however, as we afterwards discovered, knew the whole line from the Mavinhalla to Karakanavai, as did also the Berambadi Kurumbars on the Mysore side. In paragraph 7 of his descriptive memorandum, dated 4th August 1876, *vide* Government Order, No. 2132, dated 22nd December 1876, Colonel Cloete describes this point as being 1½ miles from the junction of the Maragathe Tode with the "Dodhalla" or Mavinhalla. This junction we found easily. As will be seen from our map, it is the Mysore-Nilgiri and Malabar trijunction, but though we searched the banks of the Mavinhalla on both sides carefully for the distance stated, we could find no sign of the point F and our hill people would not help us. Next day we made straight across country for the place where we left off the day before and our Kurumbars, perhaps because they saw we meant business, took us at once to the Sipan tode or "Sipangadde" and showed

us where the first stone should be and there we found it buried in sand at the junction with the "Dodhalla" or Mavinhalla just about the distance from the trijunction stated by Colonel Cloete. There was no room for doubt, Colonel McCullagh's line followed the main stream (Mavinhalla) eastward, Colonel Cloete's line turned up the Sipan tode north-east and we had only to follow the pointers on his stone to find another with "M" and "N" clearly cut on it and, still further on, we reached the stone where we have fixed point E, whence the line follows the Sipanhalla to Karakanavai.

8. *Survey and Demarcation.*—Our instructions were to go over the whole line, that is, the disputed portion settled by the Commission of 1897, and demarcate it with a broad clearing and masonry pillars. We have cleared a line of 33 feet from B to D which no one who re-visits it can possibly mistake, and as it is understood that this will form the basis of the future Mysore fire line, there is a guarantee of its being kept permanently open. We found "masonry pillars" quite impracticable and as there was not time to make a reference, we decided to substitute pillars of dressed granite, 18 inches broad and about 8 or nine inches thick. These have been deeply planted and stand about 4 feet above the ground. On one side is cut "Nilgiris" and on the other "Mysore," while along the top is cut "1897". They are so placed of course as to indicate the direction of the line from and to each stone and are fixed close to survey stones at each of the points A, B, C, D, E, F. In addition to this, the points B, C, D are marked by the Mysore Revenue Survey "Bands", *i.e.*, cairns of turf and stone measuring about 6 feet × 3 feet × 3 feet and pointing up and down the course of the line; these are repaired annually. The Commissioners recommended the demarcation of the D, C, B line only, but we began at A and added E and F to make the line from Karakanavai to the Mavinhalla more definite on the ground. From the Nilgiri trijunction on the east up to A, where the line is water marked by the Kakanhulla and Honnurhalla streams and has moreover never been under dispute, we made no clearing, nor did we clear from A to B where the line also follows the Honnurhalla and has, moreover, been accepted. Again from Karakanavai westwards and southwards we did not clear the boundary, as it is already defined by streams and has been accepted, but we have erected pillars at E and F the principal points. Survey operations were confined to the line B, C, D, because up to B and from D to F the boundary has already been surveyed and the new line can easily be connected with the accepted portions of the old one.

9. *General remarks.*—The country through which this boundary has been laid has, more than once, been referred to in the voluminous correspondence which relates to the dispute as little known or frequented and very feverish. Amongst our chief difficulties were the want of labour and the prevalence of fever, supplies too were scanty and expensive and had far to come. Our people suffered many privations and much discomfort. Mr. D'Lima, Head Surveyor, Madras Survey, was compelled to return to Ootacamund before we finished, as he was completely prostrated by fever. He, however, stuck to his work manfully until point D was reached. Mr. Guru Row Bheemaji, Mysore Revenue Surveyor, deserves favourable mention for the plucky way in which, though an elderly man, he persevered till his services were no longer required. He too suffered much from fever. Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Surveyor, Mysore Forest Department, rendered invaluable service. He saw the work out to the end and from first to last, displayed the most praise worthy energy and zeal. The boundary pillars gave us some trouble. To set up masonry pillars in that country and with the labour available would have prolonged operations indefinitely. As it was, we had to get the pillars prepared at Gundulpet. We got them as far as our first camp without any serious difficulty, but there the trouble began and at times it seemed impossible that we should ever succeed in conveying them to the apparently inaccessible points of the boundary where we had to place them.* We succeeded however, and we think they are about as good and durable a form of demarcation as could well be found for the occasion.

* *Note by District Forest-officer, Nilgiris.*—It is only fair to Mr. Ricketts to say that the credit of this achievement is mainly due to his ingenuity and resourcefulness.

10. The services of the Mysore elephants were invaluable, but for them, perhaps, the work could not have been completed this year, certainly not before the most unhealthy season set in.

11. On a previous occasion in connection with this boundary, it was ordered that the District Forest-officer, Nilgiris, should inspect and report annually upon it after its permanent demarcation. This, however, was overlooked and the order has not on this occasion been repeated. We venture to submit that such an inspection would be by no means superfluous as the boundary lies in a distant part of the forest not likely to be regularly visited. We therefore suggest for consideration whether it would not be well to arrange that the boundary as now settled and demarcated be inspected and reported upon in alternate years by the Nilgiri and Mysore Forest-officers, respectively, it being distinctly understood that no controversial matters should be revived but that report should be made to the effect that the line now laid down from A to F has been inspected and found open and in good order or otherwise.

12. An account of all expenditure is in course of preparation and will be submitted as soon as possible.

Endorsement by H. A. STUART, Esq., Acting Collector of Nilgiris, dated 24th January 1898, Ref. on Cur. No. 135 B.

Forwarded.

2. The demarcation has been carried out most successfully and a long pending dispute has at last been settled.

3. Mr. Douglas has been put to heavy expenditure in connection with this special duty and it is recommended that he be granted a deputation allowance.

Endorsement by the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, dated Coimbatore, 12th February 1898, No. 3108.

Forwarded.

It is satisfactory, as the Collector remarks, that "a long pending dispute has at last been settled."

2. I hardly see the necessity for the proposed special annual inspection of this settled boundary as it has now been demarcated and surveyed, and will fall in with the rest of the Mysore boundary in that neighbourhood.

RESOLUTION—Forest No. 75, dated 22nd February 1898.

Submitted to Government.

2. In its order No. 466, dated 17th June 1897, the Government accepted the suggestions of the Commissioners appointed in connection with the Mysore-Nilgiri boundary dispute, that the boundary line as settled by them should be permanently demarcated with a broad clearing and masonry pillars. The work was to be carried out by a surveyor to be deputed by the Superintendent, Madras Survey, the details being decided by Messrs. C. G. Douglas and G. E. Ricketts, representing the interests of the Madras Government and the Mysore Durbar respectively.

3. The paper read above contains the joint report of these two officers on the completion of the work in question. The line of the boundary adopted follows that settled by the Boundary Commissioners, but while the clearing of the line has been effected, it has not been found practicable to construct masonry pillars in pursuance of the suggestion of the Commissioners. Pillars of dressed granite are reported to have been fixed instead in such a manner as to indicate the direction of the line from point to point.

4. In paragraph 11 of the joint report it is suggested that the boundary as now settled and demarcated should be inspected and reported on in alternate years by the Nilgiri and Mysore Forest officers respectively. In offering this suggestion the officers refer to the direction given in Government Order, No. 1182, dated 27th July 1878. The Conservator states that, in his opinion, such an inspection is hardly necessary, but the Board agrees with Messrs. Douglas and Ricketts that it is eminently desirable to revive the rule regarding periodical inspections. The pillars are likely to be removed or damaged in various ways, and the cleared line is apt to be overgrown so as to render the discovery of the pillars difficult. It is however observed that the cleared boundary from B to D will probably "form the basis of the future Mysore fire line," and as the joint report indicates, this will provide a guarantee that the line is kept permanently open.

5. The Board notes that the officers and subordinates concerned in this arduous and important work of survey and demarcation have performed their duties very well, and the work has been accomplished with great expedition. The question of granting Mr. Douglas a deputation allowance is raised in the Collector's endorsement, but it has since formed the subject of a separate communication, and will be submitted to Government very shortly.

(True Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with two sketch-maps to be returned.

Encl P. Seetharam.

G.O. Nos. 244/21.4.98

Flag B.

Read Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Forest No. 75, 22-2-98, C. No. 1972/97

Note

G.O. No. 1182 dated 17th June 1893, the Government accepted the suggestion of the Commissioners appointed in connection with the Mysore-Nilgiri boundary dispute that an officer deputed by each Government should go over the boundary line as settled by them and permanently demarcate it with a broad clearing and masonry pillars. It was accordingly proposed that Mr. C. G. Douglas, the District Forest Officer of the Nilgiris was to represent the British interests at the time of the demarcation and that the work was to be carried out by

2/4/98

...ineer to be deputed by
the Superintendent,
Trivandrum Survey; the details
as to the time and manner
in which it should be under-
taken being left to be
settled by Mr. Douglas
& the officer to be
appointed by the Mysore
Government. On the letter
from the Resident of
Mysore under Endt. No. 692 Rev.
dated 26-10-97, the Govt. of
Madras accepted this
above proposals; and
appointed Mr. G. T. Ricketts,
Assistant Collector of
Tirchi, Mysore, on special
duty to co-operate with the
British representative
in the survey and demarca-
tion of the boundary line.

2. With its Proceedings
read above, the Board
of Revenue submits to
Govt. the joint report of
Messrs. Douglas and Ricketts
on the completion of the
...

to

Flag D

C. No. 1972/96.

...work in question. After
giving an introductory
account in paragraphs
1 and 2 of the work and
which the officers sat-
fied themselves of the
identity of the line
demarcated with the
boundary as set forth in
the Commissioners' awa
the report goes on to des
the steps taken to sur
and demarcate the line
The officers state th
they have carried surve
operations to the line
marks A, B, C, D on the ma
flagged A, became
up to B and from D to E
the boundary had already
been surveyed and on the
new line is easily be
connected with the
accepted point of the
old one. Para 3 specifi
states that a line of
33 feet has been cleared
from B to D" which was

...over

Feary E

viewed. The redivide in chain
the obtained by measuring, both
sections having been cleared
to the from A to B and to
the right line in direction
of those points is water-
marked and had already
been accepted. As regards
the deviation after the
first, the officers report
that, through the Boundary
Commissioners not coming under
the definition of the
"A, C, B line only", they
have begun at A and
ended E and F. Moreover
the line is not definite
in the ground. It has
not been found practicable
to construct a marking
pillar in pursuance
of the 2nd section of
2. Boundary Commission
pillars of dressed granite
have been fixed instead
in such a manner as to
indicate the direction
the line from point to

points [illegible] and
3. In paragraph 11 of the
fourth report the offic
practically suggest the
revival of the marking
in paragraph 4 of a Mem
d. 27-7-78, Wherein I
directed that the Depu
Conservator should "visit
"the line periodically an
"report annually the result
"of his inspection". The
officers propose that, as
the boundary in question lies
in a distant part of the
forest not regularly visited
it will be well to arran
that it be inspected and
reported upon in alternat
years by the Divisional
Superior Forest officers, it
being distinctly under
stood that any controver
matters should be revis
but that a report should
be made to the effect
that the line "from A
"to F has been inspected

found open and in good
dition for the service." On
publishing this fourth report,
Commissioner of Trade, Settlement Circle, states
that he does not see the
necessity for the purpose
of special annual inspection
of the settled boundary,
as it has now been demar-
cated and surveyed, and
will fall in with the
rest of the Mysore boundary
in that neighbourhood.
The Board, on the other hand,
considers that the pillars
are likely to be removed
or damaged in various
ways, and that the cleared
line is apt to be overgrown
so as to render the dis-
covery of the pillars difficult,
and accordingly agrees with
Mr. Bowring as to
the desirability of reviving the rule regarding
periodical inspections.

Board, however, observe
that as the cleared bound
from B to D will probably
"form the basis of the f
"Mysore line", there is
guarantee, as is indicat
in para. 8 of the fourth
report, that the line
will be kept permanen
open.

4. The Board also notes
that the officers concern
in this arduous and impor
work of survey and demar
cation have performed their
duties very well, and that
the work has been accom
plished with great expe
dition. Attention is in
this connection invited
to paragraph 9 of the
fourth report, which show
that the officers and their
subordinates had to en
counter many difficulties
and to suffer much pri
vation and discomfort.

5. It is submitted that

...lyon at any rate [illegible]
...received in the Board's
...ast and remarks and
...hat the Resident in
...ysore may be asked
...hether the Darbar has
...ny objection to accept
...g the suggestion made
...y Messrs Douglas and
...ickett regarding the
...spection of the boundary
...g the British and Mysore
...thorities in alternate
...ars [illegible]

Print
No. 385 Secy

Yes, I think indicated at A above may be adopted.

Ulle 8/4/98

Yes, I see no objection to the suggestion made by Messrs Douglas and Ricketts regarding the inspection of the boundary between the British and Mysore authorities in alternate years by the Nilgiri and Mysore forest officers respectively. The Resident in Mysore will accordingly be requested to ascertain if the Darbar has any objection to accepting the above proposal.

2. The Govt also agree with the Board of Revenue that the work of survey and demarcation of the boundary line has been done well and expeditiously by the officers and subordinates concerned.

3. The following

Read C No. 1972 of 1897
B.P. (L.R. F.) No 75 dt 22.2.98

Print
29/4/98

Secy
Order No. 2446/29th April 1898
The Govt Con...
with the Board of Revenue ...
Considering that the boundary line as now settled and demarcated should, as suggested by Messrs Douglas and Ricketts, be inspected and reported on in alternate years by the Nilgiri and Mysore forest officers respectively. The Resident in Mysore will accordingly be requested to ascertain if the Darbar has any objection to accepting the above proposal.
2. The Govt also agrees with the Board of Revenue that the work of survey and demarcation of the boundary line has been done well and expeditiously by the officers and subordinates concerned.
3. The following

ill be despatched to the
Resident in Mysore.

from order, 12th ult.

the Board (L.R.). Dis/P.D. 18.5.98.

45/2

Letter No. 245

To the Resident in Mysore. Dis/P.D. 18.5.98.

Sir,

Adverting to the Corres-
pondence ending with your
letter No 4243 dated 11.10.
97. on the subject of the
demarcation of the bound-
ary between Mysore and
Nilgiri-Wynaad. I am directed
to state that the officers
deputed for the work, Messrs.
C. G. Douglas and R. E.
Ricketts, have in a joint
letter addressed to the
Secretary to the Commissioner
of Land Revenue dated the
13th December 1897, re-
ported the completion and
survey and demarcation

E in Co. 892 26.10.97

of the boundary. It appear
that it has not been foun
practicable to put up ma
sonry pillars as suggested b
the Commissioners who set
the line. and that pillar
of dressed granite have
been fixed instead so as
to indicate the direction o
the line from point to poin

2. In their joint re
port, Messrs Douglas and
Ricketts have suggested
that the boundary as now
settled and demarcated
should be inspected and re
ported on in alternate years
by the Nilgiri and Mysore
forest officers respectiv
ly. This suggestion com
mends itself to the
Board of Revenue and to
the Governor in Council and
I am to enquire if the
Mysore Darbar has any
objection to accepting it.
A copy of the marginally
noted Proceedings of this Gov
in which are embodied

Go. 2440 29-4-98

joint report of Messrs Douglas
& Ricketts, and the resolution
thereon
of the Board of Revenue, to
hereunto
which this is annexed for
your information.

(I am &c.)

21-4-98

8/4/98

20/4

1898.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

From

The Government of Fort St. George.

Recd. 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

Letter, No. 245, 29th April 1898.

APRIL.

INFORMING the Resident in Mysore of the completion of the survey and demarcation of the Nilgiri-Mysore boundary, and inquiring whether the Mysore Darbar has any objection to accepting the suggestion of Messrs. Douglas and Ricketts that the boundary as now settled and demarcated should be inspected and reported on in alternate years by the Nilgiri and Mysore Forest officers, respectively.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. FORBES, I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,

To

The RESIDENT IN MYSORE,

Dated Ootacamund, 29th April 1898.

Sir,

Miscellaneous.

Adverting to the correspondence ending with your letter, No. 4243, dated 11th October 1897, on the subject of the demarcation of the boundary between Mysore and Nilgiri-Wynaad, I am directed to state that the officers deputed for the work, Messrs. C. G. Douglas and R. E. Ricketts, have, in a joint letter addressed to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated the 13th December 1897, reported the completion of the survey and demarcation of the boundary. It appears that it has not been found practicable to put up masonry pillars as suggested by the Commissioners who settled the line, and that pillars of dressed granite have been fixed instead so as to indicate the direction of the line from point to point.

2. In their joint report, Messrs. Douglas and Ricketts have suggested that the boundary as now settled and demarcated should be inspected and reported on in alternate years by the Nilgiri and Mysore Forest officers, respectively. This suggestion commends itself to His Excellency the Governor in Council, and I am to inquire if the Mysore Darbar has any objection to accepting it. A copy of the marginally-noted Proceedings of this Government in which are embodied the joint report of Messrs. Douglas and Ricketts, and the resolutions of the Board of Revenue thereon, is herewith enclosed for your information.

G.O., No. 244, Revenue, dated 29th April 1898.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Vri. Shaik Karim.

20 Copies.

Government {1898} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1898. Enclosures
Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 244, 29th April 1898.

APRIL.

Nilgiri-Mysore Boundary Line.

...marks, that the — as settled and demarcated should be inspected and
... years by the Nilgiri and Mysore Forest officers, respectively, and
requesting ... ...i Mysore to ascertain if the Darbar has any objection to accepting
the above proposal.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest No. 75, dated 22nd February 1898 :—

Read—the following letter from C. G. DOUGLAS, Esq., District Forest-officer, Nilgiris, and G. E. RICKETTS, Esq., Assistant Conservator of Forests in Mysore on Special Duty, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue (through the Collector of Nilgiris and the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Coimbatore), dated Camp, Denne, 13th December 1897, No. 135-B. :—

With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Order, No. 466, Revenue, dated 17th June 1897, and to the letter from the Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated 11th October 1897, No. 4243, which forms the subject of Government Order, No. 892, Revenue, dated 26th October 1897, we have the honour to report the completion of the survey and demarcation of the Nilgiri-Mysore boundary as settled by the Boundary Commissioners, appointed under Government Order, Mis. No. 1083, dated 17th March 1896, whose decision is recorded in the first of the Government Orders above quoted.

2. We enclose a map showing the line demarcated in compliance with the Commissioners' award and showing also the boundary as originally surveyed by Colonel Cloete in 1875–76. For purposes of comparison we also enclose a tracing of the map dated 25th May 1897 on which the Commissioners laid down the line to be observed.

3. In its Proceedings, dated 25th May 1897, the Boundary Commission records its award as follows:—

* * * * *

"2. Resolved also that Colonel Cloete's survey may be accepted from where it leaves the Mavinhalla to where it joins Karakanavai.

"3. That to the east the line should run as shown in that map of Colonel McCullagh which has been signed by all members of the Commission, till it reaches the Honnurhalla as shown; running down that river till it reaches the point of no dispute at A."

4. On the map of Colonel McCullagh referred to above, tracing of which accompanies this report, the line is thus described.

"D represents Colonel Cloete's Karakanavai. West of D his line is accepted. South of B his line is accepted. From D the line shall be demarcated as shown by the line D, C, B."

5. Thus, working the line from east to west, which is the course we followed, as did Colonel Cloete, the Commissioners' award is defined by the points A, B, C, D, E, F, as shown on our map and on that of the Commissioners up to D.

A is the point of no dispute, between which and the confluence of the Kakanhalla and Mayar rivers, forming the old Nilgiri, Malabar and Mysore trijunction, where Colonel Cloete's survey began, the boundary has never been questioned by either side.

B is the point where the Commissioners' award diverges from Colonel Cloete's Honnurhalla line and assumes a north-westerly direction towards D.

C is a prominent point marking the line between B and D.

D is the well-known Karakanavai, as shown by the Atlas sheet of 1833 and by Colonel Cloete but not by Colonel McCullagh's topographical survey of 1884–85. Every hillman in the country side is familiar with this point.

E is a point we have added on Colonel Cloete's accepted line west of D where it takes an abrupt turn to the south on its way to the Mavinhalla.

F is the point where Colonel Cloete's line joins the Mavinhalla, also locally known at this part on the British side as the "Dodhalla."

The points A and F, at either extremity of the Commissioners' line, thus form points of "no dispute."

6. It will simplify matters if we now explain by what means we satisfied ourselves of the identity of the line now laid down with the boundary prescribed by the Commissioners' award.

Point A.—We had not much difficulty in verifying this. It is the point where Colonel McCullagh's Mavinhalla line, *vide* his map, strikes Colonel Cloete's Honnurhalla line and the spot is marked by a ridge running down to the Honnurhalla from the sources of the Mavinhalla. It is also marked by the Mysore fire line which by special agreement on both sides has, for some years past, followed Colonel McCullagh's boundary. The fire line was unmistakeable and was shown to us by Mr. B. Streenivasa Row, Sub-Assistant Conservator, in charge of the range. We further verified the point by measurements up and down the Honnurhalla to streams shown in Colonel McCullagh's map as tributaries the result in each case corresponding exactly with the distance given on the map, the topography of which we may here say, once for all, we found throughout unimpeachable.

Point B.—This we fixed by measurement from A and found the distance in exact agreement with that given on Colonel McCullagh's map signed by the Commissioners. We confirmed the position by a stream which as shown on that map here enters the Honnurhalla from the westward and bisects the circle by which the Commissioners indicate this point.

Point C.—We ascertained this by bearings and distances taken from the Commissioners' map. These followed up on the ground by chain and plane table led us exactly to point C which our surveyors were able to verify further by means of bearings taken of its position with reference to Gopalswamibetta and other important topographical points in Colonel McCullagh's map.

Point D.—This, as said above, is an already well-known point and was very clearly marked by Colonel Cloete in 1874–75 by a large flat stone and this point we fetched by following a line practically identical with that laid down on the Commissioners' map on which however the Kanovai is not shown by Colonel McCullagh who, it is understood, was not aware of its existence at the time of his survey.

7. Having reached D we found it impossible to continue the line from so great a distance as our camp on the Honnurhalla and we therefore came round *vid* Bandipur, Mudumalai and Beri ne and pitched camp not far from where we hoped to pick up the other end of Colonel Cloete's line to the westward where it joins the Mavinhalla.

Point E.—We were now working from west to east and had to find F before we could fix E, but having accomplished that we had no further difficulty as we had only to follow Colonel Cloete's stones, and we fixed point E at one of these on the spot where it is shown on our map.

Point F.—This point gave us more trouble than any of the others owing to the unaccountable reticence of our Jain Kurumbar guide, who, however, as we afterwards discovered, knew the whole line from the Mavinhalla to Karakanavai, as did also the Berambadi Kurumbars on the Mysore side. In paragraph 7 of his descriptive memorandum, dated 4th August 1876, *vide* Government Order, No. 2132, dated 22nd December 1876, Colonel Cloete describes this point as being 2½ miles from the junction of the Maragathe Tode with the "Dodhalla" or Mavinhalla. This junction we found easily. As will be seen from our map, it is the Mysore-Nilgiri and Malabar trijunction, but though we searched the banks of the Mavinhalla on both sides carefully for the distance stated, we could find no sign of the point F and our hill people would not help us. Next day we made straight across country for the place where we left off the day before and our Kurumbars, perhaps because they saw we meant business, took us at once to the Sipan tode or "Sipangadde" and showed

us where the first stone should be and there we found it buried in sand at the junction with the "Dodhalla" or Mavinhalla just about the distance from the trijunction stated by Colonel Cloete. There was no room for doubt, Colonel McCullagh's line followed the main stream (Mavinhalla) eastward, Colonel Cloete's line turned up the Sipan tode north-east and we had only to follow the pointers on his stone to find another with "M" and "N" clearly cut on it and, still further on, we reached the stone where we have fixed point E, whence the line follows the Sipanhalla to Karakanavai.

8. *Survey and Demarcation.*—Our instructions were to go over the whole line, that is, the disputed portion settled by the Commission of 1897, and demarcate it with a broad clearing and masonry pillars. We have cleared a line of 33 feet from B to D which no one who re-visits it can possibly mistake, and as it is understood that this will form the basis of the future Mysore fire line, there is a guarantee of its being kept permanently open. We found "masonry pillars" quite impracticable and as there was not time to make a reference, we decided to substitute pillars of dressed granite, 18 inches broad and about 8 or nine inches thick. These have been deeply planted and stand about 4 feet above the ground. On one side is cut "Nilgiris" and on the other "Mysore," while along the top is cut "1897". They are so placed of course as to indicate the direction of the line from and to each stone and are fixed close to survey stones at each of the points A, B, C, D, E, F. In addition to this, the points B, C, D are marked by the Mysore Revenue Survey "Bands", *i.e.*, cairns of turf and stone measuring about 6 feet × 3 feet × 3 feet and pointing up and down the course of the line; these are repaired annually. The Commissioners recommended the demarcation of the D, C, B line only, but we began at A and added E and F to make the line from Karakanavai to the Mavinhalla more definite on the ground. From the Nilgiri trijunction on the east up to A, where the line is water marked by the Kakanhulla and Honnurhalla streams and has moreover never been under dispute, we made no clearing, nor did we clear from A to B where the line also follows the Honnurhalla and has, moreover, been accepted. Again from Karakanavai westwards and southwards we did not clear the boundary, as it is already defined by streams and has been accepted, but we have erected pillars at E and F the principal points. Survey operations were confined to the line B, C, D, because up to B and from D to F the boundary has already been surveyed and the new line can easily be connected with the accepted portions of the old one.

9. *General remarks.*—The country through which this boundary has been laid has, more than once, been referred to in the voluminous correspondence which relates to the dispute as little known or frequented and very feverish. Amongst our chief difficulties were the want of labour and the prevalence of fever, supplies too were scanty and expensive and had far to come. Our people suffered many privations and much discomfort. Mr. D'Lima, Head Surveyor, Madras Survey, was compelled to return to Ootacamund before we finished, as he was completely prostrated by fever. He, however, stuck to his work manfully until point D was reached. Mr. Guru Rov Bheemaji, Mysore Revenue Surveyor, deserves favourable mention for the plucky way in which, though an elderly man, he persevered till his services were no longer required. He too suffered much from fever. Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Surveyor, Mysore Forest Department, rendered invaluable service. He saw the work out to the end and from first to last, displayed the most praise worthy energy and zeal. The boundary pillars gave us some trouble. To set up masonry pillars in that country and with the labour available would have prolonged operations indefinitely. As it was, we had to get the pillars prepared at Gundulpet. We got them as far as our first camp without any serious difficulty, but there the trouble began and at times it seemed impossible that we should ever succeed in conveying them to the apparently inaccessible points of the boundary where we had to place them.* We succeeded however, and we think they are about as good and durable a form of demarcation as could well be found for the occasion.

* *Note by District Forest-officer, Nilgiris.*—It is only fair to Mr. Ricketts to say that the credit of this achievement is mainly due to his ingenuity and resourcefulness.

10. The services of the Mysore elephants were invaluable, but for them, perhaps, the work could not have been completed this year, certainly not before the most unhealthy season set in.

11. On a previous occasion in connection with this boundary, it was ordered that the District Forest-officer, Nilgiris, should inspect and report annually upon it after its permanent demarcation. This, however, was overlooked and the order has not on this occasion been repeated. We venture to submit that such an inspection would be by no means superfluous as the boundary lies in a distant part of the forest not likely to be regularly visited. We therefore suggest for consideration whether it would not be well to arrange that the boundary as now settled and demarcated be inspected and reported upon in alternate years by the Nilgiri and Mysore Forest-officers, respectively, it being distinctly understood that no controversial matters should be revived but that report should be made to the effect that the line now laid down from A to F has been inspected and found open and in good order or otherwise.

12. An account of all expenditure is in course of preparation and will be submitted as soon as possible.

Endorsement by H. A. STUART, Esq., Acting Collector of Nilgiris, dated 24th January 1898, Ref. on Cur. No. 135-B.

Forwarded.

2. The demarcation has been carried out most successfully and a long pending dispute has at last been settled.

3. Mr. Douglas has been put to heavy expenditure in connection with this special duty and it is recommended that he be granted a deputation allowance.

Endorsement by the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, dated Coimbatore, 12th February 1898, No. 3108.

Forwarded.

It is satisfactory, as the Collector remarks, that "a long pending dispute has at last been settled."

2. I hardly see the necessity for the proposed special annual inspection of this settled boundary as it has now been demarcated and surveyed, and will fall in with the rest of the Mysore boundary in that neighbourhood.

Resolution—Forest No. 75, dated 22nd February 1898.

Submitted to Government.

2. In its order No. 466, dated 17th June 1897, the Government accepted the suggestions of the Commissioners appointed in connection with the Mysore-Nilgiri boundary dispute, that the boundary line as settled by them should be permanently demarcated with a broad clearing and masonry pillars. The work was to be carried out by a surveyor to be deputed by the Superintendent, Madras Survey, the details being decided by Messrs. C. G. Douglas and G. E. Ricketts, representing the interests of the Madras Government and the Mysore Durbar respectively.

3. The paper read above contains the joint report of these two officers on the completion of the work in question. The line of the boundary adopted follows that settled by the Boundary Commissioners, but while the clearing of the line has been effected, it has not been found practicable to construct masonry pillars in pursuance of the suggestion of the Commissioners. Pillars of dressed granite are reported to have been fixed instead in such a manner as to indicate the direction of the line from point to point.

4. In paragraph 11 of the joint report it is suggested that the boundary as now settled and demarcated should be inspected and reported on in alternate years by the Nilgiri and Mysore Forest officers respectively. In offering this suggestion the officers refer to the direction given in Government Order, No. 1182, dated 27th July 1878. The Conservator states that, in his opinion, such an inspection is hardly necessary, but the Board agrees with Messrs. Douglas and Ricketts that it is eminently desirable to revive the rule regarding periodical inspections. The pillars are likely to be removed or damaged in various ways, and the cleared line is apt to be overgrown so as to render the discovery of the pillars difficult. It is however observed that the cleared boundary from B to D will probably "form the basis of the future Mysore fire line," and as the joint report indicates, this will provide a guarantee that the line is kept permanently open.

5. The Board notes that the officers and subordinates concerned in this arduous and important work of survey and demarcation have performed their duties very well, and the work has been accomplished with great expedition. The question of granting Mr. Douglas a deputation allowance is raised in the Collector's endorsement, but it has since formed the subject of a separate communication, and will be submitted to Government very shortly.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with two sketch-maps to be returned.

Order—No. 244, Revenue, dated 29th April 1898.

Miscellaneous.

The Government concurs with the Board of Revenue in considering that the boundary line as now settled and demarcated should, as suggested by Messrs. Douglas and Ricketts, be inspected and reported on in alternate years by the Nilgiri and Mysore Forest officers, respectively. The Resident in Mysore will accordingly be requested to ascertain if the Darbar has any objection to accepting the above proposal.

2. The Government also agrees with the Board of Revenue that the work of surveying and demarcating the boundary line has been done well and expeditiously by the officers and subordinates concerned.

3. The following letter will be despatched to the Resident in Mysore.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
with two sketch maps returned.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

45 Copies

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
dated

PRESENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH BILLS.

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