

Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

MEMOIR

OF THE

SURVEY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN,

1816—1820.

BY

LIEUTENANT B. S. WARD.

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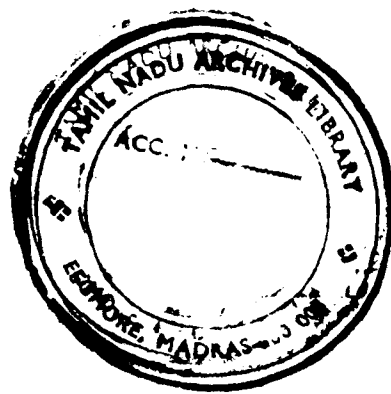
OF THE

SURVEY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, 1816—1820.

JOURNAL.

Thursday, 13th June 1816.—Left Madras at 11 P.M. and proceeded by Trippolloor to Manvillypoor (commonly called the Seven Pagodas), arrived at it at 8 A.M. and proceeded to Colonel Mackenzie's Tents pitched on the Beach near an ancient pagoda, on a small peninsula which at some seasons of the year is washed by the sea. Trippolloor is a populous village and the streets regular, there is a pagoda on a small hill on the west side of it, from which the surrounding country is commanded; crossed two very extensive plains, one previous to coming to it, and the other between it and the Seven Pagodas; from the nature of the ground, these plains form inundations during the rains, the country passed is overrun with low jungle and innumerable groves of the palmyra tree. The Seven Pagodas, from the numerous ruins of temples about it, and on the rocks adjacent to it, appears to have been a city of some note; the sculptures on the rocks and pagodas are neatly executed. Left it at 4 P.M., traversed over sandy hillocks and along backwater, and cultivated fields of paddy to Sadras—a small town, streets regular, the old fort, which still exists, nearly on the Beach, with some European houses in its neighbourhood to the west of it; a few families principally Dutch reside here; left it at 7 P.M., crossed an arm of the backwater, and proceeded through jungle and palmyras by some small villages; crossed the Palar river, a broad sandy bed with a gentle stream, scarce 2 feet deep to Vypenjerry, a tannah post; crossed the Allumperva backwater, an immense sheet but not deep, passed several villages and choultries and arrived at Pondicherry at 10 A.M. on the 15th instant. The country in general overrun with jungle interspersed with palmyra, in the vicinity of the villages immense sheets of paddy, being the second crop this year; in some places observed the villagers gathering in the harvest; for a great way on the right of the road are immense plains which are inundated during the rains; the sea at times discernible on the left; the heights, or, as they are called, the red hills, appear close on the right, covered with palmyra jungle and underwood. Pondicherry is the capital of a French settlement. The town is regularly built, and the streets spacious; the European part of the town divided from the Black town by a ditch over which bridges are thrown; it originally was fortified by a mud rampart which is now scarce discernible. The Parade, or place as it is called, divides the European town in two parts, it is lined with a shady avenue of Porssia trees as are also the roads leading from the town into the country, the most frequented is that to the westward; these in general are very sandy; there are several country houses in the same direction, but a great number of them have fallen to decay; the one called Laws, is a beautiful octagon building from which there is a nice prospect of the red hills. A garden now the property of Mr. Jarrett is laid out in elegant style; a fine canal and a tank are worthy notice; on the road side is a building similar to the rampart of a fort, principally intended for walking; the out-houses are neat buildings as well as the stables magnificent, though now fallen in. The neighbouring country is well cultivated with paddy of which two crops are reared yearly; the environs and the Black town are shaded with beautiful groves of the cocoanut and other trees, from which a great revenue is yearly produced; to the south of the town is a backwater, and beds are formed from which great quantities of salt is produced.

28th June 1816.—Left Pondicherry at 10 P.M., arrived at daybreak at Parana-rooty, a large but straggling village with a small spiral pagoda and a mosque; from



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thence proceeded to Vurdachellum, the residence of the Judge of the Zillah, with low jungle, parts cultivated but poorly; left Vurdachellum at 11 P.M., crossed the river to Argum, from thence the road leads through an impenetrable jungle with gentle descents, and much confined, just admitting passage for a cart; arrived at Wuddiarpolam at 7 P.M., an extensive village with a large pagoda and irregular stone tank or reservoir which may be classed among the largest of the kind in India; the pagoda is dedicated to the god Shevoo; a Bramin of this place threw himself into the tank the day before and was seen floating this morning and taken out. Weather continues warm, strong southerly winds, cloudy towards evening.

30th June 1816.—Left Wuddiarpoliam at 5 P.M., proceeded through an almost impenetrable jungle, road wide and good, to Vullangoody, a stone choultry and tank; the village lies south-west of the choultry a mile from the road and seems to be a populous one. Weather warm, strong westerly winds.

1st July 1816.—Left Vellangoody at 4 P.M., crossed over heights at first covered with thick jungle, then brushwood, passed by some populous villages, and then over cotton heights to Cullagoody, a large village and bungalow; crossed a ravine to it, the country about it uneven and rocky; the people of this place very impudent and would scarce afford us with necessities for money till compelled. Weather windy.

2nd July.—Left Cullagoody, first over a rocky tract, then through an open country and some populous villages to Vellanoor, crossed a canal from the Coleroon and by some extensive villages and over wet ground to the high road, followed it up passing some outlets from the river to the north bank of the Coleroon, put up in a choultry for the night, the country in the neighbourhood of the river in the highest state of cultivation. Weather clear and strong westerly winds.

3rd July.—Early this morning crossed the arm of the Coleroon to the island of Seringham, passed through the area of the great pagoda and then in the sight of several others; the whole island appears to be divided in estates and highly cultivated; crossed the Cauvery to Trichinopoly and then to the cantonment of Cacay tope. Weather cloudy and wind strong from the westward, had considerable difficulty in crossing the rivers in large wood flat bottom boats calculated to contain loaded carts, horses, &c., and would convey 300 passengers at a time; the river had just come down and may be estimated $\frac{3}{4}$ full.

9th July.—At 12 P.M. left Trichinopoly; arrived at Mannappar at 5 A.M. on the 9th, the village contains a few straggling huts, and some ancient buildings now fallen to decay; it was once populous and the residence of a Poligar; the road to it is lined with trees affording shelter to the traveller; from thence proceeded through a miserable poor country almost covered with jungle and through hills, a few huts the remains of populous villages and now inhabited by a few miserable people, suffering under fever, which has been raging for some years in this country and has swept away a considerable number of inhabitants, to Vera Madura, a populous village, with a mud fort now fallen to decay. Arrived at it at 7 P.M., and found the people inhospitable, not a soul shewing himself to render the traveller the least assistance whatever till compelled. Weather clear, and warm light wind.

11th July 1816.—Left Vera Madura at daybreak and proceeded to Dindigul through an open country, heights cultivated with dry grain, the low land with paddy, watered from tanks at this period almost dry; crossed two small rivers, the road lined with lofty trees all the day. Weather clear, pleasant and cool, light winds.

15th July.—Accompanied Colonel Vaughan, Commandant of Dindigul, on the fortress, which is one entire rock, steps cut into it by which you ascend the line, a fortification strongly built, and is principally in the European style; there is a bombproof on the north face capable of containing a regiment of soldiers but no use is now made of them. There are several reservoirs of water on it but most of them stagnant, the most clear and pure stream is just above the Commandant's quarters which is now in a decayed state; the store-houses, once Hindoo temples, are on the very summit, several cannon are in the fortress but not more than two or three are on carriages, the lower fort is built of mud faced with stone, a very poor dry ditch but is well defended by a glacis. The town is extensive and populous, the streets irregular with the exception of the principal one which is lined by

shops, there was a slender mud wall surrounding it is now perfectly decayed, the gateways built of more solid substance still remain; there have been many houses for the reception of gentlemen but the better part of them are gone to decay, and of those remaining scarcely two are habitable; the largest building of this description lies out of the town to the north-east, raised by Mr. Hurdie twenty years ago; the out-houses of it are decayed and the dwelling-house will also soon dwindle if care is not taken to put it in constant repair. Weather warm, strong westerly wind.

17th July 1816.—Left Dindigul at break of day and proceeded to Amenaigenoor, a large but not populous village, there is a pagoda at the south extremity walled round and some cocoanut trees in the inclosure; the road this day principally lined with banian, tamarind and other trees, a good road for carriages but is much intersected by deep rivulets, which take their source on the mountains on the left which are both extensive and lofty; the table-land on the top is said to be studded with small villages, and fruits are to be had in abundance on it—unwholesome, as the eating of them is generally attended with fevers; there is a large tank previously to arriving at the village, great abundance of paddy is produced under its banks; a thatched choultry for the reception of travellers in a bad state and would be the better for a trifling repair. Weather warm, a passing shower at 3 P.M., cloudy evening.

18th July.—At 3 P.M. left Amenaigenoor, proceeded through a fine open country studded with villages and some tanks, the road good and lined with trees and some extensive villages near it generally thatched; passed by Shummanelloor, an extensive place, wet ground on the right, to the banks of the Vigai; crossed it and passed on it to Madura, arrived at it at 5 P.M.; weather warm.

22nd July.—Madura is a very extensive fortress and may be reckoned around the walls, which is perhaps the strongest fabric of the kind in India, about 3 miles; there are four gateways facing the four parts of the compass, the thing most worthy of note is Trimulnaick's palace—an immense fabric of materials and raised more for show than utility; the arched roofs partake of the gothic; it is now generally in ruins, and the materials are taken away and used in raising modern buildings; the pagoda is an extensive pile of building and its area may be estimated at a square mile, which is almost wholly covered with buildings. Trimulnaick's or the painted choultry is worth seeing, and a gateway never finished, begun by the above person, is an immense wonderful building, in the execution of which Trimulnaick exhausted his treasure. Gold, silver, brass and copper work is beautifully executed here; fine cloths are weaved of different texture and worked with gold wire, which is also manufactured in great quantities by a race of Moormen called Lubbaies. The principal streets through the fort are broad and clean, the cross lanes confined and filthy, many of the houses are covered with tiles, but the generality is thatched; the Judge and Collector have their houses beautifully seated a mile to the eastward, near a stone tank, with a spire on an island in its centre, the whole beautifully finished; some fine oranges, coffee and bread fruit are cultivated by the Collector, Mr. Peter.

26th July.—Left Madura at 11 P.M. and proceeded to Tirrumungalum road, in general good, but was heavy owing to a shower of rain having fallen; forenoon fair, evening cloudy and light rain.

27th July 1816.—Left Tirrumungalum at 5 A.M. and proceeded to Culpatty over a black cotton soil, road heavy and tedious; in the evening proceeded to Nattampatty a distance of 24 miles, first part of the road good, the latter through thorn jungle and intersected by rivulets issuing from the western mountains; weather in general clear.

28th July 1816.—Left Nattampatty at 5 A.M., arrived at Shevilypootoor at 9 A.M. a conspicuous village, and large pagoda, the annual festival being this day, the car, highly decorated—is to be drawn round the pagoda by the people in the neighbourhood for several miles round; the road in general good, hills close on the right. Weather cloudy, rain in the evening, westerly wind.

29th July.—Left Shevilypootoor at 5 A.M., proceeded through Rajahpooram, an extensive village, houses in clusters and much divided, crossed several small villages and some nullahs and forest of palmyra trees, then plains of wet fields to Shevagerry chutram, a choultry of some note, and a few straggling houses, a tank on the right

contains water throughout the year, and full of weeds, the distance travelled 19 miles 2 furlongs; weather cloudy, rain towards evening.

30th July 1816.—Left Shevagerry chutram at 5 A.M., proceeded by Vassaganthoor (road to the latter place very indifferent and rugged) to Pooliangoody (pretty fair) and from thence to Codyanoor, a high road with an avenue of banian and tamarind trees, road good; the latter an extensive village but the houses much scattered; the country passed over this day in general plain; villages, and tanks in sight on the left, the lofty range of mountains on the right, but at the latter place become distinct; the effect of the monsoon on the Western Coast becomes now discernible from the heavy clouds to the west, and drizzling showers at intervals.

31st July.—Left Codyanoor at 5 A.M. and proceeded by Sheverampett; the road between these places very indifferent, leading over narrow tank banks, through beds of paddy, and crossed several deep rivulets with a stream in them; they take their rise in the western mountains, and are so many arms of the large river which runs some miles to the north of Pallamcottah and Ternevelly; from Sheverampett the road is of a better nature, lined most of the way with trees to Tencashy, a large and populous village, with an extensive pagoda; crossed over a bridge thrown across a small river; from thence to the fall of Courtallum is a beat road and kept in high order for the convenience of those gentlemen who come here to enjoy the effects of a mild climate which continues for almost nine months of the year, partaking of the western and north-east monsoons. There are large choultries in the neighbourhood. The fall, though a small one, is very sublime, falling almost perpendicular over the rocks for about two hundred feet; the ladies and gentlemen who resort to it very often amuse themselves in bathing under it, which is attended with advantage especially to those who are in a sickly state; there are several bungalows built about half a mile in different directions from the wall, that one by Colonel Munro is the most superior; fruit trees and vegetables of every description thrive amazingly well, and green peas are reared almost all the year round, which of itself speaks in favor of the climate, which is mild though rather windy and is attended generally with slight showers of rain, which is by no means incommode, and to those persons who take pleasure in walking this place affords every convenience, as the effect of the sun is scarcely felt even in the middle of the day. Reported my arrival to Colonel Munro, the Resident in Travancore.

3rd August 1816.—Left Courtallum at 2 P.M. and proceeded back to Tencashy; it has besides the pagoda, a Roman Catholic church, a building of some note; this is a large town, streets at right angles to one another, some of them being very narrow; it is not very populous at present as may be seen from the number of houses falling into decay; the fever that has been so prevalent in these districts, appears to have attacked a great number of the inhabitants of this place, but from accounts appears not to be so dreadful at present; weather cloudy.

4th August.—Left Tencashy at 2 P.M., crossed a nullah twice over stone and bridges, then by a fair road lined with trees through a plain country, some parts overrun with palmyra, cultivation dry grain, and some cotton, to Attencollum, a small village in the left, and tank on right; wet grain pretty extensively cultivated about it; weather windy and cloudy.

5th August.—Left Attencollum and proceeded over a plain open country, some parts overrun with palmyra trees, and dry cultivation to Ternevelly, an extensive town and a large pagoda about the center; crossed the Chundanthora river to Pallamcottah, once a conspicuous military station; is now garrisoned by a battalion of the 7th Native Infantry under the command of Colonel Trotter who also commands the district; the fort is strongly built and forms a square, but no ditch; the interior of it is mostly occupied by natives, some of whom have very elegant houses; the country on both sides of the river has extensive cultivation of paddy, which is watered from canals from the river, and the water is conveyed in them by the aid of a dam being thrown across it some miles above this place; weather warm.

14th August.—Left Pallamcottah at 4 P.M. and proceeded to Naganchairy, an extensive town with a large pagoda situated to the north-west, dedicated to Soobaramunny, the lands about it are enclosed with mud fences and cultivated to a great extent with paddy; there is a large tank on the north side but at present dry. The

country passed this day a flat and mostly covered with palmyra, scarce another tree to be seen, even so much as scattered bushes, some tanks but no water, the road good and only lined with trees when approaching the latter place; weather windy and drizzling rain.

15th August 1816.—Left the former place at 4 P.M.; passed over country similar to yesterday; crossed a small river and some water and wet cultivation to Vullyoor, a Bramin village, and a regular street near a rock, some pagodas at it; from thence proceeded to Punnygoody; country more covered with trees and low jungle, road good and lined with trees, a pagoda and tank of some note at the latter place; weather windy, cloudy and warm.

16th August.—Left Punnygoody at 4 A.M.; proceeded through low jungle, crossed some villages pretty well populated, entered the Travancore lines at the Wuttakotta gate—a few peons stationed at it to levy customs prevented my luggage passing without a search, which I prevented on coming up—proceeded to Cape Comorin or Kunneacoomary,* a pretty extensive village and mostly inhabited by poor Christians. Here is a Roman Catholic church and mass is only performed every third Sunday, the parson having other churches at some distance to attend to; there is also a pagoda at the extremity of the cape near some rocks in the sea, dedicated to Kunnia Ammah, a goddess who as the tradition goes arrived here in a vessel and requested that a pagoda on the spot she landed should be built in commemoration of her; on entering the Gate, the country for some distance is richly cultivated with paddy and variegated with cocoanut and palmyra, a few small tanks, but some distance before approaching the cape, you pass through a forest of palmyras, ascending, then descend to Colonel Munro's bungalow, the road in general good, some parts of it lined with avenues; weather warm, strong westerly wind.

17th August.—Visited the western lines; took a station on Chevery redoubt and in the evening another on the white rock on the coast; the country in this neighbourhood uneven and sandy, and overrun with palmyra, scarcely a vestige of cultivation to be seen; weather warm and windy.

18th August 1816.—Preparing the instruments for service; directed Bird and Macmahon to make a survey of the country east and south of the line.

23rd August.—Directed Bird and Macmahon to survey the roads from Punnagoody and Comorin to Nagacoil†; took a station to the south-east of the village; weather clear and windy.

26th August.—Left Kunniacoomary proceeded to Wuttacottah; a small strong well-built fort at the eastern extremity of the line and on the beach; there is a naique and some sepoys stationed at it; from thence proceeded to ascertain a few villages and the limit common to Ternevelly; followed it to the hills and went to Myladdy, an extensive village; the Pootanaur canal runs north and east of it; there is a Protestant Missionary chapel at this place, and a number of the natives profess themselves to be Protestants; the missionary who generally resides here is a Mr. Ringletabe who is absent at present. The country passed over to-day is generally cultivated with cotton; the fields of dry grain are fenced with hedges and extend to the foot of the hills; a little paddy is cultivated under the banks of some small tanks. The weather warm, strong westerly winds.

28th August.—Ascended and took a station on Murtawa hill; the country to the westward from its summit appears to be in a high state of cultivation, that towards the coast with the exception of the backwater is one forest of palmyra trees; descended about 11 A.M.; weather warm and windy. Made a circuit on a few villages to the north. Cultivation, paddy watered from the Pootanaur.

29th August.—Proceeded to the Punnecolam gate on the eastern line; ascertained it runs to the hills and the south, then made a circuit of the villages in the neighbourhood of the Pootanaur back to Myladdy; all below the canal is highly cultivated with paddy, above it to the foot of the hills dry grain, principally cotton. Cotarum on the canal is an extensive village with a few bazaars, as is also Tumbarcolum, situated and surrounded on all sides with tanks and wet fields, and to the south of it about a mile is a salt-water lake. Some small tanks in the neighbourhood of all the villages passed this day; weather warm and windy.

* Kunnia Coomary = The Virgin of Virgins.

† Naga coil = The temple of the Serpent.

30th August 1816.—Made a circuit to the north, ascertained the run of the line now destroyed to the north and south of the Rameshwaram gate, as also the boundary among the hills; the face of the country to the foot of the hills fenced in and cultivated with dry grain. Weather warm and windy; some thunder at 3 P.M. Bird and Macmahon came in from survey yesterday evening.

31st August.—Took a station at Myladdy hill; weather warm and windy.

1st September.—Left Myladdy and made a circuit of the villages to the north and west of Shooshindrum; crossed the Pulley river to Kotar, an extensive mercantile town but much scattered; there is a Christian church at it and some extensive buildings as granaries and other warehouses; the country gone over this day is one sheet of wet cultivation and a string of large tanks extending for several miles north-west and east of Tairoor, the capital of a sub-division, and always containing water which they are supplied with from the Pootanaur canal; there is a dam across the river east of Wuddashairy, from which canals flow to the southward, watering a great space of land, and discharge themselves, one into the Soonshindrum, and the other and largest into the Purrakay tank; weather warm, and moderate wind.

2nd September.—Proceeded towards Shooshindrum through the town of Kotar, comprehending many villages, for a mile and half, then through paddy by Acharam, an agraram, to Shooshindrum, famous for a large pagoda in the center of the town which is extensive and the streets wide, and at right angles to each other in the neighbourhood of the pagoda, but on the skirts the houses appear irregular and much scattered; it is surrounded by paddy fields save to the north and east by the Pullay river, across which at different parts are granite bridges built of square slabs, raised some horizontally and others perpendicular with slabs thrown over them; there are many of these about this rich cultivated country and two of them thrown across the tank of Tairoor are of an amazing length, one of them about 200 yards stretching towards Panuntat. In the evening proceeded on the high road to Quilon as far as Vellikerry and from thence to Murroovattoor, a small village surrounded with wet cultivation and situated at the foot of the hills; the first part of the road leads over heights planted with palmyra and the pena, a species of laurel, from the kernel of which oil is extracted, and is a source of revenue; these heights are divided into small estates either walled or fenced with hedges, and are cultivated at times with gram and other dry grain; the remainder of the road generally through wet fields and raised and lined with trees, with the exception of Shoongacudday where it leads through a pass or opening on hills; weather warm and windy.

3rd September 1816.—Ascended the mountains at Murroovattoor; took a station on it and descended at 3 P.M., the ascent steep and difficult, generally covered with grass, and a ridge of rocks at the summit, some wood and bamboos in the hollow from whence some small rills of water issue from the moisture left from the fogs with which these hills are generally covered at night; proceeded in the evening to Shoongacudday; weather warm and windy, but rain at 11 A.M.; on the hill it was perfectly cool.

4th September.—Ascended the rock of Shoonya, south of the high road; took a station on it and made a circuit for a few villages to the north-east; cultivation paddy, a few small tanks, villages poor; proceeded to Kotar; weather warm, windy and cloudy.

6th September.—Proceeded to Coorungeootypattay, a distance of nine miles over heights as described on the 3rd, but much cut and forming deep ravines, and is the road to Cuddeapatam and Kooluchy; took a station on the hill on the north of a pagoda in ruins, and returned to Kotar at 3 P.M.; weather warm, windy, some rain.

9th September.—Made a circuit on the villages to the north-east, generally small; wet cultivation extensive, Tirputty agraram an extensive village and some fine tanks at it, a canal from the Pullayaur runs to the east of it, from which a great extent of lands are cultivated; the Pootanaur canal winds to the north and east of the tract gone over this day, and is essentially useful in watering the tracts below it; weather warm and windy.

10th September.—Left Kotar at 2 P.M. made a circuit on a few villages to the north-west at Vuddacherry and Kistnacoil; these are extensive pagodas, and the houses scattered, save a few regular streets, and cover an extensive piece of ground

forming together an extensive town, to the west of which is a palmyra forest; proceeded by a canal called the Annandanaur; which though constructed at great labour and expense is not very beneficial towards the cultivation, scarce having any stream in it; above it are a few small tanks from whence the water is conducted over the canal, in troughs or the hollows of palmyra trees, to the fields below it; this depends mostly on the rain, or otherwise this expedient will also be useless; proceeded to Taulagoody in the evening, a large and regular town situated between two extensive tanks to the north and south, and the Pootanaur canal on its east face, the country about it is one sheet of wet cultivation; there is an extensive pagoda in the north-east part of the town and it was expected in a day or two that the Rannee intended to pay her devotion to the pagoda; weather windy and warm, evening foggy.

11th September 1816.—Early this morning made a circuit on the villages to the north-west; country one sheet of cultivation, some small tanks, and there is a canal leaves the river near Veramungalum, which flows to the east of Tirputty agraram and empties itself in the large tank at Tairoor; it is of infinite service to the cultivation.

12th September.—Made a circuit on a few villages to the south-east; the country in the neighbourhood of Pootanaur in a high state of cultivation, that tract above it is generally dry grain, cotton and a small quantity of paddy also, cultivated under the banks of some small tanks, a few groups of palmyra about the villages and heights; there is a very extensive stabling and tiled in for six horses to the south-west, half mile of Sholaverum, built about 30 years ago, and remains entire, but no manner of use is made of it; weather warm and windy, foggy both morning and evening.

13th September.—Made a circuit to the north to Poodoopandy, an extensive village and pagoda; streets wide and at right angles to one another and situated in a hollow to the north of a flat rock, the Pallyaur flows to the east of it across which a dam is built from whence a canal flows for a few miles and discharges itself into the tanks at the village of Pootairy; weather windy, rain at intervals and foggy both morning and evening.

14th September 1816.—Left Taulagoody and proceeded to Arambullay gate on the high road; here is a custom-house for levying customs on all goods, made a circuit on a few villages; some tanks but none of a considerable size, near them some paddy cultivated under the banks, but their sole dependence for water is from rain, which the inhabitants complain of the want of at present. Toovaula, the capital of the district, an extensive village and situated to the North of the high road leading to Quilon. Here are some charitable institutions for the poor of all classes where I was given to understand upwards of a thousand souls are fed, in the name of the Rannee, but which is much complained of as a nuisance, it encouraging all idlers to resort to, who are sometimes troublesome; weather windy and foggy.

15th September.—Made a circuit on the eastern limit common to Ternevelly and proceeded by Arambullay, situated to the north-west of the Gate, an extensive village, some small tanks about it, cultivation in general dry grain, the fields of each individual being hedged in, as above mentioned; the famous line of fortification called the Travancore lines is quite demolished, but from its remains it appears to be on the European plan and was strongly built with stone and lime; from Arambullay proceeded through the Annantapooram pass in the mountains to Cuddakerra, an extensive village situated at the foot of a rock, surrounded by cultivation of paddy and cocoanut, in a valley of the mountains; the pass above mentioned with the ascent and descent is about three miles, and will only admit of foot passengers, it is well wooded, and the teak grows in great quantities but of short stature; on descending is a forest of palmyra and a fine tank under which there is an extensive sheet of paddy; weather foggy, windy and rainy.

17th September.—Early proceeded to the line of fortification near the village of Annantapooram, now in ruins as well as the wall demolished and appeared to extend from one brow to another, in length about a mile; from thence through the pass to Surruvully Muttom situated on the eastern side of the mountains which forms the limit with Ternevelly; returned by the above pass, surveying the path to the lines; it will only admit of foot passengers, and bullocks not heavily laden, the ascent and descent being pretty easy, but the path is rugged from the immense quantity of rock in the ravines many of which cross it, the hills are crowned with wood

almost to their summit, teak of short growth and some large timber fit for building, but none of a superior kind; a great part of these woods is the property of Mr. Hughes of Pallamcotta, and granted to him (as appears by the accounts of the natives) of the Rannee. The weather foggy and cloudy.

18th September 1816.—Made a circuit and ascertained the situation of a few tanks in the valley, which almost to the foot of the hills is cultivated with paddy, the natural channels are in many parts artificially turned away and serve to irrigate the fields at the foot of the hills, on the skirts of the fields are thick topes of palmyra; weather cloudy, rainy and windy.

19th September.—Left Cuddakerra and proceeded to Allya Pandeapooram, making a circuit on the villages to the south-west of the former place, in general small and in clusters, rather numerous, situated in the midst of wet fields; followed the course of the Annandan canal to the foot of the hills, a little stream in it caused by the rising of the river. Allya Pandeapoor is rather an extensive village situated on the south of some rocks, with a large tank to the east of it, the banks extending from hill to hill about three furlongs and forms a great sheet of water during the rains.

22nd September.—Made a circuit on the villages round about, some of them pretty extensive and almost in general situated in wet fields; weather cloudy.

23rd September.—Having made every preparation for proceeding to the mountain of Myandragerry,* proceeded towards evening in advance and pitched for the night in a grove of palmyra trees at the foot of the hills; weather cloudy and windy.

24th September.—Early in the morning commenced to ascend the mountains and advanced to some pasture lands in an hollow of the hills with a fine rivulet, obliged to remain here on account of the followers who were perfectly fatigued; with much difficulty a path was cut through the grass which in some parts is upwards of ten feet high; the mountains are in general bare, but in the hollows there is much wood and grows thick; the cane grows among them as well as a straight reed and some very large trees, but appear to be made little use of; some teak, but not large; these mountains are said to be infested with deer, elk, buffalo, and wild cows and bullocks. Elephants sometime frequent them but that seldom, in some parts of it are fine pasture lands for cattle, which during warm weather are driven up in herds and at night confined in pens in the neighbourhood of the rivulets; weather foggy and windy.

25th September 1816.—Early this morning commenced to ascend the mountains and with much difficulty, owing to the thick mist and westerly winds, reached the summit of Myandragerry at 12 and remained till 3 P.M. in hopes that the mist or fogs would disperse, which however became gradually worse, and the winds so violent, that we could see scarce twenty paces from us in any direction; descended it and proceeded to my tent, on reaching which the weather appeared to be as serene as ever save a little fog on the neighbouring summits; this day in passing through some woods where the ground was a perfect swamp, the whole of the party was much annoyed from the bite of a small leech which causes a very copious flow of blood, was bit by one on my neck under my left ear, and from the state my shirt was in must have lost at least 3 or 4 oz. of blood.

26th September.—Early this morning proceeded down to Allya Pandeapoor, by the forementioned route, the weather appeared to be serene, a slight fog still remaining on the summit of Myandragerry; weather below warm and close.

27th September.—Left Pandeapoor and in the evening proceeded to Veramanellur, after following up the Annandanaur canal to the dam across the Purlayaur river; ascertained a few villages in this course and returned by a path through wood and bamboos for some miles between the base of a low ridge of hills on the left and paddy cultivation on the right. These woods are the haunt of wild fowl and peacock; weather warm.

29th September.—Early this morning proceeded to the north by a small path through wood and bamboos almost along a rivulet with a small stream, low hills on

* Mahendragiri.

the left, the mountains on the right, to a swamp called Vaillut plain where some buffaloes appeared to be grazing, a distance of five miles, the path to the north not admitting of cattle; returned by the above road; weather warm.

30th September 1816.—Left Veramanellur at 6 P.M. passed through wood to a small bridge across the Purlayaur about half a mile up the river from the Annandanaur, then through rugged ground and immense forests of bamboo and other wood, crossed the canal conveying water to the fort of Paupanaveram,* thence to the village of Ponmulla, houses much scattered, in lofty wood, a pagoda, small tank and a stripe of paddy fields on the right, from thence through wood and paddy fields to Colashagarapooram, a few huts, where a weekly market is held, the country gone over this day perfectly close; the eminences on the sides of the narrow tracts of paddy cultivation covered with wood. The weather warm and at the same time cloudy.

1st October.—Early this morning proceeded to and ascended Myladdy peak, took a station on it, and descended at 12 P.M.; parts of the slopes on this mountain are cultivated by a race of men who inhabit the hills, with various kinds of grain, they have no cattle, and the only implement of husbandry is a knife with which they cut down the trees, burning them to serve as manure to the soil which is black and very rich; the country seen from the top of this hill to the north-west and east to the lofty range of mountains, appears to be one immense forest and from native information not a village in the whole tract; weather warm and sultry.

2nd October.—Early this morning proceeded by Trivataur an extensive Bramin village and pagoda, situated in a hollow on the north bank of the Colatoray river; the country round it is close and woody among which the palmyra appearing thick; from thence proceeded on a good road to Makumundupum, a small village, it has a weekly market; proceeded and ascertained the situation of several villages to the eastward of it, in their neighbourhood the wet cultivation being*very extensive; in the evening proceeded by the fort of Paupanaveram to Oodagerry, a British military station, the garrison at this period being under charge of Lieutenant Cook of the 19th Native Infantry; weather warm and sultry.

3rd October 1816.—Reported my arrival to the Officer Commanding and moved to the neighbourhood of Paupanaveram, to avail myself of the convenience of a bungalow to bring up all arrears of the survey, the Assistants Aiken, Bird and Macmahon having arrived at this station some days previous. Oodagerry is rather an irregular fort but in a great measure partakes of a rectangle and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile round by the ramparts which are in a great measure left unfinished; there are a few buildings in it, as a barrack, powder manufactory (now the residence of the Commanding Officer) and a Christian church in which is interred a Captain (Lanoy) and family. This gentleman entered into the service of the Travancore Queen, and is the author of the immense lines of fortification to the eastward, as well as almost all the fortified places in the country. To commemorate his memory he has left behind him an immense piece of cannon and a mortar of metal valued at a great sum. In the interior is a small but conspicuous hill with a battery and flagstaff. The fort of Paupanaveram partakes of a square and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles round by the ramparts, which are totally left unfinished. It is a populous place, some fine buildings in it, as pagodas, palaces and granaries; it is so extensive that it admits of a large tank, and a great space is cultivated with paddy; immense groves of trees, and the cocoanut the most conspicuous. From the 5th to the 22nd October, employed within doors with the Assistants protracting the field work and drawing, procuring registers of villages and entering the situations of such as have already been ascertained. The Assistants Aiken and Macmahon employed in making a minute survey of the forts and environs, the latter generally employed on this duty, the former on the survey of the roads from this place to Trivataur and to Coolatoray from thence to Kolachy† and back, Bird inserting the situation of villages in the registers and protracting and coloring the routes surveyed to this place. On the 7th instant took a station at the flagstaff on Oodagerry hill, on the 10th on the redoubts to the north of Paupanaveram, to fix them as stations for the bases of the survey of the environs. The weather during the above interval rainy with some intervals of fair weather.

* Padmanabhapuram.

† Colachel.

25th October 1816.—Having directed the three Assistants to survey what remained of the southern district of Cukkolum proceeded to Colachull or Colachy, to commence a series of triangles for the surveys of the Coolatoray and Neattengerry districts; the road to the latter place to Yerraneel through a fine cultivated country intersected by nullahs and paddy ground, from thence ascending into a forest of palmyra trees; crossed the residence of a Mr. Bilderbeck, in the vicinity of the village of Nagoor, and then by some hamlets to Colachy, an irregular village situated in a grove of cocoanut, the inhabitants in general fishermen with some trades-people; some cloths are manufactured of both a fine and coarse texture. There is a Christian church of some note which is frequented by people resident eight and ten miles from it. During the Dutch authority on this coast some redoubts were built, but are now perfectly effaced. Here resides a Mr. Brown as resident, fixed by the Danish Government some years ago. The weather cloudy with showers at intervals.

26th October.—Proceeded to take a station on the heights near Cuddeapatam, which as is related by the natives was in ancient times a city of great note, and destroyed from the swelling of the sea. There remain a few fishermen's huts, with a Christian church almost at the extremity of the head land. The coast from Colachy to this place is lined with cocoanut, in groves in which the fishermen have their huts; there are three or four Christian churches in this space, and the sands are covered with the fish caught to dry, which causes a most offensive smell. The weather cloudy and rainy.

27th October.—Left Colachy and took a station at Koondankull rock, and one on Anavery Paurac, and proceeded to Tengapatam, a trading town, with shabby houses, streets irregular, the river, with the exception of the bar, wide and admits of safe anchorage for small craft, the coast in general sandy, strewn with fishermen's huts and cocoanut topes; many Christian churches, and the stench of drying fish intolerable the whole way; sun at intervals and heavy showers of rain.

28th October.—This morning left Tengapatam; crossed the Coolatoray river as also that of Mettengerry above their bars, to a woody eminence near Colatoor, took a station on it, and proceeded to Poyaur, situated on a branch of the latter river and where small craft is built; the face of the country in general covered with groves of cocoanut, and some paddy, but in small quantities in the hollows, the coast and its nature the same as described above; weather cloudy with rain.

29th October 1816.—Left Poyaur this morning and crossed on a beach similar to yesterday; crossed a small river leaving the coast on the left with head-lands, ascending heights partly cultivated and enclosed, and generally covered with wood; descended again to the coast and proceeded on a very narrow sandy beach with rocks intervening at intervals, extending from the head-lands close on the right to Vellinjum, an extensive though irregular trading town with an elegant bay; some craft of a large size lie at anchor within a couple hundred yards from the beach; there is a small rocky cape to the south-west of the village, with a mosque, the inhabitants being in general Mussulmen, with some fishermen among them; on the extremity of the cape a fort or redoubt had many years ago been built by the Dutch, who it appears had a factory here, and by them in their charts is called Brinjang; ascended the heights leaving the coast on the left, a rugged and rocky one with several head-lands, passed several places fenced and walled in, cultivated with rice and plantations, and every where on the hollows and on points of the heights cocoanut; descended these rugged tracts to the Karamunny river, from thence proceeded by a sandy beach lined with cocoanut and fishermen huts to Poondra, where there is also a small river; to the east a Banksall and some buildings attached, but now the latter mostly in ruins. It appears to have been a place of trade and note some years ago, and what now remains are the above buildings with an elegant flagstaff entire, the Banksall and which affords very good accommodation to the traveller; weather cloudy drizzling rain.

30th October.—Left Poondra early this morning and proceeded by water during a shower to Trivellum, an extensive village, in the Nayre taste, with a large pagoda, situated to the south of a table-land covered with low wood; at 10 p.m. took a station on it and then proceeded to Naimum, through a difficult winding path at the foot of the hills, thence over a highly cultivated country to the above place situated on the high southern road, very few palmyras to be seen during this day's excursion, but the

cocoanuts about the houses and on the skirts of the fields thick and luxuriant; weather cloudy, rain at intervals.

31st October 1816.—Early this morning took a station on Mookoonoomalli, a prominent hill in the low country, descended it and proceeded on the high southern road through a woody country and uneven to Valrampoor, a modern town, and built by the late Dewan, who gave his name to it; the streets are at right angles to one another, and in the corners meeting in the center, there are four bungalows for the reception of travellers, as also a superior one a little to the westward of them; the place appears to be in a state of decay, but being in a convenient and central situation, a few shops are kept, and a weekly market held; the country round it is open, the wood having been cut down, and the lands are inclosed and cultivated; about half a mile to the north-east of it in a low spot is the residence of the Bramins, and a kotaram or palace for the reception of the queen, when she passes here; weather, morning fair, then cloudy with heavy showers of rain.

1st November.—Early this morning proceeded over an uneven and woody country with stripes of cultivation in the hollows; passed Neeattengerry, an extensive Nayre town, crossed a rapid river and proceeded over uneven country to Vunnymullay, a hill and pagoda situated about two miles to the north of the high road, took a station on it, and then proceeded to Coolatoray. Country uneven and interspersed with palmyra, crossed the Coolatoray river just fordable, about 150 yards wide, to the bungalow for the reception of travellers. Coolatoray on the west bank of the river is extensive and has some large buildings at it, as a pagoda, palace, &c., for the queen's use; weather clear, but warm.

2nd November.—Early proceeded on the high road, uneven country overrun with palmyra, and some small hills and black rocks at intervals appearing on the right and left; took a station on Aunapaurae rock a mile to the south of the road, the access to it difficult by ladders; proceeded to Yerraoor Cudday on the high road, and from thence to Oodagerry after obtaining a station on an eminence with a single palmyra tree; the country passed this day overrun with palmyra the pena and other wood with some elevated black rocks; weather cloudy with rain at intervals; country uneven.

3rd November 1816.—Assistants Turnbull and Perara reported their arrival from Dindigul.

4th November.—Commenced the calculation of the triangles to the westward, and drew up letters and reports for transmission to the Surveyor-General's office.

5th November.—Continuing the calculation of the triangles. Assistant Keyes reported his arrival this day.

8th November.—Preparing a sketch of triangles for the survey of the district to the eastward.

11th November.—Despatched the three Assistants just arrived to survey the districts of Coolatoray and Neeattengerry to the westward; weather cloudy.

12th November.—Intended to leave this place but the country people being directed to assemble for the purpose of supplying H.M.'s 80th Regiment with provision, &c., induced to remain on this account, till the regiment should pass, when the village officers would be permitted to return to their duty; heavy dews at night; weather clear, light west wind.

21st November.—Proceeded to ascertain the villages to the north and among the hills in the Codanelloor Adigar,* and at night put up at Munnalakerra; the villages in this neighbourhood populous, and cultivation of paddy very extensive, the sides of the cultivation in general lined with cocoanuts and on the slopes palmyra and pena, the top of the heights in some places are inclosed and cultivated with plantain, dry grain, &c. The weather rainy almost the whole day and strong easterly wind.

22nd November.—Early this morning ascertained the most part of the villages in the Maycode Adigaram, extending to the Purlayaur river, the country undulating and the cultivation confined to narrow glens between the heights, the houses of the

* Adigar or Adigaram = Sub-division of a Taluk.

inhabitants situated on the sides bordered with cocoanut and other trees with some areka nut, some of the heights not cultivated but overrun with high grass, the country on the borders of the river woody and is the haunt of wild animals. Elephants from the mountains make excursions to these parts; the Poothenaur, a canal from the Tambrapoonny, issuing from a dam a few miles to the north-east of Ponmunna flows from this tract, and opposite Munnalacorra is conveyed over a large rivulet by an aqueduct on the top of a high mound; there is above this aqueduct, a large narrow deep water about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile which is never dry, situated in a hollow between hills, and called by the natives, a kayil, a term for backwater.* The weather clear, calm and warm.

23rd November 1816.—This morning proceeded to the south-west to ascertain the remaining villages of the Maycode division extending to Trivataur, on the north bank of the Purlayaur; from thence returned by the high road to Badagerry, the country the same as yesterday but palmyra trees more thick on the slopes and heights; weather warm and clear; evening cloudy; some rain.

24th November.—Ascertained the situation of the remaining villages in the Codanelloor Adigar and proceeded to Paupanaveram by the road from Trivataur, which is the only good road in the whole country next to that of the high road; weather forenoon clear, afternoon windy and rainy.

27th November.—The whole day one continued heavy shower of rain, at intervals accompanied with strong wind with a chillness.

1st December 1816.—The Assistants Aikin and Macmahon returned from survey, the former and William Bird being indisposed with a fever were directed to proceed and place themselves under the direction of the surgeon at Trivandrum.

2nd.—Forwarded to the Surveyor-General the report for the past month and abstract to the Resident.

4th.—At 3 P.M. left Oodagerry and proceeded to Kotar; arrived at the latter place at 6 P.M.; very windy at night.

5th.—Proceeded to Tambercolum to execute an agricultural survey of its lands being in conformity to instructions received from the Surveyor-General; weather windy.

6th, 7th and 8th.—Investigating into the nature of the tenures and statistical accounts connected with the village and its lands; Macmahon employed on the survey since the 4th instant; weather during these days windy at intervals accompanied with rain.

9th December 1816.—Early this morning returned to Oodagerry, the high road much injured from the rains that fell during the past month; very windy at night with rain.

10th to 25th December.—Employed generally deriving and writing the information connected with the statistics of the village of Tambercolum in the Agusteshwer district; the weather in general very windy, some days accompanied with rain, with a fair day at intervals till the 20th, which may be considered as the breaking up of the monsoon.

26th December.—This evening proceeded to Autoor on the road to Trivataur, then struck off to the westward on ground uneven, rather plain,† with inclosures sloping off on each side to bottoms of cultivation, on the declivity much palmyra, jack and pena, with some plantations of plantain; the village of Autoor is composed of an irregular street running north-east and south-west for about 400 yards, on the sides of it are scattered Nayres houses, in thick woods of jack, palm and other trees, a small Christian church, opposite to which is held a market every evening of the year for fish and other articles of consumption; the weather clear and mild.

27th December.—Made a circuit on the villages to the south-east, country intersected by narrow glens with wet cultivation, on the sides of which are the villages or the houses of the inhabitants dispersed, the heights rising from them in general abrupt and covered in many parts with almost impenetrable thick palmyra, in some parts more open and interspersed with pena and jack; the sides of the fields lined with groves of cocoanut, some parts of the height among trees cultivated with grain of various kinds; the day in general gloomy and cold.

* Maycode lake.

† The word "plain" is always used to denote unwooded or clear ground.

28th December.—Made a circuit of the villages to the west, north and east and along the banks of the Purlayaur or Tambrapoonny to the pagoda of Adikaishwar Permal in the village of Trivataur, the villages on the river in general situated among groves of cocoanut and other trees with scarce a vestige of cultivation; the banks of the river, to which access is difficult owing to the thick groves of cocoanut and areka and other trees, form the junction of the Purlay and Coday rivers; on the south side of the latter is a very fine road in general lined with the houses of the Nayres and leads to Trivataur and Shatoor; the weather cold and bleak.

29th December 1816.—Returned to Oodagerry and protracting the field work of the two preceding days; fair sunshine and at intervals windy.

2nd January 1817.—At 10 A.M. left Oodagerry and proceeded through Trivataur to Pootencudday, arrived at the latter at 3 P.M. Weather warm; the road to it from Trivataur (the former part of it being already described) ascends from the village, by a flight of steps difficult for cattle, to the last place, a few straggling houses and divided off by compounds, with trees of various sorts, and on the trunks of which the pepper vines twine with the exception of the cocoanut; here is a Roman Catholic church.

4th January.—Ascertained the situation of a few villages in the neighbourhood, the country very undulating and the heights generally covered with low thick bushes and in some parts inclosed with mud walls and cultivated with dry grain as horsegram, &c.; weather cool and pleasant.

5th January.—Made a circuit on the villages to the north-east and north-west. Country in general very undulating and more covered with wood, some inclosures of dry grain on the slopes and summits of the heights; weather warm.

7th January.—Made a circuit to the south and east, the villages and cultivation about some of them, extensive, the general nature of the country more even and the vallies more open and unconfined, but the heights towards the Purlay river to the east, woody with some palmyra among them, many of which have been thrown down by elephants who make an annual visit to these parts from the mountains. Some wet lands near the villages of Pillatoor now lie waste in consequence of the depredations committed by these animals; weather cool and pleasant.

12th January.—Proceeded to Colashagrapoor bazaar and from thence by some villages in the Ponmunna Adigar; ascertained their situations and proceeded in the evening to Ponmunna a large scattered village between two vallies, the houses situated on each side and on the height between them among cocoanut, palmyra, jack and other trees; there is also a famous pagoda at this place with an umblum or choultry in the neighbourhood of the above; the houses are more numerous in the country gone over this day, the villages in general populous, the vallies of cultivation extensive, and the plantations of cocoanut and some areka extend from the vallies to a good distance up the slopes, and from thence to the top of the heights it is woody and wild; in the neighbourhood of the Purlay river is wild, and a small vale of wet land is now left uncultivated on account of the depredations of the elephants; weather cloudy.

13th January 1817.—Proceeded towards Shoorlacode through thick wood, bamboo and long grass, the Pandian canal on the left; to ascertain the situation of a few subordinate villages; on coming up to the spot which is in general a small tract of wet waste land I found that these were no villages, but that the fields were distinguished by names; returned the same way and proceeded up the course of the Poothenaur canal which in some parts is deep, it being conveyed over high ground to Shellynaud, a large waste field but no vestige of a village, situated in a wind of the Poothen canal and at the foot of hills; weather cloudy and pleasant; some rain at night.

16th January.—Visited the Pandian and Poothen dams across the Purlay where it is about 100 yards wide, and runs north-east and south-west; the former lies about north 50 east 3 furlongs from the latter; from these issue two canals, the larger on Pandian canal is a work of immense labor and is carried through a difficult tract of low hills and impenetrable wood, after passing Shoorlacode it assumes the shape of a river, across which several dams are thrown and canals flow on both sides, the utility of them may be seen from an inspection of the map; a large open tract of paddy land of about 150 square miles is supplied with water from them in the Toovala and

Agusteshwer district, and is the richest part of country in the whole of South Travancore. The Poothen canal from the lower dam, with many windings, conducts water into the fort of Paupanaveram and to the east of it, in its course at some places lesser canals flow from it for the purpose of irrigation by which some large tracts of paddy lands are watered; weather warm.

17th January.—Proceeded to ascertain the situation of Coonjaur, another tract of wet waste land to the east of the river, then through forest of wood and bamboo, some teak; in an hollow between low hills observed some pits which were dug many years ago for the purpose of catching wild elephants which even at the present day range these forests, fresh prints of their feet were observed in many marshy places in the hollows; weather warm.

23rd January 1817.—This morning proceeded to the Pandian dam, from thence into the heart of the forest, over uneven ground much intersected by rivulets and hills on the right and left, to the habitations of the Canars* of Moodoomanuddy on the slope of the hill, which are built of split bamboos, leaves and long grass, some elevated on poles on account of wild beasts; there are fields of dry cultivation of various kinds, Tovur and Tenna in general and the Amunick or oil seeds from whence castor-oil is extracted; ascended the peak of Moodoomanuddy about 1 P.M. and descended to the kralls of the Canars about 6 P.M.; the surrounding view from the top of this mountain presents one amphitheatre of lofty hills and woods, and is dismal towards the large range of mountains to the north and east, which keep rising from the forest one over another; the weather warm, morning cool and foggy.

24th January.—Returned to Ponmanna by the same route of yesterday, being incapable of proceeding any further into the forests from the difficulties stated by the Caniars, and no path admitting even a single person to go through in an upright position—Moodoomanuddy being the nearest habitation towards the mountains. It is a singular circumstance that the bamboo forest which is very thick in the hollows is at the present day perfectly blighted and falling to decay in consequence of their having shed flowers; they yield a kind of grain similar to grains of rice, which is used as such by the natives and is considered very palatable, but rather unwholesome; the bamboo from inquiry flourishes once in 12 or 15 years and when this happens, the old plants wither, and young shoots come up in their stead; morning cool, the day warm.

25th January.—Left Ponmanna and made a circuit on a few villages in the Trivataur Adigarum, the vallies cultivated rather extensive and the sides lined with cocoanut, the heights gradually rising from them of various wood but not large, with many thickets; proceeded to Tirumandykerra an extensive village with a famous pagoda of Vishnu situated at the foot of black barren rocks of some antiquity, the sandal tree is said to grow spontaneous in its neighbourhood though none are to be seen in the surrounding forests. The weather in general close and warm.

26th January 1817.—Early this morning proceeded to ascertain the villages near and beyond the hills, which are in general poor, scarcely more than four or five houses in the largest, and the cultivated vallies narrow and almost void of cocoanut on the sides, the heights covered with wood but the leaves generally withered; from thence crossed a low ridge of hills and wood to a dam across the Coday river built apparently over a rock which originally must have been a cascade of twenty or thirty feet perpendicular height, the fall from the dam now may be estimated at about 40 feet, the dam runs north-west and south-east about 200 yards wide above which a great body of water is collected and has inundated several vallies once cultivated with paddy, the consequence of which is to be seen, as several villages have thereby gone to decay; the purport of this dam appears to have been to convey a channel from it to the Pandian dam across the Purlay river, this channel is discernible in many parts and has even been opened to the latter place but the design did not succeed, the cause of which I have not been enabled to ascertain; from thence ascertained the situation of some villages to the south-east of it, some of them rather populous, the houses being scattered on the sides of the cultivated vallies which are wide and studded with cocoanut, the heights covered with low wood, some cashoo and pena intermixed; the

* Canars or Caniars = Kanikars, a jungle tribe.

Coday runs winding to the west of this tract, its bed rocky and descending gently by some falls; in the evening proceeded to Tirumandykerra; weather warm.

28th.—Proceeded into the forests to the north-east to ascertain the situation of three ruined villages of which no vestiges are to be seen but marshy ground once cultivated, and the land of one of them is inundated by the water from the river; these villages have been originally deserted from the depredations of elephants and other wild beasts on their fields, which may be considered to be situated in the haunts of the elephants; the wood passed through this day in some parts lofty and the bamboos in the hollows very thick, but in general withered from the cause stated above; weather warm.

29th January 1819.—Left Tirumandykerra and proceeded to Tirraparupoo, an extensive village and pagoda of great antiquity situated on the west bank of the Coday river, where the bed is rocky and wide, the water finding its way through the chinks; just below the pagoda is a beautiful cascade falling over almost perpendicular rocks, between twenty and thirty feet, and below it the river narrow and proceeds silently down between heights covered with high wood; from thence proceeded to Cuddael, an extensive village on an height, houses scattered among wood, the inhabitants being generally of the Lubbai cast who profess the Mahomedan religion; on the way to this place crossed the Coday where it is about a hundred yards wide, a fine sandy bottom and the stream perfectly clear, the current hardly to be perceived, it is here crossed in a small canoe hewn out of a single tree; weather warm.

30th January.—In the afternoon proceeded to a small hamlet at the foot of the mountain of Cullamullay called Carangairy, the road in general through wood, some hamlets on the left, crossed a few cultivated glens; weather warm.

31st January.—Early this morning ascended Cullamullay,* gained the summit about 9 A.M., and having had a favourable observation, descended at 1 P.M.; the prospect from the summit is sublime towards the high range of mountains, the tops of some of them appearing to penetrate the skies, the slope towards the north down to a confined rivulet is almost perpendicular, and a fall about a mile off on the opposite hill is discernible, the water pouring down it is plainly heard from the summit; the slopes of all the mountains are inhabited by the Caniars who cultivate different spots with dry grain; the wood being originally cut down and burnt for manure, these spots are fenced in by bamboos entwined round pickets run in the ground, to prevent the wild animals from coming to destroy the grain. Elephants are not troublesome in these parts, though they at times are known to commit depredations in the cultivated valley below; the weather excessively warm.

1st February 1817.—Proceeded on the ascent of the slope along the habitation of the Caniars, thence descended and crossed very uneven ground to the Baipour nullah forming the limit between the Vellavencode and Neeattengerry districts; the whole of this tract in a state of cultivation from the industry of the Caniars; returned by the same path to Caranjairy; weather warm.

2nd February.—Early this morning proceeded to ascertain the situation of Chuckranelloor, and then through a pass in low hills and wood by a few hamlets to Cuddael; this tract of the country had been surveyed by the Assistant Perara, but the palpable errors that have been observed induced me to have the whole resurveyed; weather warm.

5th February.—Left Cuddael at 10 A.M. and proceeded by Cullael, an extensive but scattered village and is the head of a sub-division; from thence over Nunga Mullay; descended into the valley of Moncode, crossed several woody heights and cultivated glens to Vellareddy, an extensive village in the Neeattengerry district; the weather close and warm.

6th February.—This evening took a station on Pooanocode, a sugar-loaf black rock; the country around it very rugged and woody; weather warm.

7th February.—Early this morning left Vellareddy; proceeded by Covilloor to Puddapurram, a small hamlet in a [secluded] situation among hills and situated on the north bank of the Neyaur river, deep bed with a strong stream and sandy bottom; the

* Kullamalli.

country gone over this day wild and hilly, the road in a great measure running in a narrow cultivated glen bounded by hills, and latterly over hills with a great descent to the latter place; the weather warm.

9th February.—Took a station on Caulypaurae, a conical rock; the face of the country from it hilly and covered with high wood and some timber with a few narrow glens to the westward; weather warm and hazy.

10th February.—Proceeded this morning to explore the woods and hills to the foot of Cooroonally; not a village in the whole tract, only a few Vailamars' huts on the tops and slopes of the hills with some patches of dry cultivation near them; the woods in general lofty with some fine timber; a spacious and large [tree] called the Iyny or Angely appears most in use, these are cut down and carried to the coast for building small vessels; scarce a teak tree is to be seen in the whole of this tract; a kind of hollow reeds grow very luxuriantly in hollows and on the banks of the rivers and rivulets; as also some bamboo but not in a great quantity; weather warm and hazy.

11th February.—Early this morning crossed the Neyaur; leaving it on the left passed through uneven ground covered with wood and very much intersected by rivulets and all of them having a small stream and the slopes to them overrun with a species of reed, almost impenetrable, with some bamboos, by a narrow path to Meenmooty, a small waterfall on the Neyaur; the bed of the river at this place is formed of solid granite with curious excavations formed in it by the force of the stream, the fall is not conspicuous but about ten feet perpendicular, and below it again a few paces is another about the same height; above this place to almost the summit of the mountains are a series of falls, some of them conspicuous. On the way to this the habitations of the Valanmars are discernible on the slopes of the hills, situated in spots cleared away for cultivation; from Puddapurray to the fall, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, there are no villages or any vestiges of them save a few stripes of wet cultivation, lying waste, occasioned by the ravages of wild animals and dread of the elephants, which are said to be numerous along the thick wood and bamboos on the sides of the river and smaller rivulets, where they remain unmolested; weather warm and unusual strong winds at the fall which is incessantly blowing all along the foot of the high range of mountains.

12th February.—Early this morning crossed the river half a mile above the fall, then ascended hills, proceeded on table-land for a short distance, then ascending and descending arrived at the great waterfall in a hollow of the mountains forming the Cullaur river, which at this place takes a westerly direction; this fall of water may be estimated at about three hundred feet perpendicular height, but the quantity of water is very small, or it would present a grand spectacle; it is called the Poooyoodan, or Tyger-fall from some tradition handed down of a tyger having been precipitated down it. Returned and proceeded to ascertain the junction of the Neyaur and Cullaur rivers, the country uneven and wild in the extreme; at some parts in the hollows and near the river the forest is most luxuriant and some of the trees growing almost perpendicular to 100 feet; the Valanmars at different intervals were alarmed at the rustling noise among the bamboos, which they said was occasioned by the elephants which are more numerous about this tract, it being even seldom frequented by the Valanmars. Returned to the fall at 6 p.m.; weather warm.

13th February 1817.—Took a station at Myladdy Mulla for the purpose of obtaining a better insight of the country to the south-east of it; in the afternoon proceeded up a valley in the hills to the north, to the limit common to the Necattengerri and Nedduvencaud districts, beyond which the Valanmars possessed; there was no path, at least known to them; weather warm.

14th February.—Early this morning returned by the route traversed on the 11th to Puddapurray; the weather warm; rain in the evening.

16th February.—Left Puddapurray early and proceeded to Perrincolum; the country along the river woody, on crossing it the cultivated vallies to the west were broad and extensive and the sides lined with houses, the heights rising from them, covered with low but thick wood; at Perrincolum is a small pagoda of little note, to the east of it a few temporary sheds built, forming a market place which is held here once a week; the weather this day close and warm.

18th February.—Proceeded this morning to Vetturail and had an interview with the Resident in Travancore, returned in the evening; the road this day good and in general over a ridge close covered with wood.

19th February.—Early this morning proceeded to Nedduvencaud, passed by Velloornad and crossed the Karamany river $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the latter place, the road this day in general good over the heights, but difficult through the fields; the first part of the country passed over this day the glens were very confined and many parts neglected and left, as appears, some years without being cultivated; Nedduvencaud is the capital of a district, it is an extensive and scattered village, there is a palace at it belonging to a branch of the present Rajah of Travancore, but is at present unoccupied, also a pagoda of some note, there is a weekly market held at it. Two elephants taken in pits some months ago are here confined for the purpose of taming in a wooden house built of large beams crossing one another, they were taken at the foot of the hills to the north-east. The country round this presents a dreary aspect, formed of low hills covered with wood, with some narrow glens cultivated; this though one of the largest divisions of the country may be considered one of the most unpopulated; the weather warm, a shower at night.

20th February.—Took a station on Sheranykurray, a hill 4 miles to the north-west of Nedduvencaud; the country passed over uneven and covered with wood, save a few narrow beds of cultivation in the hollows, with some arecanut trees at the head of the glens; weather warm, rain at night.

21st February 1817.—Took a station at Paramulla, a flat windy hill, the country seen from it is a series of low hills covered with wood; weather warm.

22nd February.—Early this morning proceeded to Travillypaurae hill, a distance of six miles, first part of the road in a broad cultivated valley, then over low hills; ascending and descending with much difficulty, took a station on it and returned at 5 p.m.; weather warm and cloudy.

23rd February.—This morning proceeded to Pundlacode hill, a distance of about eight miles, the first part of the road through low hills and woody, to the Bomboy Adigaram about which the country seems to be highly populated and the vallies broad and extensive, then through a narrow valley for a couple of miles to the village of Cooteany, from thence to the above mentioned hill; took a station on it and proceeded by narrow cultivated vallies and hills between them at intervals to Cullicolum, an extensive village once the residence of some of the Travancore family as appears from the remains of a palace, the north-east face of it towards the field having a wall as a defence; weather warm and close.

27th February.—Early this morning proceeded to Trivandrum cantonment for medical aid. Mr. Bird on my arrival called and reported himself well, he had been ill since December last of a fever, &c.

28th February 1817.—Took a station on Chengoo Coonoo commonly called Picket hill, from the top of it is an extensive view of the surrounding country which is a series of plain rising heights, at the bottom extensive vallies of wet cultivation lined with houses and groves of cocoanut and other trees, to the south-west appears the top of the spire of the pagoda in the fort of Trivandrum, in an immense forest of cocoanut, and beyond it appears the sea, to the north-east the prospect is dreary consisting of ridges of low hills covered with wood. The fort of Trivandrum is extensive, in bad order and unfit for defence; the interior contains the palace of the Rannee, the great pagoda of Annuntsain, famous for its antiquity, as well as several other conspicuous buildings, but the greatest part is occupied by the Bramins and Nayres attendant on the pagoda and palace; the surrounding country for a great distance is lined with compounds containing the houses of Nayres, there are a few streets, rather regular, containing shops, one of which is situated east of the fort, the cantonment lies about 2 miles north of the fort, the only public buildings are a cadjan barrack and store-room, there is a bazaar also, but provisions are always extremely scarce; weather warm and rain at night.

4th March 1817.—Early this morning proceeded on the high road towards Oodagerry leading through Trivandrum to Mookunnumulla, a conspicuous hill on the left; took a station on it and returned; the road in general in good order, there is a narrow stone bridge across the Kuroomany river about 80 yards in length and a

smaller one across the Killiaur on the extreme of Trivandrum, between these rivers lie Kuroomany, an extensive place with regular streets formed by houses, the only one resembling a town in this part of the country; weather warm and rain at even.

7th March.—Early this morning proceeded to Trivellum, an extensive village and pagoda, ascended the hill, took a station on it and proceeded to Poondra, then across a heavy sand bank; weather warm and cloudy.

9th March.—This forenoon proceeded through the north-west town of Trivandrum, where a great many Portuguese families reside, then over a direct road, through heavy sand lined with trees, across an extensive tract of wet cultivation and then over a heavy bed of white sand with some brushwood growing on it to Vailly church and from thence to Coonatacode hill, took the station on it and returned by the same road; forenoon intensely warm, afternoon strong showers.

15th March.—Early this morning proceeded to Uddoopacootumpaurae rock, took a station on it and returned.

16th March.—At 4 P.M. left the cantonment of Trivandrum and proceeded by Ooloor and Kullicoolum to Pallipoorum, all extensive villages and lying on the high road to Quilon; at the above places are pagodas, but the one at Kullicoolum is extensive and the roof is covered in with copper plates; the road in general good and is mostly lined with trees, several roads from different parts of Trivandrum joining it at intervals; the country is very populous and the cultivation extensive; weather warm, at intervals cloudy.

17th March.—Took a station on the low table-hill to the north-west of Pallipoorum, the country to the north of which appears waving and wooded; in the evening proceeded by Canjavarum, situated at the southern extremity of the Anjengo back-water; several stripes of cultivation of great length extend to its verge from the southward, lying between sands, on which are habitations and extensive cocoanut plantations; took a station at Poontentoray C. church and another on an elevated mound south-east of it and lying near the coast, which is lined with fishermen's houses in cocoanut plantations; the country in the interior from the coast is a white heavy sand about a mile in breadth and overrun with low brushwood, through which the remains of a canal is seen, intended to connect the backwaters with the river near Poondra; weather warm.

18th March.—Proceeded on the high road towards Quilon leading over heights covered with low wood and crossing some vallies of paddy to Pallcoon, a small elevated height with a tree on it, but it being overrun with wood obstructing the view on all sides, and no people to clear it, was induced to return to Pallipoorum and in the evening revised the angles taken yesterday on Pallipoorum height; weather close and warm.

21st March 1817.—Proceeded this morning over a broad cultivated valley, and then through thick wood for some miles, descended to narrow glens following up to their source, then ascending through woods and uneven ground to the summit of Pandlacode hill, revised the angles taken on it on the 23rd February, descended and followed a narrow winding glen and then through wood, crossed another cultivated narrow valley, ascended low gravelly heights overrun with brushwood by a good path, broad cultivated vallies on the left, descended to Pallipoorum; weather warm.

23rd March.—Early this morning followed the road to Kullicoolum which is closely lined with trees on each side, compounds with houses and cocoanuts and other trees the habitation of Nayres and Lubbais, then across a heavy sand with the low brushwood to Colatoor, an extensive village with cultivation, the north-west part of which is occupied by potters and to the south-east by the Nayres, divided off in compounds with walls and studded with cocoanut and other trees; thence to Coonatacode hill, revised the angles taken at it on the 9th instant and returned by the road just stated; weather warm.

24th March.—Much thunder and lightening and accompanied with rain at night.

25th March.—Early this morning left Pallipoorum and proceeded on the backwater, which at first is extensive and latterly confined by the beach on the left and islands on the right, the borders in some parts cultivated with paddy and closely studded with cocoanut and other trees under the shade of which are the habitations of the Nayres,

Lubbais and Mukwars or Christian fishermen, the latter generally on the coast; at several parts of it are also mounds where a coarse brown salt is manufactured. Anjengo, a small fort scarcely ninety yards square with four spacious bastions one at each corner, and an out-work towards the coast, but much lower than the fort, with embrasures for placing about twenty guns, has on its north-west face a spacious house—though in good order is in a state of decay; the rampart is formed of spacious rooms with doors and windows for stores, the roofs in a great measure fallen in, a great quantity of pepper lodged in them being damaged; it lies on a narrow neck of sand between the sea and backwater; scarcely three hundred yards across to the north-west is an extensive Portuguese town and spacious C. church; at the extreme end of the town are to be seen some ancient monuments erected in memory of the English and Dutch inhabitants residing at this place during the present and in the commencement of the last century, towards the south-east also there a few houses belonging to Portuguese and descendants from European families, but mostly of fishermen. There is perhaps no place in India so full of miserable people considering the smallness of the place; even the Portuguese, once opulent, have now hardly the means to support their wants, which, however, in a great measure may be attributed to their lazy disposition and the stagnation of trade at this place. Timber and some cloths are the principal articles exported, small craft are built and these are floated out during the rains when the communication with the sea is open. The only boats in use on this water are small and narrow, scooped out of the trunks of large trees, and are worked by bamboo oars and matted sails; when the wind becomes favourable, they are sometimes lashed two together, when they carry a great deal, but a single boat is scarcely calculated to carry more than eight men each with a load; weather close and warm.

26th March 1887.—Early this morning proceeded by the backwater to Allatoor situated on the east side of it, took a station on a red height near it and returned.

27th March.—Early this morning proceeded by the coast to the head-lands in the neighbourhood of Wurkulla, took a station on Wullooroon and another on Nuddungundaycoon, a flat height commanding a view of the backwater and coast, which is a perfect straight line from Anjengo to the above mentioned head-lands, it is lined with a series of houses principally of fishermen and some Lubbais situated under the shade of cocoanut trees which line the coast; weather warm; rain at night.

31st March.—Proceeded across the backwater between islands to Shariankeel, the capital of the district, a very extensive and irregular town, there are two large pagodas at it, as also two cotarums or palaces, to the south-east of it is an extensive valley of cultivation having connection with the backwater, and with which it is inundated in a great measure; the whole of the town, occupying a large space of land, is studded with cocoanut and other trees from the backwater on the west to the fields on the east; weather warm throughout, cloudy and windy, accompanied with some rain.

1st April 1817.—Early this morning left Anjengo or Unjeetungel and crossed the backwater to Cudducan, through which the road leads to Nellycaunoo cutcherry on an elevated plain, an extensive building where business is transacted during the Resident's stay in it, the road then leads through a street of bazaars generally kept by Lubbais on the right of which and commanding an extensive view of the backwater are the ruins of the old residency; from thence over uneven heights and fields ascended a commanding plain hill called Cowloor, took a station on it and descended, crossed several cultivated narrow glens to the Attencurray river, crossed the river to the right of the Rannee's palace, then by a good road leading through Nayres compounds for about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the main road leading from Quilon to the southern lines.

2nd April.—Early this morning proceeded by Auvencherry, an extensive village and pagoda, then over uneven ground covered with low wood by a cross-road, several narrow cultivated vallies confined by low hills, to the hill of Cootocoonoo; from the summit is a commanding view of the country, woody and some eminences rising among them, took a station on it and returned by the path already described, arrived at 2 P.M.; weather warm and sultry, rain at night.

3rd April.—Early this morning proceeded on the high road, crossed the river on boats with a platform for the convenience of travellers, then proceeded to Navoy-colum, an extensive village and large pagoda situated about two hundred yards to the

right of the road; the country from the river to the latter place is of an uneven surface and wooded; crossed two cultivated vallies, the latter rather a broad one with many lesser branches, there is a temporary timber bridge thrown across the nullah running through the latter which is very rapid during the rains.

4th April 1817.—Proceeded to Quilon this day on private business and returned at night. The road in general good but steep ascents and descents into the vallies, leads through thick but low wood, which disappears on the Ittakery river coming to view; the country from the river to Quilon is almost an open plain excepting in the neighbourhood of the houses of the Nayres whose compounds are filled with cocoanut, jack and other wood and which from some distance appear like groves of wood in their wild state; weather warm, rain at night.

6th April.—Early this morning took a station at Ullavulpaurae, a rock on the summit of a wooded height and lying about half a mile to the south of the pagoda of Navoycolum; weather warm and sultry.

7th April.—Early this morning proceeded to Cuccotepaurae, a distance of about four miles, along a narrow winding cultivated valley in low hills with scarce any habitations on its sides and but few cocoa or areka nut trees; ascended the rock at 8 A.M., took a station on it and returned by the difficult path by 11 A.M.; weather warm and rain in the afternoon.

8th April.—At 3 P.M. left Navoycolum, proceeded by a narrow difficult path through wood for about four miles, crossed a cultivated valley and ascended open plain heights, proceeded on the ridges of them to Poodacolum, an extensive Nayre village with a broad open cultivated basin among heights, about the habitations are planted cocoa and other trees; weather warm.

9th April.—Early this morning proceeded over plain heights as yesterday; descended on the north extremity of the Purroor backwater, went through the above place, very extensive and populous, the houses within mud inclosures and well wooded with cocoa, jack and other trees, there is a pagoda almost at its southern extremity with an open square before it, it is situated along the coast which is rather steep and sandy; in the evening took a station on Moocant height at a black tamarind tree, called codacapooly,* many of which are scattered on this height and are very productive, it is a species whose nature permits its being kept for a long period, it is therefore collected and exported even to Europe; returned at 6 P.M.; weather clear but sultry and warm.

10th April 1817.—Early this morning proceeded over heights, then by a steep descent into the Mootumblum valley west of the backwater of Purroor, ascended a table-land and proceeded by a good road to Wurunkulla, descending to it by a flight of steps; it is a large town principally inhabited by Bramins and is famed for the pagoda of Jannardan, an immense fabrick with flights of steps ascending to it, the tank in the valley, to the north of it a square of steps; is extensive, but the water it contains seems to be of a bad quality, which may be attributed to the number of Bramins who daily perform their ablutions in it; several springs from the height discharge themselves into the tank; it is not above 400 yards from the sea, the red head-lands along which are very conspicuous and towards the sea a perfect precipice, leaving a sandy beach between it and the surf of about eighty paces. In the evening proceeded easterly over heights, took stations at Mootumblum and Sheranee Coonoo, two eminences, descended to Punneurray, extensive cultivated valley with few inhabitants; weather sultry and warm.

11th April.—Early this morning left Punneurray and proceeded along cultivated vallies thinly lined with habitations to Navoycolum; weather warm. In the middle of the day proceeded by narrow glens of cultivation in low hills covered with wood, ascending and descending to the Valaymahnoor, ascended Gurpacoan and returned by another and smoother road through a broad valley, fell in with the high road to Quilon, followed it to Navoycolum; weather sultry and warm.

12th April.—Early this morning proceeded southerly by the high road, then in a windy valley at intervals, its sides lined with habitations leading to the foot of Coonatapara, ascended it, took a station and returned by the high road. The country

* *Garcinia Gambogia*—G. Roxburghii; Tamil, kodakapul; Malayalam, karkapuli.

seen from its summit, from north to south towards the east, appears one immense wood, on the opposite side many cultivated vallies are seen and the heights but thinly wooded; weather warm.

13th April.—In the evening proceeded by the road followed on the 7th instant to Cuccotepaurae, when having approached the base of the rock, was suddenly affrighted by a clap of thunder, the most awful; I looked up at the rock with amazement thinking it had been struck; proceeded to its summit by which time the atmosphere was perfectly cloudy, was again alarmed by strong vivid lightening and tremendous thunder for some minutes, when the rain came down in torrents accompanied with hail—being of a small size did no harm, but the wind was dreadful, changing from one quarter to another. In half an hour all became clear again, the clouds dispersed to the north-west, and about sunset it became perfectly light, and the further hills were seen to a nicety; descended and proceeded in the dark to Vellycaut; weather warm, rain, thundering, lightening and hail at 4½ P.M.

14th April 1817.—This morning ascended Poolanmally rock, took the station on it and descended, the country to the south-west seen from it, composing the Muddoor Adigaram, of several rich cultivated vallies and populous, is surrounded by low hills, the heights between the vallies are gentle with some low wood but very open, there are several pagodas in this tract and at most of them the Bramins have some small allowances and who are expected in return to do the duties assigned to them by the headman, who is a Poty or Bramin of a superior class; at Vellycaut is one of these pagodas, the inclosure and interior covered with tile, a small tank to the east of it containing some fish of very large dimensions; weather warm, cloudy evening.

16th April.—Early this morning proceeded down the valley, ascended heights and proceeded between hills by a tolerable path to Arganurrit, from thence by a good road through open wood, heads of vallies on the left; crossed a large valley, ascended Chuddiamungalam hill, rather lofty, its top composed of one broad rock and from it is a commanding view of the surrounding country which is in general wild and woody, save a few plain heights about the village situated about half a mile to the north-east of it; there is a pagoda at it of no great note; weather sultry and warm.

17th April.—Early this morning proceeded through high wood, a narrow cultivated valley on the right, to Cuddakell, an extensive village in the Coomul subdivision of Kotarkerry, ascended the high rock west half a mile of it with much difficulty being obliged to have recourse to ladders in three several places, descended it at 8 A.M., and proceeded through woods and vallies of cultivation at intervals to Modayel, a poor subordinate village with scarce three inhabitants in the valley, took a station on the rock to the south-east of it to obtain its situation; weather warm and sultry, cloudy afternoon.

18th April 1817.—Early this morning proceeded to and ascended Mooreacotemally, took a station on it and returned. The wild elephants appear to be very troublesome in these parts; in a narrow valley, the property of one person, lying to the north-west of the above hill, may be seen the devastation some elephants occasioned but a few weeks ago, not less than twenty cocoa and 100 areka nut trees lie on the ground having been destroyed by these animals—from the print of their feet in the wet fields, they must have been of a superior size. In the evening proceeded along a winding valley, both sides wooded, to take a station on Cunnuncode hill which is the extreme point of the populated country; beyond it to the foot of the large range of mountains is a dreadful prospect, nothing is to be seen but heights and vallies both crowded with amazing high forest, and is the range of elephants where they roam about without being in the least molested; weather warm, cloudy and sultry.

19th April.—This morning proceeded to Uddanum, through a wood, first passed a few teak strewed about, but small, crossed the Mungant valley, through the east of which a deep rivulet passes; then to the choultry and tank in an uncultivated valley, which forms the boundary between the districts of Kotarkerry and Sheriankull. Uddanum is an extensive valley with a lesser one joining it; there is a rivulet which goes down the main one which is perfectly confined with low hills; it is a village dependent on the Kilmanoor Adigar, which is the estate of the late queen's husband, in cast a Numboory from Cherkull in Malabar; took a station on Bughody rock and returned at 5 P.M.; weather warm and sultry; cloudy afternoon and thunder and lightnings.

21st April.—Early this morning proceeded by Kumala, once an extensive place as may be seen from the pagoda at it, the cupola in the interior being covered with plates of copper, from thence to Madura, a populous village and an open cultivated valley, situated in a forest; descended to Purdanoor, once a place of note, is now reduced to three or four inhabitants owing to the depredations constantly making on the fields and trees by the elephants, some time last year two unfortunate boys who were asleep on the fields were destroyed by elephants trampling on them and then tearing their limbs to pieces which were found in the field by those who went in quest of these unfortunate lads. From Purdanoor proceeded to Pallode, a distance of six miles, one immense expanse of forest and low hills; crossed a branch of the Attengerri river about half way, a deep but scanty bed; on the sides of this road are pits fresh for taking elephants strewed over with grass so as to allure these monstrous animals into them, none in this part have been lately taken, but in the Kotarkerry district not less than fourteen have been caught within the last month. Pallode is an extensive glen situated in a hollow between low hills and high forests, there are scarce three habitations along it, here the elephants appear to be more daring, tearing up even houses whose inhabitants were asleep in them, and many of the fields lie waste in consequence of the depredations committed by these animals; close and warm day; in the evening a strong shower with thunder and lightening.

22nd April.—Detained the whole of this day from proceeding to Permacota hill * owing to the inattention of the Circar servants, who were informed five days ago of the intention of my coming here; on my arrival not a male was to be seen in the valley save a few hapless women; the Chundraka has at last made his appearance and a few people have gone forward to open the path to the mountain.

23rd.—At 1 A.M. this morning proceeded by torch light through an immense high forest and uneven ground crossing several deep rivulets, arrived at the foot of the mountains about daybreak and gained the summit at 10 A.M., ascent rather steep, first part through wood containing cardamom plants in flower, then through grass and black rock to the summit, on reaching it espied a pair of mountain sheep, which after having gazed at us for half a minute went down the steep descent with such rapidity that they were out of sight in a little time. Took the station near the spot defined by Colonel Lambton, from it the country represents one immense forest and to the north-east and south a mountainous tract formed of deep vallies and tops rising one above another; descended at 2 P.M., and proceeded back by the same path through forest to Pallode, reached it at 5 P.M., having been overtaken about 4 P.M. by a heavy shower of rain; a few Caniars are said to have their habitations on the left of the ascent, but owing to the lofty woods, was not discernible.

24th April.—Early this morning returned again to Purdanoor, proceeded through a wood to Nedandairy hill, took a station on it, and returned to the place and by Madura and Kumala to Modayel; weather clear.

26th April.—Early this morning proceeded by a cultivated valley, then through a high forest, the abode of elephants (whose dung was strewed all over the path and that perfectly fresh) intersected by deep rivulets and high wooded gullies, descended and crossed a river to Coiltapilly † pagoda, a distance of about 12 miles; there is a chowkey and a guard of peons, the latter however absconded previous to our arrival; this pagoda is decorated with copper bells of different dimensions suspended by people of different parts on account of vows made to the idol in cases of recovery from sickness, or otherwise persons taking oaths on great occasions according to the law of Travancore are sent to this pagoda by an escort, that the same may be confirmed by the person by the tolling of a bell which is placed before the idol; it is a saying amongst the natives that if any individual perjures himself before the deity, he will be torn by wild beasts on his way to his village, or very soon after fall a victim to some dreadful malady; weather warm and sultry, cloudy afternoon.

28th April.—This morning proceeded through a hilly and uneven tract through high wood, ascended the Choorote mountain, proceeded for about three miles on the summit of the ridge through wood, thickly overgrown with cardamom, to an eminence covered with long reeds and short stumped trees, took the station on the rock, from whence the prospect is very dreadful—nothing but woods, vallies and mountains

* Now known as Ponnudi.

† Colatoorpolay.

present themselves; to the north-east through an opening in hills a part of the plain country of Ternevelly is discernible; descended at 2 P.M. and reached Coiltapilly at 6 P.M.; morning foggy; weather sultry and warm.

29th April 1817.—This morning crossed the river and proceeded by a good path to Wully-yaily, a large cultivated valley with a few houses on its border; from thence through high wood crossed a deep rivulet to Tavancote hill, ascended and took a station on it, descended at 4 P.M.; the Coiltapilly river winds north-west about 1½ mile to the east of it, occasioned by a smaller river coming down, and a broad open wooded valley in a south-east direction looking towards Papanasum; weather warm and sultry; evening rainy.

1st May 1817.—This morning left Coiltapilly and proceeded west to Yairoor a distance of about 10 miles, the way through high wood intersected by dry rivulets; on approaching the latter place, in one or two places are to be observed a few waste fields long uncultivated from the alarm of elephants. Yairoor is an extensive village in the Nayre style extending about half mile, surrounded with wood, with an extensive cultivation to the north-east of it, the heights about it covered with open and low wood; weather warm, intervals cloudy, rain at night.

2nd and 3rd May.—Drawing up the reports of the last quarter; both evenings very rainy accompanied with lightening and loud claps of thunder.

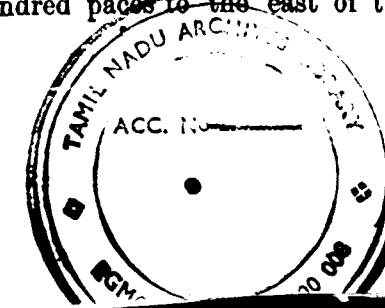
4th May.—This morning proceeded over a hilly and wooded tract intersected by deep hollows to Codacull hill, ascended it about 11 A.M. but owing to the inattention of the peon and the idleness of the people sent down to cut down the high wood on its summit was induced to remain on it to see the people, who were but few, cut down the wood; having sent the peon for more hands, remained all night exposed to the inclemency of the weather; heavy rain, thunder and lightening towards the close of the evening.

5th May.—Remained on the summit till 2 P.M. in hopes of further assistance, but finding the peon not making his appearance, descended and arrived at Yairoor at 5 A.M. where I met the peon just preparing with a few people to proceed to the hill without implements for cutting down the wood; weather warm, strong rain, thunder and lightening at 7 P.M.

6th May.—This morning proceeded through wood, crossed a branch of the Ittakerry river to Ravely, a few houses with extensive wet cultivation, inundated owing to the rains the preceding night, then ascending and descending low hills in wood gained the summit of Traymelloor rock, took a station on it and descended; at 3 P.M. heavy rain accompanied with loud claps of thunder and vivid lightening; from the summit of this rock is another dreary prospect, nothing but woods and hills to be seen in every direction.

9th May 1817.—This morning proceeded again to Codacull hill, which I quitted on the 5th, as it will be observed, from the want of further hands to cut down the wood which was both lofty and thick; ascended its summit and to my regret found but a small portion of the wood cut away though four days had elapsed; the Parpatty, a man who seemed fond of throwing difficulties in my way persisted in sending up but a few hands daily which required the labor of least sixty persons, the consequence was I was induced to relinquish this point and fix it as a secondary station, but previous to descending took a station on a small plain at the north end of it, from whence is a good view of the surrounding hills and country, one immense wood, and nothing in the shape of cultivation to be seen in any direction; weather warm, cloudy at intervals, some thunder and lightening.

10th May.—Early this morning left Yairoor, proceeded through wood and crossed the Ittakerry river, descending it by a flight of steps to Unchull, the capital of this sub-division and once a place of note, but now the houses mostly in ruins save those along the sides of the fields, which are very extensive running from north to the south and along the west bank of the river; from thence ascended heights, passed through a street of houses, then through wood, ascended the rock of Naudkanypauroe, took the station on it, the prospect from the rock to the westward and north is woody but divided much by cultivated vallies, descended the hill (on which is a pagoda of some note about three hundred paces to the east of the rock) to Perrawanoor, an



extensive village and much scattered, with a pagoda, the paddy vallies narrow but well cultivated, the country all round wild and woody; weather warm, rain at even.

11th May.—Early this morning proceeded to Collaupaurae hill situated north of the village of Chuckrakull, first part of the road difficult descent, then along and in paddy cultivation, in some parts very extensive on both sides, with houses set very thick, indicating a large population, to the foot of the hill; ascended it and took the station, on the hill is a rock with a cavity in it containing water throughout the year from which reservoir the hill takes its name; there is much teak grows on the top and sides but of short stature. The prospect to the south-westward is beautiful, a broad valley of paddy and flat lands on either side walled in for dry cultivation, with groves of cocoanut and other wood, at intervals in which are situated the houses of the inhabitants; returned by another and better path, while on the hill a strong shower of rain had fallen, filling the rivulets which were running down with great velocity scarcely admitting our crossing; the morning warm, midday rainy, cloudy afternoon.

12th May 1816.—Early this morning proceeded to Oomanoor, once a village of note and the head of a sub-division, along a tedious and circuitous path, near vallies of cultivation, then over an uneven and woody tract to Mulliah-mullay, a low and woody hill, all around it the prospect is one series of low chains of hills and covered with wood; having taken the station at 2 P.M., returned by the same path; overtaken in a shower which continued all night; weather forenoon warm, afternoon rain and thunder.

13th May.—Early this morning again ascended Naudcany rock for the purpose of revising some of the angles, when on the point of descending I had a severe attack of bile, so that I could neither see or stand; in a quarter of an hour was well enough to descend without assistance; weather cool and pleasant.

14th May.—Early this morning proceeded first on heights, then in cultivated vallies; winding, ascended to the high road leading to the Aranganeel pass, lined on either side with houses, then descended a fine broad cultivated valley, and over a bridge thrown over a large rivulet, to the bungalow at Kotarkerry,* the capital of the district of that name, the country in its neighbourhood highly cultivated and the heights in general plain and covered with grass; morning very rainy and afternoon cloudy.

17th May 1817.—This morning proceeded to Ayravilly, took a station on it and then proceeded westward to Perrincolam red height, took a station on it also, and returned by the Syrian church which is situated on the northern skirts of the town of Kotarkerry, which though extensive the houses are much scattered; about the pagoda and kotaram or palace the houses form regular streets which are wide and neat; the country passed over this day vallies in a high state of cultivation and the heights rising from them on either side in general plain and partly inclosed with mud walls, in the interior of which dry grain as horse-gram, &c., is cultivated; the purpose of these walls to keep away wild animals and the cattle grazing on the heights; weather warm, evening cloudy.

19th May 1817.—Early this morning left Kotarkerry and proceeded on the high road towards Quilon over a rather open but uneven country; took a station on Tanyaramullay, an elevated plain hill on the left of the road, then proceeded to Coondaree,† an extensive and regular village, well populated; to the north-east is the remains of a line of fortification extending some distance on either side of the road, raised by the late Dewan of Travancore for the purpose of impeding the progress of our troops on their way into Quilon; the surrounding country is beautiful, being plain, and the vallies well cultivated and lined with groves of cocoanut to the backwater, a pretty view of which may be seen from the south-west extremity of the village; the plain heights are in general portioned off by mud walls which are after the rains cultivated with dry grains of different kinds, especially horse-gram; weather rainy and cloudy throughout.

20th May.—Early this morning proceeded over plain heights and then by fields by the village of Wakanaad, from thence to Cooroodulla hill; having cleared the summit of wood, took the station on it and descended at 5 P.M. The country surrounding it in general woody with narrow cultivated vallies of paddy; the weather throughout warm with heavy showers of rain at night.

* Kotaracurray.

† Konduray.

21st May 1817.—The morning cloudy and rainy at 8 A.M., proceeded over plain heights and cultivation to Perryvilly Cautoon, took a station on it and then over plain heights with cultivated vallies on either side; returned to Coondaree; in the evening for the second time ascended Tanyar-mullay and revised the angles; morning rainy, the day in general warm.

22nd May.—The morning rainy at 9 P.M. left Coondaree; past through Killivelloor, an extensive village, to the cantonment of Quilon, over the most part an elegant beaten road running over plain heights, partly inclosed with walls for the purpose of cultivating dry grain. The weather rainy in the morning, the remainder of the day clear and pleasant.

23rd May.—Received a letter by post this morning from the Surveyor-General of India directing me to proceed and comply with the requisitions of the Commissioners about to be appointed for the purpose of deciding the disputed lands between Travancore, Dindigul and Ternevelly; as this was in consequence of an application of the Resident waited on him for instructions and was given to understand that the Commissioners will meet at Courtallum, as soon as the wholesome season sets in, and to hold myself in readiness to proceed thither.

10th June 1817.—The Courtallum season having commenced left Quilon at 4 P.M. and proceeded by Coondaree to Kotarkerry, arrived at the latter place at 8 A.M., and detained from proceeding any further, in consequence of the desertion of some coolies; weather rainy early in the morning, clear the remainder of the day.

11th.—At 5 P.M. left Kotarkerry, proceeded by a good road leading in general over plain heights, and crossed a few cultivated vallies, the descents to and ascents from rather steep and some stony; then through a small space of wood to the Manuddy river, crossed it in a jungar or platform boat, it being about 100 paces over and the stream deep and rapid, proceeded through compounds, river to the right, to Putnaveram, a straggling village, some pagodas and a few bazaars and a custom-house forming a street, from thence over flat wooded ground intersected by several narrow streams and hills to the left, then through bamboos and high wood, crossed several small rivulets and two branches of the above river (over the latter wooden bridges are thrown across) to Mamblataray, a pagoda and accommodation for travellers (no supplies procurable at this place), the distance to Putnaveram ten miles, from thence to the latter place fifteen miles, the road being in general good; weather pleasant and cool.

12th June 1817.—Early this morning left Mamblataray, proceeded through a lofty wood infested with elephants to the foot of the Ariancovil pass about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, commenced the ascent over a gradual slope very stony, then over almost level ground save the descending to, and ascending from the rivulets which cross in general to the right and are numerous (over the largest is a wooden bridge about the centre of the pass), emptying themselves in the river at the bottom along which the road is cut, some parts of which being perfectly steep towards the hollow, and on the left a high wooded range, to the river at Ariancovil; crossed it and proceeded to the pagoda lying in a hollow, and above it a few bazaars and accommodations for travellers, the pagoda is of great antiquity and is extensive, having several temporary accommodations for individuals who visit it during the festivals; from thence through wood and bamboos to the summit of the pass where stands a small Poliar pagoda and ruined barrier, the hills rising from it to the right and left, from whence the descent is over a brow of the hills, and very steep stony and winding to the bottom of the pass and plain country, for a distance of about half a mile; this part is without exception the most difficult in the pass and does not admit of wheeled carriages being conveyed up and down it but at great risk; the road over the remainder of the pass is good and will admit of wheel carriages, the ascent and descent being throughout gradual; it is in general through high wood, partly bamboos and a species of reed growing very thick and encroaching fast to shut the passage in some places, precaution should therefore be taken yearly to cut them down, or otherwise the road will be impassible in a few years; it is at present very much frequented by merchants with loaded cattle, cloths are generally imported into Travancore, and the exports from that country consist of soopary (nuts) and cocoanuts. Arrived at Pooliary, an extensive village in the plains, at 4 P.M., country around it in a high state of cultivation; weather rainy at intervals.

13th June 1817.—Early this morning left Pooliary, and proceeded by a few hamlets over a plain country, well cultivated both with dry gram, and paddy in the low ground, to Shencotay an extensive village, streets broad and winding, crossed a branch of a river over a stone bridge, then through an avenue over another large rivulet to Courtallum, wild but pleasant situation, where several gentlemen have built for their accommodations bungalows; this place for the salubrity of its climate is highly commended, as also the bathing under the falls. The thermometer in general varying through the season from June to January from 70 to 80; it rains generally through a part of the season but lightly in passing showers, but the wind from the westward is in general high; it is also famous from its being a place of great antiquity—several pagodas being about it as well as stone choultries innumerable; weather rain at intervals.

30th June.—Being given to understand by the Resident that the Commissioners will meet at Cumbum in the Dindigul valley and not at this place as intended began in consequence to make every preparation for proceeding to the valley.

1st July.—At 9 A.M. left Courtallum, proceeded by Tencashy and Cuddanelloor to Poolyanelloor,* a scattered but populous village, the road in general good, first part much intersected by small rivers, canals and wet fields which during the rains must tend to retard the traveller; from Cuddanelloor to the latter place almost the whole of the road is lined by an avenue. The weather very warm which became hotter as we proceeded, the distance this day being about twenty-four miles.

2nd July.—This morning proceeded by Wassernelloor and several small hamlets at some distance from the road to Shivagerry chutram, in general over a flat dry grain cultivation, many tanks with small supplies of water; Shivagerry, the capital of a district and the residence of the Polygar, lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the chutram on the road, with a few Bramins' houses attached to it, and is situated under a tank which is full of weeds and the lotus, it retains water throughout the year. The weather excessively warm which retarded the progress of the coolies considerably, though the distance was only fourteen miles the baggage did not come up till late in the evening.

3rd July 1817.—Early this morning proceeded by a few small hamlets and low hills on either side of the road to Rajahpolliam, road in general good, crossed by several large rivulets in palmyra groves and over dry grain fields, halted at the latter place to enable the coolies with the baggage to come up, who suffered considerably from the excessive heat of the sun; distance twelve miles.

4th July.—Early this morning proceeded through jungle and palmyra, then through dry grain fields to a choultry on the bank of the large stone tank at Shevulpootoor, famous for its pagodas; it is a large town with regular streets almost at right angles with each other; the Bramins forming the greatest part of the population; this place was once garrisoned by a battalion of Native Infantry about thirty-five years ago; an old fort situated about a mile to the north-west on the plain is just discernible, the mounds of earth about it being about four feet from the level of the plain, the interior is now a bed of dry cultivation; distance travelled seven miles, very warm all day.

5th July.—Induced to halt for a supply of cash from Pallamcotta, the exchange of the Travancore fanams at twenty per cent. discount was a serious loss to the party; weather warm, cloudy evening.

6th July.—Early this morning left Shevulpootoor, proceeded for four miles on the road from Madura, then north-west up an open and beautiful valley in the hills to Pultvaipoor, an extensive village chiefly inhabited by Bramins and situated in an open country and almost surrounded with tanks and wet cultivation; proceeded hither from information derived at Shevulpootoor that a nearer and good road went across the hills into the Dindigul valley, but we were misinformed as to the goodness of the road—by account of its being so long unfrequented that it is impassible for cattle, and to the foot passenger it is difficult and dangerous. The forenoon weather warm, evening cloudy and some rain.

7th July 1817.—Early this morning proceeded in general through brushwood and some dry grain fields, the road difficult owing to some rocky ground it passes, joined the high road, passed through groves of tamarind, high hills on the left, went

over the Camenikanoor pass, half a mile over, ascent and descent trifling, but attended with some difficulty owing to the very rocky state of the pass; on quitting it proceeded by a village and over plains of dry cultivation to this place, an extensive village, and is the residence of another Polygar; weather warm.

8th July.—Early this morning left Camenikanoor, passed between hills (lofty on the left) through high thorny jungle to Kistnapooram, a poor village one mile to the right of the road, from thence through thorn jungle to the Shevelumpilly* pass, steep ascent and rocky for half a mile, then by a good road in jungle to the village of Shevelumpilly, a few miserable huts situated in the midst of some dry cultivation, from thence proceeded through jungle hills on the right to Menachy Pooram, a very poor village with some dry cultivation around it, hills lofty to the north; weather strong westerly winds, cloudy and some rain.

9th July.—Early this morning left the above place, road confined with thorny jungle, crossed the Vigay river to Narasingapuram, once an extensive village of which a few huts only now remain, it is almost surrounded with hills; from thence through a valley in hills, the above river crossing the road three different times, entered the valley of Dindigul and proceeded in a south-westerly direction to Shepaulgutta,† through thorn jungle (hills on the right) an extensive village with some dry cultivation about it; weather windy and some light showers of rain at intervals.

10th July.—At 8 A.M. left Shepaulgutta and proceeded most of the way through thorn jungle, a low hill to the right to Chinna Manaikanoor,‡ an extensive village on the high road, into the valley surrounded by dry cultivation, then along the high road lined with an avenue, crossed several nullahs and wet cultivation as also the Shoorly river with a small stream to Ootampolliam, an extensive village with streets, a small mud fort to the south-west now in ruins with a pagoda of some note to the south of it, in its neighbourhood some sheds were erected for the accommodation of the servants of the Commissioners and Collectors who are expected to go into an investigation with regard to the tract in dispute between Dindigul and Travancore, stopt here to await the arrival of the Commissioners; weather windy and cloudy.

12th July 1817.—This morning the Commissioners arrived accompanied by Mr. Peter, the Collector of Madura; weather cloudy with some rain and very windy.

13th to the 17th.—The weather during this period cloudy with intervals of sunshine; the latter day the Commissioners after some days' discussion came to a resolution to forward all the documents produced by both parties to Government for their decision, and as the Commissioners were of opinion and expressed their wish to me that the tract in dispute would be necessary to be surveyed, I therefore held myself in readiness to execute this duty.

19th July.—Left Ootampolliam and proceeded to Cumbum, passed two small villages surrounded by dry cultivation, a canal on the left of the road which is in high order; under its bank being a large sheet of paddy cultivation down to the river in the hollow; the latter part of the road through thorn jungle to Cumbum an extensive village with narrow streets, with a square fort faced with stone now in ruins lying to the north-east of the village, in it is a pagoda and some ruins of old edifices, dry cultivation very confined around it, some tanks to the east of it now dry, under the banks paddy is cultivated during the wet season; weather cloudy, drizzling, rain at intervals.

20th July.—Halted and prepared the report for the past month for transmission to the office of Surveyor-General; weather cloudy, wind westerly, rain at intervals.

21st July.—This morning proving fair proceeded to take a station on the western hills, ascended them and came on table-land in general covered with grass; while proceeding to an eminence saw several elephants which ran away when the men shouted, but some after fell in with them and approached within a hundred yards before they were discerned; on shouting they proceeded on the path we were on a few hundred yards before us, being a family of twelve; when taking the station, saw several on the slope about a mile to the west, feeding unconcerned in different flocks about sixty in number. On the hills is a tank by the name of Ramgerry, from this

* Shullimpully.

† Chepalacottah.

‡ Chinnamanur.

* Pooliangoody.

a canal had been cut for the purpose of conveying water across the hills to Cumbum but it failed; descended the hill almost over a precipice and proceeded to Cumbum through thorny jungle, a few fields at intervals; weather cloudy, cool and pleasant.

22nd July 1817.—This morning proceeded through a thick thorn and milk-hedge jungle all the way to Goodaloor, once a large city as may be seen from its ruins but now a miserable village of about twenty huts, with the ruins of an old square fort, with a pagoda of some antiquity in the center of it, and in the midst of a thick thorny jungle; to south-east of it is a very fine tank supplied with water from a canal off the Sharanganaur, which flows south of it; the water from the tank cultivated a large tract of paddy ground under it a few beds of which are now only under cultivation owing to the neglect and inattention of the present inhabitants of the place, who are professed hunters, and turn their attention more to these pleasures than the cultivation of their fields. In the evening proceeded through a thick thorny jungle, crossed the Sharanganaur to Motapaura, a rock, took a station on it and returned at 6 P.M.; weather intensely warm and close.

23rd July.—At 2 P.M. proceeded to Permal curd through a thick thorny jungle, ascended it, took the station on the summit and returned; while ascending the hill saw a drove of about a dozen buffaloes on the slope of the hill to the north-east of the Sharanganaur fall, which seemed not to be in the least disconcerted when the people with me shouted; warm weather.

24th July.—This morning proceeded for six miles through a high forest with the intention of taking a station on a peak on the southern ridge of the mountains but owing to the violence of the rain was induced to return after reaching the base of the mountains; saw a cow killed by a tyger on the side of the road with its entrails tore out; weather rainy, the forenoon pleasant and cool, and clear afternoon.

25th July 1817.—This morning proceeded on yesterday's route and on ascending the hills saw two elephants which we drove up before us, there being no other way for them to take, till at last they descended into a thick forest with a rivulet and allowed us to proceed; the hill people were at intervals alarmed of their returning on the party, but as good fortune would have it, they left their path; by a circuitous route through wood and high grass ascended the peak of Porry Paurae, took the station on it and while descending saw a huge male elephant on the slope; returned at 6 P.M. by the above route; weather cool and pleasant.

26th July.—This morning left Goodaloor and proceeded through thorn and high wood, crossed the Sharangan and Vellooreapunjan rivers and ascended the Talamalla pass, very difficult, steep and rocky, about a mile after gaining the summit is a rivulet coming from the Talamalla tank which is fed from an immense marsh above it and receiving its water from different hills in the bosom of the mountains it is lodged in; across the above rivulet is thrown an insignificant dam which with some art sends a part of its water down the Goodaloor pass, three-fourths of which by its natural course discharge into the Periar, which may be prevented at some trouble and expense, and the whole may be conveyed into the valley where it will prove of great advantage; proceeded to take a station on Balrunyuddy hill but while ascending it, the clouds gathered and threatened a heavy shower of rain, induced to return to Tullamulla Tavalum, a small open spot in the midst of a bamboo forest originally a tank, where small inconvenient huts were by the hill people constructed for our accommodation; weather cloudy, rainy afternoon, at night assaulted by an elephant.

27th.—This morning ascended Balrunguddy hill and from thence proceeded to the summit of Keeluraymullay over a ridge of hills, took a station on it and returned to the former, took a station on it also and descended at 5 P.M. much rain at intervals with strong westerly winds.

28th July 1817.—This morning proceeded over heights of teak forests of large dimensions through marshes overgrown with grass; saw a flock of about a dozen elephants on the left in the marshes; ascended by gentle slope to the top of Cotatallamode a conspicuous grassy hill, took a station on it, saw several flocks of elephants from its summit; continual showers of rain at intervals of five minutes accompanied with strong westerly winds; descended and on the way back came up with another flock of

elephants, which on the people shouting deliberately took to the swamp and marshes. The day cloudy and rainy.

29th July.—Morning fair, left Tullamulla and proceeded through marshes and a most intricate path through woods (some teak), and hills to Autmode hill, a grassy top mountain; ascended it, but prevented for a considerable time taking the angles occasioned by continual heavy showers of rain, strong westerly winds, and being enveloped in fogs at short intervals; about 3 P.M. descended it and proceeded to the Nellycumpatty river, a rapid but small stream, over heights containing teakwood and at intervals across glens composed of marshy ground; weather cloudy throughout and much rain accompanied with wind.

30th July 1817.—This morning took a station on a height near a winding of the Periar but induced almost immediately to proceed to the encampment to get under cover; the whole day foggy with drizzling rain, some strong showers at intervals; the coolies from Cumbum deserted this day, as a scarcity of provision took place.

31st July.—This day just enabled to get out to take a station on the height near this place, incessant rain both night and morning protracting a part of the work.

1st August.—This morning clear, but unable to change ground; the whole day cloudy with drizzling rain. The peons from Cumbum with coolies and provisions arrived this evening; employed in protracting the work.

2nd August 1817.—Morning fair, broke ground and proceeded across the Nellycumpatty river with much difficulty to its confluence with the Periar, from thence proceeded over woody heights, some teak, to Cowlayppaurae, a plain grassy hill from whence there is an extensive view of the Periar river; took a station on it and returned by the path already travelled and proceeded to Milla, the confluence of the Milayar river with the Periar, from whence the latter flows to the westward, the path in general over uneven woody ground; took two stations on the way on hills near the path; while observing on Coonjymullay several elephants (which we did not see) in concert were making a tremendous roar, and when the hill people were asked the cause, they gave it as their opinion that the elephants must have espied a tyger and therefore made a noise to compel it to go away; the whole of this day cool and pleasant, rain at intervals at night, elephants rather troublesome about midnight.

3rd August.—This morning proceeded northerly through a pass between high mountains and wood, crossed the Yailaur river seven times, for which cause it derives its name, to Condapanaik rock or halting place, from thence over hills; proceeded in a hollow of the mountains to view the Comandum, a work executed some centuries ago across the above river, for the purpose of conveying water into the Dindigul valley, a canal also was cut but from what cause it failed is not well known—it is an opinion that the water had found its way into the main channel under the dam; it may prove useful to the low country but an experienced person must examine it and if practicable it could be undertaken; returned by the same route through heavy showers at intervals, the day in general cool and pleasant. Elephants very troublesome, coming within the verge of the encampment.

4th August.—The morning cloudy, crossed the Periar on a bamboo float and ascended the hill of Cotonmode, a very high mountain; the way lay through parts of forest composed of reeds under which the leeches were numerous and drew much blood from every individual; took a very favorable station, the fogs having dispersed while on the hill, and returned to the Milla this day; directed Aiken to advance to Wulkapara to survey the paths in the vicinity; deserted by the coolies to a man this morning; weather pleasant, some rain at night.

5th August 1817.—Unable to proceed from want of both coolies and provisions, protracting the field work; this evening the peons very fortunately arrived with necessaries and a fresh supply of coolies; the weather rainy at intervals, otherwise cool and pleasant.

6th.—This morning proceeded across the Milla and then on the slope of the hills towards the east bank of the Periar to Wulkapaura, taking a few observations on the way; when within a short distance of the latter place our progress was arrested by a monstrous male elephant which chose to keep the road at a rivulet in thick wood,

and was one that was not to be dismayed by shouting, it is supposed by the natives to be mad; about a year ago it killed an unfortunate man nigh the rivulet, and it has ever since, it appears, been rivetted to the spot, never proceeding any distance from it; it is known to have attacked several who by their nimbleness escaped his mighty rage. Wulkapara, or the slippery rock, is situated nigh a rapid stream where a chowkey had been fixed by the Collector of Dindigul, the remains of it surrounded by a ditch to prevent elephants from getting access to it, as also a Mussulman hermit's tomb which is highly venerated by the natives who keep a light always burning at it, during the time they bring their cattle from Shivagerry in the Tinnevely country for pasture, mark this spot; the weather cool and pleasant throughout.

7th August.—At 7 A.M. ascended the hill of Vaurayaut and reached the summit at 10 A.M., the path led in general through a forest, the leeches being very troublesome; took the station (having to wait for a considerable time for the fogs to disperse) and descended at 6 P.M.; on the way down overtaken by a thunder-storm, the wind from the north-east which indicated the setting in of the north-east monsoon; the day in general cloudy and foggy, sunshine at intervals.

8th August.—This morning proceeded to ascertain the true course of the Periyaur to the southward, to where it enters an impenetrable black forest and hills, as also the features of the country on its eastern bank, its course in this tract is very winding and the bed in general rocky and about 100 yards wide; when returning overtaken by rain and a thunder-storm about 3 and reached the encampment about 7 P.M. The forenoon sunshine and warm, evening heavy showers.

9th August 1817.—Early this morning proceeded to explore the road leading to the Shantoor and Comarshetan pass, the former leading into Ternevely and the latter into Wursunad, that of Shantoor is now impassible owing to the ridge of a hill having fallen and closed the road in a very intricate part, the other also is now seldom frequented; the road to the Milaur river in the hills leads through forest, and reeds overrun, crossing the Wulkapara rivulet about a dozen times; at one winding is a cascade of about 15 feet discharging itself into a deep basin in the river, this spot by the hill people is called Yerrachacooly; the road to the Milaur river is about nine miles; from thence returned, overtaken with rain and thunder-storm about 5 P.M., and reached the encampment about 9 P.M., groping our way over the hills through wet; the whole day fair, cloudy at intervals; the leeches are numerous on this path, the people suffered considerably from them. Aiken proceeded to Munjamulla this day.

11th August.—Halted and protracted a part of the field work; weather cloudy with some rain.

12th August.—This morning proceeded northerly through the hills to ascertain the features of the country; descended to Yelloomunnans House on a low ridge, the whole of which and the slope of Vaurayautmullay is highly cultivated with raggy, mustard and vegetables; from thence proceeded by a most difficult up and down hill path along the Milla, crossed it twice, and then on the slopes, crossing several ravines, descended to the Milla; while observing on a hill saw at the same time almost in the same direction a flock of elephants and buffaloes, the former within hearing, when they observed us they deliberately entered a forest; at 4 P.M. overtaken in a shower of rain and proceeded through it, arrived at 6 P.M.

13th August 1817.—Proceeded this morning to Nellycumpetty, arrived at it 1 P.M., stopped and protracted the work; morning fair, evening rainy.

14th August.—Induced to halt this day for a supply of provisions for the hill people, who have had nothing to eat for the last two days, the party with supplies coming up from Cumbum this evening; protracting the field work.

15th August.—This morning proceeded to the westward, through marshy ground and heights covered with wood but thinly; came up with a flock of elephants large and small, on the people shouting they very quietly went away, crossing our path a few paces before us, with the exception of one large male who took his station on the path and would not for a couple of hours quit it, notwithstanding the shouts of about 20 persons, on his at last moving towards a hollow, we quietly proceeded towards

Naudmunnans habitation situated in the hollows of hills; from thence proceeded to take a station on a hill but prevented from the rain increasing, which all the morning was drizzling; waited in hopes it would clear up, but finding it increasing proceeded towards Munjamulla, descending the hills to the bullock road leading from Travancore to the Dindigul valley by the Goodaloor pass, followed it (though a bad road) to Munjamulla Periar which at this place is about 200 yards wide; on the west bank is a small pagoda, and a chowky of some Travancore peons for levying customs from merchants who frequent this road with loaded cattle; while waiting in the shower, an amazing large male elephant made his appearance out of a thicket about 300 yards before us, on shouting the animal retired to his retreat; weather rainy and cloudy all day.

16th August.—This morning went across the river on a bamboo raft and proceeded to Ponyertonmullay, took a station on it and returned at 3 P.M. through a heavy shower of rain; one of the lascars by a fall dislocated his left wrist in consequence of the path being so very slippery. The hill people have a saying that a former rajah of Pooneat possessed himself of much property by discovering a treasure of gold hid under some stones on this hill which were pointed out a little off the high road, with a part of it, they say he purchased this tract now called the Munjamullay hills producing saffron, ginger roots and dammer. This evening as a party of coolies about fifty in number were coming up from Cumbum to overtake us, they were attacked about a mile from this by a male elephant which rushed upon them, and struck a lad of about 18 with his proboscis and instantly killed him on the spot, the remaining party endeavouring to get away, some fell and bruised themselves very much; they were also very troublesome here at night coming almost within the verge of the encampment, and though repeated shouts were made would not go away for a considerable time; weather throughout cloudy, rain at 2 P.M. and continued the whole night.

17th August 1817.—This morning sent some of the hill people with a party of coolies for the body, which they found with the bones broke and perfectly flattened, which they buried on the spot and returned; rain without intermission the whole day.

18th August.—This day rainy throughout; at a fair interval took a station on a low hill on the east bank of the river and returned, previous to a heavy fall of rain.

19th August.—This being a fair morning availed myself of it, by ascending and revising the angles on Ponyertummullay; descended it and, proceeded for a short distance on the west, then on the summit of Paycanum hill, taking observations by the way, descended to the Perryaur and followed its course to Munjamulla, at an arm of the river; the water is deep and as still as that in a pond, the natives call this spot Anaykisnum or the elephant deep, alluding to an amphibious animal which they have seen, resembling in make and shape the elephant, and is said to be of the size of a large bullock; the forenoon cool and pleasant, afternoon rain at intervals.

20th August.—This morning when having crossed the Chatanar at its confluence with the Perryaur, and ascending a grassy slope, the alarm of an elephant was given, when all the (Munnans) hill people before me to a man took to flight and almost upset me by running against me; seeing these people fly, I found it time to save myself by following their example, till one of these persons persuaded the party to halt, to prevent the elephant being alarmed, which had the wished effect, as he very coolly after a few shouts crossed the road to the left and disappeared; proceeded to ascertain the course of the Perryaur from the summits of the hills, ascending and descending the whole, and at dusk arrived at Naudmunnans cottage, situated in a very great hollow of the hills, put up here for the night under a shed; weather cool and rain the whole day long at intervals.

21st August 1817.—This morning ascended Allcant Mullay, but prevented from taking any angles till 3 P.M. on account of the incessant rain, and fogs hovering over the hills; at 4 P.M., having been exposed to the wet the whole day without obtaining a proper observation, descended through a heavy rain, slipping through mud to the above shed.

22nd August.—Strong showers this morning at 10 P.M., it clearing up took an opportunity of proceeding to the northward, explored the hilly country on both

sides of the road leading to Munjamulla and then north-east; reached Tullamulla at 6 P.M., where I was to have overtaken my tent and luggage, but owing to the dread of the elephants which were in great numbers, approaching from time to time within a few paces of the encampment, my servants proceeded in consequence of this to the next stage, and my servants who had come up about an hour before me with my necessities, informed me that the coolies having seen an elephant (the same which killed the lad before mentioned) threw down my luggage which suffered severely, most of the things being either broke or damaged; the Munnan I must observe who was sent to guide them, was the first to abscond; all the followers about forty in number, had no provision for the whole of this day, but cheerfully did their duty in hopes of the supplies in the tent, but as already stated everything had gone and not a single individual remained to inform us to what place they had removed; fortunately a fine elk ran across to the waterside, with several chennays or wild dogs in pursuit of it, they arrested its further progress at the water's edge, where they were about to tear the animal to pieces, when some of the followers went up and killed the animal, which served as ample provision for the whole party that night and the day after; the weather this day pleasant, sunshine, at intervals rain.

23rd August 1817.—Early this morning proceeded to Chengoorandan, following the print of my horse's feet which had gone on with the luggage, having no guides; ascended Cotagatullamode to revise the angles taken from that station on a former occasion, but after waiting till 2 P.M., frequent showers at intervals accompanied with strong winds, descended, and proceeded over low grass heights across the Sharanganaur to Chungoorandan hill where no signs of luggage appeared though it was 5 P.M., and blowing winds and rain, recourse was had to the print of the horse's feet which led us towards dusk into an immense forest, with a broad path which following till 7 P.M. when the natives conceived it imprudent to go any further as it was impossible to ascertain where we were; put up under a few trees with the baggage accompanying me, where also a peon with a few coolies with provision stopped; every attempt was made to light a fire which the people succeeded in after an hour's trouble, which was now and then put out by the rain; it was miserable to notice the poor low country coolies, shivering and almost expiring with the cold, begging for a seat near the fireside, to which one person was dragged who we had thought was expiring; went to bed in my wet clothes, and notwithstanding the rain and cold slept soundly till the morning.

24th August.—This morning the coolies were so exhausted that they could scarce take up the baggage, each preparing a fire roasted and eat of the elk's flesh, when we again proceeded across hills and hollows and reached the tent at 12 P.M. pitched on the slope of a hill west of the Chencurray cardamom garden; rain afternoon.

25th, 26th and 27th.—Rain both day and night with strong westerly winds.

28th August.—It appearing to clear up at 10 A.M. ascended the Poocolam hill but owing to constant rain had rather an unfavorable observation; descended on the opposite side to explore the hilly country on that side to the Perriyaur river and making a circuit on hills to the southward returned at 7 P.M. over hills, having been over taken in frequent showers during this day.

29th August 1817.—Proceeded to the junction of the Shatanaur and Perriyaur, ascertained a part of the course of both these rivers, returned through a thick forest in which is situated the Chencarra cardamom garden through which we passed, arrived at the encampment at 6 P.M.; the day rather favourable, some showers of rain at intervals.

30th August.—Made a circuit to the north-east over the mountains to ascertain the course of the Chatanoor and its tributary streams and returned at 5 P.M.; the forenoon favourable, then strong westerly wind and rain at intervals.

31st August.—This morning ascended Poocolam hill, had a favourable station; proceeded to ascertain the course of the Perriyaur over hills; at 6 P.M. arrived at Todawulla Perriyaur pagoda where the road from Cumbum to the westward crosses the river. There is here a bartering house and some bungalows, temporarily prepared last year for the reception of the Commissioners, and a chowkey of Travancore, the latter on the south bank of the river. The whole day rainy, saw this day about 50 elephants in a flock.

1st September.—Rain the whole day without any intermission, prepared the reports to be forwarded to the Surveyor-General's office.

2nd.—Ascended Shatanmullay to the north-east of the pagoda, took an observation on it and descended through rain showers at interval; in the evening sunshine. The aspect of this country from the top of the above hill is wild and hilly on the east bank; on the west bank the hills are in general crowned with grass.

3rd.—Crossed the Perriyaur on a bamboo raft, in the center is raised a platform of the same kind on which the loads are kept passing to and fro, and is the usual way of ferrying over across this river, the cattle invariably are made to swim it across; ascended a steep grassy hill to the south of the pagoda, took a hasty observation on it and returned, though not half an hour out, wet to the skin; rain at intervals all day, sunshine in the evening.

4th.—This morning proving fair availed myself of the opportunity of proceeding to Poolimullay Tavalum, nine miles, laying down the features of the country on the way, which is one continued forest with low hills, and bamboos growing very thick all along the rivulets; arrived at Pooleamullay Tavalum an halting place at 6 P.M., situated in a narrow valley between hills and among bamboo jungle; encountered several showers of rain on the way.

5th September.—About 1 P.M. the sky having a favorable appearance, ascended the hill of Poolimullay and descended it again without having a satisfactory observation, owing to the fogs having enveloped the high hills and the rain at intervals coming down in heavy showers, descended at 6 P.M.

6th.—The rain continued throughout the day, and from it unable to do anything under cover from the excessive damp and cold.

7th.—The weather appearing mild directed the party to Allampaurae on the summit of the hills, and again ascended Poolimullay, with the intention of taking a station, but owing to the unfavourable weather and want of hands to clear away some wood relinquished the object and proceeded to Allampaurae, through wood for a short distance, then over steep and grassy hills across the Kurrungul river, the fording of which is very difficult from its slippery banks as also the rocks within its bed; at it a serious misfortune occurred, a cooly with others carrying the fly of my tent happened to slip and his leg coming in contact with a split reed it finally cut through the tendon of his foot, which has disabled this unfortunate creature for life; the whole day with rain at short intervals.

8th September.—A very favourable day, made a circuit to the north-east and ascertained the features of the hilly grassy lands lying between the Coch and Kurrungul rivers; saw several flocks of elephants during the day; the hills in general plain save the summits toward the Dindigul valley, which are thickly covered with forest, among them some teak but of stunted growth; returned to Allampaurae at 6 P.M.; the whole night very cold with slight showers at intervals.

9th September.—Ascended the hill of Allampaurae for the purpose of obtaining a station but owing to the foggy state of the atmosphere descended and made a circuit to the south-west and south-east, returned through a shower at 6 P.M., the number of elephants in flocks seen this day may be estimated at a hundred, some in herds of twenties with many young ones, of which the large ones are very careful, as could be observed from their moving but slowly that the young ones may keep pace with them, notwithstanding the shouting of the people, at which though they are alarmed still they show no inclination to desert their young; the country gone over this day in general plain, that on the west bank of the Kurrungul is very woody and in which lie the cardamom gardens of Chungoorandan.

10th September 1817.—This being a favourable day took a station on Allampaurae hill and then proceeded on the road to Cochaur Tavalum or halting place, a high wood and plain spot for encampment, on the west bank of the river of the above name, then through marsh and uneven ground ascended Motalool hill, obtained a favourable station and then proceeded over uneven ground thinly wooded to Anaykerra, a dam across the Cochaur, just above a cascade, now in ruins, a pleasant spot with extensive marsh lands to the south and west, the low hills in general plain about it with some straggling low trees on the slopes, saw several herd of elephants this day and some very near;

the purport of the dam stated above was intended for conveying water down the Goodaloor, as may be seen from the canal cut along and on the slope of the hills; it failed, but on what account is at present not yet known; the day very favourable.

11th September.—Early this morning made a circuit to the south-east, ascertained the source and course of the Sharanganaur and Shatanaur, the former descending into the valley by a tremendous cascade opposite Goodaloor and the latter proceeding westward through a thick forest towards the Perriyaur; took a station the third time on Cotayattallamode, and having ascertained the features of the country was induced to return to the encampment from a heavy shower commencing about 4 P.M. and lasting the best part of the night with thunder and lightening. Country gone over composed of low plain hills with a few trees on some of them, the bottoms broad with extensive marsh lands very capable of wet cultivation. Elephants very numerous in this tract; the morning fair and evening cloudy with much rain.

12th September 1817.—Early this morning made a circuit towards Chungoranden hill, took a station on it and returned at 5 P.M.; the country the same as yesterday but the marshes very extensive in the hollows and along both banks of the Cochaur to the above hill, to the westward of which the low hills are covered with deep forest; the weather clear and pleasant throughout.

13th September.—Having forwarded my heavy luggage to Cumbum proceeded over plain low hills towards Allampaurae Tavalum, from thence made a circuit on the summit of the hills between the great and small Kurrunguloor rivers, to the westward of the latter the surface is covered with thick forest, took a station at Motapaurae hill and then proceeded at 6 P.M. to the junction of the Coch and Kurrungul rivers; the hills along these small rivers are high and partially covered with wood, some bamboos and reeds along their banks. Elephants very numerous on the tract gone over this day; the weather pleasant but rather warm.

14th September.—This morning ascended the hills and proceeded for some miles almost on the summit of the mountains west of Cumbum, then over very uneven hills, with great fatigue ascended the hill of Cunnaloot, took a station on it, then descended southerly on a ridge into the valley; proceeded across some dry cultivation, then through extensive thorny jungle; arrived at Cumbum at 7 P.M. Elephants not numerous on the hills past over this day which are in general covered with wood, open and the grass rather scorched from the heat of the sun, which is very oppressive on approaching the valley; the weather warm and strong westerly wind.

15th September.—Revised the angles on the south-west angle of the fort at Cumbum and halted the remainder of the day; much troubled with a sore-face and legs, the latter owing to the bites of leeches which are very numerous in all the forests in the high lands; weather cloudy and clear at intervals.

16th September.—Proceeded in the evening to Poodoopatty, took a station on a mound erected near it and returned at 6 P.M.; weather clear and warm.

17th September 1817.—Early this morning proceeded to Ootampolliam, a distance of 6 miles 2 furlongs; ascertained the situation of the villages on the road, and took a station on the rock north-west of the town. In the afternoon proceeded to Yellicaud took a station on it, and then ascertained the situation of three villages well populated, in the midst of extensive dry and wet cultivation, situated on the east bank of the Shoorly river; weather cloudy at intervals with rain at night.

18th September.—Early this morning for some distance proceeded through a thorny jungle, and on crossing a ridge of rocks into a plain cultivated country, to Combay, an extensive and regular town with a small fort in ruins to the north-west, in which the Polygar with his family reside; the country around it to the very base of the mountains appears as of cultivated, much of which yearly lies waste from the want of inhabitants to till the ground; the weather cloudy throughout, rain at night.

19th September.—Halted to protract a few points calculated this day; weather cloudy and rainy.

20th September.—Proceeded to, and ascended the hill of Shallaymullay, took the station on it and returned at 3 P.M.; weather cloudy, rain at intervals with westerly wind.

21st September.—Halted to protract a portion of the work; weather cloudy and rainy.

22nd September.—This morning took a station on the north-west angle of the fort of Combay; left it and proceeded over dry grain fields to the Ramacal pass, ascended it, it is in general a good one but steep and very narrow in some parts, cattle go up it to the high lands to graze; proceeded on the summit of the range to Pumiapoot hill, revised the angles taken on it on the 14th, and returned, proceeding along the summit ascending and descending, taking a few observations to obtain the features of the country, and proceeded to Wokraputtycolum, a small tank where we encamped; weather windy and cloudy with rain.

23rd September.—A very favorable and clear morning, made a circuit on the hills to the south-west for the purpose of ascertaining the course of the Shill and Kurrungal and Pauloor rivers, then proceeded on plain hills crossing several glens to Nedumpaurae Tavalum or halting place at 6 P.M.; the hills gone over this day in general plain but their slopes towards the rivers covered with forests and bamboos as also at the bottoms along the rivulets; weather clear and warm.

24th September 1817.—Ascended Ninarmullay, a very conspicuous hill, took a station on it, with the exception of the hills to the northward which were enveloped in fogs; waited till 3 P.M. in hopes they would clear up when it began to blow and rain; descended at 5 P.M.

25th September.—Ascended it again and obtained a very favourable sight of the hills not seen yesterday, descended at 11 A.M. and made a circuit to the south and west, the hills in this tract running north-west and south-east almost in straight lines with deep wooded vallies between them, through the center runs a broad rivulet, to these vales during the warm weather the elephants resort, but owing to the steepness of the hills they do not frequent them during the rainy season; ascertained this day the situation of the Paulaur garden which lies in one of the above vales mentioned. The morning fair, evening cloudy with much rain.

26th September.—This morning made a circuit on the hills towards the Shakaloot pass, in general plain, then north-west through woods and through the center of the Oodapunsholay cardamom garden, three miles in extent, and is bounded and crossed by several large rivulets forming the Poar, which also forms its east limit; from thence again over plain hills; crossed several rivulets and ascended to Punnaycolum, a small tank on a narrow ridge south of the Chummunaur river; the weather clear, but cloudy with rain in the afternoon.

27th September.—Took a station on Punnaycolum hill to ascertain the course of the Chummunaur and the features of the surrounding country; halted to protract a part of the work; forenoon clear, afternoon cloudy and rainy.

28th September.—Early this morning ascended the hills in a thick fog, proceeded through the rain across Autooparae cardamom garden, then on the hills to the south of the Chummunaur for several miles and covered with wood to Puddianmullay, a plain hill and much elevated above those near it, for the purpose of taking a station; waited a considerable time for the fogs to disperse but it commencing a heavy shower descended and proceeded to Coomlaputty, the habitation of Tullamally Munnan, consisting of low tops cultivated with dry grain; halted there and put up in a Munnan's house for the night; throughout rainy.

29th September 1817.—Proceeded, this day appearing favourable, to the above hill, again had an unfavorable observation, in the afternoon descended to and proceeded on the ridge south of it to ascertain the course of the Toovalaur, but disappointed by the rain and fog, proceeded then through Autooparae garden to Coomlaputty; weather rainy and foggy at intervals.

30th September 1817.—Proceeded a third time to Puddianmullay but the weather still continuing unfavorable, returned to Coomlaputty and from thence descended to the encampment at Punnaycolum at 5 P.M., at which moment the weather became favourable; weather rainy at intervals, evening perfectly fair.

1st October 1817.—Early this morning descended the hills to the Chummunaur river running at the bottom of a deep valley, crossed it and descended the hills to the

northward, took a station on Mootearmullay, a plain hill; visited the cardamom gardens of Coolundunpullum and Yeliacaud, both situated in the woody hollows on the hills; while proceeding towards the Puddenyettumpuddy pass overtaken by a strong shower of rain accompanied with thunder and lightening; passed for a couple of miles over a very uneven road through a thick forest and reached the summit of the pass at dusk, commenced to descend it (one of the most difficult and steep in the whole range) and with the assistance of the Munnanmars who groped their way through, it being both dark and rainy (some of whom received severe bruises from falling), reached the plain country at the foot of the hills at 9 P.M., from thence proceeded with lights to Taywarum, where we arrived at 10 A.M. much fatigued and many of the followers much hurt. The weather fair till 3 P.M.; then strong showers of rain without any intermission accompanied with thunder and lightening till 10 P.M.

2nd and 3rd October 1817.—Halted and drew up the reports, abstracts, &c., for transmission to the office; weather cool and pleasant.

4th October 1817.—This morning proceeded across an open country highly cultivated with dry grain; the villages in general small but numerous; a few small tanks with small tracts of paddy cultivation under their banks; reached Mullingasawmy hill at 11 A.M.; ascended it and took a station on the small pagoda built on the summit of a steep rock; descended at 3 P.M. being induced to wait for the fogs to disperse from the high range of hills to the westward; on returning ascertained the situation of a few villages and tanks and arrived at Taywarum at 7 P.M.; weather clear with hot sunshine.

5th October.—Early this morning took a station on a choultry in the center of the village of Taywarum; it has regular streets crossing at right angles, compact but not very extensive though populous; it is the capital of a zemindar, a lad of about sixteen years of age, who is reported to be in very poor circumstances owing to his being deprived of much property by his late manager. In the evening proceeded towards the hills and along their base to ascertain their run and the hollows in them, and returned at 6 P.M. The weather warm, also at 5 P.M. a strong shower of rain with thunder and lightening.

6th October.—Early this morning left Taywarum and proceeded to Muncard, a small rock at the foot of the high range of mountains, took a station on it and then made a circuit on a few villages and halted at Chellymullay, an extensive village belonging to the Zemindar of Bodynaikenoor; the country gone over this day in a poor state of cultivation, most of the lands lying waste, owing in a great measure to a strong westerly wind which prevails in May and June, carrying with it heavy clouds of dust and forming moveable hillocks in different parts, parching the cultivation several ridges of which may be seen near Potypooram and towards the hills; the weather this day cool and pleasant.

7th October.—Early this morning proceeded again to the hill of Mullingasawmy for the purpose of revising the angles taken on the 4th instant and returned at 11 A.M., ascertained the situation of two villages, both populous, country well cultivated with dry grain, also some paddy under the tanks and near a rivulet, but scarcely worth notice, the spaces cultivated being so very small; the weather this day cool and pleasant.

8th October 1817.—Early this morning made a circuit and obtained the situation of a few small villages; took a station on Cardputty hill and proceeded to Bodynaikenoor, an extensive but irregular town; it has a small square mud fort to the north-west now in ruins, immediately in the east of it is the residence of the zemindar within a mud and stone inclosure; the country gone over this day is very capable of cultivation, a third part of which is under tillage, the remainder left waste from a want of inhabitants, many having died two years ago owing to a mortality which prevailed almost throughout the valley. In the evening proceeded to Mootchelltippa hill, crossed the Cotagoody river; a few yards on the right a dam is thrown across it, from the south extremity of which issues a channel which serves to irrigate a large tract of paddy cultivation; returned at 7 P.M., overtaken by heavy showers of rain; the forenoon clear, evening cloudy.

9th October.—This morning made a circuit to the westward towards the pass to ascertain the run of the hills and nullahs in that tract; and from thence towards the Cotagoody river, ascertained the situation of a broken dam across it and returned at 12 P.M., the country in the bosom of the hills overrun with thick jungle, some parts of which have been cleared away and cultivated with dry grain; the weather warm.

10th October.—At 3 A.M. started for Thumatacurd hill, reached it at 6 A.M. and ascended it with much difficulty having to cut our way through an impenetrable jungle, almost to its summit; waited for the fogs to disperse but it beginning to rain and the fogs appeared to increase, descended and returned to Bodynaikenur at 2 P.M.; the land to the foot of the above hills is highly cultivated with dry grain, and to the south-west of it among the hills is a large tract of wet cultivation which is principally watered by channels conveyed from the large rivulets which take their sources in the high mountains to the north and east; the operation of turning the water from the rivulets is very simple, some rubbish as grass, sticks, stones and mud is thrown across it, which serves the purpose of a dam to raise the water to channels through which it is conveyed to the fields and tanks, one of them rather extensive; the weather sultry.

11th, 12th and 13th October 1817.—Halted to protract some parts of the work and to allow time, &c., for collecting provisions, &c., previous to proceeding up the hills to the westward.

14th October.—The coolies, provisions, &c., being in readiness, left Bodynaikenur at 6 A.M. and proceeded towards the pass; first through cultivated fields, then through jungle with a few fields at intervals, ascended the summit at 2 P.M., and halted on Anaymode; the pass very circuitous and the ascents in general very steep; the weather pleasant and cool till 2 P.M., the remainder of the evening rainy and extremely cold and enveloped with a fog, the distance marched this day being eight miles.

15th October.—Early this morning took a station on the summit of the hills on a plain top commanding the country to the westward which is surrounded by high hills; the center forming plain table-land intersected by deep rivulets overrun with thick high woods, in different parts of which are the cardamom gardens. At 9 A.M. ascended the hill of Dodaval and reached its summit at 1 P.M., the road steep and muddy and the leeches very troublesome; the path leads through thick wood composed of several kinds of trees and interwoven with reeds and creepers; the foggy state of the atmosphere detained us on the summit to await a fair morning; towards 5 P.M. it began to rain and blew a hurricane from the westward which continued all night.

16th October.—The whole of the party being almost stiffened with the cold descended early in the morning to a hollow near the summit, to be sheltered from the wind, where the Moopens constructed huts of leaves and reeds for our accommodation, where we were induced to remain both the night and day, the weather continuing very boisterous and the fog so heavy that an object was not perceivable at fifty yards off, till the morning of the 20th instant, when, the fog having dispersed, the wind continuing as strong as before, with some caution took the station on the summit, and descended about 10 A.M.; then made a circuit over a few heights to ascertain the features of the country and the situation of some of the cardamom gardens; arrived at 4 P.M. at Panchadytode Tavalum to which place my baggage had proceeded on the 15th instant; the weather clear and mild and the wind abated at noon.

21st.—Halted from the late fatigue and exposure.

22nd October 1817.—This day made a circuit to the west and north to ascertain the course of the Punnyaur and the several lesser streams which join it in this tract; the country gone over this day much intersected by rivulets, between them rise steep low ridges covered with grass; the sides of the rivulets studded with wood and in some flatter parts marsh land; the country to the west and north and west of this tract is bounded by steep high mountains, the slopes of some of them covered with wood but more with grass, the precipices being a black rock. The weather in general mild; a shower of rain at midday which lasted a couple of hours, after which the high hills were enveloped in fog.

23rd October.—Made a circuit to the westward to ascertain the situation of two small cardamom gardens and the course of the Punnyaur, which was crossed by a temporary bridge of branches formed by two trees on each bank; it must be observed here that the rivers though very narrow (some scarce some twenty feet wide) are in general deep and rapid, the natives have therefore recourse to the above method of crossing them during their roamings in the hills; along the banks of the Punnyaur gone over this day is a great extent of marsh lands, some parts of which are very muddy and deep; the morning fair, afternoon very rainy and accompanied with westerly winds.

24th October.—This morning proving fair, proceeded to Chawroot hill and while ascending it the clouds commenced to gather all round and in less than half an hour all the high hills were perfectly enveloped in fog, but hoped the weather would become favourable after a shower of rain which took place at 2 P.M.; the weather after it instead of becoming serene began to blow from the westward, followed by heavy showers of rain; descended along an easy ridge to Pooampauray south of the Anay Erangan cardamom gardens, where a few huts were constructed for our accommodation.

25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th October 1817.—Weather during this period both rainy and foggy; during indications of fair weather ascended the hill of Chawroot twice but every time met with a disappointment, and while under cover, the damp and cold was so very excessive that no in-doors duty could with propriety be done; during the 27th made a circuit about the hills to the south-west to trace the run of several streams and the course of the Punnyaur, into which the former discharge themselves; the country gone over hilly but plain; in the hollows and along the streams and rivers much wood; the weather this day clear till 2 P.M., then rain with strong westerly winds.

30th October.—This morning being favourable ascended Chawroot hill and obtained a station; descended it at 2 P.M., made a circuit on the low hill lying south-west of it, in general plain and covered with grass; the weather mild and clear throughout.

31st October.—This morning left Pooampaurae and proceeded to trace in the features of the country to the south-west along the Punnyaur river. Struck off from it and making a few remarks and observations arrived at a ridge near Talavary's cottage where the party were accommodated with huts; the first part of the country gone over this day is composed in general of low plain hills to the river; the hollows in some parts contain extensive marshy land; in the interior the hills and hollows are almost covered with wood to their summit, save a few tops with high grass; they run in ridges from east to west; the day fair, morning cloudy with drizzling rain.

1st November.—This morning descended the hills to the north-east and proceeded to trace in the valley of Coonjytunny through which passes a bullock road now unfrequented; ascended the hills along the brows with much difficulty, then along the summit of a ridge proceeded to Vaynaad cardamom garden, situated on the slope of the mountains where temporary accommodations were made for the party; arrived at 5 P.M.; the country gone over this day extremely difficult from the ascending and descending of hills; the valley though narrow is flat and contains much marshy ground; the day warm and fair.

2nd November 1817.—At 4 A.M. this morning commenced to ascend the lofty mountains of Chokanadswamy, the ascent steep; arrived at the summit at 7 A.M. had a very favourable observation it being a clear pleasant morning, descended at 12 P.M., and proceeded to the encampment near Talavary's house, made a few observations on the ridge running west of it and returned at 6 P.M. The weather fair all the forenoon, then cloudy with some rain at 5 P.M.; a few of the followers were about noon this day attacked by a male elephant but no misfortune ensued.

3rd November 1817.—Left the encampment at Tallavary's cottage and proceeded to the south-west to trace in the hills and the rivulets which incline towards the Punnyaur; followed its course as well as the nature of the hilly country would admit to the Toovul cataract half a mile below the fall; the Chummunaur forms a junction in a hollow of lofty hills sloping towards the river; then shaped our course to the Pun-nachy Tavalum or halting place and arrived at 6 P.M., the path leading through lofty

wood and over heights covered with high grass; saw several elephants in flocks at intervals this day; the day excessively warm, showers of rain during the night.

4th November.—This morning proceeded along the hills on the north of the Punnyaur, to ascertain its course and its confluence with the Moodrapalay river; to which we descended, then again ascended the hills and tracing the winding course of the latter river, and the nature of the country on its east bank, descended to the junction of the Coonjytunny with the Modrapalay, then along its course; crossed it at the ford where bullocks are in general passing, to its west bank at 6 P.M.; a strong shower of rain which commenced at 3 P.M., with thunder and lightening and easterly winds, being an indication that the north-east monsoon had set in; the country passed over this day wild, hilly and difficult; crossed several deep hollows, between ridges in the bottoms flow large rivulets which discharge themselves into the Modrapalay river.

5th November.—This morning crossed the river and ascended to Mootunmoody hill, a top on the ridge of the Chokunaad mountain, took a station on it and descended at 4 P.M.; the rain commenced about 1 P.M. with heavy fogs and thunder, the wind blowing at intervals some time from the east and changing round blew strongly from the west.

6th November 1817.—This day prevented from going out, Mootut Moopen and his people having neglected to come from their cottages; the weather as yesterday.

7th November.—Went across the river along the road to the eastward to explore the country and to ascertain the course of the Coonjytunny tode, and returned to the encampment at 1 P.M., then moved up the hills to the westward tracing the run of the hills and rivulets and descended in a heavy shower to Uddrapaurae Tavalum at 5 P.M.; the country gone over this day extremely wild and hilly; on ascending the hills the roaring of a royal tyger was heard within a few hundred paces of the road in a hollow; this animal followed us to the encampment and was extremely troublesome the whole of the night, having taken his station in a thick bamboo jungle only a few spaces off.

8th November.—Early this morning proceeded by a bullock road leading across the Cannandavum hills into Coimbatore, which is much frequented by merchants who import cloth into Travancore and carry out soopary in lieu; proceeded as far as Peermode, the tomb of the Mussulman merchant who had been buried about half a century ago and whose tomb is much venerated by all passengers, who deposit a stone lamp near it; this path from the encampment goes over a gentle ascent till it reaches a pass on the hills, then descends on the other side to the Moodrapalay river; returned at 5 P.M.; country gone over in general through thin forest, the heights about the tomb in general plain and covered with grass; the weather the whole day cloudy and cool.

9th November.—Early this morning made a circuit to the south-east and south-west on the hills to ascertain the run of them and the rivulets, as also the course of the Modrapalay river to the southward, and returned to the encampment at 6 P.M.; the tract gone over excessively woody, with the exception of a few tops on which I was enabled to take stations; our progress this day was often interrupted on the alarm of elephants being near pushing up reeds and bamboos, but saw none; drizzling rain the whole day.

10th November 1817.—This day moved off from Cuddakaparay Tavalum and proceeded westerly crossing the Kullaur river, ascended the difficult peak of Nawvy-coon, took a station in it and descended it to the road; followed it, making observations on the way at intervals, through great spaces of marsh along the north side of the Jawytode to Mootucooly Tavalum, an encampment; arrived at it at 6 P.M., country passed over between hills woody and wild. The weather forenoon fair, at 1 P.M. a heavy shower of rain which continued till midnight.

11th November.—The morning proving fair ascended the hills north of Mootucooly, which are steep, overrun with highwood and faced with steep precipices of granite to the southward; crossed several rivulets running down the hills, in some parts falling in cascades down into the Mootucooly valley, on gaining the summit proceeded over grassy heights and partly over flat black rock to the summit of Vellalay hill; on its slope to the north-east of it is the cardamom garden of Parawumparae; took a station

on it, descended, and then ascended Cavarymullay, a projecting nose and steep rocky precipice to the southward, overtaken in a heavy shower of rain while near the summit, accompanied with strong westerly winds; obtained an indifferent observation on account of the rain which poured in torrents. Went along the ridge, descending for some distance to the path which was followed coming up, descending with great difficulty it being both muddy and very slippery; the rain continued all night but not very heavy and with but little wind.

12th November.—Halted on account of the excessive fatigue experienced; the rain as violent and of as long duration as yesterday.

13th November.—Early this morning went along the road to the westward in the Mootucooly valley to Coodracooty, in general through wood and extensive swamps, almost the whole way to Shooleumpauray, a flat sloping rock which the road ascends, and then through forests abounding with cardamom growing spontaneous to Coodracooty Tavalum; arrived at it at 4 P.M.; the Yainyaur, which takes its source at the head of the Mootucooly valley, is crossed on leaving yesterday's encampment, the road in general runs on its left bank and mostly over a flat surface; the forenoon fair, at 1 P.M. the rain again commenced and did not give over till late at night.

14th November 1817.—At 7 A.M. proceeded along the road on the ridge of the hills, then descended to the Yainyaur which where crossed is of a very respectable size with an island, from thence over a flat surface wooded to the Perryaur near the ruins of the village of Naremungalum, where it becomes a most magnificent river three hundred yards wide and deep throughout the year; it is said to be navigable to this spot for small craft, but a few rocks which may easily be removed may allow the navigation of larger vessels; a road from hence over hills leads into South Coimbatour and which is much frequented by merchants during the fair season; took a station on the south bank and returned to Coodracooty at 5 P.M. when a shower of rain commenced which gave up at 7 P.M.

15th November.—Early this morning left Coodracooty, ascended and proceeded on the summit of the hills which are rocky and covered with grass, precipices to the south down to the Perriyaur, traced its course for a few miles running in an hollow, the mountains rising in an immense elevation on other sides of it, halted for the night at Oorpagup, a stream in an hollow of the hills about 1 mile above the level of the river; the day in general favorable, slight rain at 6 P.M. attended with a piercing cold.

16th November.—Early this morning ascended and went along the hills tracing the course of the Perriyaur subject to much difficulty and fatigue, having at intervals to climb rocks almost perpendicular and also the ascents and descents across deep wooded vallies several of which it was necessary to cross. Ascended Wulliacoon, a high hill, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of taking a station, but the weather proving unfavorable descended it and halted for the night in an hollow at the foot of it; the weather in general clear; hot sunshine at intervals; rain 4. P.M.

17th November.—This morning again ascended Wulliacoon and having obtained a favorable station proceeded along the ridge tracing the course of the Perriyaur to the confluence of the Modrapolay, descended the hills over a steep wooded slope, and crossing a narrow valley in hills descended to the Kullaur river, a narrow stream but deep, crossed it on a raft; proceeded on a gentle ascent through wood, the Modrapolay river on the right and arrived at 6 P.M. at Paypaura, a rock on the right bank of the river where huts had been prepared for our accommodation; the weather fair, hot sunshine.

18th November 1817.—Crossed the Moodrapoly river on a raft, it being about 100 yards wide at this place, and very rapid, ascended the hill of Coombulmoody and took a station on it; descended and crossed the river to the former place; the country along the river very rugged formed by hills and overrun with high wood and bamboos, the steep rocks on the declivities are covered with wild plantain, with the leaves of which our huts were covered; the forenoon in general fair; at 3 P.M. the rain commenced in heavy showers lasting almost the whole night.

19th and 20th November.—Unable to proceed for the want of coolies and provisions; this evening the coolies came in and reported that they followed the path we had made to the last stage and finding we were come followed the path the baggage came by, to this spot, the day before; these two days the weather in general fair with heavy rain in the evening.

21st November.—Early this morning crossed the Modrapolay river, considerably swelled from the late rains; while passing it in eminent danger, the cane fastened to trees on either bank by which the raft is worked backward and forward broke as soon as I crossed; got a fresh cane carried across and about 1 P.M. with much danger and difficulty the baggage was brought over; ascended the hills and then proceeded over a gentle slope, took a few stations on the way and descended to the Punnyaur and then over woody heights to Thacharaykull Tavalum, where we arrived at 6 P.M. in a heavy shower of rain. The country passed over this day very wild, hilly and woody, and said to be infested with a species of large tygers; the hill people have been obliged to abandon their habitations and cultivation on the slopes on account of that ferocious animal which in these parts is said to frequent the habitations and carry away the people out of their huts by force. The forenoon clear, at 2 P.M. the rain commenced in heavy showers and lasted a part of the night.

22nd November 1817.—Early this morning proceeded on the slope of a woody ridge, ascended Puddianmullay to revise the angles taken, had a most favourable observation at 8 A.M.; then descended to the south and took a few observations on the plain ridge running south-east from it, for the purpose of tracing in the features of the country, the course of the Toovulaur river and the several smaller streams joining it; commenced to descend the hills at 2 P.M. (to the fall of the Tooval below which it is joined by the Killaur) then went along a woody ridge and descended to the Perinjancooty, so called from several streams meeting and lying in an hollow formed by immense mountains on all sides; the river at this place going off into branches forming a narrow island, the larger branch on the north crossed on a bamboo raft, and the smaller over the trunk of a large tree; halted here, accommodations being prepared for the party; the forenoon fair, from noon to midnight one continued heavy shower of rain. The country about the Perinjancooty is wild in the extreme and almost inaccessible in all sides.

23rd November.—Early this morning ascended the hills to the south-west by a good road, then over waving ground and forest, crossing several rivulets, then over an easy ridge to near the Permangun cardamom garden; ascertained its situation and returned by the same path to Perinjancooty. The weather fair till 3 P.M., then heavy showers which continued part of the night.

24th November.—Early this morning recrossed the Perinjancooty and ascended Puddian Colum hill, took a station on it and returned at 9 P.M., ascended the high ridge to the south-west and proceeded along its summit running in a north-west direction, for the purpose of tracing the course of the Perinjancooty river and the country to the south of the above ridge, which is called Puddanaruggum; its sides and top is in general overrun with wood and bamboos save a few spots with grass where I was enabled to take observations; descended it at 4 P.M. and proceeded through a high forest on a flat surface infested with elephants; crossed some small streams and the Moorcanberry several times to Moorcanberry Tavalum, where accommodations were prepared at 5 P.M., the weather cloudy throughout.

25th November 1817.—At 7 A.M. again ascended the Paddanaruggum range covered with wood, proceeded almost on its summit and ascended Tairmullay for the purpose of ascertaining the junctions of the Perinjancooty and Modrapolay rivers with the Perryaur, descended it, passed across a very woody valley at the bottom of which the Moorcanberry river flows, and which joins the Perryaur about six furlongs south of Tairmullay; ascended and descended the Anacon range to Kurmunkum rivulet and junction with the Perryaur; put up on the east bank of the river where there is a spacious pool of deep water formed in a narrow winding; a little below it the river is so confined (scarce 40 paces) stones being thrown across it with much ease, where a few rocks cross it, over which the river falls and forms a cascade of about thirty feet perpendicular nearly; the country along the river is woody and confined by hills on either side; the day cloudy throughout, rain at 5 P.M., which continued the whole night.

26th November.—Rainy the whole day attended with a chilly cold.

27th November.—This morning proceeded up a forest infested with leeches, ascended the Inar ridge, then descended to a deep rivulet and valley, and then ascended the Cuddavuddoo range; from thence down to the road across the Perryaur, now not

frequented; ascended Colypaura hill by a circuitous route and having observed the course of the river in a parallel to it returned by the same difficult path, and proceeded along the summit of the Inar range to ascertain the features of the country on either side of it; the ascent up this range is in some parts very difficult, it being much broken by a ridge of rocks forming precipices on its southern side, that on the north slopes gradually and is covered with wood; stopped at some huts prepared for us in a deep hollow almost on the summit and near a purling stream; the day in general favorable and at 5 P.M. rain commenced and lasted the whole night.

28th November.—At 8 A.M. ascended to the summit of the ridge and took a station on the highest top of Inar, which is covered with grass, proceeded along the summit and descended by a road to the Permankium Tavalum; ascertained its situation, returned by the above road and ascended the plain grassy hills of Nachumbulla; at a small stream in a hollow on its summit, the hill people while cutting grass for making huts for our accommodation were alarmed at the sight of an immense royal tyger, who approached them growling out of a thicket, these people almost panic struck deserted the spot; on our arrival at it in the dusk of the evening stopped at it for some time not knowing which way to proceed, but falling in with the path of the runaways we followed it; it led down the brow of an immense rocky hill which we descended, to Peathcolum, a small tank amidst marsh, near which huts were prepared for our reception; the weather in general fair; slight rains at intervals.

29th November 1817.—At 8 A.M. ascended and proceeded on the summit of a ridge south-east, taking observations in the way; crossed the Mungay tode and ascended the range of hills bearing the same name, which is partly covered with wood and some high grass; went along it tracing the features of the country, descended at 4 P.M. to Veerakeel Munnan's cottages being about thirty in number, scattered into four or five small groups, around which the slopes of the hills have been cleared of wood and cultivated; the harvest had just been reaped and the inhabitants about quitting the spot for another, to clear away and prepare for the next year's cultivation; the day in general fair and evening cloudy.

30th November.—Early this morning ascended the Cunnavay, a range of hills, and took a station on Munjappauray rock in eminence on the range; then proceeded on the summit of it to the south-east, tracing in the features of the country on either side, which is wild in general, overrun with teak and woods of different kinds; descended it and passing over a flat surface crossed a few powerful streams which unite and form the Munjacuddoo river; halted near the rock of Shonepaurae for the night; the weather throughout favorable, hot sunshine at intervals.

1st December.—At 7 A.M. proceeded along the Munjacudavoo rivulets through wood, tracing its course as also as its tributary streams, as well as the nature of the country, would admit; then gradually ascended to the summit of the Cootakull range of hills, in general overrun with strong high grass; had a favourable observation and descended it to a branch of the Munjacudavoo, a very powerful stream; then ascended in forest to the summit of Mungaypauray and then descended to Varakeel's cottages; the country gone over this day in general woody excepting the summits of the ridges which are crowned with grass; the day fair and the sun very powerful.

2nd December 1817.—Re-ascended the Cunnavaymullay range at 8 A.M. and proceeded north-west along its summit tracing in the features of the country on either side, also the course of the Canjaur and Perryaur rivers; took a station on the highest eminence of the range, descended a short distance and halted at a small forest almost at its summit; weather cool and pleasant the whole day; the country to the north and east of the hills is formed of plain low ridges, the hollows between them being overrun with thick wood, that to the south-west and south-east being in general woody; and the sides of the rivers and rivulets lined with thick bamboos and other woods.

3rd December.—This morning went along the Cunnavay range, descending in general over a steep ridge of rocks with much difficulty, tracing the course of the Perryaur, waving to the extremity of the range where it winds, forming a peninsula about fifty yards wide, from thence it runs north-east confined between perpendicular rocks, and winding north-west receives the Shirdony river, a powerful stream rising in the hills of Peermode and taking its course through high hills, in general plain.

The Perryaur in general is confined between high hills, on the slopes to the south of it are traces of cultivation by the Oorallies, a race of hill people who were induced to quit them before the harvest, leaving them to be destroyed by elephants, in consequence of the alarm of tygers, which but a few months back had destroyed several individuals; the country to the north of the range is composed of high and low ridges running in a north-west and south-east direction, in general overrun with wood and bamboos; in the vicinity of the Perryaur the slopes yield teak of immense dimensions, but as there is no means of conveying it to the populated country, the river being confined and in some places forming cataracts, they grow and rot; from time to time are burnt when the grass on the hill is fired; returned along the ridge and arrived at the encampment at 5 P.M.; the weather cool and pleasant, cloudy at noon.

4th December 1817.—Early this morning again ascended the top of Cunnavaymullay and revised the angles taken on it on the 2nd instant; from thence descended over deep precipices to a general winding of the Perryaur; followed its course in its west bank, the surface in its vicinity being rather flat, crossed the Canjaur at its confluence, a deep stream, and proceeded to Noorancadkium, a pool of standing water and very deep, formed in a large winding of the Perryaur, a little above which this great river is confined to about twenty yards between rocks through which the stream rushes like a torrent; the river in its course gone along to-day is in some parts very wide (and contains a few narrow wooded islands) varying from 150 to 250 yards in different parts and is very woody on both banks, the hills being much higher on its left bank; weather throughout fair and slight shower of rain at 6 P.M.

5th December 1817.—Early this morning ascended the Shatan hill range, proceeded along it tracing the course of the Perryaur, took a station on a black rock on the highest summit and descended to a low ridge near the river tracing its course, ferried it across to its left bank near the Todawulla Perryaur pagoda; this day concluded the survey of the disputed tract lying between Travancore and Dindigul and which commenced late in July last; weather favorable, cloudy morning.

6th, 7th and 8th December.—Delayed from proceeding on the journey towards Quilon in consequence of the want of coolies to convey my baggage; a requisition was made for them to the public servants at Todawulla a fortnight before which seems not to have been attended to till three days ago; the coolies arrived this morning; but as they have had nothing to eat for the last 24 hours halted during this interval; the weather most favorable; the morning very cool owing to the heavy dews over night.

9th December.—This morning left the Perryaur and proceeded to the left bank of the Shirdony river, took a station on Peermode hill a lofty eminence on the right of the road, the first part of which is in general through wood, crossed the Cauky tode and several other lesser streams through wood over almost a flat surface, from Peermode it descends over plain heights the hollows being very woody; as also along the Shirdony river which though narrow is deep—it is crossed on a bamboo raft; weather cool and pleasant.

10th December 1817.—At 7 P.M. left the Shirdony river, gradually ascending over gentle heights, crossing several rivulets and marshes to the summit of Nandghany-mode, from thence descended on a ridge of a mountain to Velliamut, a small village of Todawulla with a glen of paddy fields; from thence proceeded almost over a flat surface through low wood, crossing several large and small rivulets running to the left with extensive marshes and passing by the hamlets of Candalapilly and Alacode, crossed the Todawulla river, a large deep stream with a wooden bridge thrown over it to Carricote and Todawulla, small towns adjacent to each other, the latter being the capital of a district, where the carrigor holds his catcherry; the weather fair throughout.

11th December.—Halted the followers being fatigued; the weather fair throughout.

12th December.—Early this morning left Todawulla and proceeded through pass in low hills to Palay on the north bank of the Munnavilly river; Menachell, the capital, on the south bank and opposite each other. Both these towns are populous, the former is composed of Syrians who have a chapel and the latter of Nayres; at Palay is

a small square stone fort with a palace in it; and a line of ancient fortification joins it which extends from the backwater to the hills and said to have once been the limit between the northern and southern kings; the country gone over this day extremely wild, overrun with wood, scarcely any villages, and cultivation of but small extent in some parts; the slopes of the hills in a small degree cultivated with dry grain; about four miles from Todawulla alarmed at a rushing noise on the left, when a young elk crossed the path in front, it was followed by a royal tyger who seeing the party did not presume to follow its prey but crouched in the grass on the left, as was seen by the people in the rear; the weather clear and very warm throughout.

13th December 1817.—At 10 A.M. left Palay in some boats and went down the Munnavilly river, a clear stream and pebbly bottom, its banks planted with soopary, cocoanut, teak and other trees; passed several houses and pagodas on either bank to Kotium, near which it becomes very winding and the banks low, planted with sugar-cane, some of which is literally in the river; to prevent the mould being washed away many parts of the low banks are propped up with brushwood and coarse wicker work. Kotium is a town of some note having several Syrian churches and a college, the inhabitants being in general of the above sect with some Nayres; there is a square stone fort at it built after the European style which encloses a Hindu pagoda of some note; the bazaar street is paved and the houses in general covered in with tile; left it at 7 P.M. and proceeded down the river to the backwater, crossed the broadest part of it and then through channels and paddy fields to Tircunapally; halted till 1 P.M. on the 14th instant and proceeded down the backwater and arrived at Quilon at 3 in the morning on the 16th instant, having been absent six months and five days; the weather during this period fair.

16th to 31st December.—Remained at Quilon, inspecting the plans of survey and papers connected with it, executed by the Assistants during my absence in the Kotarkerry and Quilon districts.

5th January 1818.—Left Quilon at 4 P.M., proceeded in company with Lieut. Conner by the backwater and arrived at Aleppy at 9 A.M. on the 6th instant; understanding that the Resident was at Kotiam proceeded thither across the great lake; on our arrival ascertained that Colonel Munro had just gone off in his boat to Cochin, again made for the lake and rowing the whole of the night reached Cochin and landed near the fort at 10 A.M. on the 7th; at noon crossed over to Bolgaty island and residency, waited on Colonel Munro and after a conference of an hour returned to Cochin. This place was till within a few years the principal seat of the Dutch Government; the fort and other public buildings have by our Government been dismantled, the streets formed by the houses joining one another are in general narrow and filthy, and many of the houses seem to be falling into ruins. It is famous for its river and affords safe anchorage for the largest vessels within a few yards of the bank, but on account of the high duty levied on ships and goods coming into the river, they prefer remaining in the roads at sea. Vessels of all sizes and descriptions are built here, and timber and workmanship are both cheap; the weather warm and sky clear.

8th January 1818.—This morning again waited on the Resident and after a long conference principally on subjects connected with the survey and assistance required, we took our leave and returned to Cochin; having the boats in readiness we left it at 8 P.M. and retraced our track back to Quilon, arrived at the landing place at 7 A.M. on the 10th instant; the weather during the past days warm, sky clear; a strong shower of rain when on the water about midnight on the 8th instant.

1st February.—Everything being prepared for resuming the survey went up the backwater with Mr. Conner to Kistnapoor, where we arrived at 4 A.M. on the 2nd instant.

2nd and 3rd February.—Halted and drew up the quarterly reports, &c., for transmission to the office. Kistnapoor, the capital of a sub-division, is a very extensive Nayre town intersected by regular broad roads lined with trees and at right angles to each other, between them are inclosures with the houses of the inhabitants shaded with cocoanut trees; on the west is an extensive fort mostly in ruins with a broad fence round of bamboo, thorn and other trees; the gates only remain entire, in the interior is a palace belonging to a connection of the present reigning family; and near it is a pagoda of some note and a temporary cutcherry where the revenue

affairs are transacted of several of the surrounding districts, also a few Nayre inclosures; the country around is highly picturesque and well cultivated. Channels connected with the backwater run on either side the fort; a bridge of wood is thrown over the large channel for the convenience of travellers; the weather warm and close, rain at intervals.

4th February 1818.—Very early this morning left the above place and proceeded to Mavillykerry, the capital of a district and a place of great note; the road gone over this day throughout good and will admit of wheel carriages; it runs in general through highly cultivated fields of paddy, and is raised, shaded by an avenue of lofty dammer trees on either side, beyond the fields are extensive plantations of cocoanut shading the houses of the inhabitants, the soil in general of fine brown with scarce any pebbles or stones. Mavillykerry is an extensive Nayre town with well laid out streets; the whole surrounded by a fort; the bastions somewhat in the English style, the walls connecting them of mud, fenced without by an immense thick impenetrable wood; within is a very extensive palace, pagoda, tank and other public buildings, as a cutcherry, prison, &c.; in the former of these resides the mother of the present Rannee, a prisoner in her own palace; weather warm, close and cloudy.

5th February.—Early this morning left Mavillykerry and went on to Munnar, an extensive scattered village on the south bank of the Pumbay river, here is a famous pagoda within a high stone inclosure, now falling to decay, the principal part is beautifully covered in plates of copper; the road this day is in general good, but sandy, the country shaded by groves of cocoanut and other trees. A few pagodas on the road, the one in the left at Shennitulla is a beautiful edifice in a charming spot, immediately in the rear is an extensive sheet of paddy cultivation extending to the backwater; crossed the Colacaddavoo river, narrow with a gentle stream; two miles north of Mavillykerry; weather close and warm throughout.

6th February.—Early left Munnar, crossed the Pumbay where two branches meet forming the island of Punnanar, then by a good road to the Munnymulla river, from thence the road winding and passing over temporary bridges over streams which intersect the country in different directions; passed through Tiruvalla, the capital of a district, the country much intersected by streams, with extensive groves of cocoanut and sheets of paddy cultivation, to Shunganacherry* (eleven miles) an extensive town situated on high ground with low paddy land and channels of communication on the west; at it were two forts now in ruins, on one of them a palace unoccupied falling into decay; an extensive and spacious bungalow built by the late Dewan commanding an extensive view of low lands and islands on the west. There is a very superior Roman Syrian church as also two smaller ones; a market is held here on Wednesdays and Saturdays and is well attended owing to the communication it has with other places by water.

7th February 1818.—Halted this day the followers being much fatigued.

8th February 1818.—Early this morning proceeded through a wild close wooded waving country with a few spots of wet cultivation on slopes, the road good, to Neddicoon Syrian church, a distance of ten and half miles; ascended the hill to the south-east of it and on clearing away a part of the wood took a few angles, very indifferently on account of the haze; returned by the above road and when within a mile of Shunganacherry my horse happened to come down, I was thrown with violence at some distance—my right shoulder having come in contact with the ground, hurt it very severely; weather warm, close and hazy.

9th February.—At 10 A.M. left Shunganacherry and proceeded through channels across a beautiful rich country overrun with wet cultivation and groves of cocoanut with habitations on insulated spots, then up the Pumbay river, either bank shaded with cocoa and areka, at the back of them extensive paddy lands, to Munnar; arrived at it at 6 P.M.; day cloudy and hazy.

10th, 11th and 12th February.—Halted, my arm continuing very painful.

13th February.—This morning rowed up the Pumbay river in general about 200 yards wide, and winding, the banks steep and high, shaded with the soopary, cocoanut

* Shunganacherry.

and other trees, with several Nayres and Bramins habitations in them with flights of steps leading to the waters edge opposite each; stopped at Chunganur on the south bank, an extensive population with a pagoda of note, and a few public buildings, from thence across plain heights, climbed Nootyomepauray, a cluster of black rocks, took a station on them and went down the river to Munnar at 5 A.M.; weather warm.

14th February 1818.—Went down with the stream of Pumbay, then through channels across a beautiful rich country, forming the sub-divisions of Colymook and Talwaddy of the Umbalopolay district, with the intention of seeing the country and to choose fit objects for carrying on a series, none of which presented themselves beyond a few trees, and these could not be seen from the hills in the interior; returned at 7 P.M.; weather close and warm.

15th February.—Halted; my arm very painful.

16th February.—Returned by Shennitulla to Mavillykerry by the route described on the 5th instant; weather warm.

17th February.—Left Mavillykerry at 6 A.M., the road leading through the fort and parts of the suburbs, to the north-east a street of bazaars and a Roman Syrian church, then over plain heights closed with high walls in which are cultivated plantain, horse-gram and other dry grain, but at present lying waste; the hollows forming small vallies are cultivated with paddy, on the right about half a mile is a tank which waters a large tract of land south of it; at 9 A.M. halted at Vettyaur, a poor straggling village and pagoda on the south bank of the Colacuddavoo river, and where a large rivulet joins it; across it a temporary bridge is thrown, it flows from a small backwater south-east of this place around which as the water lowers paddy is cultivated; the road gone over passable; soil strong and gravelly; weather excessively warm.

18th February.—Early this morning proceeded to Pundalum, a very extensive place and a pagoda on the south bank of the Colacuddavoo, where there is also a palace, the property of the Pandalum Rajah; on the road is formed a street of bazaars, occupied by Lubbais and Syrians, the former are generally employed weaving long coarse cloths, and are originally inhabitants of Dindigul; here is also a backwater, from it water is raised by the help of wheels into the fields about, and as the water in this lake begins to subside, fields are formed around the deeper water; the road gone over this day good, passing several deep banked rivulets across which temporary bridges are thrown, at present in very indifferent order; the country on either side well populated, on the right a very extensive tract of wet cultivation mostly in the hollow of an extensive backwater, these waters or basins in the interior are called by the natives Charies; weather close and warm.

19th February 1818.—Went across the river and took a station on Sharedumpauray a plain hill; the weather being very hazy, obtained an indifferent set of angles, the country from north-west to south-east in general composed of low grassy heights and vallies, some extensive, is highly cultivated; a few lakes and tanks on either side supply the fields with water, to the eastward beyond the plains the country appears to consist of only woods and parallel ridges of hills all the way up to the great range mountains; the weather warm; wind from the east and west quarters.

20th and 21st February.—Halted protracting the work on the plan of the disputed tract east of the Perryaur; weather extremely warm.

22nd February.—This morning passed over a plain waving country, the heights mostly enclosed with high walls, the hollows cultivated with paddy; ascended Andramullay, but owing to the wood not being cleared away and the hazy state of the atmosphere descended; weather warm and hazy.

24th February.—There being a festival this day at the Pundaium pagoda went to it in the evening to witness the scene; this pagoda though small is much celebrated on account of its antiquity, it is dedicated to Iyapa the mountain deity; the idol on this occasion was displayed on an elephant with ornaments neither splendid or costly, the deity is represented in the shape of three or four bells one placed above the other, the smallest being at top, made of copper well burnished for the occasion. Each moory or subordinate village contributes to the show by bringing to the pagoda a cart ornamented with cloth, and flowers, a stuffed bull, and some a bird in size much higher than a man, with a red bill a foot in length by which is intended to represent

a parrot; when the whole of these have moved in procession round the pagoda, they then form a square in front of the deity; and lads of the Nayre cast who are taught to fence are introduced into the square in two parties facing each other, when they go through a great many grotesque motions, the parties never by any chance contending; the party from the south shewed off a few sleight-of-hand tricks similar to those performed by jugglers in the Carnatic, and the whole ended with tumbling; none of the women were near, but I observed them far in the rear endeavouring to take a peep over the men's shoulders; this show was to continue till midnight by a repetition of the same thing.

25th February 1818.—Early this morning proceeded east through Toombaconum, a considerable Syrian village with a respectable large church, from thence over waving ground but open descended to the pagoda of Tripaur on a considerable winding of the Colacuddavoo river, the road then over a waving and rather hilly country overrun with wood, at present almost parched and across an open cultivation and a few small rivulets, to Coney,* once a considerable place but at present consisting of a few inhabitants; there is a pagoda on the right bank of the river of some antiquity, it being the nearest populated spot towards the hills and forests in the interior, and as a matter of convenience, it is made a depôt for provisions by the timber department who send them from hence to their working parties; the weather hazy and warm.

26th February.—Early left Coney and proceeded to the north-west, partly on a good road, then across a valley of paddy cultivation, then over a rugged and woody tract gradually ascended Puttent hill, the slopes to its summit having been cultivated during the rains with paddy, which is done by cutting down the timber and burning it, the ashes serving as manure; these spots will only admit being cultivated one season, the next plantations and other bulbous roots may be reared from the same soil; from thence descended to Mulla Allapilly, an extensive high land Nayre village on the summit of the hills, where the cocoanut and soopary thrive as well as in the vicinity of the backwater; the surrounding country is a scenery of hill, wood and dale; the soil about the village very rich, but a great part of the surface covered with rocks; weather warm; cloudy evening with distant thunder.

27th February 1818.—This morning descended Puttentmoory on the west; passed several broad cultivated vallies in the Coombla sub-division, and ascended and took a station on Coony Coon rock; the country around it and to the east well populated and cultivation extensive, to the north is one prospect of hills and woods; the Colacuddavoo river forms a curious narrow winding round the pagoda of Wullunjoony, about two furlongs to the south of the hill; the high road for merchants and cattle from the interior to Achincovil passes through Colashagrapoor north of it and runs north of Coney; weather warm; cloudy evening.

28th February.—Early this morning left Mulla Allapilly, descended the hills to the north-east, crossed a marsh once cultivation, then through a deep forest in a valley between hills, crossing a stony rivulet several times, to the left bank of the Kullaur; proceeded along it, it running north-west to Comarampairoor once a place of note, but now mostly in ruins owing to the depredations of elephants, not even sparing the houses of the inhabitants which they destroy in hopes of finding grain, the groves of cocoanut and soopary along the river have been mostly destroyed, and the inhabitants for their own safety have retired to the west; the path traversed this day in general rugged, it is during the rains not frequented on account of the elephants, who take post in the wooded valley during the daytime; forenoon warm, evening cloudy and rain.

1st March.—Early this morning ascended the hills to the south, crossed a narrow cultivated valley to the summit of Neervoomullay, a high range running north-west and south-east, took a station on it between two lofty trees, and descended by the same path to Comarampairoor at 3 P.M. The summit of the hill was cleared away for cultivation a couple of years ago, but the stumps left threw out branches, which took forty individuals two days to cut down. The prospect of the country from it is one scenery of hills and woods with the exception of a few slopes lately opened for cultivation. The forenoon warm, afternoon cloudy, at 4 P.M. rain lasting a part of the night, accompanied with much thunder and lightning.

* Koneyur.

2nd March 1818.—Early this morning left Comarampairoor, went down the stream in an open canoe to the confluence of the Cullaur with the Pumbay, then down the latter, a beautiful river and gentle stream, with the exception of a rapid a little below the junction; the banks high and in general shaded with groves of cocoanut and soopary, behind them the hills rise covered with wood, at intervals some cultivation; stopped at Rannee the capital of a sub-division in the Mavillykerry district, and a place of note, there is a pagoda of some antiquity as also the house of a Cartoo or nobleman; adjoining and not far from it Mr. Walcott's bungalow, on the right bank are a few bazaars where a large rivulet joins, and on a rock a short distance to the west is a Syrian church rather antique but small; the population is extensive composed of Nayre and Syrians and some of the lower classes as Shaners, Poliers, &c.; at 12 A.M. proceeded down with the stream and halted for the night at Nedumparur in the Aurumala sub-division, the river winding considerably and in general from 150 to 300 yards wide; some parts deep and others shallow, banks high shaded with cocoa and soopary, under them the houses of the inhabitants, and now and then a pagoda is in view; weather forenoon warm, the afternoon cloudy, with rain, thunder and lightening continued the whole night.

3rd March.—Early this morning went a short distance up the river and ascended Ponmullay, a very woody hill, for the purpose of taking a station but finding it impracticable from the closeness of the wood, got people from the neighbourhood and employed them to clear the wood, took a station on its eastern slope, descended and stopped at Nedumparur for the night; weather cloudy; rain at night.

4th March.—Very early this morning went up the river, in general broad, winding and shallow in some parts, and the banks beautifully shaded as above described; on approaching the Syrian church at Pootencavu the river divides off in two branches, the one to the north is sandy and shallow, and not navigable during dry weather, the southern channel is scarce thirty yards wide, winding deep and rapid to near Chenganoor where both branches again met, and form one slow majestic stream; on the left bank passed the famous pagoda of Aurumala, a modern well finished building, the interior, buildings and gateway, covered with plates of copper; opposite to it is a narrow island with a very large and ancient tree; at 10 P.M. ascended Nootyvomepaurae, and having had a very favorable observation returned up the river at Nedumpriat at 8 P.M.; weather cloudy; rain at 7 P.M.

5th March 1818.—The wood in a great measure being cleared off on the top of Ponmullay, proceeded to and ascended it at 10 A.M. and had a favorable observation, the prospect from the summit to the north is composed of low hills and vallies between every spot covered with wood, to the south the grand windings of the river attract attention, both banks being crowded with cocoanut and soopary, some cultivation appears on the other side, beyond which the low hills run off in ridges, are covered with wood but divested with leaves, save some groves which are evergreen. At 3 P.M. descended and went down the stream to Aurumala for the night; the Nayre population here is very great, the Syrians have two churches also on either side of the river, a little in the interior; weather fair and cool.

6th March.—Early this morning left Aurumala, the lands on the south of it is in a high state of cultivation; proceeded over low waving hills, on them are inclosures of plantain and dry cultivation, the vallies formed between them narrow and cultivated with paddy, then over a ridge of low hills overrun with low wood, the road winding, descended to Oolanoor, the country about it is a series of plain swelling grounds, and broad vallies between in a high state of cultivation; ascended Cuddoly hill, took the station on it and descended to the road running over plain heights and by habitations; crossed the Colacuddavoo river to Pundalum at 1 P.M.; weather clear and cool, cloudy afternoon.

7th March.—Early this morning passed over plain inclosed heights and a village, and crossed a narrow cultivated valley to the summit of Audramully; the morning being very clear had a very favorable observation, descended and returned at 11 A.M.; weather cool and clear throughout.

8th March 1818.—Employed with the monthly report and other papers; rainy.

9th March.—Calculating the triangles connected with the stations gone over lately; weather cool; rain at night.

10th March.—Left Pundalum, passed over extensive cultivated vallies; the heights in general plain, some of which have inclosures in which plantain, yams potatoes, &c., are cultivated. Ascended and took a station on Cottacoon, then over cultivation and plain heights by Punnyvillay pagoda to Yalacolum, a very extensive but scattered village; the road traversed this day in general good but stony, partly through narrow defiles, the soil gravelly; weather cool and cloudy, rain towards evening.

11th March.—Early this morning went over heights covered with wood and ascended Sherincoon hill, took a station on it and returned to my tent at 11 A.M., the country from its summit is one prospect of hills and vallies overrun with wood; only towards Yalacolum are several cultivated vallies, with groves of soopary, cocoanut and other trees, with houses in them at alternate distances on either side of the cultivated vallies; the heights being in some measure plain; the day extremely warm.

12th March.—At 6 A.M. left Yalacolum and went on to Cullinjoor, the road winding over stony slopes of hills through wood, descended to a narrow cultivated valley which it follows to the above place; it is populous, houses much scattered, there is a pagoda at it, the surrounding country very woody with the exception of a few narrow vallies. Cocoanut and soopary are very scarce in these parts. At 12 P.M. took a station on a small hill on the east; weather very warm.

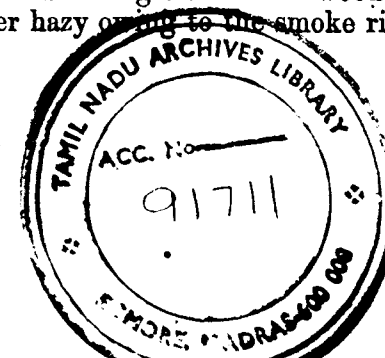
13th March.—At 8 A.M. proceeded towards Ayrandone hill, crossed three cultivated vallies between hills covered with wood and ascended the above hill, took the station on it on a black rock while the people were cutting down the wood, descended by the same path but returned to Cullinjoor by a nearer road at 5 P.M.; weather excessively warm, cloudy at intervals.

14th March 1818.—At 8 A.M. proceeded to the north on slopes of low hills covered with wood, then descended to the cultivated valley of Coodloor, proceeded along it crossing the Cullinjoor rivulet several times, then in wood; ascended Rashumpauray, a high rock, took the station and returned at 4 P.M.; the country to north and east of the rock is a continuation of hills and woods, up to the great range of mountains; the only cultivation to be seen from it is a part of the valley the roads lead through; weather warm.

15th March.—Early this morning left Cullinjoor and went on to Putnapooram, on the high road from Quilon to the Ariancovil pass, once a very extensive and populous place, as appears from some buildings, as a pagoda, palace, mosque, &c., all running fast to decay; near and on each side of the road are a few houses, where customs are levied on all exports and imports; the Cullady river flows winding south-east of it, and is here a broad and deep channel; the country come over this day a series of woody heights, and a few narrow vallies of cultivation with scarce any habitations, and but few cocoanut and soopary trees; the road good and passable for cattle; weather extremely warm.

16th March.—This morning proceeded on the high road to Penala, a poor village with a wide cultivated valley; the road in general good, but the ascents and descents steep, wheel carriages could not without much assistance pass with safety; from Penala ascended the hills to the north-east, following the paths frequented by elephants and through wood, ascending and descending with much difficulty and fatigue; stopped at 4 P.M. near some ruins said to have been the village of Covarungooddy, near a majestic grove of forest trees with a small running stream; on my way ascended Vaulapauray a high ridge and took a station on it; the whole of the country from Penala is very wild, but the woods in consequence of the warm weather are thinned of their leaves and in some parts are very open, but in the vallies and along the streams they are evergreen and afford a cool retreat to the elephants during the heat of the day—they are said to be numerous in these forests and are often taken by means of pits dug along paths they wander on; weather extremely warm.

17th March 1818.—Very early this morning proceeded through high wood by an elephant path and commenced to ascend Kycoonut hill, a conspicuous woody peak in these parts, reached the summit at 7 A.M. and having cleared the wood on the top took the station and descended at 1 P.M.; rather hazy owing to the smoke rising in the hills



from the burning of the grass and dry wood; at 2 P.M. moved on towards Penala by a very good and even path through wood and gentle slopes, this path is lined with pits, some fresh dug and covered; reached Penala at 5 P.M., and arrived at Putnapuram at 7 P.M.; weather warm.

18th March.—Induced to halt, no coolies being procured by the Provurty for conveying the baggage; weather warm, evening cloudy.

19th March.—This morning left Putnapuram, the baggage partly in boats, as only a few coolies could be procured, crossed the river a couple of miles west of Putnapuram, and went into Puttaly, a very extensive scattered village with a pagoda of note situated on an eminence; the country passed over this day uneven and woody; crossed a few narrow vallies of cultivation, inhabitants scarce, save a few of the Poleyin cast. Weather warm, evening cloudy with thunder and lightening, rain at night.

20th March.—Early this morning proceeded a second time and ascended Ayrandone hill, revised the angles taken on a former occasion, descended and returned by the same path, in general stony and rocky; the country to the south of the Cullady passed this day in a high state of cultivation, the population consisting of Nayres and Lubbais; to the north hilly and woody; forenoon warm, afternoon cloudy with much thunder and lightening.

21st March.—This morning early left Puttaly and crossed the Cullady river a short distance to the west, low jungly hills on its north bank, proceeding westerly the country wears a more open aspect, with less jungle on approaching Munnaddy, an extensive scattered village situated on the right bank of the Cullady; at it are two pagodas of some note, on the north a broad well cultivated valley; ascended Kunny-mullay, took the station on it, and returned to the village at 11 A.M. The forenoon warm, evening cloudy. This day attacked with unusual costiveness and a severe bowel-complaint, the first symptoms of it felt was the evening I returned from Kykoonut hill to Putnapooram.

22nd March 1818.—In great pain and uneasiness the whole of this day.

23rd March.—Went down the river and sailed down the backwater to Quilon, arrived at 6 P.M. in great pain. Doctor Hay saw me and prescribed medicines which I took at night, and felt relieved a great deal.

24th March.—Very early this morning the pains returned and Doctor Hay conceiving it necessary to bleed underwent the operation at about 8 o'clock, which gave me instant relief and the pain on my side began to subside, continued weak, mending daily, when on the 1st April proceeded in a covered boat to Coonattoor; arrived at 5 P.M. much fatigued; previous to my leaving Quilon directed Keyes to survey the Curnagapilly district.

2nd April.—Very weak, bowels out of order, the day very warm.

3rd April.—Bowels open, appetite good, still weak, the heat very oppressive.

4th April.—This morning received a visit from one of the Rajahs of Cullecote who has for some years retired to this place; on an eminence of the west bank of the river he has built himself a comfortable house, surrounded by many domestics and some Bramins with whom he sits most part of the day expounding the Shasters; scarcely ever quitting his residence. Coonattoor itself the capital of a district consists only of a few scattered houses and a pagoda, and spacious cutcherry; weather warm.

5th April.—Still weak.

6th April.—This morning went to Poruvelly, took the station on the plain height south of the pagoda and then went on to Shastancotay, a pagoda of note, the interior building covered in with plates of copper, and surrounded by a wall now falling fast to decay; it is situated on an eminence, jutting into an arm of the backwater; here it is always fresh and extremely deep, the country about it is wild, some teak grows here, but which has been planted; a market is held on Friday which is much frequented even from Quilon; the face of the country gone over this day is in general plain, some of the heights inclosed, and the cultivated vallies between them very spacious, the road from Poruvelly where a tannah guard is stationed to the above pagoda is good and partly covered with trees. The Kodakapooly or Garcinia Gambogia tree thrives on

the heights gone over this day; but not very plentiful. The weather warm till 2 P.M., then cloudy followed by showers accompanied with thunder and lightning. Perara returned this day from Quilon to resume the survey.

7th April 1818.—This morning crossed the Cullady river and proceeded to Periacolam hill; took the station on it and returned by Pootoor, an extensive village where a market was held this day; the country gone over highly populated and cultivation very extensive in the neighbourhood of Pootoor; the country west of the hill of Periacolam is a ridge of low hills with groups of black rocks, some very conspicuous. The weather warm till 2 P.M., then cloudy with thunder and lightening followed by rain at 5 P.M. and at night.

8th April.—This morning left Coonattoor and went on to Cannecode, on the way thither took a station on Nellycamogle and Nedduncoon, both hills plain and covered with grass, the country gone over this day in general plain waving heights, between them broad cultivated vallies, the sides shaded with groves of cocoanut, soopary and other trees; Cannecode is an extensive scattered village, many trees and groves all about it, to the north a small rivulet which seems to irrigate the paddy lands and immediately on its right bank a Syrian church on a small scale. Weather warm, rain at 4 P.M. with thunder and lightening.

9th April.—Early this morning proceeded over plain inclosed heights, descended to and went along a narrow cultivated valley in hills, the sides divested of cocoanut and other trees, to Andramullay; ascended it, this being the third time, and revised the angles, descended and returned partly by the above valley, then by the high road from Kotarkerry to Pundalum, to Shanumpally, and then by a path leading over plain heights; descended to Cannecode at 10 A.M. Weather warm, evening cloudy.

11th April 1818.—Early this morning left Cannecode, and proceeded by a cultivated valley by Shanumpally to Pullykull, the capital of a sub-division in the Coonattoor district, it is an extensive village, houses much scattered with a pagoda and tank; the country gone over this day uneven, composed of heights and cultivated vallies, on approaching Pullykull the country wears a plainer aspect and much even, the vallies broad and well cultivated but not thickly lined with cocoanuts, &c., a few only about the houses of the inhabitants. The weather warm, evening cloudy.

12th April.—Early this morning proceeded south through an extensive cultivated valley, and ascended Chuckencherry hill, the country to the eastward of it is wild and hilly; returned by the same path and went to Vullymogle height, took the station on it and returned at 11 A.M.; the weather warm cloudy at intervals.

13th April.—Halted and calculated a few triangles.

14th April.—Early this morning proceeded by Tamaracolum to Pullyca, a sub-division of Mavillykerry; returned and placed a flag on the high spreading Anjely tree at Vellycode, from thence proceeded easterly by a good road over plain heights to Cosanaad, a few bazaars, then took a station on Cochymole, then crossed a cultivated valley to Palama, a place once of some note as appears from the number of old ruins and walls, roads and venerable trees about it, with a pagoda on the south; halted here for the night but none of the people would come forward to render any assistance, but deserted to a man; the country gone over this day uneven, vallies broad and cultivated, the inhabitants were very industrious in the fields ploughing and sowing; observed on either side several lakes of water which are extensive during the rains, the sides of these are cultivated as the waters subside, or it is drawn off by the help of wheels, previous to which beds are formed in the water by throwing up embankments, and then draining off the overplus water. The weather warm throughout.

15th April.—Early this morning proceeded to Pantacoon hill by a good road, through extensive lanes formed by the compounds of the houses of the Nayres and extensive tracts cultivated, took the station on the above hill and returned to Palama, to the south-east of Pantacoon is a large lake with very extensive cultivation around it, appertaining to both Pundalum and Mavillykerry; from Palama went over heights inclosed with high walls containing dry cultivation to Vullymogle height, revised the angles taken on the 10th instant, then along the cultivated valley to my tent at Pullykull; wind south-east and warm.

16th April 1818.—Early this morning left Pullykull, and over heights in a great measure inclosed, then by a good road descended and crossed a deep rivulet over a wooden bridge in decay; then across a narrow but well cultivated valley, the sides lined with the habitations of the Nayres in luxuriant groves of cocoanut and soopary; again ascended plains and by a good road though circuitous proceeded to Shooranaad and took the station on the height east of it at 9 A.M. Shooranaad is a populous Nayre village, the cutcherry for this sub-division is held here, the vallies both to the north and south of it are wide and extensive—through the greatest part the seed had been sown; in the evening returned on the road traversed this day, and ascended Cocnamogle, a plain flat low hill, covered with small rocks, took the station and returned to Shooranaad at 7 P.M. Weather close and warm.

17th April.—Early this morning went across the country a distance of four miles, took the station at Oonikul and returned; on approaching it is a large winding rivulet, the country about it flat, cultivation extensive with topes and houses intermixed; the country rising on either side is inclosed containing the habitations of Nayres and some of lower cast. Weather close and warm.

18th April.—Left Shooranaad early this morning, crossed the rivulet mentioned yesterday, here broad and shallow, then by a good road, a large lake on the right, passed through narrow winding paths, through enclosures and fields intermixed, to Vuttaycaud pagoda—to Kistnapooram—and from thence by a high road lined with an avenue to Coyancolum,* generally called Cally Quilon, an extensive mercantile town, the principal part consisting of a long street of respectable bazaars, where cloth as well as most of the necessaries of life are daily exposed for sale, the population around it is very great and consisting of various casts, the Bramins and Concans not excepted; of the latter there are a few men of very large property, who can advance money to the State on an emergency; the country surrounding is perfectly flat, and the soil fine but sandy, to the south it extends to an arm of the backwater, and near it are the ruins of the late Dutch factory, to the north-west of it are the houses of a few Portuguese mechanics in the service of the late Dutch Company, now almost in a state of beggary, and a Mrs. Wiltshire, the relict of the late Captain Wiltshire, notwithstanding her misfortunes is ever happy to accommodate the stranger and the traveller; the distance travelled this day 16 miles, over a flat cultivation at times in broad vallies and often intermixed with groves of cocoanut and some brushwood at intervals, population great, the enclosures raised with sand banks on which the Caldera and pineapples are planted to form an hedge, the soil loose and scarce a stone is to be seen, save those that are brought for the purpose of building; from the loose nature of the soil the reservoirs for containing water must be dug and cleared once and often twice yearly; water for the fields depends altogether on the annual rains; the forenoon cloudy, evening, sun and warm.

19th and 20th April 1818.—Halted and calculated a few triangles. Weather warm.

21st April.—Rowed down the backwater to the Coyancolum bar, to fix on some object in that neighbourhood as a station for the purpose of correcting the survey taken by the plane table; made a station at a cocoanut tree near the north extremity of the bar, from it several rays to distant hills were obtained, returned at 2 P.M., the weather warm; evening cloudy with thunder and lightening.

22nd April 1818.—Early this morning proceeded to Cartigapilly by the high road leading to Cochin, which in a great measure is lined with lofty trees, passed a pagoda and Syrian church, to another pagoda very extensive, the exterior tiled, the interior buildings covered with plates of copper; from it the road strikes off direct to Areapaud which is one of the 18 famous pagodas of Travancore, but as it would be contaminating that place to allow any of our troops to come near it the road is made to wind through Cartigapilly; the country gone over this day perfectly flat, cultivation in some parts very extensive, the other parts a series of cocoanut and other trees skreening the houses of the inhabitants from the heat of the sun, Cartigapilly is the capital of the district, at it is a street of bazaars, a cotarum or palace on the east occupied by a Raja a descendant of the Cullycote family, a Syrian church almost in the center of a wall and ditch now in ruins which surrounds the whole, said once to

* Kayencolum.

have been a fort, but nothing in the shape of bastions can be traced. Weather cloudy and warm.

23rd April.—This evening visited the famous temple of Sobramunny at Areapaud, it now being the close of the festival it was attended by an immense concourse of males and females, perhaps in all about fifteen thousand, attended by about a hundred fencers who displayed their agility in that art before the deity, who was mounted on the neck of an enormous elephant beautifully caparisoned, attended by several other demigods also mounted on elephants of which there were ten on this occasion; the sight was grand but more from the immense crowds, that covered the whole space even on trees; this festival continues for ten days, it is frequented from distant parts and during the festival the pagoda and the country in its neighbourhood is crowded with men, women and children; the weather warm, evening calm and cloudy.

24th April.—In the afternoon went to inspect the ground in the vicinity of Shencoly Christian church on the side of the backwater, for the purpose of measuring a base and carrying on a small series along the backwater, there being no possibility of connecting the triangles carried on in the interior with objects near the coast owing to the flat and woody nature of the country; but the number of bushes and marshy ground with cocoanut topes intervening would not admit of it. Weather warm, cloudy at intervals, heavy rains towards dusk and all night.

26th April 1818.—Early this morning traversed the eastern part of the sub-division of Areapaud to Nepurray on the western side of an interior branch of backwater, here are three granaries for paddy which is produced in great quantities in the low lands; no object could be fixed on for correcting the survey, the country being flat, cultivation extensive, with luxuriant topes of cocoanut and other trees, within them the houses of the inhabitants and some pagodas; weather warm.

27th April to the 1st May.—Employed in protracting the work on the plan of the disputed tract. The weather during this interval warm and sultry.

2nd May.—Early this morning left Cartigapilly and proceeded on the road for about 4 miles over a flat country, beautifully variegated with groves of cocoanut and other trees with paddy fields intermixed; the country round Cartigapilly yields two crops yearly of wet and dry precisely from the same ground; the road raised afterwards leads, through low land perfectly inundated during the rains, over several bridges thrown across the channels of communication but most of them destroyed for want of attention to these objects by the Circar; near Poodapully is a bridge of large size thrown across the channel communicating the northern and southern backwaters; a great part, say a third, of these low lands are yearly cultivated; the road from the above bridge leads through topes of cocoanut and houses to the seaside, then along it over heavy sands by Totapully muttum and tank with a few conspicuous palmyra trees into Poracaud, a very famous town a few years back, now much in decay as may be seen from the ruins of public buildings, as well as the houses of wealthy merchants of the Shonigar and Concany casts—this falling off took place about twenty-eight years ago, at the time Alleppee was fixed on as the principal seaport town of Travancore and to which place all the trade in consequence was carried; a few buildings of note now remaining are a large Roman-Syrian church, an extensive pagoda belonging to the Concany cast, and a large bankshall in the interior made a depôt for tobacco; on the surface the foundation of the Portuguese fort or factory is to be seen when the side is out; channels from the interior and the backwater communicate with the town on the east. Weather warm, strong wind and rain at 7 P.M.

4th May 1818.—Early this morning went by water to Umbulapolay, the capital of the district, famous for a beautiful pagoda dedicated to the god Kistna, decorated and altogether covered with copper, the ornaments with thin leaf of gold; it is surrounded with extensive tile buildings for Bramins and a palace for the reception of the sovereign when he honors the festival with his presence and which is solemnized in March—a few bazaars forming a road to the west, the whole inclosed by a sandy mound termed a fort; a channel runs up to it from the north-east within 100 yards of the pagoda; returned and poled up the Pumbay river; then by a circuitous channel entered the town of Alleppee and up its channel, landed near the bankshall; the morning cloudy, the remainder of the day warm and sultry.

5th May.—Went through the principal parts of the town; a channel divides it and on both sides are broad sandy roads lined with bazaars; several well-constructed bridges are thrown across the channel, which is almost choked with round timber floated down the several rivers from the hills where it is cut and dragged to the rivers by elephants. The buildings on the beach of note are the large house built by Morajee for the Circar—it is two stories forming two separate houses, and is capable of accommodating several families at the same time; the Custom House, a very modern and light building, over the archway in the center is a room covered with tiles, it is elevated and the side facing the sea is plastered over with a coat of chunam and must be a good landmark to vessels at sea; the banksalls, huge buildings, one at present is occupied by Captain Gordon. The Parsees have a place of worship in the town, and a square inclosure without where they leave their dead to be consumed by kites, crows, dogs and jackals; here are also several mosques mostly modern. It is the principal seaport town of Travancore. The exports are chiefly in pepper, and timber, the latter are arranged on the beach for sale both in logs and ready cut. The weather close till 9 A.M., then cloudy with strong westerly wind and rain.

6th to the 14th May 1818.—Employed within doors protracting the survey of the disputed cardamon hills, also collecting information regarding agriculture and the seasons. Weather during this interval warm and calm.

15th May.—Left Allepee and proceeded down its channel to its confluence with the Pumbayaur; at this spot three individuals, were hanged, accomplices of Vailtumbay Dewan in the late insurrection of Travancore, at the same spot thirty-three unfortunate Englishmen drowned by order of the above Dewan, without any just cause assigned; rowed up the river, then through inundated fields and channels, down the Munnymullay river about one hundred and fifty yards broad, a very gentle stream between two and four fathoms deep; the banks covered with cocoanuts, and houses some beautifully arranged, and behind them extensive sheets of paddy cultivation; entered and crossed over a part of the backwater only six and seven feet deep to the Cavalum river, gentle stream, banks shaded with cocoanut and other trees, houses numerous; ran up a narrow channel past the Pagoda and halted at the Cavalum cutcherry; much of the surrounding low lands to the backwater is left uncultivated, attributed to the want of the labourers; arrived at 1 P.M. Weather warm, close cloudy evening.

16th May 1818.—This morning proceeded to Cherragurraavu Moory, took a station at a palmyra tree west of the pagoda on the bank of the backwater; from whence is a very extensive view of the large lake and also slips of the interior. Went to the Velleanad channel forming the limit between Umbalapalay and Shenganachairy, took bearings of a few hills in the interior and returned at 1 P.M.; the country gone over one flat intersected by channels, groups of cocoanuts with houses at alternate distances, the remainder occupied by fields, a few only of which are cultivated; the weather warm, cloudy afternoon.

17th to the 20th May 1818.—Employed indoors on the protraction of the disputed cardamom hills. Weather the while warm and sultry.

21st May.—Early this morning left Cavalum and went up that river in a boat, then over inundated fields and by a wide canal—its bank in some parts strewed with groves of cocoanut and houses, also a few chunam kilns on the right—entered the Poolincoon river, a broad deep but gentle stream. Poolincoon, a very populous village, lines the north bank, the inhabitants Roman-Syrian who have two churches, both of note, built about 200 yards from one another and near the river side; on passing the churches left the river, went over inundated fields, to avoid a winding, then along it again, and across inundated fields, and a wide channel into the Munnymullay river, a deep broad and gentle stream; went up it to Neddawuddy cutcherry with a few ruins about it, on the south-east about three furlongs on the right bank of the river is a pagoda of some note though not large; went up the river both sides, cultivation very extensive; took soundings up to Shumbacolum three and half and four fathoms deep. Halted at Shumbacolum, the capital of a sub-division of Umbalapalay, a populous place, the inhabitants consisting in general of Roman Syrio-Makapolays and some Nayres, the former cast have a very stupendous church on the right bank as also an upper-story house within the compound for the accommodation of Padries, who are about twelve in

number; a few small pagodas scattered about, none of any note; the country passed over this day is one continued flat mostly inundated, divided by channels from river to river, the whole capable of cultivation, about a fourth part of which is yearly prepared for that purpose; within this watery scene are a few islands with groups of cocoanut trees, and one or a couple of houses on each, but on the sides of the river they are more plentiful; communication from house to house even across a field is carried on by means of small canoes, which even women are dextrous in navigating; the women may be seen daily braving it to distant markets over the deepest waters, and scarce or ever do any accidents happen. It is necessary to observe that the rivers channels and even the fields are affected by the tide which rises about a foot, the water from the above cause is generally brackish for about four months in the year during warm weather. Cloudy both morning and evening; midday excessively warm, at night heavy showers of rain accompanied with thunder and lightning.

22nd May 1818.—Early this morning went up the Munnymullay river to Colymook, the head of a sub-division, where there is a Syrian church and a large population of Nayres and Syrians; the country the same as that passed yesterday; went down the river again and took soundings which varied from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms, finding the river opposite the Cockull or cutcherry at Shumbacolum very deep sounded several times just at the winding and found it vary from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 fathoms and all within thirty paces. Weather morning clear, and 10 A.M. heavy rain at intervals continuing till the evening.

23rd May.—Halted; employed on the place of the disputed tract. Weather fair at intervals rain.

24th May.—Went up a part of the Munnymullay river, then by a branch of it, connecting it with the Pumbay river, then a short way down the Pumbay, up a narrow shallow winding canal to the pagoda and cutcherry of the Tuggaleel sub-division, with a small open space; the pagoda is very ancient, the interior building covered with plates of copper; opposite it is a small tank, on a side a shed containing several decayed boats, among them a Namboory barge handsomely finished but now old and in decay, it is about seventy feet in length and very narrow in proportion; where I crossed the Pumbay it is about 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms deep; the country passed in general under cultivation, few cocoanut topes, but in the neighbourhood of the pagoda are luxuriant and thick; the channel during warm weather is very shallow near the above pagoda, there being scarce enough of water to navigate the smallest boats. The weather throughout this day fair and warm.

25th May 1818.—Early this morning left Shumbacolum and proceeded by a circuitous channel to the Pumbay river; went down it a mile in which space it is between 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms deep; left it and entered a shallow nullah on its left bank; went up it, passing through Kurmaudy to Poracaud above noticed; the sea having receded I observed the ruins of the old Portuguese factory, which appears to have been, from the dimensions of the walls and the materials composing, it a very strong edifice. At 10 A.M. left it and proceeded by the channel communicating the Coyancolum backwater with the great one of Allepee, the tide on each side extending up to the Thodapully bridge, where an embankment is thrown across it during warm weather and across which the boats are hauled, for which duty some people employed by the Government are always in attendance; then down the Tircanopolay river, narrow and winding, between 1 and 2 fathoms deep, to Tircanopolay, dependant and belonging as well as 3 or 4 hamlets in its neighbourhood to the Rajah of Yeddapully a Bramin who has a palace and a pagoda near it of note which he condescends to pay a visit to during the festival, the ancient pagoda being washed away by the sea, the one in lieu of it was built in modern times; the country gone over this day one sheet of water, over grown with high grass and intersected by canals, parts of which is under cultivation, the ground on either side of the above river is a deep marsh unfit for cultivation, but where it is elevated, the cocoanut thrives but does not appear healthy; between the low lands and the sea is a narrow stripe of elevated sandy ground about half mile broad, is overrun with cocoanut and other trees; the population in them great, consisting of some Nayres, Shanars, and Fishermen, principally the latter cast, having their habitations along the coast; weather warm throughout.

26th May.—Halted. Employed on the plan and protraction of the disputed tract. Weather fair and warm.

27th May.—At 3 A.M. left Tirkanopolay and went down the backwater to Coyancolum; in general about a mile broad, both sides covered with cocoanut and other trees, with a large population; some salt pans at intervals on the eastern border; the lake in all its length is scarce five feet deep and sometimes very shallow, and opposite the bar where I took an observation several sandy islands appear during low water; the weather close and warm throughout; afternoon cloudy.

28th, 29th and 30th May 1818.—Halted, employed inserting details on the plan of the disputed tract; weather during this interval close and warm, afternoon cloudy.

31st May.—At 4 P.M. left Coyancolum; sailed down the backwater, then through the Chavary canal, entered and passed over another extensive sheet of backwater opposite the Aywicka bar,* to Quilon; arrived at 6 A.M. and overtaken by a heavy shower immediately on my arrival in the morning of the 1st June 1818.

1st June.—This being the commencement of the heavy rains on this coast, directed the whole party into Quilon, to bring up the indoors work of the survey since its commencement in August 1816, having had no leisure since that period to bring up arrears, of which much now was to be done; a convenient bungalow as an office was built at my own expense, and the Assistants on coming in were directed to attend, stated hours being fixed for doing the indoors work. Lieutenant Conner and his party came in about the 18th instant.

20th July.—This evening died the Assistant Perara, who came into Quilon with a fever, contracted in the hilly tracts to the eastward in the Coonatoor district, he was about the middle of June recovering fast under the care of Dr. Hay, but soon after the fever returned, attended with dysentery, and about the 10th instant the Doctor observed that his dissolution was not far off, he became weaker daily but retained his senses to the last moment; he has left a young widow whom he married in December last year.

21st July.—Early this morning attended the interment of the remains of the Assistant Perara at the burial ground at Chungumcherry†; left Quilon at 7 A.M., proceeded on the high road through Killivelloor and then over a pleasant opening waving country to Coondaree (a place before mentioned), ascended, revised the angles on Tanyar Mullay; descended and went on to Kotarkerry (also described), the road very indifferent in many parts; the weather pleasant though warm, evening cloudy.

22nd July 1818.—Early this morning left Kotarkerry and proceeded easterly over a narrow road through low jungle and descended to a paddy glen; went up it for a couple of miles to Mail Yalaye, a village of some note from a pagoda of antiquity being at it, the heights on either side of the valley being in general with a few trees scattered on them, with some groves of cocoanut on the borders but those very few; ascended Cullapauray through forest and high grass, some teak but small, and gained the summit of the hill at 8 P.M.; revised the angles taken from it on a former occasion and descended to the above village, from it went along paddy glens; the hills on either side rather woody; left the glens and commenced to ascend heights at a pagoda and square tank in the division of Tullaoor; fell in with the high road which crosses several paddy glens, the ascents and descents to some of them steep; then through forest, crossed a large rivulet running north-west over a crazy wooden bridge; then descended to the Cullady river, much risen and [crossed] it in a jungar to Putnapoor (also described); the weather throughout cloudy and showers of rain at intervals.

23rd July.—At 10 A.M. left Putnapuram and went on to Mamlatory, a distance of fourteen miles through forest, crossing the large rivulets over wooden bridges, many parts of the road stony and difficult from several ascents and descents; at the latter is a pagoda and some buildings for the accommodation of merchants, and a chokey with a few peons stationed at it, to the north is a small river down which much timber is floated, and which was crossed about half way on the journey this day. The weather rainy till 10 A.M.; then clear and cool with rain again at night.

* Neendacurra.

† Tangacheri.

24th July.—Early this morning left Mamlatory, proceeded on a flat through wood, crossing a few small rivulets to about two miles; then commenced to ascend the pass, rather easy, struck off to the left, went on a gentle ascent, then over a steep ridge covered with high grass, rocks and wood at intervals, to the summit of Nedumpauray, a lofty mountain commanding a grand view of all the low country; owing to the foggy state of the atmosphere was detained on the summit till 2 P.M., exposed the while to a chill wind with rain at intervals; descended without having obtained a favorable station by the same way, and reached the high road at 4 P.M. to breakfast; proceeded on through heavy rain, rivulets much swollen and road bad and slippery, through high forest to Ariancovil pagoda at 8 P.M. The weather throughout rainy.

25th July 1818.—At 9 A.M. proceeded on the high road half-way down the pass and from thence ascended over a steep ridge through wood, to the plain summit of Pooliartairy, a lofty top on the ridge of the ghâts; and from whence is a very extensive view of a large portion of the Tinnevely country; as also that of Shencottah below the hills; took the station on it, wind strong at the time; descended by the same path and returned up to Ariancovil; the day in general fair, the evening and night rainy.

26th July.—Early this morning proceeded down the pass, descent easy but stony, (it will admit of wheel carriages but not loaded) to Pooleary, an extensive village with regular streets, dependent on Shencottah, but the revenues of it are made over to the pagoda of Ariancovil for its support; the country around it is in a high state of cultivation with several small tanks serving for irrigation, a pagoda to the south with a strong stone work apparently built for defence, with a terrace building in each of the four corners; weather pleasant but warm. Lieutenant Conner who accompanied me from Quilon went on this day to Shencottah for the purpose of commencing on the survey of that district.

27th July.—At 4 A.M. went towards the northern hills by a circuitous route through extensive paddy fields and heights, commenced to ascend Murtuwamullay, a conspicuous mountain, through wood and reeds; crossing several eminences with much labour and difficulty, gained the summit at 10 A.M. where two trees stand which are very conspicuous from the low country, of which there is an extensive view from it, as well as of the Achincovil valley which is extensive and woody with scarce a plain spot to be seen in the whole tract; obtained a favourable observation; though the day was foggy there were every now and then intervals of clear weather; descended by the same path at 3 P.M. to breakfast and returned to Pooleary for the night; weather cloudy throughout, some drizzling rain at night.

28th July 1818.—Early this morning left Pooleary and ascended the Ariancovil pass to the chowkey and the ruins of the gate, from thence ascended the ridge to the south, proceeded along it, much winding, and difficult to the summit of Ayecoody hill; on reaching it the weather being bad, and the rains from the westward coming on with violence attended with heavy fogs, descended on a plain ridge running in the direction of Ariancovil, then through wood; reached the choultry and pagoda at 6 P.M. Morning fair, midday cloudy and rainy.

29th July.—Left Ariancovil, proceeded to Mamlatory and reached it at 5 P.M., heavy rain almost the whole way; the rivulets much swelled and pouring down in torrents across the road.

30th July.—Early this morning left Mamlatory and went to Putnapuram; arrived at it 10 A.M.; road very bad, trees having fallen across it in consequence of the heavy rain and high winds the preceding night; again proceeded on to Kotarkerry and arrived at 5 P.M. Weather fair and cool the whole day.

31st July.—At 8 A.M. left Kotarkerry, passed Coondaree at 12 A.M., and arrived in the cantonment of Quilon at 2 P.M. The whole day light showers of rain till 3 P.M., then fair.

The whole of the month of August within doors, examining and revising papers connected with the survey to the southward, and on the calculation of triangles. During the greater part of the month the weather stormy and rainy and the Assistants often in consequence prevented from attending office; also the papers being so very damp that they could not be meddled [with] without sustaining some injury.

1st September.—Early this morning left Quilon, went along the coast to the south and crossed the Purroor river, a short distance above its communication with the sea, to Purroor pagoda. Tank and small palace, the latter for the accommodation of the Rannee whenever she visits the north; went along the road leading through the above town which is very extensive, houses much scattered and their enclosures very extensive; near the market place are some public tiled buildings for tobacco, &c.; from thence again southerly, between a narrow backwater and the sea, a thin grove of cocoanut all along with some open spaces, to the bar near the village of Yeddawa; from thence returned and passing through the town to the north-east, proceeded over rising plain heights, on which are hollow spaces which contain much water during the rains, and about them some wet cultivation; proceeded along these plain heights to a Codacapooley tree, (a species of tamarind) on Moocant coon; revised the angles taken at it on a former occasion, then went across the country over a cultivated valley, and fell in with the high road a little to the east of Cullavudacull; a rude group of rocks on the south of the road; proceeded along it through low wood and undulating plains, descended to the Itakerry river, a narrow deep stream, and crossed on a jungar to Mantaur on the right of the road at 5 P.M. Weather clear and warm throughout.

2nd September 1818.—This morning descended to and proceeded across an inland backwater to Adichanelloor, a considerable village and head of a sub-division, houses much scattered; passed a small tank, then over heights covered with low wood; descended to a narrow glen, followed it a short way and ascended Kydaramullay, a spacious low hill; observed the angles on it [taken], on a former occasion; then descended, returned by the same path. Left Mantaral 4 P.M., proceeded on the high road through Ittakerry, the depôt of the Company's cattle and where a Conductor of the Commissariat Department is in charge; took a station at two trees near the road; and from thence proceeded to Quilon and reached it at 7 P.M., the road throughout hard and good, fit for carriages of all descriptions. The weather cloudy with rain at intervals till 3 P.M., then fair.

5th September.—This evening after having made every preparation, left Quilon and rowed up the backwater to Neendukara, a Christian church opposite the Aiwicka bar, and stopped at it on account of heavy rain for the night; the day fair.

6th September.—Detained on account of the rain till 1 P.M. then rowed up the backwater to the Chavery bridge, on which the high northern road passes and is the channel of communication between the backwaters; started at 5 P.M.; plyed all night to a broken bridge west of Cartigapilly, then by channels over a watery scene, a few clumps of cocoanut trees and houses among them scattered about; arrived at Shunganacherry at 10 A.M. on the 7th instant; rain last night, this day excessively warm.

8th to the 18th September 1818.—Calculated triangles, writing reports and making every preparation for proceeding into the interior.

19th September.—Early this morning, accompanied by Mr. Conner, proceeded by water and arrived at Alleppee at 11 A.M.; had an interview with Captain Gordon and Mr. Walcott, Conservator and Deputy of Forests, on the manner of proceeding through the forests in the interior; these gentlemen kindly offered to give all the assistance in their power, to enable us to prosecute the survey; towards evening left Alleppee and returned to Shunganacherry at 1 A.M. on the morning of the 20th instant; at 7 A.M. a heavy shower of rain.

23rd September.—Early this morning myself and Lieutenant Conner left Shunganacherry for the interior; proceeded over a good road through forests, no villages but some paddy and dry cultivation on the slopes, to Neduncoon, a small Roman-Syrian church with a few houses in a hollow south of it; ascended the hill of Neduncoon but the weather being unfavourable and rainy descended to the church. The weather becoming fair went up at 3 P.M. and had a most favourable observation with the exception of the high eastern hills which were enveloped in fog, parts of which cleared up above sunset; descended and stopped in the church for the night. This day cloudy, rain in the forenoon at intervals.

24th September.—Mr. Conner proceeded to Poodapully. Left Neduncoon at 9 A.M., went along a passable road very uneven, crossed a large rivulet of Vauloor, an extensive scattered village on hills; descended, crossed another large rivulet, and from

thence ascended, and gradually descending and ascending through forest, some cultivated fields on either side, descended down a stony winding defile to the river and village of Canjarapully, crossed over a crazy wooden bridge (distance thirteen miles); the country on approaching Vauloor has a different aspect from the western tracts; here are no cultivated vallies, but cultivation on the slopes of hills cleared away, cocoanut and soapery on the top slopes and along the rivulets in the bottoms, promiscuously scattered among them the inhabitants have their houses; it is of the same nature all through the Canjarapully division, extending even among the hills or some distance; at Canjarapully itself are two towns, the one to the east is occupied by Lubbais merchants, is extensive, the streets uneven and very dirty, the other to the west is the Moplay or Syrian, about twenty houses with a wide street between, opposite which at the east end stands a large respectable church said to have been built 300 years ago. A short distance to the eastward of the merchants' town, is a square tank and a pagoda now in ruins, built of granite and terraced in the Carnatic style. This was once a place of great trade it being centrally situated between the Dindigul valley and the Western Coast, but since Chunganacherry has become the principal trading town, this place is now fast on the decline. Weather fair, close and warm.

25th September 1818.—Early this morning proceeded to the east, ascended Wuttapauray hill to fix the situation of the town of Canjarapully; descended it, went over hill and through forest to the summit of Coapully hill, the top crowned with lofty forest trees, cut down a few and having marked a couple left to stand, descended; returned over a height, thin wood and high grass; passed a few elephant pits near a pond of water and crossed the Chittaur about a mile below Canjarapully, arrived at 6 P.M. Weather close and warm.

26th September.—At 9 A.M. left Canjarapully, proceeded through wood, crossed the Chittaur, then for a short distance on its right bank through wood, descended and passed the Munnymulla river in a boat to Shapad, a village "of note" but now much deserted on account of the depredations committed by elephants, again through forest ascended extensive paddy cultivation on a broad slope belonging to Caucicutoor; then again through forest, in general descending down slopes to a nullah and some fields to Rannee, crossed over the Pumbay in a boat where I had the pleasure to meet Mr. Walcott, who has a bungalow here and who resides during the rains to be near the forests, from whence he makes tours through them monthly; the distance travelled this day seventeen miles. The weather clear and pleasant throughout.

27th September 1818.—In the course of the day I requested Mr. Walcott, as he was well acquainted with the forest, how I should proceed and what measures it would be necessary should be taken to make as extensive a tour through them as possible; he was kind enough to say he would accompany me and that the only roads and paths existing were those that lead to the different Yails or timber stations, the whole of which may be seen in a tour which may be made in ten or twelve days, the weather permitting; he was also kind enough to order that provisions and coolies be got in readiness for the tour previous to our starting.

28th September.—This morning went a short way down the river and ascended a hill on its west bank to enable me to fix the situation of Rannee, it being in a very great hollow from whence no stations can be observed; at 11 A.M. descended and proceeded up the river, but experienced much difficulty from the rapidity of the stream in one or two places; returned at 2 P.M. This morning cool and foggy; the day close and warm.

29th September to 2nd October.—Detained, the provision and coolies not being in readiness till the latter evening; during this interval the weather close and warm.

3rd October.—Everything being in readiness left Rannee at 8 A.M. and measured the path through forest up and down hill to Perrynaud, situated on the confluence of the Pumbay and Cuccaud rivers (measured distance 6 miles); this is a populous village, rather regular and upon the whole consists of about 40 houses and a pagoda, lining the north bank of the Cuccaud river, on the south bank of which is Cuccaud from whence the river takes its name, now a poor and insignificant place consisting of a few houses, and is in the Mavillykerry district. Perrynaud is dependent on Pundalum, at the east extremity of it is a chokey and a guard of sepoy to prevent any tobacco &c. being brought in and also for levying customs on articles imported. All to the east of this

place is a confusion of hill and forest, up to the great range of mountains, totally uninhabited except by a cast called Hill Coravers who are seldom seen, and are as wild and timid as the animals they live among; to the north is Moondaymullay, a high woody hill frequented by elephants, which some times come down and commit depredations in the village, rooting up the cocoanut and soopary trees; the inhabitants of Perrynaud have no cultivation near their habitations, they are therefore induced to proceed a few miles in the hills and choose a slope where they cut down and burn the forest which they cultivate with paddy. The weather warm and close throughout.

4th October 1818.—It being Sunday Mr. Walcott made it a point to halt.

5th October.—Early this morning left Perrynaud accompanied with a few guides, measured the road to Rajampauray by Nelladypauray, in general ascending and some time along the summit of the hills, throughout woody, a distance of six miles, road good; our accommodation at this place was a hut constructed with sticks and straw, on a black rock, in which we were completely drenched, the rain having commenced at 2 P.M., and lasting all the evening; the forenoon was fair; some of our coolies towards dusk deserted.

6th October.—At 7 A.M. commenced the measurement of the road towards Nella-kull, in general good, over the summits of the hills and about half-way a steep descent, then over a flat; it ascends and descends abruptly, then gently ascending and descending a distance of nine miles, the whole day through high forest, to Nella-kull, a small open spot in the hollow of hills, where is a small pagoda dedicated to Vistnoo, and a natural deep reservoir of water; this place is reported to have been very populous about 300 years ago, and according to the account given by the pagoda Pundarum, 300 Nayres resided at it in those times, and that much of the hills in those times have been cultivated; the Syrians stated they had a church also at this place, and it is according to their account one of the seven places where St. Thomas fixed the cross; from a close inspection of the ground some raised compounds of walls and ditches are very apparent, which is a sufficient reason to suppose that it once must have been inhabited, but what may have been the exact number of the population is now a mystery. This at present is a timber station, thirty or forty individuals are employed cutting or saving teak, much of which grows on the slopes and tops of the hills in this vicinity; they have also a provision storehouse and the Government have nine elephants employed for dragging timber, which is in the first place brought to this spot, then dragged to the Cudavay Pauraytode, down which it floats into the Cuccaud river. It is a curious circumstance these animals after their day's work are let loose into the forest to feed of their own accord, a small chain is rolled round one leg, but this is only to distinguish them from the wild animals, with whom sometimes they fall in and fight, and are known to drive them away; at dawn of day their several owners go in search of their charge, and by calling them by their names these animals come forward and deliver themselves; on working days they are allowed a small quantity of rice, but of this short allowance they are often deprived; when they have laboured for a few days they become stubborn and will not work, which happens about every third day, when they are let loose into the forest. The forenoon clear, heavy showers of rain the whole afternoon.

7th October 1818.—At 8 A.M. accompanied by Mr. Walcott proceeded through forest up and down hill by a tedious and difficult path to the summit of Payvarah-mullay, a conspicuous hill plain and with some black rocks on its top; reached its summit at 1 P.M. and waited till 4 P.M. but the bad weather increasing to a storm descended by a better and more direct path to the pagoda at 6 P.M. Weather cloudy and rainy all day, the night fair. The country seen from it is one vast sea of hills, the whole covered with forest; only to the north-east the summits of some of the high mountains are apparently plain and covered with grass.

8th October.—Early this morning commenced the measurement of the road from the pagoda towards the Chowrymullay, the forest part of it wide and good for upwards of a mile, which is occasioned by the constant dragging of timber on it for some months, then a great descent, steep and difficult, along the brow of a hill down to a winding of the Pumbay river inclosed by hills and where a large rivulet joins it coming

down the hills to the eastward, the road again ascends on the brow of a hill and winding—the Pumbay river along it in a deep hollow on the left to a rocky rivulet called the Uttaytode, a distance of four miles, the whole through high forest—observed no teak; from thence returned to the Nella-kul pagoda at 4 P.M.; the weather fair. The coolies to a man deserted last night; but others having come with provisions were secured.

9th October.—The weather promising fair again ascended Payvaramullay; reached the summit at 11 A.M. and obtained a very favourable observation, the day being warm and scarce any fogs on the very highest mountains; commenced to descend at 3 and reached the pagoda at 5 P.M. Weather fair.

10th October.—More coolies during yesterday having come, and having our number complete, left Nella-kull at 8 A.M. and measured the road to Cuddavaypaurae, a good one, occasioned by the dragging of timber, with many ascents and descents; proceeded to measure down in the bed of a stony nullah and along the rocky sides of the Cuccaud river, then up in the bed of the Sheecatode, then ascended the steep of Moondumparae, winding over the summits of ridges to Towlaparae, once a timber station, a distance of twelve miles; benighted here, went down and ascended another ridge to Bumbalalypauray, an extensive rock, a timber station where huts were prepared for our accommodation; the whole of the paths and through the strong nullahs passed this day woody and difficult, and which cannot be traversed after some heavy falls of rain; the weather fair after 12 P.M.

11th October 1818.—This morning returned and measured the remaining part of the road left unfinished yesterday, and afterward along the summit where timber is now dragging, to endeavour to have a sight of some of the stations to fix the situation of the place. The weather fair throughout.

12th October 1818.—At 8 A.M. commenced the measurement of the path leading to the westward; the first part a gentle ascent, then a steep descent on a ridge to the confluence of some small nullahs with the Wotacultode which is afterwards crossed above a dozen times; the road then ascended crossing a few nullahs, descends steeply to the Manempauraytode which is crossed two or three times; the ground then begins to be more even and on passing Manempauray, the forests seem to have been cut down for cultivation some years ago, which however now begin to shoot up fast; this is the case to within a short distance of the Curringada a large nullah, which being crossed, the road ascends, then a little up and down, descends to the Kallaur which is crossed (is about a hundred yards wide but not deep during the hot months), the road again ascends gently through open wood and high grass to a certain elevation, then along a flat with some trifling ascents and descents, high grass all the way to the pagoda in Mulla Allapully, the distance measured being 11 miles 5 furlongs; arrived at the latter place at 4 P.M. much fatigued, my legs sore and much inflamed, from the bites of leeches and their being exposed to the sun. Weather fair throughout.

13th October.—The baggage being despatched on the direct road to Rannee, proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Walcott, to the north-east across a marsh passed on the 28th February last, then ascended to the summit of Nerwoomullay, revised the angles before taken, the day being very favorable for observing, and descended Comarampaurae at 3 P.M.; took boat and went with the stream to Rannee and arrived at it at 5 P.M.; the weather fair throughout.

14th and 15th October.—Halted, the followers and servants being much fatigued owing to exposure to the rains and bad weather during the tour. The weather showers at intervals and distant thunder.

16th October 1818.—At 10 A.M. left Rannee in Mr. Walcott's boat, on the way halted and ascended Pommullai, hill; the day being very favorable revised the angles taken on it on a former occasion and descended to the river; rowed down, past Pootencaur, a large and regular Syrian town, a place of some trade, with a church at the west end of it, on the left bank of the Pumbay river; halted on the right bank within the Moory of Mungalum where we arrived at 1 P.M. The day throughout cloudy and pleasant, towards dusk heavy rain continuing a part of the night.

17th October.—Being a very promising day, crossed the river very early and proceeded through a part of Chunganoor, and across plain heights to Nootyvompaurae

rock, revised the angles taken from it on a former occasion, and returned at 11 A.M.; rowed down the river for about five miles, struck off into a channel to the Munny-mullay river and then by another circuitous channel through extensive paddy lands to Shunganacherry and arrived at it at 4 P.M. The weather fair till 5 P.M.; then heavy showers of rain continuing a part of the night.

18th, 19th and 20th October.—Halted making preparations for another tour towards the Achincovil pass and through the hills east of Coney. The weather during this interval fair forenoons, evenings cloudy and heavy rain at night.

21st October.—Everything being in readiness left Shunganacherry at 9 A.M.; went up channel, the stream very strong, observed that the lands on either side were under preparation to be cultivated this year, but from the swelling of the rivers the banks confining the channels were bursting in all directions, and the velocity of both the channels and rivers were so much against our progress, that with much exertion we reached Mungalum at 5 P.M.; on the banks of the Munnyamalay I observed that the inhabitants had just done reaping the harvest and parties were threshing the corn by walking over it, and near them were beds with young paddy plants thriving well and ready for transportation, and new beds preparing for this operation; the weather warm, cloudy at intervals, heavy rain in the afternoon accompanied with loud peals of thunder and much lightening.

22nd October.—This morning again crossed the river and went to Nootyomepauray, revised a few angles to the north-west and returned to Mungalum having despatched the luggage boats on to Rannee; at 3 P.M. left it and rowed up against the stream which was very rapid, at 6 P.M. came abreast of Aurumallaykemal and with every exertion made, reached Rannee at 10 P.M.—the luggage boats which started early in the morning had not reached nor did we espy them on the way up. This day cloudy and warm, heavy showers of rain at intervals.

23rd October.—The baggage boats unable to come, and the river gradually rising; at 3 P.M. one of the boats came in sight, the cause of the delay was owing to the water being deep for poling, on which they depended; by 5 P.M. the remaining boats came in; river falling fast. The weather cloudy and warm, heavy showers of rain at intervals.

24th October 1818.—At 9 P.M. left Rannee and proceeded southerly across a small cultivated valley and over a woody height, descended to another cultivated valley along which the road newly made for the Resident runs a considerable way, passing it at its head, ascends a gentle slope and gradually down another slope, from thence gradually descends on the summit of a ridge, crosses a well-cultivated valley in the Coney sub-division, ascends another ridge along which it runs—the road uneven, very bad and rocky—to Mulla Alapilly, the measured distance being 9 miles 6 furlongs. The weather fair till 3 P.M., then cloudy, heavy showers of rain with loud thunder and lightening.

25th October.—Left Mulla Alapilly at 9 A.M., surveyed the road to Coney a distance of 6 miles, in general descending on the south-west brow of Pateutmullay, then through a valley leaving the village on the right, ascending and descending a woody ridge to a broad cultivated and deep rivulet, on crossing which the road runs on a flat, on entering the enclosures of Coney, it winds a good deal to the pagoda a short distance north of the Colacudavoo river. Weather this day fair with some rain at night.

26th October 1818.—Halted to enable the Provurthy to have provisions and coolies prepared for the tour to Achincovil pass. Weather fair.

27th October.—Being given to understand that all was in readiness left Coney at 9 A.M. and measured the road, a very good one, to Cullady, a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where there are a few houses and a chowkey where customs are levied on goods; the first part of the road this day leads on the left side of a cultivated valley and on crossing a large nullah through wood to the above place. Weather fair till 11 A.M., then cloudy, followed by heavy showers of rain thunder and lightening and not ceasing till 7 P.M.

28th October.—Early this morning commenced the survey of the road, a good one running near and in a parallel with the Colacudavoo river, crossing several large streams on the trunk of trees with some hazard, the whole of them running into the above

river, passed a small place of worship in a grove called Coondody and halted at Waconum, a small plain on the right bank of the river, where once it was reported was a muttam and some houses of which, however, no traces appear excepting a few jackfruit and a tamarind tree; the distance measured six miles two furlongs mostly on a flat surface but woody. The weather fair, at 12 P.M. a sudden heavy shower; this evening fair, rain at night.

29th October.—At 8 A.M. commenced the measurement of the road through forest and near the right bank of the Colacudavoo river, crossed several large rivulets which join the above, on trunks of trees; the ground gone over this day rather uneven; many of the slopes of the hills near the river appear to have been cleared and cultivated but a few years back; this manner of cultivation, though productive, is now much neglected, from the want of hands and the constant alarm the people are kept in by the tygers and elephants which are plentiful in the surrounding hills and forests; at a spot called Shamepall a large tract had been cultivated only a couple of years ago, which is now become a most impenetrable jungle; descended to Torayaur Tavalum at 1 P.M., a halting place on a sandy embankment in the bed of the river, here the road crosses it, to the left of the junction here formed by the Torayaur which has its rise in the high southern mountains north of the Ariacovil pass; the distance measured this day seven miles and three furlongs. Weather morning fair, rain at 2 P.M. lasting till night.

30th October 1818.—At 8 P.M. crossed the river in a small boat, stream strong, measured the road to the Achincovil pagoda a distance of six miles five furlongs; the first part uneven up and down hill, the remainder with some trifling ascents and descents is tolerable; about midway crossed the Chittaur at its confluence with the Colacudavoo, a rapid stream but not deep; here the above river is considerably decreased in width and which on this day was altogether on the left of the road, which runs through high forest to the above pagoda. It is a place of great antiquity and dedicated to Auragundaswamy; it is on a raised platform faced with stone, and the interior building covered with plates of copper; there are some smaller edifices near and connected with it, to the north of it are about thirty houses in a small luxuriant grove of cocoanut, belonging to the servants of the pagoda; also a chowkey where customs are levied on all goods imported and accommodations near it for merchants to deposit their goods during bad weather. An Havuldar's guard of the Rannee's sepoy have been posted here about five months back, to prevent any clandestine traffic of tobacco, &c.; this morning cloudy, rain at 2 P.M. with thunder and lightening lasting a part of the night. This evening had a severe attack of fever and ague, and pains in the groin, rising from the sores in my legs.

31st October 1818.—Early this morning commenced the measurement of the road towards the summit of the Achincovil pass and barrier, a distance of six miles seven furlongs, and which forms the limit between Travancore and Ternevelly; the road under high forest, in general a good one but must be very inconvenient to the merchant and traveller during the rains, on account of the river which must be crossed several times; the ascent, some part steep, commences about a mile from the barrier which is a short way on the descent into Ternevelly; at 2 P.M. ascended the high plain hill to the north of it, and when near the summit, the rains from the westward came on with squalls and heavy passing fogs which prevented any observation being made; descended and returned to Achincovil through a heavy shower, and arrived at 7 P.M.; on either side of the road, at some distance on the slopes of the hills, the teak grows luxuriant as well as various species of other timber. The morning fair, at 2 P.M. rain with thunder and lightening incessantly till midnight.

1st November.—At 7 A.M. proceeded for a mile on the road towards the pass, then crossed the river and ascended on a ridge to the Arrekerra teak forest, saw much timber cut and ready for floating on the way; on the hills are also many logs but do not see any probability of taking them down, the ascent being very great; this is at present a timber station where about thirty individuals are employed, as also five elephants; inspected everything that was possible, and descended and returned to the pagoda at 1 P.M. with some loads of rice for my followers who had no provision for the day; solely attributed to the neglect and ill management of the Circar servants of Goney who even did not provide me with a guide to show the way. On inquiry was given

to understand that a Pandaram who resided at Achincovil and was in the habit of frequenting the hills and forests in quest of ginger, cardamom, &c., was acquainted with the paths and tracts through the forests surrounding for a considerable distance. I sent for this man and on making the necessary inquiries found that his circuits was confined to within a few miles around the pagoda, beyond which he could give no satisfactory information. The morning fair; heavy rain at 4 P.M. and lasting till 7 P.M.

2nd November 1818.—At 8 A.M. this morning crossed the river and proceeded by a good path between hills in the Allupandy forest, and ascended by a circuitous and difficult path up the hill of the above name to a hollow between two tops, at which spot timber has been cut; from thence there is a steep descent to the north to the Cullaur, as far as which river the Pandaram frequents the forests in quest of the above-mentioned articles, but beyond it they term a wilderness, never frequented by the human species to the best of their recollection. This day weather warm till 2 P.M., then rain with thunder and lightening lasting a part of the night.

3rd November.—As I found from want of guides and information that nothing further could be done in this quarter, and the country being overrun with high forest and mountains and without any tracts through them, returned to Torayaur, the rivers and rivulets much swollen owing to the late heavy rains. The weather pleasant till 1 P.M., then cloudy with thunder and lightening accompanied with heavy rain which continued most part of the night, washing away some temporary sheds which were built for my use, on a raised spot in the river.

4th November.—At 7 A.M. left Torayaur and proceeded by the road to the Shamepall rivulet, crossed it and moved north-east on slopes of hills through forest, making a path as we went along, and sometimes following elephant tracts, no individual present being acquainted with the paths; crossed several difficult vallies to Shamepallauray, the highest hill in these parts and a plain at top, commenced the ascent on a ridge at 1 P.M. and gained the summit at 4 P.M. took a few angles, but the fog becoming thick and covering the summits of the surrounding hills, was induced to give over; commenced building huts and lighting fires, and at dusk the whole party as well as myself endeavoured to repose, having no provision or convenience to protect us from the sharp night air; the day throughout fair, fortunately no rain at night, but exposed to a sharp cool easterly wind.

5th November 1818.—The whole party rose at daybreak, ordered the larger portion to descend and clear the path, took the angles of the surrounding hills, the morning favourable for observing; at 8 A.M. commenced the descent, and arrived all safe at the Shamepall rivulet at 1 P.M. having fasted thirty hours. Mr. Walcott, Deputy Conservator of Forests in Travancore, some years ago while overseeing the timber cut in the vicinity of this stream, espied a snake of the boa species crossing; while its head reached the opposite bank its tail had not got the length of the stream: this rivulet I estimated to be at the least 30 feet which of itself shows that this animal must have been of an enormous length and size; from thence proceeded to Nudda Tavalum and halted at it for the night; a fine day without rain rather unusual for the last fortnight.

6th November.—Having prepared large bamboo rafts which the banks of the river abound with, floated down to Waconum, a plain spot on the north side of the Colacudavoo river, where some thirty years hence stood a muddum of which now no traces remain; at 4 P.M. ascended the hills to Purracolum, a small village on the hills said once to have been populous, at present only three families remain at it, the members of which have of late been induced at night to take shelter on lofty trees, the elephants having destroyed both their houses and fields, a misfortune which happens to most habitations in remote situation in the forests and hills; this place is dependent on the Neddamm sub-division of Coonatoor, and is a jaghire to the Rajah of Chunganoor who derives many advantages from it; at it on the west is a pagoda near which is a spring, there was once a small palace at it surrounded by a deep ditch now in ruins. The weather moderate.

7th November.—Early this morning proceeded south-west and descended to the Munnapuray rivulet, a broad stream, crossed it several times, through forest and with difficulty ascended Kycoonut hill, reached its summit at 11 A.M., had a favourable

station and descended by the same path *via* Purracolum, descended from it again and crossed the river to Waconum where we arrived at 5 P.M. Weather fair and rather close and warm.

8th November.—At 7 A.M. moved down the river on rafts to Cokaytode which forms the limit common to Pundalum and Mavillykerry; crossing the road, commenced to ascend through forest and low ridges of black rock to the summit of Paupencotay, a conspicuous hill of black granite, some forest growing in its north-west side, took the station on its summit under a tree, and again by the same path descended to the river; went down on rafts to Cullady, and from thence on a small canoe to Coney, the latter part of the river winding considerably, the banks covered with groves of cocoanut and areka, many habitations in them; arrived at Coney at 5 P.M. the whole course of the river both banks woody with low hills at a short distance, but near its banks the land is flat, and a large portion of it appears to have been cultivated from year to year, as appears from the stumps of trees which are now covered with tender and luxuriant branches, which in a couple of years will become the same as the forests about it; the weather fair but close and excessively warm throughout.

9th, 10th and 11th November.—Halted partly from the party being fatigued, but more so detained from the conduct of the Provurdycar who literally hid himself till this day, till one of the peons found him in his retreat; this conduct of his was to avoid furnishing the necessary provisions and coolies; of the former amply supplied by the timber department but from want of coolies could not proceed this day. The weather pleasant and cool.

12th November.—At 2 P.M. the coolies and all things being in readiness proceeded to Cullady for the night; the road and the country on either side are described on the 27th ultimo. Weather cloudy at intervals.

13th November.—This morning left Cullady and proceeded on the road towards Achincovil as far as the Nuddavuttamoorytode or rivulet, then along it by a path crossing it once or twice, ascended a slope to the summit of Pullica hill, then along its ridge, descended steeply to the confluence of the Pungunpuray with the Cokaytode, crossed the latter and on the side of a cultivated slope called Coomlancooly where a few huts are now erected by the people who have lately been employed in reaping the rice harvest, but return in the course of a week to the populated tracts; the distance to it from the Nuddavuttamoorytode is seven miles in general over hills and high forest, some spots containing teak of large dimensions. The weather clear till 11 A.M., then cloudy with heavy rain till 4 P.M.

14th November 1818.—This morning commenced the measurement of a path leading easterly, winding up the slopes in the Coomlancooly valley which is cultivated on either side for better than a mile, then ascended a steep hill through reeds and forest, across a few nullâhs and the Cullaur, and ascending a steep hill reached Shellykull; the distance moved this day $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, a difficult path; in the forests passed this day the cardamom grows, spontaneous, and occupies in detached parts much ground; it is in these parts collected by any person, who is to pay the Circar sixteen fanams for every tulam, which he may afterwards dispose of in any manner most advantageous. The weather this day clear till 2 P.M., then heavy rain continuing a good part of the night; the path (if such it may be called) which was traversed this day very rugged and difficult.

15th November.—This morning left Shellykull rock and measured a path opened by the guides who preceded me, the first part leading through high forest on easy slopes on which a considerable quantity of cardamom grows; descended to and crossed the Munneanaur, a large and rapid stream, just under a waterfall, then up a steep woody hill to a few rocks running along the summit; descended gradually on a lower ridge to Wacaparay, a ridge of flat rocks, on which a few huts had been erected by the individuals who collect the cardamom, these appear to have been deserted about a month; from thence descended in general over rocks to the left bank of the Wacullaur; the rain having commenced with violence at 2 P.M. halted on a rock for the night. The Wacullaur rising only a few miles in the hills to the eastward is fed by several streams and in its course comes down in a series of small falls, but just a

little below where it is here crossed, there is a fall of about 100 feet perpendicular. The weather fair till 2 P.M., heavy rain till 7 P.M., the night a clear serene sky.

16th November 1818.—Early this morning crossed the Wacullaur, rocky bed, and proceeded to measure the path uphill opened by the guides; proceeded through forests crossing several nullahs to the Chenaur, a small but powerful stream going down in regular falls; and on this spot one of some note; halted the baggage on the right bank, where there was scarce room to pitch a tent; proceeded through the forest, ascending with several windings reached the summit of Moorinjycauray, the highest mountain hereabouts; this hill runs from east to west for a couple of miles and the summit is perfectly free from wood—a few black rocks and low stunted grass; on reaching the summit the fogs commenced gathering all round and in a quarter of an hour all was obscured; waited in hopes of its clearing up but the rain commencing, with a chilly disagreeable wind accompanying it from the north-east, almost benumbed some of the party; descended at 5 P.M. up to the ankles in mud and tormented by leeches all the way till we got to the huts and baggage, which we reached at 7 P.M. wet and exhausted. Weather cloudy, rain at 1 P.M. lasting a part of the night.

17th November.—This morning promising to be fair, ascended the above hill again after breakfast; on reaching the summit at 9 A.M. found to my disappointment the clouds gathering very fast which prevented any angles being taken; observing that very early in the morning was the most favourable opportunity for observation, erected a few huts of reeds and grass to shelter the party from rain and the night cold; visited in the meanwhile Pancauray, a top in the same range, to enable me to sketch in the features of the country seen from it, and returned to the station to do the same when the rain commenced, lasting till 7 P.M.; the night throughout not unpleasantly cold.

18th November.—Rose early this morning and the opportunity being favorable took the angles of the surrounding hills and the sketch of the country; descended to the baggage at the Chenaur fall at 10 A.M.; the party having breakfasted proceeded to measure, the path leading through forest and on the slope of the hills in the first instance, then descended to the Goodoomunny, from thence ascended a steep ridge and then by a gradual descent to Nanatparaytode, a timber station, where a few sawyers are employed cutting timber and three elephants in dragging it to the rivulet where it is floated down; got some provision from the headmen for the party, and halted here for the night, distance $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Weather clear and cloudy at intervals.

19th November 1818.—This morning left Nanatparay and measured the path, a very good one for a short distance, crossed the Taketode and ascended a steep hill, then along its ridge to Punnyerru, a few paddy fields on slopes cultivated by the inhabitants of Malla Alapilly; a few people reside here but go back as soon as the harvest is reaped; from thence descended through wood, then along a ridge with a good and even road at intervals, descending for about a mile to the Wotaculltode where the road from Bumbalalypaurae* joins on crossing the above rivulet (and which is described in my journal of the 12th October) to Mulla Alapilly where we arrived at 6 P.M.; the forenoon fair, heavy rain from 2 to 4 P.M., then again clear.

20th November.—This morning measured the path leading up to the rice fields at Codamallay ridge; descended it on the north to ascertain the course of the Cullaur, measured along its south bank all the way to Comarampairoor, in general over uneven ground covered with high grass and wood; at the latter place proceeded by water to Rannee and arrived at it at 5 P.M.; the weather fair and warm throughout.

21st November.—Having prepared boats overnight, at 3 A.M. left Rannee and proceeded down the river past Iroor and Auramalay to Pootencavu; halted at the latter place for a couple of hours and went on to Shunganachair by water and reached at it 4 P.M. The weather throughout fair and warm.

22nd November.—Wrote to the Dewan requesting assistance on going towards the Choury Mulla hills, and commenced making arrangement for the intended journey; got the quarterly reports, &c., copied and forwarded.

* Probably Pumblypatam.

28th November.—In consequence of reports of the cholera morbus being now very prevalent through Travancore, and having been given to understand that medicines to prevent its dire effects were to be had of Captain Gordon at Alleppee, I went thither by water, and on my interview with that gentleman he informed me of the large supply of mixtures, &c., in use had already been forwarded to my address; at the same time he gave me to understand that for the last month there was not an instance of persons being attacked at that place had come under his notice.

1st December 1818.—Having prepared all things in readiness for the journey in the hills, left Shunganacherry at 5 A.M. and on my way took a station on Nedduncoon; from thence proceeded across several small rivulets, a large pagoda on the right, ascended a pass by a flight of steps, then on slopes ascending and descending, past a pagoda and a few cocoa and betel-nut topes, to Valoor Umblum; halted here for the night; the road gone over this day in general passable, through high straggling wood. The weather cloudy, rain all night.

2nd December 1818.—Early this morning passed through the principal habitations of Valoor, which extends a considerable distance occupying much ground, passed a large rivulet and ascended hills, then over slopes through wood, some spots cultivated, to Pooncunat Umblum; then descended and crossing a few rivulets through forest passed through Tumbalacaud, an extensive scattered village with a tank and pagoda, to Wunjymullay, but the day being rainy and foggy returned, descending the whole way on a woody ridge to Canjarapully; arrived at it at 5 P.M.; the day cloudy, rain at 11 A.M. and continued till the evening.

4th December.—The weather being fair, proceeded early this morning by the above ridge through Tumbalacaud and ascended Wunjymullay, took the station on it and returned at 1 P.M. Weather fair.

5th December.—Early this morning repaired to Sherracudavoo where a temporary building had been erected for the Resident, with the roads thrown open to it—being given to understand it would be the most convenient spot for collecting provisions, coolies, &c., and making every arrangement preparatory to proceeding to the hills appertaining to Pundalum, about Chourymulay and south of the Periar; the weather fair.

6th December 1818.—Early this morning crossed the Chittar, then by a path leading up a woody slope on which pits were newly dug for catching elephants ascended Pooapullycoon, took the station and returned by the same path at 11 A.M. Weather extremely warm, rain at night.

7th December.—Went to see the pagoda and tank of Sherracudavoo on the west, a distance of two miles through an uneven country, groves of cocoanut and soopary in the hollows, many habitations about them, but saw no cultivation in this tract; this part of the country is given in jaghire to the Chunganoor Curtoo* or lord; the pagoda is the most famous and ancient in this part of the country and several Bramins reside near and who are supported by the bounty of the Curtoo. The weather cool and pleasant; rain at night.

8th December.—Halted to see Keyes and to give him instructions previous to his commencing the survey east of Shunganacherry.

9th December.—This morning, having every reason to suppose that the provisions and coolies, &c., were in readiness to proceed, was given to understand at the moment of starting that the coolies had deserted to a man, that the manager had hid himself and could not be found, that the merchants who had given their note of-hand and had received a large advance did not appear, and that the Parputty had gone to secure some elephants that had fallen into pits ten miles off in the interior; conceiving that all would be right in a few hours, proceeded on by a path through wood, and crossed the Munnymullay river, a little swollen in consequence of the late rains to Yarumakuly, an insignificant village consisting of about six families of the Nayre and Lubbay cast, the latter have a mosque, the former a pagoda a short distance from the road; the country around extremely wild and hilly; with patience I waited for my baggage, a part of which came up late in the evening, but no provision of any kind. Weather cloudy with

* Kerthavu.

rain in the evening, despatched a peon to bring the Parputty who I was given to understand had secured the elephants.

10th and 11th December 1818.—The remainder of my luggage came up about 10 A.M. and a few merchants with provision for nine days to induce these people to accompany me up to the Chourymulla hills, for which service I was to pay them 75 per cent. for such provisions supplied to my party. The peon directed on the morning of the 9th instant to go and bring the Parputty, had hid himself and did not proceed till the following morning, when he was overtaken by my servants, whom he thought proper to alarm by telling them an elephant had taken post on the path they were to pass, and which he thought would be a good excuse for him for not going at the time when ordered on duty; again despatched another peon and sepoy for the Parputty, who they overtook on the way to Shunganacherry, though he was expressly directed to join me whenever the duty I granted him leave for was accomplished; this man's behaviour has caused me much uneasiness and great delay in my progress towards the hills. The weather warm, heavy rain in the evening.

12th December.—The coolies being in readiness, as well as a few Ariamars (hill people) as guides and to clear the path, left Yerramooly at 9 A.M.; proceeded through forest, crossed a large rivulet, then along the summit of a ridge, descended it into an open tract lately cleared for cultivation, the harvest had just been reaped; ascended Gopara hill, a very lofty mountain and woody, to a few cocoanut and areka trees and the remains of an house destroyed by elephants, from thence descended to a deep woody valley, and by a gentle ascent reached the Punnykun of Gopara's house (headman or a lord of hill people so called) where we halted, the baggage not arriving till late at night, with a few things broke. Weather warm and fair; the distance travelled seven miles.

13th December 1818.—Halted being indisposed, and my people much fatigued from the bad and uneven roads travelled yesterday. The weather cloudy, heavy rain at night.

14th December 1818.—Early this morning commenced descending through forest to a large rivulet, and the Arruday river, a rapid but shallow stream, then ascending, proceeding on the summit of a ridge, descended and crossed the Poodacherry and Punnuyaur rivulets, then by a steep ascent on the slope of a ridge to Curroomallay Tavalum, an open spot with a tank and well, a few hill people reside near it on the slopes of the ridge; the distance travelled nine miles two furlongs. Country woody, hilly uneven and very wild. Weather cloudy, at 2 P.M. heavy showers of rain.

15th December.—This morning continued the measurement of the road to Chourymallay on the north side of a slope of a high mountain, descending to the Warretaur rivulet, then to Anuwullum, an open spot on the right bank of the Pumbay river where the southern road joins and is two miles from Curroomallay, halted the baggage and went across the river, measured the road to the Vellapacodetode, to which rivulet the measurement was extended from Nellacal, and then returned; weather morning fair, evening cloudy and heavy rain.

16th December.—Early this morning proceeded easterly along the river, but from the difficulty of the path penetrated about three furlongs and returned and measured the road to Chourymallay, a distance of two miles six furlongs; first part over level ground, then by a gentle ascent; descends to the Nonaganahur, on crossing it the road ascends abruptly the Neelymallay ridge, along which it runs winding, descends gently to the Chourymallay pagoda, a distance of two miles six furlongs, the whole through wood, which around this pagoda is extremely wild and close. Chourymallay pagoda, famous in Hindoo history, is supposed to have been built about 4,000 years ago; it stands on a mound of earth (the sides exterior run up with granite)—about 100 feet square; the building is very small and covered with plates of copper; it is much frequented by all classes of people, excepting women of that time of life who have intercourse with men are forbid the place—old women and girls are not debarred; the grand festival commences about the 12th January, and lasts for five days, during which time the place can scarcely suffice, there being on an average on these occasions no less than 10 to 15 thousand souls, most of whom during sickness, in cases of emergency or losses, make a vow to present the deity with some token in cases of recovery, &c.; these emblems are [made] of gold, silver, and copper,—

laid down by the offerer on the eighteen steps leading up to the temple, as well as offers of money; these are all collected by the servants of Government, sometimes amounting to a very great value, always exceeding the yearly expenses of the temple, which is defrayed by the Government; to the north-west of it is another pagoda of no note, and a cotarum or palace as it is styled, where the Rajah of Pundalum usually resided—now occupied by the servants of Government during the festival. Weather warm.

17th December 1818.—Early this morning proceeded by the northern road, winding and descending on the summit of a woody ridge, in some parts it is broad and apparently pains were taken many years ago in opening it, as appears from cuts made through the rocks; at present the road can scarcely be traced, the grass having covered it, only a path sometimes appears, and this must be attributed to the hill people whose occasions carry them that way; it is only frequented by people from Dindigul and Ternevelly during the annual festival; it will admit of cattle but with much difficulty owing to the very steep ascents and descents as also numerous loose stones; ascended Chitamblum ridge which is plain covered with high grass, proceeded along it and took stations; the country from it wears a wild appearance to the north-west, formed of high plain mountain ridges; the vallies formed between, narrow, deep and excessively woody; that from north-east to south-east one sea of high mountains and vallies, down which different large rivers flow and form the Pam-bayaur, the whole scenery shaded with one vast forest; descended to the pagoda by the above road. Weather forenoon fair, evening cloudy.

18th December.—Intended to proceed up to the plain hill to take position and from thence to go along the ridges to lay down the features of the country, but totally prevented, the hill people to a man absconded towards morning as well as several of the coolies, all Moplays; what could have induced them to this measure cannot now be ascertained, as every individual regularly received their batta every day from the persons in charge of provision; it being necessary to send a peon to Pundalum to bring up the requisite number of coolies with guides and provisions, I ordered one of them to proceed but he declined; another peon was despatched to Curroomallay, to apprehend if possible any of the hill people of that place who absconded. Weather fair.

19th December 1818.—The peon who went to Curroomallay returned last night, reports that he searched the inhabitants' houses but nothing was to be seen but a few fowls; the children and women having also hid themselves in the forest.

20th December.—Some of the merchants' people with grain arrived this morning, who with the exception of five of them were desired to return to bring a further supply; the peon who declined to comply with my orders, after being under confinement the whole of yesterday, was this day despatched to Pundalum in company with one of the Pagoda Nayres, with a letter to the Carrigar calling for provisions and assistance. The weather fair, morning cool.

21st December.—A peon, accompanied by a merchant to show him the way, despatched towards Shoondrapaudy Munnans habitations, to prevail on him and some of his people to come to me, from whom much information of the surrounding hills may be obtained. Wrote my letters, &c., and delivered them to Nital Ninah with directions for him to proceed to Shunganacherry. Weather fair and cool.

22nd December.—The five coolies belonging to the merchants deserted towards morning, two lascars sent to search and bring with them any of the hill people of Curroomallay they may be enabled to apprehend, came in with a lad belonging to that horde, but he declares not having seen any of those who deserted, though one of them was his elder brother. The weather most favorable; morning cloudy.

23rd December.—This morning again questioned the lad with regard to his brother and those that absconded with him, he still persists in saying he knows not where they are; the peon with the Lubbay merchant returned this afternoon having lost their way in high grass in which they wandered for a day and night; about midway to Shoondrapaudy cottage.

24th December.—The Ariamar apprehended at Curroomallay and who I confined deserted towards dawn of day. The sepoy and peon left at Yerramooly arrived this

afternoon with provisions and some coolies; three of the coolies who deserted on the 18th instant were apprehended and brought back this evening. The weather fair, the mornings and evenings very cool.

25th December.—This being Christmas day postponed the move to the hills; the weather favorable.

26th December.—This morning proceeded up the hills, winding over a sharp woody ridge to Chitamblam Tavalum, one mile seven furlongs, a small tank and rivulet near a grove of forest trees on a slope and surrounded with high grass; took a station on the hill north of it and descended at 3 P.M. One of the coolies who was sent back with others to fetch up the provision, deserted. The weather favorable, a strong wind all day and night from the east.

27th December.—At 8 A.M. commenced to ascend Chitamblum hill through high grass; fixed its position and proceeded along a plain ridge covered with high grass, and from the different summits obtained a good sight of the mountains and vallies on either side, and laid in a good deal of detail and that very satisfactory; and returned by the same ridge to the above tank, &c., at 5 P.M. Blowing weather, fogs gathering on the high hills.

28th December.—This morning measured the road through forest, ascending a steep to Manamooty; the summit of this mountain covered with grass; took a station on the highest eminence of it winding on their slopes to Nullatunny Tavalum, a small rivulet in the hollow of low grass hills, with a small grove of forest trees; arrived at it at 6 P.M. Blowing weather forenoon, the wind still from the east but light, pleasant and cool.

29th December.—Early this morning proceeded on the path towards the north-east, laying down the features of the hill from the different summits to the right and left as far as the descent to the Tolapaye rivulet, and returned at 6 P.M.; the summit of the hills passed over this day covered with short grass; the sides and slopes with long grass scarcely penetrable, and the hollows choked with high wood and reeds; a few pools of water in hollows in which elks which were numerous seemed to be gamboling; shot one which was a treat for the followers for a couple of days; strong wind from the north-east the whole day, weather otherwise cool and fair; slight rain at 5 P.M.

30th December 1818.—Early this morning made a circuit on the hills to the west with an intention of finding a path to the north-west; found out a tedious circuitous way to a pool of water in a hollow, and returned winding over hills by Manamooty top to Nullatunnypaurae Tavalum at 6 P.M. Weather cool and clear, strong wind the whole day and night from the north-east; two coolies deserted about daylight.

31st December.—Moved with the baggage and followed the path made yesterday to the reservoir of water; ascended a high hill to the north-west with much difficulty, through high grass, moving about half a mile an hour, to ascertain some method of proceeding towards the north-west, but the faces of the hills being bold and rugged with rocks, was at a loss to proceed, and having during the day laid down much of the natural feature of the hills, returned to the reservoir above mentioned at 5 P.M. The peon despatched on the 20th instant to Pundalum for a supply of coolies and provision returned this afternoon with a few coolies, but no provision. Weather cool and fair, very strong wind from the north-east quarter.

1st January 1819.—Being New Year Day halted and inked the portion surveyed since leaving Chourymullay, this day gave a few coolies permission to return to their homes, and being very short of provision directed one of the peons to Chunganacherry to collect and forward what was needful, as well as a fresh batch of coolies, up the Permandanum pass to Copachetty Tavalum, near the Munjamulla Peryaur, which place and the hills between I was resolved to explore, though without the aid of a guide, from my own knowledge of the situation of the latter place; this will fully account for the omission of names of places or the stages stopped at each night. The weather cool and fair, strong north-east wind.

2nd January 1819.—This morning proceeded up hills with the baggage and descended on a ridge running easterly to a large rivulet at the bottom of high hills on either side; followed its course downwards, generally on the left bank, over an elephant path, some of it even and good, to within a mile of its confluence with the Peryaur on the north; left it and proceeded westerly on a gentle grassy ridge and on its becoming late halted in a forest mostly overrun with reeds, at the fountain head of a rivulet running to the south-east, where elephants appear to have taken shelter this noon from the effects of the sun. Weather fair and cool; not much wind, but this must be attributed to the situation being the whole day in a hollow of the hills.

3rd January 1819.—This morning proceeded westerly, but finding a deep hollow about a mile wide, overrun with forest and made more difficult by the closeness of reeds, was induced after much fatigue to retrace our path; then descended a deep valley through wood and reeds and gained the opposite summit of the ridge, proceeded at first for a couple of miles along it, to the south-west, a great chasm on the right, then north and north-west by a gentle descent over a ridge by a good elephant path to a rivulet, each side of which was woody and made very intricate by reeds, out of which, on the appearance of the baggage and followers, about twenty elephants made their retreat over the hills to the southward; encamped at this rivulet for the night. The day fair but close and warm.

4th January.—This morning ascended the ridge to the north-west and then down a very deep valley and up a lofty mountain, descending one of its slopes to the road leading from Canjerpully to Goodaloor in the Dindigul valley; followed it and encamped in a pleasant spot called Copachetty Tavalum for the night, paid and discharged twenty coolies who evinced an over-eagerness to return to their homes, and being very short of provision for the party despatched a peon to bring up a supply from Permundamum. Weather cool but hazy.

5th January 1819.—Early this morning proceeded on the road to the westward up and down easy slopes; ascended Ponvertun hill, took the angles on it and descended at 3 P.M.; returned laying in the features of the country to the above halting place at 5 P.M. The weather pleasant and cool; night chilly; about dawn a male elephant was seen within a few paces of our encampment and on preparing fires and shouting he moved off in the forest.

6th January.—At 8 A.M. broke ground and moved on to Pambanaur Tavalum; made a circuit on the hills to the south-east of it, ascertained the sources and course of several rivulets which unite and form the Arruday river; descended to the halting place at 4 P.M.; the hills gone over this day in general plain covered with low grass; the hollows formed below the great mountains woody and uninhabited; many flocks of mountain goats were seen grazing and appeared not to be alarmed at our party eyeing them with curiosity. The day cool and pleasant, night intensely cold with a heavy dew.

7th January.—At 7 A.M. broke ground; ascended Pamban Peak, took the angles on it, went along the hills and by the road, tracing the features of the country; descended to the Arruday river, halted on a plain spot for the night on its right bank; an enormous elephant said to be troublesome to passengers came within a short distance of our encampment. Accompanied by a sepoy, I approached within two hundred yards of him, when we gave him a warm reception, which made him move off in a great hurry towards the forest to the north; the weather cool and pleasant the night extremely cold.

8th January.—This morning at 7 A.M. broke ground; ascended the hills to the south, tracing their features and the course of the Arruday and Pambanaur; near the junction of these rivers is an Arian's house and some cultivation on the slopes; then along the road, low plain hills; descended to the Peermade Tavalum for the night. Weather cool; at intervals close.

9th January 1819.—At 8 A.M. proceeded over plain heights in a north-west direction, descended two wooded vallies and then ascended the eastern ridge up to the summit of Umrithimerd, one of the loftiest hills in Travancore; the day being favorable took the angles of the surrounding hills and descended at 2 P.M.; returned by Peermade, tracing in the features of the country; descended on the slope, then up

a steep winding ascent; the road good and paved to near the summit of Yertoowuchan-kull,* then winding round plain tops on the summit, descended by a paved road to Erumbachetty Tavalum, a halting place and rivulet on the southern slope at 6 P.M. Weather cool and pleasant the whole day.

10th January 1819.—At 7 A.M. returned and ascended the hills to Yertoowuchan slope; from thence along the southern ridge took stations on Perembycota and Chem-munny hills and tracing in the features of the country on either hand returned by Erumbachetty Tavalum; descending on a good road, arrived at Permandanum, a small but populous village on the hills with a pagoda on the south-east; the inhabitants consist of the Lubbay cast and a few Nayres who cultivate the slopes of the hills by clearing the wood yearly in different parts; the weather pleasant the whole day.

11th January.—At 8 A.M. this morning having procured a fresh supply of coolies, descended the pass, the road at first gently ascending and descending on slopes on the summit, then abruptly descends on the slope to the north-west to a stream flowing west which is crossed; then ascended and descended another ridge gently to the Moondakayum river, here it is fed by different streams joining it; there is a chowkey on its west bank where a few people are always stationed to prevent illicit trade; from the river, gently ascending and descending through small open wood, a valley in the right, much of the slopes on either side cultivated by the inhabitants of Yeddacoonum, the road very fair through wood, to a large stream called Puddupandaur; on passing it, it is confined in many parts by black rocks, the ascents and descents being difficult to within a short distance of Canjarapally, where we arrived at 3 P.M.; the distance travelled 12 miles; the weather throughout warm.

12th January 1819.—Halted, the party being much fatigued, and settling accounts with the merchants for the provision supplied by them while on the hills; the coolies having received their batta for the day and a small present were directed to proceed to their respective villages. Weather throughout warm.

13th January.—Early this morning left Canjarapally and proceeded over a good path ascending to Tumbalacaud; ascended Wunjymullay, took the angles on it and descended at 12 P.M.; went north through wood, fell in with a good path in an open valley, much of which appears to have been cultivated of late years, to Yellycolum a choultry and well where passengers during the dry season are supplied with water; from thence by a good path crossed two extensive cultivated valleys, then ascending and descending low hills crossed the Chittaur, a small river flowing north-west, its banks lined with soopary, cocoanut, &c., then up some cultivated slopes; descended to Eratoopetta at 5 P.M.; on my arrival the head people of the place reported that two individuals were that very day attacked with a disorder formerly unknown to them; concluding it to be the cholera, visited and prescribed, they showed symptoms of returning health in an hour after; these people were taken ill fully six hours previous to my arrival. This day very warm.

14th January.—This morning took a station on a rock to the south-west of the confluence of the north and south rivers, between which lies the Lubbay or merchant town forming two narrow streets running east and west. Some of the houses are large and built of wood, they have a well-built mosque here of the same materials, and near the confluence two good built Circar houses which affords a comfortable shelter for the traveller; to the south of the southern river is the Syrian town, not very extensive, forming one broad clean street with suitable houses; at the west end of it, is the church surrounded by a wall, it is an extensive building having some additions made to it within the last two years, a parsonage house is attached to it and three cartanars or priests generally officiate; independent of the towns, there is a vast population who reside along the sides of the rivers among the soopary and cocoanut groves. At 2 P.M. proceeded on the eastern road just put in repair, it runs through compounds, then on the southern slope of a hill; descended to the residence of the Rajah of Pooneat, had an interview with him for an hour and returned at 6 P.M. to Eratoopettah. This man is solely dependent on the Circar from whom he receives an yearly allowance besides the lands of Pooneat; great portion of the hills yielding

* Yedatha-vycha-kul = "The stone which was taken and put." This is a spot on the old road, still well known.

cardamom, and in dispute, he considers as his property, and from which he derives but small advantage. The weather warm throughout.

15th January 1819.—At 8 A.M. left Eratoopettah, proceeded by a narrow path to the south-west, crossed the Chittaur and commenced to ascend the slope of a hill cultivated; on gaining the summit the guide deserted; there being several paths, I began to inspect them to fix on a desirable one to proceed on, when running down a slope I happened to fall into a pit covered with grass and brushwood to catch elephants; my hands fortunately having come in contact with two of the supporters broke my fall, or otherwise I should have been severely hurt; on extricating myself I followed the slope of the hill through forest, and descended with much difficulty to Killyvattam; at 11 A.M. having procured guides moved on, sometimes by a very good road, passed a large rivulet, and approached to a winding of the Palay river; from thence over a rich cultivated tract descended to Kelluvancolum, a small village and pagoda; from thence to Congandoor, a populous village with very extensive cultivation, a small river running through it in the south-west direction towards Kotium; arrived at 7 P.M.; halted here for the night but could procure no supplies, the villagers having shut their doors and deserted to some out-of-the-way place.

16th January.—At 7 A.M. left Congandoor, crossed the rivulet over a log of wood, and by a good road in general passed by Ummaiverum and Culleavaud to Poodupully; this day passed on the bank of two tanks; the lands below them and all the way to the backwater is one extensive sheet of cultivation; the high grounds passed overrun with low wood; Poodupully, the head of a sub-division, is a populous place, the inhabitants consisting chiefly of Syrians and Nayres; the tide rises up to it, the land to the south and west of it being flat is divided by canals, and the cultivation extensive and winding, as it approaches the backwater—the country in either side rises and forms low hills covered with jungle, the scenery all around is very beautiful; there is a substantial modern Syrian church at it on a pleasant spot, on a large scale, affording much accommodation which however is made no use of, the cartanars or priests having houses of their own in the Bazaar street. The weather close and warm.

17th January 1819.—At 8 A.M. left Poodupully, crossed the extensive tract of wet land on an embankment, then by a good road winding on slopes covered with jungle, crossed a large rivulet over a crazy wooden bridge to Tenganala where the eastern and northern roads meet; proceeded by the former to Neduncoon, took a few angles; the day warm and misty; descended and returned by the above road *via* Tenganala to Shungana-cherry and arrived at 6 P.M. Weather warm the whole day.

From the 18th January to the 12th February.—Within doors, colouring the survey of the hills north-west of Chourymullay and calculating and revising triangles; my legs during this interim very sore and painful. Weather morning foggy, the days hazy.

13th February.—This morning proceeded to the wet lands of Toorty; surveyed a few connected channels to the south of it with much difficulty, being obliged to boat it every moment in consequence of openings on either embankment, the lands gone over one extensive sheet of cultivation, few habitations and those belonging to the Poleair cast, on isolated pieces containing a house and a few cocoanut trees; the weather throughout warm; atmosphere very hazy.

15th February.—This morning navigated the channels to the eastward as far as Conumeurra and Coomarungerry and returned at 6 P.M.; the face of the country as before, the villages near the channels composed of numerous groups of islands with a few houses and cocoanut trees. Weather cool, atmosphere hazy.

16th February 1819.—This morning followed the channels to the east and laid down the islands of Vellatirt and Paral dependent on Valupilly and returned at 3 P.M.

17th February.—Surveyed the road to Kotium by the Valupilly pagoda to the northern limit of the district, a distance of four miles, and returned at 6 P.M.; the country gone over this day in general easy slopes covered with low jungle, with the exception of an extensive wet field north of Valupilly, through which the road is carried over a raised bank of sand—it is in general good, with the exception of a rivulet where a temporary bridge of logs of wood and mud is thrown across in such a bad state that no cattle can pass over. The weather warm, atmosphere hazy.

18th February.—This morning proceeded to lay down the channels, rivers and features of the country to the southward up to the limit of Tirwulla and Mootar, and returned at 6 P.M. to Keddangurrah; the country flat; cultivation extensive but much of the land still inundated on the sides of the rivers, which are full of alligators both of the large and smaller kind; the villages scattered sometime in clumps of three or four islands, that of Pooun being surrounded by water channels is extensive, being more than half a mile in length and is populous. The weather cool and windy; atmosphere hazy.

19th February.—At midday proceeded on the heights and low grounds east of the Valupilly pagoda and south of Perravoor; the heights in general overrun with low jungle; much of the lands have for some years been left uncultivated owing to a want of encouragement on the part of the Circar to the people who are in poor circumstances; a small advance of money would be an inducement to exertion; returned at 6 P.M. Weather clear.

20th February.—This morning surveyed the road towards Poodupully and Canja-rappully to Tenganalla, a village and pagoda to the south of it, the road good in general through low forest; from thence proceeded north-west partly on the road to Poodupully, then across a cultivated valley over woody heights, crossed another small cultivated glen, then over some dry grain fields heights to Ittilanum a populous village and pagoda with extensive cultivation and a large tank north-east of it which waters a broad valley below it to the Perrimbarvatytode or Nalnakum rivulet. The day fair and warm.

21st February 1819.—This morning proceeded on the jungly heights to the south-west and through the village of Verravoor, populous, lying between two low cultivated vallies; proceeded to ascertain the run of the canals north-west of it, then by the pagoda of Sherramuttum and over the heights east of it, returned to Ittilanum at 4 P.M. The weather fair and warm; atmosphere hazy.

23rd February.—At 8 A.M. left Ittilanum and proceeded north-west over heights covered with low forest to the limit common to Kotium, followed it as near as possible through jungle to the high road from Shunganacherry to Kotium; then across the country in a south-west direction to Coorchy, an extensive and populous village and pagoda opposite the lake, between which and it is a large space of wet cultivation a great portion of which has not been cultivated for many years in part owing to want of encouragement, as also to excessive inundations occasioned by the lake; at 3 P.M. proceeded down the south-west channel to obtain a station and returned at 6 P.M.

24th February.—This morning proceeded by the north-west channel, which is swampy and overgrown with reeds and rushes, to the backwater, proceeded along its eastern extremity to Sherraguracavu; from thence by an eastern channel, ascertaining the run of others and the villages in their neighbourhood, consisting of groups of cocoanut and other trees in detached numerous islands; the whole being under water and cultivated, with the exception of the tract immediately on the borders of the backwater, returned to Coorchy at 6 P.M. Weather warm; atmosphere hazy.

25th February.—This morning proceeded again to the backwater, and ascertained its eastern borders to the mouth of the Codaar, then along that river to Pullum, an extensive village with a granary dependent on Kotium; from thence along different canals, and ascertaining the limit returned to Coorchy at 6 P.M. Weather warm and hazy.

26th February 1819.—At 8 A.M. left Coorchy and proceeded to ascertain the village and canals about Neelampairoor, which is divided into groups north and south; on the north is a granary, on the south is a pagoda of some note; though populous the lands about it seem much neglected; from thence proceeded by the south-west canal round the village of Toorty, ascertaining the run of others and the villages of Eray and Valudday; went to Naragutra and an extensive group, on the largest of which is a spacious house belonging to a Toomby Corp, a man of the first class among the Nayres; he being wealthy, the country around him appears to be in a high state of cultivation. Weather warm, evening cloudy.

27th February.—This morning left Naragutra and proceeded north-west by Shay-nungherry, tracing in the canals, limit and features of the country, to Cavalum, then

along the river which also forms the limit with Umbalapalay as far as Vellianad, then along a canal flowing easterly to Coniarangerry; the country in general one wet field of cultivation, some parts lying waste; proceeded to Shunganacherry at 6 P.M. the day cloudy and some thunder.

• 28th February.—Drawing the field sketch, &c., the evening cloudy.

1st March.—The day occupied in drawing up reports of last month's progress and abstracts.

2nd March.—Drawing the field sketch; in the evening proceeded on the southern road to ascertain the situation of a bridge, and the canal running below it. Weather warm, cloudy at dusk.

5th March.—Early this morning left Shunganacherry and proceeded by water to Keddungarrah; commenced to ascertain the features of the country, tracing the course of the Cavalum river to Vellianad, then through the above place, where there is a pagoda at the western extremity, by a channel to the north bank of the Punna river, opposite to the pagoda of Ramancurry, then along the northern bank of the above river; reached Poolincoon at 6 P.M., this is a very extensive village much scattered, with two respectable Roman-Syrian churches, on the west side of the river, about 500 yards from one another; many well-built houses line the river's bank on the west and north, the river here taking a remarkable winding from north-west to south; it is the head of a sub-division on the Umbalapalay district; the whole country gone over this day is one sheet of wet cultivation, but the land cultivated last year is now left waste and inundated; the villages considerably scattered, forming several groves of cocoanut, under the shade of which the houses are built. The morning misty, the day throughout warm.

6th March 1819.—This morning proceeded through a winding channel, groves of cocoanut and houses on either side. Entered the backwater which here forms a conspicuous bay, in general about 6 or 8 feet deep; coasted its west side up to the point where the Punnair discharges itself into it; went along the above river, between which and the backwater there is a considerable marsh in some parts covered with low brushwood and rushes; proceeded along the river, highly cultivated to its very banks, with groves of cocoanut and houses in them at intermediate distances; on the north bank about 300 yards inland is a famous pagoda called Mangomboo, in the Chittabala village; went along the river, some parts much widened forming small bays on either side being the encroachments of the river during the heavy rains; returned to Poolincoon at 5 P.M. The morning misty; then pleasantly warm with wind from the west.

7th March—Sunday.—Early this morning rowed down to Alleppee and returned at 7 A.M.; the whole face of the country in a high state of wet cultivation, the bank of the Munnyumbra river is lined with good houses, some pagodas all under the groves of thick cocoanut. Weather warm, wind westerly.

8th March.—This morning proceeded through a narrow channel, groves and houses very thick on the north bank but considerably scattered, proceeded along the east bank of the backwater to the mouth of the Cavalum river, then on the north bank returned to Cavalum by a narrow channel, proceeded up the river, crossed to its south bank, then followed a winding channel through the extensive scattered village of Cunnady and returned to Poolincoon at 5 P.M.; the country gone over this day in a high state of cultivation up to the backwater which is kept out by embankments; in many parts it is very shallow and high grass can be discerned growing a mile within it, to the north of Cavalum it has inundated within a few years a considerable tract of land once under cultivation. The weather very warm and westerly.

9th March 1819.—At 8 A.M. left Poolincoon and proceeded southerly down the river, then by a winding channel to Ummuchicurry, a kotarum in the midst of a conspicuous grove of large mango and other trees, much of the land about it lying waste; then along a channel running almost east intersected by others, in the midst of an extensive cultivated plain, no groves intervening till reaching the village of Colapunnay, which though scattered is rather compact, with two pagodas and surrounded by broad channels; arrived at it at 4 P.M. Weather warm, wind west.

10th March.—At 8 A.M. left Colapunnay, and proceeded by a channel to the eastward, groves and houses very thick on either side, to Metrekerry pagoda, an extensive building situated on a delightful spot at the meeting of two channels; from thence proceeded north by a channel, then west, tracing in the features of the lands of Vayperall and Munnaluddy; proceeded along the south bank of the river by Komencurray pagoda, then along it again, some parts much broken and the lands on either side inundated for a considerable space; proceeded to Mootar, a straggling village intersected by channels and a river which is very shallow; the country around it in a high state of cultivation. Arrived at it at 5 P.M. The morning fair but warm, very cloudy at 2 o'clock with thunder and lightening followed by a heavy shower of rain lasting till 6 P.M.

11th March.—Left Mootar at 8 A.M., ascertained the course of the channels to the north-west with the run of the river, then proceeded south-east along the river which is shallow and in many places embankments thrown across it, to keep up the waters for cultivation on either bank; it here also forms the limit with the Tiruvulla district; crossed it and followed a dry channel which is the limit common to the Umbalapalay district, but proceeding more westerly the channel becomes broad, and has a good depth of water; the houses in groves on either side are rather distant till approaching Metrekerry when they become closer and thicker; from thence returned by the above channel, proceeded through another running through the western parts of the village of Mootar into the Punnaur, went down it to Keddangurrah and arrived at Shunganacherry at 5 P.M.; the country gone over in a high state of cultivation. Weather cool at 1 P.M.; the clouds commenced gathering at 2 P.M. to rain with much thunder and lightening continuing till 8 P.M.

12th to the 20th March 1819.—Employed drawing the field sketch, and preparing to proceed towards Sharetulla. Owing to an insurrection of the Syrians about the 6th instant, on the arrival of the Dewan who had come with powers to deprive them of their church, a detachment of three companies of sepoy commanded by Captain Mallandine accompanied by the Acting Resident arrived on the morning of the 14th instant, and took possession of the church, in which a great number of the Syrians had retired with twenty priests; the latter were taken prisoners and marched to Quilon, and the church placed in charge of a company of sepoy under the command of a Subadar till further orders, the remaining detachment returned to Quilon.

21st March.—This morning early proceeded to Nedduncoon, took the station on it the fifth time and returned at 6 P.M.; weather cloudy morning, then fair and warm.

24th.—Early this morning proceeded through Tirvulla, the capital of a district, consisting of a street of bazaars, famous for a Hindoo pagoda dedicated to Bhagavathy, the interior is superbly finished, the roof being of copper ornamented, it has a formidable wall about 200 yards square round it, in front a tank with flight of steps descending, to the south of it is the cutcherry and palace with an ootaparra or palace where Bramins are fed; the annual expense of this pagoda is estimated as sixty-six thousand cullians, exclusive of 300, which is additionally spent during the festival which takes place in the beginning of March; here is also a Syrian church on the east, which some years ago immediately on its being finished, was burnt to the ground by the other east people; they have since raised it again, though still in an unfinished state, and at present Mass is performed in it to a large congregation; proceeded through a country rich in the extreme, intersected by several rivulets, over which bridges of wood are thrown, and across the Munymalla river is Nirnam, an extensive village scattered and overrun with topes of cocoanut and other trees; it is famous for its Syrian church, one of the most ancient in Travancore and may have been built about the year 528; it is very extensive but rudely built, to the west of it is a channel with a flight of steps leading down to it, and is navigable during the rains; it is a matter of surprise that this church is within a hundred yards of a famous Hindoo pagoda which is a more modern building, the tolling of the bell and the Hindoo music are very often heard together; left the above place (which is inhabited by Syrians, Bramins, and Nayres, all of whom appear to live in great harmony with each other) and returned to Shunganacherry at 6 P.M. Weather close and warm, evening cloudy.

25th March 1819.—Having the boats in readiness quitted Chunganacherry at 10 P.M., proceeded by water to Ramencurray and then towards Munnaluddy, ascertained the boundary common to Shunganacherry and Umbalapalay, proceeded within the Kunnady and Cauvalum channel to Sherragurrauvu, a pagoda and grove of trees situated on the east side of the great backwater, of which there is an extensive view; halted here for the night. Weather close and warm.

26th March.—Went across the great backwater which is in general about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 fathoms deep; made the west bank at Tunneermookum, a small cape where there is a famous Hindoo pagoda, and a chowkey for inspecting and searching all boats passing to and fro; then proceeded north-west; in one part the waters are so confined that a wooden bridge is thrown over it, in length eighty paces, over which the high road from Sharetulla towards Vyekum and Purroor passes; from thence rowed to Mootum, arrived at 1 P.M., at the bazaar of Sharetulla, a long street with houses on either side, the shops are kept partly by Syrians and Concanly Bramins; about the center on the west is the Roman-Syrian church, an immense pile of buildings, and is ill put together, built about 350 years ago; not far from it and in the street is a deserted Jewish synagogue going fast to ruins, the inhabitants of that sect having quitted this town some years ago for Cochin; there are also two celebrated Hindoo temples, one belonging to the Concanly's and another dedicated to Bhagavathy, at the latter the annual festival takes place on the 1st of April and continues for eight days, during which all Bramins and other mendicants who visit it are fed gratis. The monthly sum allowed by Government for the services of this pagoda is 300 cullians and something extra for the celebration of the festival. The weather warm throughout.

27th and 28th March 1819.—Halted preparing reports, &c., for despatch to Madras. Weather warm; afternoon sea breeze, night sultry.

29th March.—Early this morning surveyed the road to Cooneatye, a Custom House on the east coast, a distance of four miles, then along the beach, a narrow backwater on the right; returned and measured a path to Sungypully Roman-Syrian church, in the Cuddacurrapully village; from thence returned measuring the road back to Sharetulla at 5 P.M.; the country gone over this day in general white, heavy, sandy narrow stripes of paddy cultivation, the houses and cocoanut topes lying between them; population extensive, and but little waste and jungle; the head backwater near the above church forms narrow bays, and a few jungly islands on it; the weather in general warm, night sultry.

30th March.—Halted. Weather warm and night sultry.

31st March.—This morning measured the road by Murtoravuttum pagoda to Tunneermook, a cape or headland where there is a chowkey and a famous pagoda dedicated to Shevan; at this point all boats going from Cochin to Quilon bring to, to be searched; from thence proceeded with difficulty through marsh along the backwater by Varnad pagoda to Chengundy bridge, 80 paces over where the high road crosses towards Vyekum and Purroor; from thence measured the road over a heavy, white sand and low jungly bushes, the topes and houses at some distance on either side; crossed two extensive stripes of paddy cultivation to the Sherettalay pagoda at 6 P.M.; the country gone over this day overrun with cocoanut topes with houses in them, several stripes of wet cultivation some extensive, and some low jungle; the soil in general a heavy light white sand; the side of the backwater is lined with cocoanut and some marshy ground at intervals. Weather warm, night close and sultry.

1st April 1819.—Measured a path to the eastward to lay in the details of the country; then proceeded north to the Chengundy bridge, took up the survey of the backwater and proceeded along it, to the bay and landing place at Moortum bazaar. The country gone over this day topes and cultivation extensive, some large stripes running to the backwater; weather warm till midday, then cool; close and sultry at night.

2nd April.—Halted to despatch letters and reports to the office.

3rd April.—This morning measured the road towards Cochin to a mosque in the Pulnacaud moory, a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles through a heavy sand and low jungly bushes, houses and cocoanut topes at some distance on either side, passed three pagodas with small tanks near them, all on the left of the road; the road in most parts is lined with

trees; measured through Vullamungalam and parts of Ooloova and Vylar, to the edge of the backwater; proceeded along it to the southward to a point, and crossed to Sheretullay at 6 P.M.; the country gone over were extensive tracts of cultivation extending to the edges of the backwater, in some parts along it to the north-west of Moortum it is intersected by ditches running at right angles to one another, which makes it a matter of some difficulty to follow the edge of the water; weather warm.

4th April.—Went to Alleppee, a distance of thirteen miles, road sandy lined with trees; houses and cocoanut tops at considerable distance on either side, the intermediate space occupied by low jungle and some narrow stripes of wet cultivation; about midway, at some distance from one another, are two Concani pagodas, with square tanks and where the traveller during warm weather is supplied with water to quench his thirst; the entrance to Alleppee is over a bridge and gateway composed of two bastions built of stone, from whence stretches a mound of earth to the right and left, once a wall of defence to the town but now demolished; weather forenoon warm, then cool; night sultry.

5th April 1819.—Returned partly by the sea coast through Cautoor to Sheretullay and arrived at 8 P.M. Weather warm, night close.

6th and 7th April.—Much indisposed and in pain having by an accident hurt my right hand. Weather warm, night close; these two days being the principal interval of the festival at this pagoda, the Nayres in the neighbourhood came in procession bringing with them immense figures of a bird called unnoo and figures of Indian deities, the most conspicuous of which was Beemah, a colossal statue seated on a platform with wheels, all highly decorated with various colored cloths and painted. One figure of Beemah stood full 25 feet from the ground, the inside is quite hollow, made of wicker work of bamboos, some of them neatly executed; on this occasion the Nayres in parties go about in a state of intoxication, singing and beating their hands; in former times when the parties met, much abusive language passed, and are known often to have come to blows, but that is not now admitted. The image of Bhagayathy, mounted on the head of an elephant, with an elephant on either side, goes in procession both morning and evening; attended with music but no great concourse of people follow.

8th April.—This morning proceeded to the north-east of the pagoda of Sheretullay to ascertain the extent of the fields in that direction, which are much divided by tops of cocoanut and other trees; within these are the houses of the inhabitants, with the exception of one large extent of cultivation a short distance to the east of the backwater; returned at 12 P.M.; weather warm.

9th April.—Halted; my arm continuing very painful.

10th April 1819.—This morning left Sheretullay and traversed the country to the westward; in several directions it is highly cultivated though in narrow stripes but to the north the wet cultivation becomes very extensive, running in vallies north and south, some of them almost half a mile in breadth, and is during the rains influenced by the rise of the backwater; halted at Cuddacurrapully where there is a Latin church of no note and is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the sea; in the intermediate space are two arms of the backwater, shallow and deep mud. Weather warm.

11th April.—Crossed the backwater, scarce a foot deep but deep mud, to the coast; measured along the sands to Undurully $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; a chowkey at which is stationed a guard of Travancore sepoy, this place forms the limit of the Cochin territory; from thence proceeded southerly along backwater, crossing several channels and swampy ground, to Cuddacurrapully. The inhabitants are all Christians. The country is overrun with cocoanut, cultivation poor, but around the houses much betel is produced, from whence the whole district is supplied. Weather warm.

12th April.—Left Cuddacurrapully and traversed the country to the north-east—cultivation very extensive, in broad vallies with small groups of cocoanut interspersed among it—to Vettakkoil where there is a large spacious house, the property of a wealthy Jew of Cochin by name Salome, who has extensive lands in cultivation around it, the whole influenced by the rising of the backwater which takes place during the months of June and July. Weather warm and sultry.

13th April.—Early this morning left Vettakkoil and traversed the country to the north-east; took up the survey in a mosque of the southern division of Toraoor and extended it to a small pagoda and tank, the former in ruins, and halted in the northern division of Toraoor at a house at the south extremity of an island backwater; the country gone over this day in a high state of cultivation, but little of it on either side of the road, which is a heavy sand and mostly throughout lined with cashoo trees. The most remarkable part of the village of Toraoor is a pagoda on the west of the road, dedicated to Sheven, a very extensive building with a tank and several good houses about it, also a few stalls or bazaars immediately on the road. The day warm, evening cloudy and rain at night.

14th April 1819.—This morning traversed the country to the south-west to the backwater on the west, this portion consists of the villages of Munnacolum and Purraycaud; at the former is a Christian church, at the latter an extensive Concani pagoda, about the latter are a great many houses in compounds, forming streets belonging to the east, who are both cultivators and merchants. The tract gone over this day, populous with extensive cultivation, to the west an immense sheet of a mile broad of wet cultivation which is influenced by the rising of the backwater; the interior cultivation depends altogether for water on the falling on the annual rains, at present some beds are cultivated with lissanum or gingerly seed; returned at 4 P.M.; weather pleasant, heavy rain towards evening and continuing a part of the night.

15th April.—This morning measured along the backwater and then traversed the village of Yellooppinay at which is a fort with four bastions built of sand, now in ruins; to the west of it is an extensive sheet of cultivation and a channel running almost east and west in it; is the communication between the northern and southern backwaters, and also is the limit common to Cochin and Travancore; the interior tracts gone over this day, populous with extensive cultivation; weather, warm, rain heavy all night.

16th April.—Proceeded to the east and south, traversed the west bank of the backwater and the north and south divisions of Vullamungalam and Toraoor and returned at 5 P.M. Country extensively cultivated in broad vallies, and also along the water side, population extensive, both Nayres, Concanies and Lubbais; weather cool, rain at 3 P.M.

17th April.—This morning commenced the measurement of the road and extended it to abreast of Jambanat pagoda in the village of Codantoraty, then along the backwater; traversed the east part of the above village and also the south portion of of Yermaloor belonging to the Urroor sub-division, very extensive cultivation and populous; weather cool, heavy rain at night.

18th April 1819.—Surveyed the road to the southern bank of the backwater a distance of 15 miles from Sheretulla pagoda, the road good but sandy and most part lined with cashoo trees; houses and cocoa tops a small distance on the right and left, intermediate space covered with low jungle, here and there some beds of cultivation and a few small ponds, the pagoda of Urroor on the east side of the road; halted near the backwater; weather warm, at 4 P.M. a heavy storm of wind and rain.

19th April.—Measured along the backwater to the east out to a fort at a cape which commands the passage of boats on the backwater, but is now in ruins, being square with a bastion at each corner; then proceeded along the backwater south-west to a channel which is the limit of a tract of land once belonging to the Company, from thence traversed north-west and north and returned at 4 P.M. Country populous, population very extensive to the south; weather pleasant, rain at night with thunder.

20th April.—Early this morning commenced the measurement of the road towards Cochin, by Yeddacochy and Pullatoorty, a distance of 9 miles; the road in general good though sandy, and between the two latter places passed over an extensive space of wet land which is inundated during the rains; the country gone over this day very populous, on approaching Cochin it is more so, the habitations being closer, and some parts forming streets, the principal of them is the one belonging to the Concanies, the houses being large and well built; on the way passed Cochin Cotarum or palace in an inclosure of stone, it appears to be a building after the European style

and commodious, within the inclosure is also a pagoda, tank, and other buildings; the weather cloudy, rain at intervals; at 6 P.M. heavy rain and wind from the eastward continuing the best part of the night.

21st April.—Proceeded across the backwater to Yernacolum where the Cochin Dewan holds his cutcherry, had an interview with him and having obtained the aids required to enable me to survey a portion of Cochin, connected with Sharetullah, returned at 3 P.M.; the day cloudy, rain and wind at night as yesterday.

22nd April 1819.—Measured out in the southern road Chourypully, a Christian church, to ascertain the Company's limit in that direction and returned over extensive fields scarcely passable, intersected by canals, the whole inundated by the late rains; returned at 3 P.M. Country rich and populous; weather fair but warm, rain at night.

23rd April.—Measured the road to the flagstaff, then through Muttanchairi and the Jews town, and returned across the country through inundated fields. Muttanchairi as well as the Jews town is very populous, containing people of all casts. Shipbuilding along the water side is seen everywhere, and this will in a great degree account for the immense population of the place. In Muttanchairi are two very handsome Christian churches in one inclosure near the water's edge; the white and black Jews have each separate synagogues, that of the former adjoins the Cotarum or rajah's palace, and is only separated by a wall; it is said to be a magnificent building, but its outward appearance has nothing very promising; the weather warm throughout.

24th April.—Measured from the flagstaff along the coast for a couple of miles, then through the interior by Mr. Vanspalls garden house, once an elegant mansion but now in a state scarcely habitable; weather warm throughout.

25th April.—Early this morning left Cochin and measured along the coast by Manachairi, Christian church, and Undeudvoo, where there is a chowkey, to Marawacaud, where is a Jew's house in great decay, and was by an inscription above the front door built in 1781; along the coast most of the way there is a narrow stripe of high land covered with cocoanut topes, and under them the houses of Concanies and Christians, beyond it is an immense tract of paddy land, at present under water owing to the late rains, but is yearly inundated during the monsoon on this coast; the weather—dull, and very warm.

26th April.—This morning proceeded along the coast to Undarully where there is a chowkey and a guard of sepoy's stationed by the Travancore Government; from thence proceeded to the south-east across an extensive but shallow backwater, then along it, an extensive tract of paddy land to the east, then along a channel which is the limit common to Travancore and Cochin which winds through extensive paddy lands; the whole under water; returned by an embankment to Murravacad at 5 P.M.; weather warm.

27th April 1819.—At 2 P.M. left Murravacad and continued along the limit which is formed by a broad channel, fields of paddy on either side; it empties itself in another backwater, the middle of which is considered the limit; passed over it to the north extremity of the village of Yelloopinnay, then along the east side of the above water, along which is a narrow stripe of paddy with small detached groves of cocoanut at intermediate distances, to the east high sandy land covered with cocoanut among which are the houses of the inhabitants; the weather warm, rain at night.

28th April.—Early this morning measured the road from a chowkey at the north-east extremity of Yelloopinnay to the south, a pagoda with a mound of earth about it; then along a channel to the eastward being the communication between two backwaters, having paddy lands on either side with cocoanut topes interspersed; then along the west side of the backwater; returned to Yelloopinnay at 4 P.M.; weather warm throughout.

29th April.—Crossed the backwater to Anjelycaud, measured across the country to the high road and proceeded northerly; along it to the great backwater opposite Urroor, from thence west to the Coomlunja backwater; measured southerly along its eastern side over a narrow stripe of paddy land; in the interior are the houses of the inhabitants with small slips of paddy fields interspersed among cocoanut topes; continued along it to Chanderoor, then north along the high road, took up the survey

of the southern limit of the Company's lands which is formed by a channel emptying itself into another backwater and which forms the limit with Vyeckum, proceeded southerly over extensive paddy lands along it, and then west again to the high road; the weather warm.

30th April 1819.—Proceeded southerly along the high road, then struck off to the east by the pagoda of Chunderoor, crossed the backwater (very narrow) and made a circuit of the islands of Cakye and Wulliatoort; returned to the pagoda and measured across the country to the western backwater, went along it northerly to Chunderoor; the country passed over this day very extensive paddy land and extensive groves of cocoanut, the houses being scattered among them; the road, lined with trees, through heavy sand with low jungle in some parts along it; at 5 P.M. proceeded up the eastern backwater to Sharecullay and arrived at 10 P.M. the tide being in our favor; weather warm.

1st and 2nd May.—Preparing reports, &c., for transmission to Madras; weather warm.

3rd May.—Indisposed.

4th May.—Proceeded by water under Chengundy bridge to Tunneermook point and Varnad, taking soundings in the way; weather warm, heavy rain at night.

5th May.—Early this morning having directed my baggage across the great backwater to Sherraguracauvu in the Shunganacherry district proceeded to Alleppee for the day along the western edge, and arrived at it at 8 P.M.

6th May.—In the afternoon left Alleppee and rowed down the channel and up the Pumbay river into the backwater, then easterly through it; arrived at Sherraguracauvu at 8 P.M.; the weather warm, cloudy at intervals; at night heavy rain and thunder.

7th May.—Early this morning took the station at the palmyra tree, and proceeded northerly through the backwater; entered the Cadaaur, a small and deep river, went up it, winding extensive paddy land on either side; ascended Poncoon, a small gravelly hill rising from the above river, covered with low jungle and large trees, on the summit a pagoda; was prevented taking a station on it on account of the surrounding wood which shut up the view on all sides; descended and rowed up the river, then up a channel very winding into the river of Kotium, went up it to within a mile of the above place, entered a canal rather narrow and very winding but widening, on proceeding westerly it is then again narrow and shallow, but on approaching Coomurgum (where there is a small dismantled fort and a large granary in it in good order) widens and about a mile to the west discharges itself into the backwater; crossed it at a distance of four miles to Varnaud—in eminent danger the wind being high and the swell very great—at 6 P.M.; the country passed over this day in a high state of cultivation, the scenery in many parts very beautiful, about half way and near the canal to the north are some eminences of gravel covered with beautiful trees; and a pagoda on a flat with a road leading down to the canal is very picturesque. The weather forenoon cool, then excessively warm; at midnight a violent shower of rain accompanied with vivid lightening and heavy claps of thunder for about two hours almost incessantly.

8th May.—Left Varnaud and proceeded by water to Vylar, took a few soundings and landed, made a circuit of the lands to the south as far as the pagoda, returned measuring the road, then along the west face of the backwater, ascertained the extent and situations of several islands dependent on the above village and halted at it for the night; weather excessively warm; country gone over well cultivated and populous, about the islands is much marshy land.

9th May.—At 2 A.M. bright moon-light and the tide favorable left Vylar and rowed down the backwater to Urroor fort taking soundings, the depth in no part exceeding ten feet, and is in general narrow; in the broadest part it is scarce a mile over; from Urroor came down the great backwater the tide driving at the rate of four miles an hour, and landed at Jews' town Cochin at 7 A.M.; the weather warm the whole day, though cloudy at intervals.

3rd October.—Left Cochin at 10 P.M. and proceeded by water by Verapolay against a strong stream up to the river to Alwe, the bank of the river is beautifully

variegated with trees. Coconut and soopary being scarce a few groups of soopary are conspicuous on approaching Alwe. At it are some temporary bungalows, to which the families from Cochin resort during the warm weather for the purpose of bathing; the natives attribute many healing qualities to the water at this place, many of whom from different quarters resort to it on this account; the weather throughout fair and pleasant, a fine strong current of air coming up the river during the whole day.

5th October.—At 2 P.M. went down the north branch of the Perya to Chindamangalam on the left bank of the river on an elevated site; it is a large but irregular town inhabited by Christians and black Jews. A colony of the latter settled here some centuries ago—they have a synagogue; the former an extensive church, now in decay. From thence proceeded up the Shalacoody river and a fine stream; halted at Cooteatode on the left bank at the house of a wealthy Syrian Christian by name Cochymatoo, who has a great claim on the Travancore Government; from thence up the river, winding with some islands, to Annanuáda pagoda on the right bank; arrived at 4 P.M. and halted for the night; the river through its course is about 200 yards wide, parts of the bank bold, some parts laterite; a few groves with houses at intervals on either side, otherwise plain with a few scattered trees and bushes; the day sultry from 2 P.M., previous, cool and pleasant.

6th October, Wednesday.—At 5 A.M. proceeded up the river and against the stream, in some parts rapid, one general turn to Shalacoody, the capital of a district; arrived at it at 9 A.M.; the river in general about 200 yards wide, bank bold and well wooded; some coconut and soopary at intervals on the sides; the northern line of Travancore is seen on either side of it on approaching Shalacoody, which is an extensive town with a Roman Syrian church; the bulk of the inhabitants are Syrians, a few Nayres who live in sequestered situations on the river's side; the country to the west of this place is plain and beautifully covered with groves at intervals, and some paddy cultivation in the low lands; the morning fair, the remainder of the day sultry; cloudy with some rain at intervals.

7th October, Thursday.—This day arranging with the Circar servants for making preparations for proceeding into the hills; had an interview with the hill people from whom very little information could be obtained connected with the hills to the eastward.

8th October 1819.—At 8 A.M. left Shalacoody and traversed over a rich cultivated country for three miles, then through vallies of marsh originally wet fields; entered a forest and proceeded over rather even ground intersected by small mountain streams; descended to the Moopullytode, a broad stream, and halted at Poolicode Tavalum on the north bank where were a few huts occupied some months ago by the timber department, the distance travelled $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the day throughout fair; evening cloudy at intervals.

9th October.—Left Poolicode Tavalum and ascended Tutchapully ridge; proceeded easterly along it and descended to the Poycode, then in a northerly direction through lofty forest, crossed several rapid mountain streams and ascended a slope of Poycaud hill, then along a lower ridge of Pandi; descended to Molapauray rock at 4 P.M. and halted at it for the night; the distance travelled eight miles, the latter part ascending and very difficult; the day throughout fair.

10th October.—At 4 A.M. commenced to ascend Pandi peak* and reached the summit at 8 A.M.; on the way overtaken in a heavy shower which caused an immense heavy fog; halted on the summit till 1 P.M. but finding the fogs increase descended and reached the halting place at 4 P.M.; weather below clear.

11th October.—At 8 A.M. commenced the ascent again to Pandi and reached the summit at 10 P.M.; the weather while ascending most favorable, but about half an hour after reaching the top the fogs and rain set in from the westward; to prevent any further delay or disappointment raised huts on a rock and remained to take advantage of any interval of fair weather, which did not occur till the 13th instant, which only continuing for an hour were disposed to remain the next day, when another fair hour occurred when a few angles were obtained; the provision

* Pandymoody.

brought running short, induced to proceed down to the halting place which we reached about 5 P.M.; weather all the while favorable below.

15th October 1819.—Broke ground and retired by the road traversed on the 6th and reached Poolicode Tavalum where another supply awaited us, but not a sufficiency for the whole party; on our way observed the hill of Pandi quite divested of fogs, a sight exceedingly annoying after all our labors in endeavouring to obtain a station, a thing so material for the survey; weather fair, a thin shower of rain at 12 P.M.

16th October.—At 9 A.M. parted with Lieut. Conner who proceeded measuring the path to Shalacoody; proceeded to measure the road towards Vurrundrapally, in general a good path over level ground and in the vicinity of the Moopolaytode (which was crossed on leaving the habitations of the hill people) in a wind of it; proceeded on level ground, the above river near on the right; crossed a marsh and passed the river formed by the confluence of the above river with that of Paloopully at a ghaut called Cariculum; then through open forest, crossed an extensive marsh to Vurrundrapally, once a populous village, now much reduced from its being near the haunts of wild elephants who take every opportunity of committing depredations on the fields at it, which are very extensive; it lies in a hollow surrounded by high forest and is remarkable for the immense number of wild fowl that are to be seen in the fields both morning and evening; weather close, rain at 12 A.M. continuing only for an hour; the only building of note at it is a cullavara or granary in which the timber department transact their business.

17th October, Sunday.—Halted, the party being fatigued, and obtaining information and ordering supplies for future progress through the hills; the day favorable, cloudy towards the east.

19th October.—Left Vurrundrapally at 8 A.M. and proceeded measuring the path, a good one generally even through forest and but a short distance on the right bank of the Palupolay river, to Mootalangoup, a distance of seven miles three furlongs—a small plain spot with some black rocks on the right bank of the above river where were a few decayed huts, it was once a timber station; ascended Curradanparay and proceeded along the ridge ascending, but finding no favorable opening to admit of a station returned, and took one on a ledge of rock on the declivity just above the halting place and from whence is a tolerable view of the country, which is one mass of hill and forest; descended at 6 P.M.; weather throughout fair. On the way this day visited the junctions of the Palupolay rivers in this forest; at its confluence it is called Tonaycaud.

20th October 1819.—Left Mootalangoup at 7 A.M. measuring the path through forest; crossed the Coteumbhum, Yerrachytode, Boratode and the Anaypaurae tode which discharge themselves into the Palupolay on the right as well as several other small rivulets; stopped at Poyumparay, a few huts the habitation of hill people who having had some intimation of our coming resorted to the hills; from thence ascended a ridge and descended, very steep, to Anaypaurae Tavalum, once also a timber station in a great hollow; distance measured this day seven miles one furlong to the latter place through wood; ground more uneven, the path crossing several ridges and some steep; the day fair, at night heavy rain accompanied with thunder and lightening continuing for several hours.

21st October.—Early this morning commenced the measurement, ascending very steep and crossing the Anaypaurae tode several times to the summit of the Poolymalla Aivata pass* which is the defined limit of Malabar and Cochin; from thence ascended the steep ridge south-east of it to a plain summit with great difficulty; on reaching it, enveloped in fog, and seeing there was no possibility of clearing descended to the path, taking the measurement on across the Vellatode, which it often crosses, to the Tolopoy, then across the Cullanykerry river to a house, crossed it again and through forest; descended into the fields of the above name where there are a few houses and a granary; crossed the river again and along the fields of Wakkalypadum and Serracoon; halted on a winding of the river near Corapad for the night; weather fair till 4 P.M., then slight showers of rain till 7 P.M. and again heavy rain at night.

22nd October.—Early this morning commenced the measurement of the road to Wuddakanchairy, a straggling village in a good situation with a few bazaars; the

* Poolitullarecha.

direct road from Trichoor passes through it towards Paulghaut and Coimbatore; the country gone over this day in a high state of cultivation, houses scattered on the sides of the vallies; the weather fair throughout.

23rd October 1819.—The party being much fatigued from the labor and exposure from the late movements from Vaurandrapully halted; the weather gloomy but no rain.

24th October.—Early this morning proceeded on the western road through forest, crossed some large streams; ascended the Coodramcota pass and descended (both easily) to Putticaud, a bazaar, a house of charity and a house built for the reception of travellers, situated between two low hills; here is also stationed a naigüe's guard from Trichoor; the cultivated vallies about it beautiful and extensive, surrounded with low hills covered with forest; elephants are here troublesome; from it proceeded through fields and then ascending a gentle ridge gained the summit of Moodulmullay; took a few angles on it, but the fogs preventing all possibility of seeing the high hills descended to the above place at 6 P.M.; from thence proceeded first through an extensive cultivated valley, then through forest; a good road through open country; arrived at Trichoor at 9 A.M.; the weather pleasant but cloudy.

25th and 26th October.—Halted having business of a private nature to transact; weather on the 25th fair, on the latter cloudy and raining in the morning, then fair.

27th October.—Left Trichoor at 3 P.M. and arrived at Putticaud at 6 P.M. to prepare to proceed up the hill early in hopes of a fair morning; the weather fair throughout.

28th October.—At 4 A.M. being fair commenced the ascent to Moodulmullay; reached the summit at 7 P.M. when it commenced to rain accompanied with thick fog which continued till 10 A.M.; it then began partially to clear away, but not able to obtain a sight of the high hills though waited for this express purpose till 2 P.M. when the fogs began to thicken; descended by another path leading down the north-east brow of the hill to the Chittar, proceeded along its right bank to where the road crossed it from thence to Wuddakanchairy, reached it at 6 P.M.; weather morning rainy, thence excessively close and warm.

29th October 1819.—Early this morning proceeded towards Alatoor, crossed the river, a deep bed and then by a good road, over a country highly and extensively cultivated, to Alatoor, a street of bazaars, the cutcherry for the district is held here; went on a circuitous path through a fine tract and ascended Werrymulla, a single hill in the flat country; the ascent steep, the natives hold a festival near the summit on a rock where they deposit images of wood and earthenware in the name of Iyapen, a mountain deity; had a pretty favorable station on it, but as usual deprived of seeing some of the higher hills on account of the fog; from the rock on its summit there is a beautiful scenery of the cultivated country around it and is from the number of habitations on the borders highly cultivated; the weather excessively warm throughout, slight rain at 3 P.M.

30th October.—Left Alatoor at 3 P.M. and returned to Wuddakanchairy by the above mentioned route, arrived at it at 6 P.M.; the weather fair, at 6 P.M. a heavy storm of rain accompanied with thunder and lightening.

31st October.—Halted and calculated a few triangles; weather fair.

1st November.—Left Wuddakanchairy at 4 A.M. on private business, halted at Putticaud and proceeded in the evening to Trichoor, the road to Putticaud hilly and woody; from thence across a beautiful valley of paddy surrounded by hills; then through a wood over a gentle rise for a short distance; then over a beautiful open country with vallies of wet cultivation to Trichoor, halted at it till the 3rd; the weather during this time fair, but the hills were all the time enveloped in fog.

4th November.—Left Trichoor at 8 A.M. proceeded through a part of the town and then over fine open heights to Aranad, a Syrian village of some note with a Christian church; proceeded by water; halted a few minutes at Mr. Tait's bungalow at Cranganore and proceeded to Cochin; arrived at the landing place at 11 P.M.; weather throughout fair.

5th November.—Warm and sultry.

6th November.—Blowing weather and some rain; had an interview with Major Stewart the Assistant Resident.

7th November 1819.—Blowing weather with frequent showers of rain; left Cochin at 4 P.M. and proceeded by the backwater; rain all night and next morning; arrived at Aranad at 8 P.M. and proceeded to Trichoor; heavy rain all day and night.

9th November.—Continued heavy rain; a few fair intervals.

10th November.—Rain all the morning; left Trichoor at 12 P.M. and proceeded to Wuddakuncherry, a distance of about 12 miles on the northern road, a very good one lined with an avenue of trees; crossed several extensive cultivated vallies on some populous villages, the latter part of the road intersected by ridges of low hills, but the land between cultivated. Wuddakuncherry is remarkable for a few good buildings at it and a new bridge now constructing across a large stream; a fine cultivated valley to the north mostly hemmed in by low hills, the situation pleasant; weather throughout cloudy but no heavy rain.

11th November.—At 7 P.M. proceeded by a very circuitous route, lying in general to the north of an extensive cultivated valley, and ascended Mutchal hill by a very good road; took the station the day being very favorable and descended at 3 P.M. and returned to Wuddakuncherry at 5 P.M. The above hill is very extensive, occupying a large extent with several ridges branching off it; the whole covered with wood with some teak but small; weather clear and cool, morning a heavy fog.

12th November.—At 8 A.M. left Wuddakuncherry; crossed the hills to a small cluster of houses called Mooloor, then passed Chaylayekurray, the capital of a district in Cochin, extensive cultivation about it, and is remarkable for an elegant palace; previous to coming to it crossed a large rivulet over, on an elegant finished bridge; then proceeded to Pyanoor, remarkable for an extensive pagoda and tank, a small palace; it is populous and a great number of Bramins reside here; the distance travelled about 12 miles; the road in general good and mostly lined with trees; between the two latter places it is somewhat difficult from its being hilly and woody, and the number of ascents and descents occasioned by the numerous small glens of paddy cultivation intervening at short distances; weather fair throughout.

13th November 1819.—At 8 A.M. left Pyanoor and proceeded by a good road lined with an avenue; crossed the Kullanakerry, a deep and rapid river, crossed several glens of cultivation, the road good lined with trees, gradually ascending to Tirivulla pagoda on a low ridge—a place of great sanctity and populous, chiefly consisting of Bramins and a few Nayres; ascended Vilwaudrymallay south-east of it, but the wood not being cleared on it descended to the Ponany river, being the principal branch of the Ponany; crossed it in a boat and then by a path to the bungalow at Lukkaddy on the high road, through a fine open cultivated country; from thence proceeded north to Yeddammullay rock in the Munnoor Dasum, took the station on it and descended; the inhabitants here very uncivil; returned to Tirivulla at 7 P.M.; weather throughout warm and sultry; the morning excessively foggy till 8 A.M.

14th November.—At 7 A.M. ascended Billwa mallay and remained on it till 12 P.M., but the wood not being quite cleared was induced to retire having obtained a few angles of those hills in view; returned by the above road to Pyanoor; and from thence to Allatoor, at first by a path and through indifferent country to the Kullanykerry river; on crossing it, the road is good and lined with trees, leading through a rich cultivated country studded with villages to Allatoor, the capital of the Ten mallay poor district, arrived at it at 6 P.M.; the day throughout warm and sultry; morning foggy till 8 A.M.

15th November.—Early this morning proceeded to and ascended Weerymullay, a single elevated hill on the flat country; obtained an elegant observation and descended at 11 A.M.; the weather this day warm and sultry; morning foggy till 7 A.M.

16th November.—At 8 A.M. left Allatoor, and proceeded by a good road leading to the north and east; crossed the Nemary river from whence the road towards Paulghaut goes off north; from thence proceeded over extensive fields through Koonichairy, an extensive and populous village in Malabar, then through fields again; passed the above river, which here forms the boundary of Cochin and Malabar; then

* Wuddakunchayree in the map

over a waving country intersected by narrow vallies of wet cultivation to Nemary, a populous village with a palace and pagoda and the capital of a sub-division insulated by Malabar, only a few miles north of the great range of mountains; arrived at it at 1 P.M.; weather close and sultry; morning fair.

17th November 1819.—Calculating triangles, allotting and pointing out to the Assistants the portion and what is required to be done by each during the next month; weather close and sultry, morning fair.

18th November.—Early this morning left Nemary and proceeded to Pallacherry, a populous village; ascended Waumullay, a black rock in its neighbourhood, took the station on it and descended at 3 P.M.; proceeded by a good road through Tuttamungalum, an extensive rather mercantile village, to a bungalow on the west bank of the Chittoor river; the distance travelled this day about 12 miles, the country rather undulating, very populous and in a high state of cultivation, both wet and dry; the palmyra thrives in great quantities, and are to be seen thickly studded together in the paddy fields; toddy is extracted from the plant, of which the lower classes seem to take to excess; weather warm, a little wind at intervals from the west.

19th November.—At 8 A.M. proceeded on a good road, first part through lands highly cultivated, then through a forest abounding with small teak, to Curdypauray, a small eminence in the forest; from thence again north through forest, passed several cleared spots for cultivation and one or two pens for cattle in the vicinity of the foresters' huts, fell in with the Chittoor road, went easterly and ascended Coonandoreepauray, an isolated rock on the west of the road in the centre of an extensive forest, took the station on it, and descended at 3 P.M., returned by a good road and through forest, passed some habitations and paddy cultivation and then by a good road lined with an avenue to Chittoor, an extensive though not regular town and is the capital of the district of the same name, dependent on Cochin but insulated by Malabar and Coimbatore; all the country about it is in a high state of cultivation and populous; one of the main roads from Coimbatore to the west passes through it; a set of weavers have settled here who weave napkins, table-cloths, and other cloth for the wear of the inhabitants; weather throughout warm, rain and thunder at night.

20th and 21st March 1819.—Halted and calculated the triangles to serve as a basis for the surveys of Cochin and Malabar.

22nd November.—Calculating triangles and laying down points on the plain tables to aid in the survey of Chittoor and Malabar; at 1 P.M. left Tuttamangalum, proceeded through the southern parts of it, houses in compounds, with roads between many of the houses, substantial buildings belonging to wealthy individuals, the population is great; from thence proceeded by a good road over a very rich country, cultivation both wet and dry extensive, population great all the way to Colungode, the capital of the sub-division in the Paulghaut tallook, one of the largest towns, part only regular and the population excessively great, of all casts; the Bramins have extensive Agarums, not less than three within the extent of the town, which extends upwards of a mile from east to west; north and south it is confined, on one side by paddy cultivation, the other by the river, it is a place of great trade; cloth is weaved here and a bullock road goes through it to the eastward from the coast; the weather cloudy, heavy rain at night with thunder and lightening.

23rd November.—This morning proceeded to the westward to ascertain the situation of the villages and the limit; returned at 7 P.M.; the country gone over this day in general flat, highly cultivated, palmyra trees spreading themselves over vast sheets of cultivation, villages populous but much scattered with the exception of Punmycautoor and Pyaloor; two Agarums for Bramins with a regular street of well built houses, and the Nayre houses near them but much scattered; the weather warm throughout.

24th November.—At 8 A.M. proceeded to lay in the detail within the tract gone over yesterday; the country and features being difficult to trace without literally going over the whole, returned by Aulumpalum, an extensive Agarum of Bramins, with substantial houses forming broad streets on the north bank of the river; crossed it and passed through Poodoogramum, another Agarum but a little inferior to the former, having a pagoda at the north extremity of the street, immediately in a winding of the river; the weather warm and sultry, morning cloudy.

25th November 1819.—At 8 A.M. proceeded through fields laying in the features of Pyaloor, from thence over low rugged ridges consisting of black rocks tracing in the country and the Mullapoya river flowing at the foot of the hills, and returned by the fields of Nemary; weather throughout excessively warm, heavy rain at night.

26th November.—At 8 A.M. crossed the river and made a circuit of the country, tracing in its features; as also the limit common to Chittoor dependent on Cochin and the Tenmullapoor district. The country rich and populous gone over this day; the whole one dasam or village, Wuddavanoor, but sub-divided into nine portions; weather warm.

27th November.—Proceeded to trace in the features of the interior of the tract gone over yesterday, the whole in a high state of cultivation and populous, the vallies more regular and the palmyra occupying extensive tracts of both wet and dry land; the high road to Paulghaut passes through this tract and is lined with trees; at Wuddavanoor are a few bazaars for the accommodation of travellers; weather warm throughout and sultry.

28th November.—At 8 A.M. left Colungode and measured the road to the eastward to Coopaudy chutram, a tiled building near a nullah in the center of the forest—a distance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the road in general good and crosses the Colungode river four times, passes for three miles over a fine country to Arramany and on crossing the river enters the forest; on the left of the road is a small ruined fort called Modulmudda, there is another similar to it at the east extremity of the Colungode, now in ruins. On the way this day proceeded to Vardypauray, a high rock a mile south of the road in deep forest, ascended and took the situation on it; weather warm, a little westerly wind at intervals.

29th November.—At 8 A.M. proceeded to ascertain the limit common to Malabar, Cochin and Coimbatore; between the two a road divides the country, running east and west, the limit common to Coimbatore is marked by rocks, ponds of water, &c., in the forest, and runs north and south; returned through forest at 6 P.M.

30th November 1819.—At 8 A.M. commenced the measurement of the road to Annamullay, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in general through forest till within a couple of miles from the town when it dwindles away into a thorn jungle. Annamolay appears to be a very extensive populous town, many of the houses covered with tiles; the country to the east of it is all plain and parts in high state of cultivation; took the station, a favorable one, on the rock, which appears to have been fortified; a gateway and some ruined works is all that now remains of it, and two spacious buildings, pagodas I suppose, with their roofs fallen in; descended at 2 P.M. and measured the road, a good one, through forest to Chumnumpaddy, a hill village at a distance of seven miles; at it is a large flock of bullocks and cows kept here on account of the pasture lands about it; about two miles this side of Annamullay we were alarmed by a flock of elephants, on which we came unperceived till within a few paces, when they took the alarm and rushed off in a body to the north through the jungle; this day fair, but warm, strong westerly winds at intervals.

1st December.—Proceeded this day to explore the woods to the north of this place, ascertained the run of the river for several miles and the limit common to Coimbatore and returned at 6 P.M.; weather pleasant and cool, strong wind all night.

2nd December.—Halted this day, coloring the work on the table, and waiting for a supply of coolies and provisions to proceed up the mountains on the south; weather pleasant, strong winds.

3rd December.—Unable to proceed from want of provision and coolies, which were unavoidably detained beyond the usual time owing to the inattention of the Circar servants of Colungode; weather fair; throughout easterly wind.

4th December.—Early this morning commenced measuring the path winding round the base of the great mountains, crossed the Anaycudvoo stream, then winding gradually ascends the Ponpatum pass; the forest previous to coming to the stream is low, thorny, and some parts very close; among them was observed the skeletons of three elephants who it is said fell fighting with each other; a practice by no means uncommon when single male stragglers meet; the forest on passing the stream and pass is high and luxuriant, consisting of various timber trees, and bamboos very close; the face of the ground is covered with a high flowery grass, so thick and even on the path that it is necessary to divide it to see the path; crossed the Teak tode at three

places and reached the Cawderpuddy, the residence of the hill people of Agamallay, a distance of fourteen miles; the houses are temporary and low, covered with leaves of the teak, and the sides formed of split bamboos; the path though narrow will admit of laden cattle, and the pass is one of easy ascent; the weather fair throughout, evening cool. Thermometer 64.

5th December 1819.—At 7 P.M. left the puddy and measured west on a good path through forest and high grass, crossing a few nullahs and some marsh to the base of Pantean mallay, from thence north across forest and broken ground; crossed the Cuttaparae, a large rocky stream; from thence commenced an ascent on the shoulder of a ridge; crossing one and two ridges, descended at 5 P.M. to a small stream in an hollow where we halted for the night; strong wind and rain the whole night.

6th December.—The wind and rain appear to have increased at 11 A.M., proceeded on the ascent, reached Coomlaneody peak, the highest on the range, at 1 P.M., some intervals indicating fair weather; but about 3 P.M. increased to a hurricane and excessively cold; descended to a lower part on the ridge on a plain spot, sheltered in some measure from the weather by trees around; halted here with the expectation that the morning would be fair. Thermometer varying 60 to 64.

7th December.—Weather still rainy and squally, went up to the rock on the summit, on which it was scarce possible to stand for a couple of minutes; the hill people and coolies unable to withstand the cold, descended quite wet and exhausted to the encampment at 5 P.M. Thermometer this day 60, 61, 62; the naigue arrived with two hill people with a small supply of provision, three coolies quite exhausted from the extreme cold &c. and bad weather, chose to remain at the old encampment, and without fire or provision, prevailed on some of their comrades to go down and bring them up, but to no purpose; two hill people ventured down to make them a fire to warm themselves.

8th December 1819.—The weather continuing as violent as yesterday the hill people came up at 9 A.M. and reported that one of the coolies had expired along the fireside during the night; sent a part of the coolies down by force, accompanied by some of my lascars, with rice for the survivors, and to bury the dead man; this office having been accomplished, the survivors regained their usual vigor, and returned with my lascars to the hill people's habitation. Thermometer 59, 60 and 61.

9th December.—Weather as usual, went up to the summit at one interval which promised fair, and put up a flag and piled stones round it; the wind piercing and violent; descended at 3 P.M., quite dark at 4 P.M. Thermometer 59, 59, 59.

10th December.—Weather continuing as usual and no fresh supply of provision coming up, ordered all hands down but a few of my own servants, in all six in number; towards morning a monstrous elephant wandering over the mountains came up to my tent which was pitched upon their only path; being somewhat alarmed at such an uncommon sight they were amazed and soon after, alarmed by the shouts of the people, they soon slipped down the sides, and in a few minutes the breaking of the trees and bushes they penetrated through, discontinued to be heard. Thermometer 59, 59, 59.

11th December.—Weather as usual, but more gloomy and windy. Thermometer at 58 the whole day; provision for the party just sufficient for the night; a flock of wild buffaloes walking up to my tent, and being alarmed fled in the direction they came.

12th December.—Weather as usual, less wind—thermometer varying between 54 and 62; the lascars and coolies arrived with provision at 5 o'clock just before dark; some fair intervals this day.

13th December 1819.—Weather as usual but more fair intervals; ascended to the summit and found the flag blown down, and the stones about it dispersed; unable to take a station, though a large portion of the lower surrounding hills could at intervals be very distinctly seen, from the excessive strong wind. Thermometer 54 to 62 and 64.

14th December.—Intended to descend as there was now no hope of any further supply of provision; at 9 A.M., though still windy and rainy there was every indication of its clearing up, therefore halted, and about between 3 and 5 P.M. took rather a favorable observation, though some of the higher hills were still obscured; descended at 6 P.M. Thermometer 54 to 66.

15th December.—The weather fair, wind more violent; ordered the baggage down the high ridge, and once more ascended in hopes of revising the angles taken yesterday; waited till 2 P.M., but the wind and fog increasing commenced to ascend at 2 P.M. along the ridge, taking stations on the way and tracing in the features of the hills; descended to a rock and a spring of water where we halted for the night. Thermometer above in the forenoon 54 to 62—at 7 P.M. in the afternoon, somewhat lower and skreened from the wind, 70.

16th December.—Early this morning ascended Pootoomalla, a conspicuous hill with two plain round tops; took stations on them to trace the features of the mountains and the streams winding at their bottoms, and descended with difficulty along steep ridges through forests to Purracull, a rock on the road, frequented by the hill people, when they go down the low country singly without anything heavy to carry; then over flat ground, crossed the Teak stream three times, and fell in with the road come up on the 4th instant; crossed the above stream again twice; and arrived at the Cawderpuddy which we quitted on the 5th instant; while on Pootoomullay, on which an elephant crossed us, we saw all calm and serene on Coomlaneody peak, scarce a leaf left stirring, the weather again so mild. Thermometer 70, 82 and 66.

17th December.—Early this morning proceeded by a path to the south-west to ascertain the windings of the Teak tode and other large streams which discharge themselves in it, and returned at 6 P.M.; the country gone over this day in general flat, with the exception of a narrow ridge; the whole covered with timber and bamboo; weather warm midday; morning and night cool. Thermometer 66.

18th December 1819.—At 8 A.M. left Cawderpuddy and proceeded south-west; crossed the Teak tode and ascended a ridge of the Coodah mountain, descended it by a lower ridge through high forest, crossed the Perrin tode; then over a flat on the north bank of the Polalear or Punyaur; crossed and ascended a ridge, proceeded along it, ascending and descending at intervals with much difficulty, and at 4 P.M. reached the summit of Vengolymullay; had a favorable observation on it; and descended very steeply to Covalan Tevalum or tode, a small stream at the foot of the hills surrounded with luxuriant forest; the weather warm throughout but cool at night.

19th December.—Early this morning left Covalan tode and measured the path ascending to the gap in the hills called the Anagoondy pass; from thence measured the bullock road to the southward to Anamallaychairy, the residence of the hill renter and some of his people, a distance of four miles, generally descending, with a few ascents, the whole through forest; the huts are built on the north bank of the Vatacoly tode, a large stream which has its source on the Perringoondoo mountain; returned by the same route to the pass; took the station on Umagoondy rock and descended measuring the path to the Toombacadvoo waterfall and halting place for cattle; it is the principal branch of the Porayar tode, several large streams above and below the fall meet it from the hills forming the valley on the north and south; the stream winds above and below the fall; the cataract may be reckoned about 100 feet but not perpendicular, broken by rocks at intervals over which it precipitates; an elephant on the south slope of the pass was seen this day, but as soon as he observed the party he retreated to the forest; the weather throughout warm, night cool; and scarce any provision for the followers.

20th December 1819.—Early this morning commenced the measurement of the road, ascending first over slopes, then descended the Vellara pass and waterfall, a halting place half way up the hills to the flat country; proceeded over a flat surface through a few low woods, and crossed two large streams, to Caraputty, a pasture for cattle, a beautiful open plain, where some cowherds reside all the year; cattle from different parts of the interior are drawn to it during the hot months for pasture. The measured distance—

	M.	F.	Y.
From Anamallaychairy to the pass is	...	...	...
Do. the pass to Toombacadvoo fall is	...	...	...
Do. the pass to the Vellara fall	...	...	...
Do. the Vellara fall to Caraputty pasture, a good road	...	...	...
Do. Caraputty to Anamallay hill, a good road, estimated	...	...	...
The whole a good mountain road	20	3	0

These mountains traversed since the 4th of the month are wild in the extreme, scarcely admitting of any plain, but on the summits of the hills, about the puddy and on the vallies, there is some rather flat land, but the whole is covered with forest and long grass; the timber trees are excessively large and of a superior quality; no part I ever visited, contains more teak than these forests, and of immense girth; some trees measured from 20 to 28 feet in girth; but those of 5 and 6 feet in diameter are common in all parts; the whole of this tract is interested by numerous mountain streams which form the sources of the Codacherry river; the produce of the hills consists only of turmeric, ginger, some cardamom and bees' wax and honey; the Cawders never cultivate any grain, but depend solely on their employers for support and clothing, which in short is only paying them for collecting the produce of the hills; the road up it from Colungode is a very good one though circuitous; there is a nearer path but of general ascent and difficulty; the former

	M.	F.	Y.
From Colungode to Anamahree is measured	2	0	0
Do. Anamahree to Poliandony tank	1	3	80
Do. Poliandony tank to Olaganur junction	4	4	50
Do. Olaganur to Chumnampuddy	4	8	60
Do. Chumnampuddy to Yalyparae	5	1	110
Do. Yalyparae to the summit of the pass	3	3	0
Do. the pass to the Puddy, crossing the Teak tode thrice	5	0	0
Total	26	5	70

The near path is not known to the lowlanders; indeed the difficult ascent being very great, is sufficient to dissuade them from attempting it, or anything of a difficult nature.

21st December 1819.—Not being able to procure a guide proceeded by cross roads through the forest a distance of 9 miles to Chumnampuddy, the ground in general quite flat, and the hollows closely wooded; in the afternoon proceeded west, took a station on a rock near Moondum puddy and returned at 6 P.M.; weather warm throughout; morning cool.

22nd December.—At 8 A.M. left Chumnampuddy, proceeded to Meengairypetty and continued the measurement of the road towards Colungode to where it meets the high road to Anamahree, a distance of 3 miles 2 furlongs; the road in general passes on a level ridge, some black rocks at intervals, and crosses the Olaga tode twice, a large stream from the southern mountains; in the evening proceeded to Vitaleyparae, a spacious flat rock in the midst of forest, took a station on it and returned tracing in the features of the country to Anamahree, a large and populous village and on a timber station; the Conservator of Malabar having a convenient bungalow here for the use of the assistant; Anamahree is pleasantly situated in a winding of the river and the high road from Colungode to Anamahree passes through it; the weather throughout warm; morning cool.

23rd December.—This morning proceeded to explore the country and cultivated vallies dependent on Cadancoorchy and belonging to the Venganad Rajah; on the borders of these vallies are some granaries, and the houses, but few, of the lower classes who keep watch over the fields; the rising land is covered with a young and thriving forest of teak; visited Pernacachairy at the confluence of two hill streams once inhabited, with some uncultivated land, a few soopary and cocoanut trees and those mostly destroyed by elephants; returned to Anamaree at 4 P.M.; weather warm.

24th December.—This morning proceeded north to Poodocolum, a tank on the road from Colungode; measured east along it in general through forest and uneven ground crossing some large nullahs to Nellymut chutram (this road forms the boundary between Cochin and Malabar); from the above place measured the road still through forest by Pantacolum to Nannycode Tavalum, a plain spot and pagoda and is an halting place for travellers; it becoming late proceeded on to Tattamungalum by Bandy Tavalum and arrived at 7 P.M.; weather warm.

From the 25th to the 29th December 1819.—Employed within doors drawing the surveys executed since the beginning of the month; weather strong westerly winds; cloudy at intervals.

30th December.—This morning proceeded through Poodoonagarum, a market town, o Paulghaut through a rich cultivated and populous country; within two miles of the latter crossed the Cavarypaya, a broad river, sandy bed with a gentle stream in it. Proceeded to Coorchymullay, a small hill, and took a station on it, and returned very much indisposed with a fever to Paulghaut at 6 P.M.; the morning fair then warm and very windy.

31st December.—Still indisposed; at 3 P.M. returned to Tuttamungalum and arrived at 7 P.M.; weather warm and windy.

1st and 2nd January 1820.—Indisposed.

3rd January.—Crossed the river and proceeded along its northern bank to ascertain its course for a few miles; recrossed it to trace in the small cultivated vallies of Murdumcurra, Kydawara, Poodacherry, &c., on the sides of which, the forests being cut, are some fields of dry cultivation, in the vallies are a few houses for containing grain and some of the lower classes who watch the fields; returned at 7 P.M.; weather cloudy and slight rain.

4th January.—This morning proceeded to trace in the narrow vallies to the south-east, and those of Bundytavalum, Pambanpullium, Shanedony and Puttencherry south-west of the road, some of the latter are extensive and overrun with the palmyra. Puttencherry is a populous place, and a few Bramins reside at it, to the south-east of it is a rocky eminence but overrun with wood; passed over and ascertained the run of a few more small vallies and returned at 7 P.M.; weather cloudy, some rain at intervals.

5th January.—This morning went over the northern limit common to Cochin and Malabar, which running in general through fields is excessively intricate; measured about 14 miles—all within the space of three miles—embracing Cullincherra, an insulated spot, and to the high road near Poodoonagarum and returned at 6 P.M.

6th January 1820.—This morning proceeded to explore the extensive tracts of cultivation to the southward dependent on Tuttamungalum and Puttencherry; through which several small streams meet, and run south to the Colungode river; the cultivation though extensive, the population appears scanty—a few houses, and those distant from each other, and a few granaries are all to be seen about them; the palmyra grows luxuriant both on the high and low lands; from whence the race of Shanars extract toddy, from it is manufactured arrack and jaggary; weather warm.

7th January.—Proceeded along the western boundary from east of Poodoonagarum to its junction with the Colungode division, then returned ascertaining the cultivated vallies south-west of Tuttamungalum, which is an extensive village and the lands more so—the most conspicuous part of it is a bazaar lining the high road, to the west end of which is the tannah choultry. A little to the west of it again is a mosque and two square tanks; two roads separate here; to the south of the bazaar streets is an immense population of all casts, the houses being in general in small compounds and much elevated from the narrow lanes that divide them in all directions; many wealthy inhabitants reside here in spacious houses, and to the south of the whole is an extensive Brame Agrarum—a few modern pagodas scattered about, but none of them of any note. The fields all round extensive and highly cultivated, and the houses amidst groves of cocoanut and other trees; weather warm.

8th January.—Early this morning proceeded to ascertain the features of the country to the north, lying west of Palnagaram and north of Poodoonagarum; the country populous; with flat vallies of cultivation, and the whole overrun with the palmyra, the produce from which adds considerably to the revenue; the weather throughout windy and warm.

9th and 10th January.—Halted. Indisposed with fever; weather windy and warm.

11th January.—Early this morning crossed the river, passed over a rich and populous country and through Chittoor, the capital, a line of houses and bazaars, crowded with habitations on either side, then over a good road, some cultivation for a short way, then through forest to Coonumpaddary rock; arrived at it at 1 P.M., and took the station on it; descended and passed by cross paths to Munnaly, a little dry cultivation

on the north bank of the Cavarypoya river, crossed it, proceeded by a path by Coonutpaddy, the habitation of foresters, with some dry cultivation about it, to Nannycode, a long cultivated valley in forest, north of the road and dependent on Tuttamungalum; arrived at it at 7 P.M.; the weather throughout excessively warm.

12th January 1820.—This morning went north to ascertain some dry fields, the site of the foresters' habitations, and the run of the rivulets and windings of the river; proceeded as near along the latter to Koolatoray, a grand winding, and returned by Thutchatpuddy and Pantycolum at Nannycode at 7 P.M.; the country gone over this day overrun with wood, some small spots cleared and cultivated by the foresters (Chermakles) but none extensive, the wood low and rather open, in the vicinity of the river and other streams, luxuriant, water scarce in the interior, and the forests are intersected by paths frequented by the lower classes, who come here to sell wood for fuel and house building, &c.; the weather warm, cloudy at intervals.

13th January.—Measured the road, a very good one, running by Bandy Tavalum to Tuttamungalum, a distance of 5 miles 3 furlongs; is in general through open wood, descending, and on approaching the latter place becomes more open, and small vallies of cultivation with houses on them appear on either side; the weather warm.

14th January.—Left Tuttamungalum bungalow and measured the road to Poodoonagarum, traced in the features to the south of it, and then proceeded to Codavayoor; the whole of the country highly cultivated, population extensive, especially around Poodoonagarum and Codavayoor; the former a rich mercantile town with a street of extensive bazaars, roads crossing it at right angles, and has a weekly market; the latter has a street of bazaars, but is remarkable for being the residence of some wealthy inhabitants of Malabar; weather throughout warm.

15th January.—Made a circuit of the country to the south-west; the vallies of cultivation extensive but population scarce, with the exception of the village of Pullacherry which though irregular is very extensive, comprehending an immense population of various casts, with a Bramin Agrarum and some pagodas; the face of the country is covered with small hills of black rock; with this exception, and the land about the houses, the remainder is an immense cultivation of paddy; to the south and to the river, the paddy lands are overrun with the palmyra; took the station, on Waumullay—a high black ridge north of it, and then descended, ascertaining the run of a few vallies, to Codavayoor; the weather forenoon excessively windy, then moderate.

16th January 1820.—Made a circuit to the north-east to the high road from Palnagarum to Munnacurray and to Poodoonagarum, and measured the road from the latter place to Codavayoor; the country gone over, in a high state of cultivation, the heights plain and partly cultivated with dry grain; forenoon windy and warm.

17th January.—This morning measured the road to the westward *via* Carlapoor and Vembaloor to Punnycode Umblum where two roads meet, one from Paulghaut the other from Allatoor; from thence proceeded a short distance on the limit common to Paulghaut and Tennalapooram; returned over the cultivated lands of Munyaloor to Vembaloor, at 6 P.M.; the country gone over this day very extensively cultivated, and population in proportion; the road a good one, and lined with trees; crossed a deep rivulet on approaching Vembaloor, the ground afterwards becomes a little rugged with ridges of black rock and rather wooded; the day warm.

18th January.—This morning made a circuit over the lands to the north-west and north-east of Vellayanoor and Perrineoon, two populous desams, and cultivation in extensive flat vallies and studded with palmyra; took a station on Perrineoon and extended the limit, partly along the high road from Allatoor to Paulghaut, to a ridge of rocks north-east of Perrineoon and returned to Vembaloor at 6 P.M.; weather warm.

19th January 1820.—Left Vembaloor; made a circuit of its cultivated lands, which are narrow and partly in deep vallies occasioned by ridges of black rocks at intervals; then along the limit to the river, which again divides Paulghaut from Nemary, to Kudaloor, an extensive village; then proceeded north-west, making a circuit on extensive lands of flat cultivation dependent on it, with some insulated houses amidst it, to Pullavoor, the capital of a sub-division, an extensive village with a large pagoda and an appropriate Bramin Agrarum, besides a large population of

Nayres and other casts, and a broad flat valley of cultivation to the north of it; from thence proceeded to Kakoor and arrived at it at 7 P.M.; weather warm.

20th January.—This morning proceeded north through the village, which is very extensive and has a pagoda; made a circuit of the lands appertaining to it to the north-west and ascended Kokoor rock; from thence, across extensive cultivated lands dependent on Koodaloor, to the river; went along it, and then through southern parts of Polacherry and again over the cultivated lands of Kakoor, ascended Cotah Mullay on the summit of which is a pagoda in ruins with flight of steps leading up to it, appears once to have been a place of some note; descended it and ascertained the junction of two large streams, and the cultivated vallies of Kodavayoor to the south-west, and arrived at the latter place at 6 P.M.; weather warm.

21st January.—Left Codavayoor and proceeded to trace in the features of the country to the north-west; proceeded by the lands of Vellayanoor and through Vellayan Chutanoor, a populous village through which a good road passes to Paulghaut and others crossing it to the north of it, from thence east along a road, and tracing in the features of the country dependent on Taincoorchy proceeded to Kunnashery across a wide open cultivated country; the country gone over this day populous and cultivation extensive; weather warm and windy.

22nd January.—Attacked with a severe bowel-complaint and on the 23rd proceeded to Paulghaut for medical aid and confined there till the 28th inst.

29th January 1820.—Left Paulghaut and returned to Kunnashery, tracing in the features of the country and the course of the river; arrived at the latter place at 7 P.M.; weather fair, strong westerly wind.

30th January.—Unable to proceed with the survey, the public servants and headmen of the village being absent; reported this circumstance to the Tahsildar, and at dusk some of the inhabitants made their appearance; weather cloudy and close.

31st January.—The Proverty and some of the inhabitants being in readiness, proceeded to trace the road and features of the country south of the river of Cannady to Tirwullatoor; crossed it to Kodumbak, an extensive village on the north, celebrated for a pagoda, where there is an annual festival; this being the season an immense concourse of people were assembled from different parts; again crossed the river, tracing in the features of the country towards Tacharak; the tract gone over this day mostly one extensive sheet of cultivation, save a few heights east of the Poodoonagarum road overrun with the palmyra; the day throughout excessively warm.

1st February.—This morning proceeded southerly, tracing in the features of the country of the Desums of Tunnyshery and Peruvaimba and returned by Tacharak along the Poodoonagarum road; country populous and cultivation extensive; weather warm; strong westerly wind.

2nd February.—Early this morning proceeded west and traced in the features of the country appertaining to parts of the Desums of Cunnady, Taincoorchy and Cuddaputty; in the evening halted at Cuddavacoorchy on the direct road to Paulghaut from Trichoor, the country gone over in general the heights plain, cultivation extensive in the low grounds, and their sides in some parts lined with houses, the cross roads good and in general lined with trees; weather warm, strong westerly wind.

3rd February.—Made a circuit to the north-west comprehending the Desums of Cuddavacoorchy, Cullacoorchy, Pullinchatanoor Veshavallum and parts of Cunnady, tracing in the course of the river to the north of them; the country in general cultivated with a few plain heights intervening, the houses much scattered; the population in some parts great; weather warm.

4th February 1820.—This morning made a circuit to the south-east over the largest portion of the Cunnady Desum which is very extensive, also over parts of Poothoocode and returned to Kanashery at 6 P.M. The country extensively cultivated; as also the population in some parts along the sides of the cultivation; weather warm.

5th February.—This morning made a circuit over the lands of the Desums of Tacharak, Olashery and Pantooly; crossed the river a short way north of Paulnagarum, tracing in the features of the country to Palpooly, the head of a sub-division; the country gone over is extensively cultivated and in the neighbourhood of the latter place it is very populous; the weather the whole day warm, and strong westerly wind.

6th February.—Halted coloring the work on the table; weather warm.

7th February.—Early this morning proceeded to the north and north-east tracing in the features of the country, comprehending the lands of the Dasums of Yermapadum, Pullateery, Ramasherry and Vanegoody; the lands of the whole extensively cultivated with the exception of a few heights and low ridges of rocks intervening; from thence proceeded across forest; crossed the Warracaur and Coraaur to the high road leading from Paulghaut to Coimbatore; proceeded along it for some miles and then visited the confluence of the above rivers; crossed it below their junction, tracing in the features of the country to Pudushery; a small bazaar on the high road; weather warm.

8th February.—Measured the road to a chutrum towards Coimbatore, crossed the river at the Nurragapully Cuddavoo; on the right bank of which is a square stone building now in ruins; recrossed, tracing its course, in each bank of which is a narrow stripe of forest; traced in the features of the country south of it, over the lands of the Dasums of Pooducherry, Kotacad and Murradurra-code, extensively cultivated, with a few uncultivated slopes; the river gone over this day winding, occasioned by the natural unevenness of the country; weather warm and westerly wind.

9th February.—Proceeded on the high road to the westward, and over the heights north of it covered with low jungle, ascertained the lands of the Dasum of Murradurra-code and returned at 2 P.M.; engaged in the afternoon in the drawing of the work laid down; weather warm.

10th February 1820.—At 8 A.M. left Pooducherry, proceeded over the lands of the Dasum of Kurringarapully and Cunnanoor, then crossed the high road to the north; ascertaining the Dasums of Cullapalay and Pootoor, as well as the situation of several large regular Bramin Agrarums, the largest of them being Culpaty on the south bank of the river, the course of which was also followed down to the latter place; the country in general populous; cultivation very extensive all around the Agrarums; went into Paulghaut at 6 P.M.; the weather warm and windy.

11th, 12th and 13th February.—Employed in drawing the plan of the surveys executed in the field, on the plain table.

14th February.—Measured the high road to the westward five miles to the river or Pootoor Cuddavu, ascertained the Dasums of Kallacad and Kodundurrapoly, also some short distance of the northern river; proceeded across a low ridge of hills with small brushwood, and joined the high road, by which returned to Paulghaut at 6 P.M.; the road passed on this day, fit for wheel carriages and lined with a fine avenue of trees; the country pretty populous, houses scattered, cultivation wet, very extensive; weather warm, and westerly wind.

15th February.—This morning made a circuit to the eastward over the lands of Kurringarapully and Cunnanoor, then through the town of Suelanpett, from thence along the road through an Agrarum to Culpaty; ascertained the situation and then proceeded tracing in the course of the river to Koorehymullay; ascended it, took the station on it, and then returned over a portion of the lands of Kodundurrapoly; the country gone over this day extensive cultivation and population very great to the north and east of Paulghaut about the river and Calpaty; the Bramin population is very great to the westward, and near Koorehymully are a few houses on the side of the vallies in shady groves, the population consequently thin.

16th February.—Early this morning left Paulghaut and proceeded on the western road; crossed the river at five miles from it where it is called the Pootoor Cuddavu; then followed it up on its south bank tracing its course to where it is joined by the northern arm or Warracaur, north of the Dasum of Woodanoor, from thence across the country, fell in again with the high road, passed a Sarwadycars chutram on the right, then again crossed the Ponany river 300 yards wide to Munnacurray, a populous but scattered village with a fort in ruins on a commanding height, and a short way beyond it is a street of bazaars on the left of the road for the accommodation of travellers; again along the road for a mile, left it and cut across the country, very uneven, to Munnoor Dasum; ascended the low hill of Yeddamura, took the station on it, and proceeded across the country to Lukkady, a small bazaar on the high road, and an elegant bungalow a couple of 100 paces north of it for the accommodation of travellers; the first part of the country gone over flat, cultivation extensive and population pretty

large; on coming to Munnacurray, the country assumes a different feature, swelling and plain, the cultivation confined to narrow vallies, and the houses of the inhabitants in small groups at alternate distances, the country in the vicinity of Yeddamura is overrun with large topes of palmyra, from which the Teers extract toddy and manufacture jaggery from it; the weather fair but excessively warm; the road measured 14-7-70.

17th February.—Left Lukkady at daylight and proceeded across a fine country in a good road lined with trees to Vaniancolam, a distance of nine miles; a street of bazaars at the foot of a small hill on the north and rich valley of paddy cultivation to the south, a bungalow for the accommodation of travellers on an elevated spot on the right; weather morning mild and pleasant, the day excessively warm.

18th February.—At daylight left Vaniancolam and proceeded by a good road, in general lined with an avenue, crossing two large rivulets; a bridge (modern) thrown across one of them of a great elevation; proceeded through an opening in the ridge of plain hills through the scattered village of Ongaloor with some ruined edifices to Puttamby bungalow, on the left of the road and on the slope of a low hill, from the top of which is an elegant prospect; some parts of the country gone past this day uneven, the road rugged for short distances, especially about the above remarked rivulets, and steep, rendering the passage for wheel carts difficult; the distance travelled this day 10 miles 5 furlongs 150 yards.

20th February 1820.—At daylight left Puttamby and proceeded to Tirtulla, a distance of four miles; the Ponany for some distance to the left, and crossed it when approaching the above place, over a heavy sandy bed $2\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs wide, then on the left bank; the country covered with extensive cultivation, the population great but some distance off the road in groves—alternately some pagodas to be seen. Tirtulla appears to have been a place of some note; at it is a pagoda surrounded by a strong square wall, a few bazaars for the accommodation of travellers, the bungalows for their reception being burnt down; passed over an extensive cultivated plain; crossed a large rivulet over a bridge to the slope from Koranad hill; from thence the country becomes uneven with low ridges of plain hills, the villages and cultivation confined to narrow vallies between them, the road also in many parts very indifferent, to Sheveram $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tirtulla; at this place had the pleasure of a meeting with Lieut. Conner conducting the survey of the tracts in this neighbourhood; the weather throughout excessively warm.

21st February.—Early this morning proceeded with Lieut. Conner to Caccad, a distance of ten miles, by a path over a beautiful open country, but uneven, the vallies in the bottoms, lined with groves and houses, in some parts are strongly marked as if cut from the heights between them. Caccad is a town of Cochin on an elevated spot and extensive, with narrow streets at right angles to each other, the inhabitants being mostly Syrians who have two extensive churches in the town; the fort to the north-east is on an elevated spot of a square shape, somewhat dilapidated, near and to the west of it is the tallook cutcherry and pagoda, divided from the town by a broad cultivated valley, to the south is a bungalow also on elevated ground for the accommodation of travellers on the high road from Paulghaut to Cochin. The surrounding country about it is highly picturesque, and the cultivated vallies strongly marked; weather warm.

22nd February.—Halted finishing the drawings of the surveys in the neighbourhood of Paulghaut; weather warm.

23rd February 1820.—Early this morning left Caccad and proceeded on the high western road, lined with a beautiful avenue of jack trees, went across the country, ascended Ponnally and took a station on it, the country about it low plain hills with laterite ramparts running parallel to each other, the vallies between them strongly marked; from thence proceeded to Cachery Tannah, crossed the Wuddakuncherry river over a substantial wooden bridge, left the old fort of Moondoor on the left and the slope of Vellunga on the right, descended and crossed a very extensive flat, cultivated during the periodical rains, to Trichoor, the capital of the country, a distance of 15 miles; Trichoor is famous for its pagoda, a college, and palace of the rajahs, an extensive building, partaking of both Hindoo and European architecture, in the smaller fort on the north wall, which includes a tract of about 12 square miles, forming nearly a square, but in many parts left unfinished; the large pagoda of Wuddacad, famous for its

