M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-3-65.

(1) Number of Pages 78.

(2) Date of repair 2·1·11-66

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	967.	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	3- 8- 1874.	196 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
3rd August 1874.

Read the following papers :—

No. 15. From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., M.C.S., to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Salem, 25rd June 1874 :—

HAVING visited the Anamallay Hills during the late recess of my Court, and having, during my leisure hours, jotted down notes of such points as struck me as being of interest, and having also surveyed and sketched a portion of the upper plateau, I think that perhaps the results of my trip may not be without interest to Government.

2. I have, therefore, the honor to forward herewith eighteen photographs, being three copies each of six views, together with a report, and also a map of Michael's Valley and part of the adjacent country, for the kind acceptance of Government.

3. Being myself a very indifferent draughtsman, I have had the map tolerably copied on a reduced scale of 2,000 yards to the inch. I however also forward my own rough sketch, which is somewhat more accurate, together with a plan on the same scale showing the principal triangles from which the map is worked, and any intelligent draughtsman can from these construct a map to any desired scale.

4. I do not, however, claim extreme accuracy for my map, the survey having been carried out with a rather coarse instrument; and I would suggest that if any thing be done with the report and map, that the most the map is worth in its unfinished state, is to be copied on the scale, say, of a mile to the inch in a clear bold manner, and have the copy photographed.

5. I had intended sketching the whole of the upper plateau, but was prevented by various circumstances; perhaps, next year I may be able to complete the sketch; but considering the uncertainty of all human affairs, I have considered it best to send in the report and map, as it stands, in its unfinished condition.

EXTRACTS No. 1.

EARLY in the year 1861, having obtained three months' leave, I was advised by Colonel Meadows to explore the higher ranges of the Anamallays for sporting purposes.

2. Colonel Meadows proposed to me that I should select a route which had not previously been tried, viz., by Dhullee, Poondy, and Appa mountain.

3. I accomplished the ascent to Michael's Valley easily in three marches from Dhullee, and was subsequently joined by Captains Michael and Hill, who, however, remained but a short time owing to the illness of Captain Hill.

4. The general wealth of Captain Michael's visit on this occasion are embodied in his report to Government, dated 10th April 1861. Immediately after his departure Captain Michael was attacked with a serious illness, and Captain Hickey, on the illness or neglect of these gentlemen was also attributable their visit to the Anamallays, yet the unfortunate incident served to give to the upper ranges an evil character for unhealthiness which belongs by right to the lower part of the hills only.

5. In 1862, Colonel Douglas Hamilton and Mr. Faulkner (17th Lancers) visited the upper ranges, and remained there about two months, the account of this trip is contained in Colonel Hamilton's interesting report, dated 18th December 1865.

6. Several parties have since visited the upper plateau, but, owing to the difficulty of access and the bad odor for fever that the name "Anamallay" has obtained, this truly magnificent country has not received the attention it deserves.

7. The absolute way in which the spot is buried is, I doubt not, in some measure owing to the unsavoury or threatening nature, on examination, of which would lead to no idea of the existence of such an extensive and salubrious place.

8. In view, therefore, part to the improvement of the loveliest scenery and most delicious climate in South India, and partly to foster the same pleasures available to others, I resolved to spend a portion of the season of 1874 in exploring, and perhaps mapping out the plateau; and though owing to very unfavourable weather, a strained ankle, and other circumstances, my explorations were confined till the results, as far as they go, may be of use to others who may be led to follow and proceed beyond my footsteps.

9. It is necessary to say that preparations must be made beforehand. Coolies from the low country are prone, unwilling to go up those hills, and though I did on one occasion, during the season of five days' rainless weather, obtain the services of five Kurumbers, the unfortunate stormy weather soon drove my allies to the plains again.

10. I ascended on the occasion by the old route via Appia Medhay. The ascent by this route has been so well and tersely described by Colonels Richard and Hamilton that it needs but brief notice.

11. I started on the 16th of December (Monday) from Coonoor, [illegible] about midnight, and reached Kairbetta [illegible] about sunrise. The road is impracticable for horses or carts for half the distance.

12. It is well to remember that the Puttuvars who conduct at Mayander, Poondy, and Kairbetta are not the sole and only people to carry their burdens on their backs, not on their heads, and loads should be arranged accordingly. As for money, moreover, sheep, and the like, not very strange to local chiefs as it is to us, it is useless to offer it.

13. [illegible] have [illegible] the best of running footpaths—a solace whereby to [illegible] the fatigue.

14. The first ascent to the plateau, at the village of *Poondy*, stands at about 1,500 feet above the sea. There is then a gentle rise for about three miles to the foot of Appia ridge, and then an ascent to the top of the ridge.

15. The view of Kairbetta from the plateau is very beautiful (Photograph No. 1).

16. The ascent of Appia ridge is extremely dangerous in wet weather, the elevation being about 6,000 feet, and yet there are no shelters, coolies should on no account be allowed to sleep at the foot, as they will certainly perish, and should be allowed to rest on Appia ridge, however. I suffered particularly from the rain on the occasion of my first visit, that of a man who is dead, the descent of Appia ridge and slept two nights in Poondy. He contracted a very severe fever.

17. Good camping ground is to be found on Appia ridge at all seasons; there are two or three springs. No milk but tinned. Arrowroot is mentioned by my friend; nevertheless there was a good supply during my visit.

18. [illegible] most picturesque [illegible] being sheltered and liberally [illegible]

19. [illegible] Tree Ferns, and the Thorn-tree fern [illegible] very delightful and agreeable companion.

20. The view [illegible] Eastern Valley from the saddle of the ridge would alone repay the ascent of the country from Coonoor. On the immediate left the Appia Medhay next comes a [illegible] Kairbetta, and then the lofty [illegible] Kukkumallay—one mass of precipice [illegible] Poondy valley, [illegible] Kairbetta, is the green summit of Kodanaddy seen through the valley between Kukkumallay and Kairbetta, and to the left of Kairbetta the valley [illegible] Kairbetta, and [illegible] the long grassy back of Pothy.

21. Much [illegible] seen on the ascent has been destroyed by the erratic and destructive [illegible] of the Burghers.

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22. By making an early start from Appia ridge, the fatigue of the next march is much reduced, as the path, which runs along the eastern side of the valley, is shaded by the mountains from the morning sun.

23. The view of Tungachy and Akka in the morning light, with the light mist touching their foreheads and their feet hidden in the dark forest, struck me as very beautiful. Photograph No. 2 gives a very faint idea of the scene.

24. The first part of the walk is annoying, being up and down over a series of ridges and valleys; but after about four or five miles the path enters the forest, and the ascent is more equable. The Toracadeve river is crossed at an elevation of 4,600 feet, and a quarter of an hour's walk leads to the open grass, when half an hour more up a very steep incline brings one to a stream called Seringamedhu. Here there is a fair camping ground, being the spot where the expedition of 1858 under Dr. Cleghorn encamped.

25. For bad weather, however, it is worth knowing that there is a more and tolerably snug camping ground in the shelah at the back of the usual camp. There are also plenty of leeches.

26. Seringamedhu is situated on the slope of Pothany at a height of 5,760 feet (Barr. 24.15), and commands a lovely view of the valley looking down towards the south.

27. It is easy for a good walker to reach Michael's Valley in one march from Appia ridge, but, on the whole, it is more comfortable to halt at Seringamedhu on account of one's coolies.

28. The next morning a march [illegible] easily to Michael's Valley. The route is through open grass for about two miles (the lower path being the best) to Kathorikatti ridge, and thence about four miles through undulating forest.

29. No mistake can be made as to the usual place for camping, which is perhaps the most convenient spot for head-quarters to anywhere by this route. It is well grassed, well watered, and there is a very good open and shingly ground for one's firewoods at the shelah close to hand.

30. The Australian trees (Relmeda) and some apple and pear trees planted by Colonel Hamilton and other visitors were a few days before my arrival carefully eradicated by an elephant, who seemed to have fully recognized them to be foreigners, and resented their presence as an intrusion of civilization upon his domain!

31. The camp is situated at the tail of the northern stream of Michael's Valley, and is separated from the main valley by a thin strip of forest and a low ridge of hills. The height is above 6,000 feet (Barr. 23.80). Presumably it is under rather than over, as the elevation would [illegible] to expect.

32. On the 28th February 1868, the water for a brass bath outside my tent, and at a height of two feet from the ground, was [illegible] warmer. The mean temperatures at the station from 20th April to 5th May 1874 were—

Mean maximum	76°·3
Mean minimum	55°·4

The temperatures at the Wellington Observatory for the same period were—

Mean maximum	73°·3
Mean minimum	57°·1

33. The elevation of the two Observatories (Wellington and Coonoor) being the same as nearly as possible, it will be remembered that although the mean temperature is about equal, the extremes greater at Coonoor. This may be the case, but must certainly be accounted for by the observations at Coonoor being made over valleys.

34. The Photograph No. 3 taken from Kukkumallay shows known to Europeans as Hamilton's Hill) gives a very fair idea of Michael's Valley.

35. The [illegible] of the valley is the tail of the [illegible] Hamilton's Hill. Photographs Nos. 4 and 5 are taken from points [illegible] the tail of Pothany.

36. From the foot of this hill runs two streams, one of which meanders round the southern valley, and the other flows in a direct line past the camp, and is known by the name of Coonoor. Coonoor derives [illegible] the foot of Kukkumallay on the south of dense forest, and forms a beautiful waterfall. The stream there takes, I believe, the name of "Toracadeve."

37. An elephant path (which may be faintly traced in Photograph No. 5) leads along the ridge dividing the two valleys from the foot of Pahnalley to the very head of the valley. The gradient is very easy, and the path so good that in its present state it might be galloped over.

38. There is no good path up the valley in which the camp is situated.

39. The southern valley is wonderfully level all along the borders of the stream. The stream is bordered by marsh, and the fall in two miles does not exceed 40 feet. It would be a capital spot for an amateur engineer to mill a canal across, at his own expense.

40. The greater part of the valley consists of a series of rolling hills, with a few small nullahs here and there.

41. Pahnalley, which is within half an hour's walk of camp, is well worth a visit, not merely on account of the views from the summit, but also on account of some very curious natural caves which exist on the face of its rocky peak. Two of these, which I failed to reach, may be seen from the camp with the aid of a telescope. They appear as round holes in the face of the rock, One which is on the south face of the hill is easily reached, and is used as a shooting lodge by the Muduvers. It formed a very snug habitation, as I discovered on photograph No. 6. To the foreground of this picture may be seen the horns of a wood buck Deer (*C. Wallichii*), and it is a curious fact that the horns found about the old encampments are almost always those of old bucks. This may be accounted for by the method in which the deer are pursued, the herds being driven into nets as described by Colonel Ferguson, and the old bucks, being the best years, are the first to make off and are consequently the first to be caught. Visiting is their own opinion!

42. There is a good deal of fine grassy ground on the western slopes of Pahnalley. On the whole, the best way to ascend Pahnalley from camp is to go up the elephant path I have before directed to be going up the ridge dividing Marian's Valley, until opposite the waterfall shown in the map, then strike down into the northern valley, and proceed up the stream and past the cave indicated in the map.

43. This cave is a very large, comfortable and convenient one. It contains a spring of remarkably pure water, but one can get up to it for weights, and chance explore Akka, Tungaday, and the Pahnaly slopes without the trouble and expense of carrying rents or of toiling up and down the steep slopes of Pahnaly.

44. The honey to the west of Marian's Valley, and on the western slopes of Pahnaly is collected by the Muvanga Puliars. The right of collecting the honey in the valley and in the jungles to the east is held by the Poondy and Kurrutellay Puliars. A path, which runs along the ridge of the valley, leads to Marian and Pyroona, to the Cotton cairns on Punnchymallay.

45. There is evidence of good hunting ground in the jungle, and the Muvanga men informed me that there is a cave which they frequent in their honey gathering expeditions.

46. The path which leads to Kurrumalla which is referred to in Colonel Michael's report, is connected with sufficient accuracy in the map. Two more paths leads to Kurrumallay (Windy Mountain, and Aviramalli.

47. Colonel Michael and the writer met at Pahnaly, which severely tested the endurance of my pedal extremities. We encamped on the 17th May at Kurrumallay, and on the 19th May I was compelled by pressure of business to commence my homeward journey. I sent the greater part of my camp down the east Pahnaly, and shortly after began to ascend Vavuputh, whilst I myself went down the west Path.

48. The best and easiest route is that which is numbered on the map as "uncertain." There is, however, but little doubt as to my route from the information I extracted from the Puliars, that the route numbered 1 is correct, as follows:

49. The route runs nearly due west for a mile or somewhat more, and finally joins the short route numbered 2, and runs nearly due south to Vavuputh. There is no cave at Vavuputh, but the ground is admirably suited for encamping.

50. By keeping the same route down on the west side of Vavuputh, one arrives at a cave, which I have marked on the map. The cave is not large enough for a number of men, but would afford shelter to a few followers.

51. By a stream not far from this cave is a spot held sacred by the Muduvers. The only things to be seen are some small iron tridents stuck upright, and a few pieces of iron in the shape of spear heads and knives laid before these, apparently as offerings. I found a similar shrine close to the cave on Pahnaly, and another also on Pahnaly, immediately opposite the Akka.

52. Vavuputh and the cave, which is about a mile east of Vavuputh, are situated on a grassy plateau of moderate extent called by the Puliars by the general name of Poolkuttumallay, the general elevation being about 7,000 feet.

53. An exceedingly easy path leads from this to Melkurumallay, a distance of about six miles. There is only one portion of this path, extending for a quarter of a mile, which is inaccessible to ponies. This quarter of a mile is, however, very steep and precipitous indeed.

54. I am assured by the Puliars that there is a circuitous route through the forest to the west by which a pony might be taken, and if a pony could be taken to Kurumallay this route would be well worth exploring.

55. Melkurumallay may, I think, be considered a safe hilling place, the height being 4,340 feet (Baro. 25·45). There is excellent camping ground, and a spacious cave. The ground is open and well watered.

56. Kedkurumallay, which is a considerable Puliar village is about two miles from Melkurumallay, is quite a thousand feet lower, and is not at all safe from fever.

57. A steep ghaut impassable for pack-bullocks leads in some five miles to the pretty Puliar temple called Ehirumurthy Coil. The temple is quite in the plains, on a level with and but five miles distant from Dindigul, to which it is connected by a capital heavy cross.

58. I strongly recommend this new route by which I descended to future visitors of the higher ranges. In the first place, the ascent is easier, and the first march takes one to better and more convenient camping ground, namely, Melkurumallay. Then the second march takes one in two and-a-half or three hours' easy walking to a fine open plateau at a height of 7,000 feet. A good walker could easily reach Shadan hallay in one march from Melkurumallay, and thus at once reach, in fact, the centre of the Anamallay plateau.

59. I have no doubt that any one who tries this new route will prefer it to the other. To those who desire especially to visit the Anamalli plateau mentioned by Colonel Bamfield this new route is in every respect preferable. The scenery is fully as beautiful, if not so grand, as in the other route. Moreover, the road between Dindigul and Kurumallay is full of interest. The peculiar [illegible] of the Nauks near Dindigul and the Ehirumurthy Coil are well worth some time spent in examining them.

60. With reference to the map which accompanies this sketch, I think it may be accepted as fairly correct in detail. I do not profess it to be fully in detail, but it is full enough and accurate enough for all practical practical purposes. It is, however, the handiwork of an amateur, and the scientific duty required from the topographical surveyor of an Indian Range? Probably, the chief points, such as Kurumalli, Kuthumallay, and Pahnaly, are within 300 yards of truth; the easter points about the valley must be very nearly correct.

61. The names have been entered as pronounced by the Puliars, and probably it is difficult to recognize some of them as agreeing with the names entered in the Ordnance Map. Many of the names in the Ordnance Map I could not identify at all. Those entered in the Ordnance Map as Cockeramallay is known to the Puliars as Kurrumallay, that hill of similar name "Kurrumallay in Kuthumallay" is the Windy Hill.

62. The Puliars say that the names of Anthoni-ah ridge and Kurrumbuttie Hill were carried from the fact that all days gone by certain Mahrattas returning from a marauding expedition across these hills, found themselves unable to take the horses and donkeys which formed part of their booty further than the ridge of the ghaut, and therefore abandoned them on the hills.

and that the above-named spots are the sites of their encampments. I think, however, these ingenious gentlemen (the Todas) told a Mr. Payne a very different story some years back, to the effect that the patches were derived from the fact that the animals had been sacrificed on those spots, having been carried up the hills for the purpose.

67. In conclusion, I would remark that although there is all about the plateau an immense extent of cultivable forest land well adapted for both Tea and Coffee cultivation, yet the difficulty of roads and the scarcity of labor would probably lead to the certain ruin of the pioneers of planting, and considering the great extent of forest which still remains to be opened out in the vicinity of the Pykarry estates, to which Government has opened a road at considerable expense, I should much doubt the advisability of encouraging planters to settle on these hills, whilst there is still ample forest for all possible requirements to be given accessible localities.

68. Lovers of sport and recreation will, however, find here much that will repay the trouble of a trip, and the sportsman will find a glorious game (Bison and Ibex only) to occupy him.

69. In conclusion as one of my readers may avail themselves of the information given in this sketch, I may call attention to murdering the game. If the sportsman requires food for himself or his followers, let him, by all means, have it, wherever he can get it, but to all I should extend a hint to the lovely sex, such as "Ladies, or rather Women of" as have in the few short years, with a flying visit and grand bodies, destroyed the sport on the Pulneys, by the use of the stealthy and suspicious attack every four-footed animal, be it good for food or nothing, would be to me a source of exultation nearer.

70. A rough sketch is added to act as the guide of Mr. Kennedy of Ootacamund, from which copies can be obtained. I beg to state that I have no pecuniary interest whatever in them.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Meteorological Register, Dodabet, Nilgiris, for the month of August 1874.

Date.	Sheet anem.	Eye therm.	Remarks.
August 1874.			
1st	72·3	64·8	Rain.
2nd	70·8	62·0	Morning fine; afternoon rain.
3rd	71·0	60·0	Do. Do.
4th	69·5	59·0	Do. Heavy rain.
5th	70·0	58·4	Cloudy: rain.
6th	71·0	59·0	Cloudy; afternoon rain.
7th	70·3	60·0	Cloudy: fine.
8th	71·4	60·4	Cloudy: fine.
9th	70·4	60·0	Cloudy.
10th	70·0	60·0	Cloudy: rain and wind.
11th			Mean temp. 61·8.
12th			Old Moon with rain.
13th			Rain.
14th			Rain.
15th			Rain.
16th			Rain.
17th			Rain.
18th			Rain.
19th			Rain.
20th			Rain.
21st			Rain.
22nd			Rain.
23rd			Rain.
24th			Rain.
25th			Rain.
26th			Rain.
27th			Rain.
28th			Rain.
29th			Rain.
30th			Rain.
31st			Rain.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Approximate Heights of some Peaks of the Anamalay Hills.

Pollary	8,147 feet	(Baro. 22·13)	
Anguilli	7,072 „	(„ 23·02)	
Karutheikutti	7,240 „	(„ 22·88)	
Kalar	7,491 „	(„ 22·67)	
Shadiandy	7,360 „	(„ 22·77)	
Poinkutti	7,216 „	(„ 22·90)	
Upper Kurumalley	4,340 „	(„ 25·15)	
Bottom of Michael's Valley	6,060 „	(„ 23·89)	
Top of Michael's Valley	6,260 „		

The heights are roughly estimated. A mean of Barometer readings was taken whenever practicable. The Aneroid Barometer employed was a very good instrument by Elliott, Brothers, and was set by the Madras Observatory Standard. I took as my guide Airey's Tables calculated from a sea-level with Barometer at 31·00.

Taking the mean of Madras Barometer to be 29·80, this would give a height according to Airey's Tables of about 1,070 feet, which I take roughly to be about 1,040 feet above truth.

I have, therefore, simply deducted 1,040 feet from every observation.

Thus: Mean of observations Coonaloor camp, Barometer 23·59.

Height according to Airey's Tables	7100
Deduct	1040
Height of camp	=6060

This is no doubt a rough and ready way of calculation which may amuse the scientific, but to show that it is probably not very far from truth, I give the result of the observation of a known position, the same Barometer—

Dodabet—Mean of observations	21·685
Height by Airey's Tables	9740
	=1040

Height of Dodabet =8700

It is interesting to note, in connection with this, the result of some boiling point observations at the same station, the height of the latter station being determined as above by the Aneroid.

Dodabet—Boiling point (mean of six observations) = 200° 14, Thermo. 62

Velarahoondy = 200° 15, Thermo. 69

Velarahoondy Baro. 23·72 height = = 1040 feet

Dodabet—Boiling point = 196° 74, Thermo. 62 = = 8627 feet

Velarahoondy— Do. = 206° 12, Thermo. 70 = = 1170

2442 7051

Mean = 73 = factor 2683

2650

2608

2610

2608·25

+ 1·75

= 7885

1040

6705 = height of Dodabet

The height of Dadabetta is entered on the maps as 8,640 or 8,738, the latter being supposed to be the more correct.

Again another example—

Elk Hill ... Baro 22·165 = 6105
Levelled ... = 8090

I think these examples are sufficient to show that the heights as estimated by me are probably not very far out.

(Initialled) C. G. H.

No. 13.

Chief Engineer's Memorandum.

I am of opinion that it will not be worth while to spend much value as the passes may have to be reconstructed by the time the railway would have opened on account of having Captain Michael's Report of 1865, which will supersede. I would leave it to the Revenue Survey Department to make the reduction, and the plan of triangulation should be regarded in that light. The important links of communication between the high range and plateau to the south of Michael's Valley are perhaps sufficiently accurate for general use hereafter.

2. I trust that the petitioners of the Annamallays will avail themselves of the road from Coimbatore via Pagady and the village of Annathy, whence a road-tract is under construction to the top of the Parsons Circuit. It will be passable in the course of this year, and the rest of the route to Michael's Valley along the upper ravine of the Tandikudi stream presents no formidable item any of the routes from Dindigul which have to surmount the high ridges bordering that Province before they drop on the valley of Michael's Valley.

3. The route I recommend is that along which the future high road to the Annamallays will be carried, viz., from Pagady to Annathy, Vellimalay, Kodangi, Vilpatti, Kodaikanal, Shenbaganur, Poombarai, Kukkal, Perumal Mallay, Kumbalpatti, Periakulam, Theni, Cumbum, Uttamapalayam, Kambam, Gudalur, Devarshola, Nilgiri Plateau, Ootacamund, Coonoor, Kotagiri, Kundah, Avalanche, Edakal, Sultan's Battery, Wynaad, Calicut.

4. I note that the Mannickpatti Hill of Mr. Hannyngton's map coincides with the Boardways or Pic pointed map not with the Cuddeluttumallay as he supposed. It may be well to note the other equivalents of the two maps, as far as I can make them out. The list will be useful in the new survey is now carried.

Pedpay = Tartakoorallay.
South Vellays = Cuddeluttumallay.
Edmallay = Perrecolumkoond.
Aroyttallays = Coodaikanalroad.
Kodar = Perrumallay.
Vilpatti = Kumbumallay.

(Signed) G. W. WATKINS, Colonel, R.E.
Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

Endorsement No. 14 of the 3rd August 1874 on Mr. Hannyngton's last report, and the Chief Engineer's memorandum thereon, read to and by Mr. Master.

(Initialled) G. W. W.

No. 14. ORDER THEREON, 3rd August 1874, No. 985.

Forest, No. 2A.

THE Government are much obliged to Mr. Hannyngton for his interesting report, which will be printed and laid on the Editors' table.

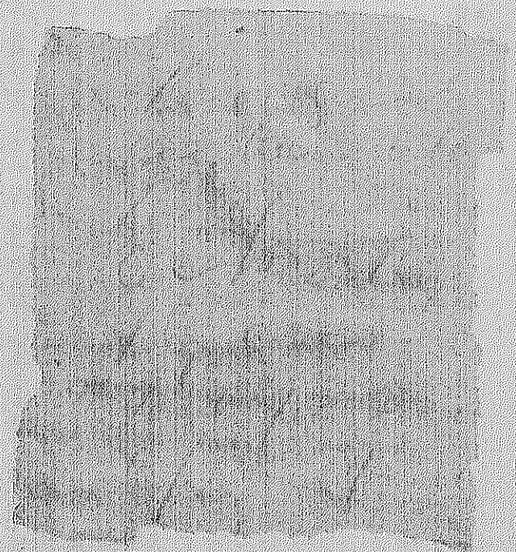
2. The map and accompanying papers will be sent to the Revenue Survey Department for the preparation of a map on the reduced scale indicated in the Chief Engineer's Memorandum and for record in its Office.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Inspector of Forests.
" the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
" the Public Works Department.
" Editors' Table.

F. Hannyngton Esq



The latter of Sandy is exceedingly dangerous
as regards fire the climate being about
2850 feet, and reduces in the Course by Corrie
Mhuic on to Corrie Ba about to deep as the
Sandy, steps they take immediately below the
Ba about to 60. Upon this slope is known
Indian pasture Ryes. The only case of decided
danger by following the Path of a Cow, was
in descending to Corrie Ba upon steps
and steps the right of Sandy. We can trace
a very recent fence.

Corrie Mhuic Rises in 6 Ba Cas as Upon
this ridge are three Cairns, there are two or three
springs on the Cairn Ba Corrie Mhuic
Pass Sandy about 1 Mile from Corrie
Ba Cas Corrie Mhuic Ba Cas

The Cairns number in any Cairn of Pyramid
being reduced about Twenty Feet.

The height is about 3940 feet above the Sea
Level 2854 and the Barometer read on
the mountain, in the Glen Para 82°. 9/10 Dry
Bulb 82° in any shade for about Eighteen
Minutes.

The view of the Face Dare Valley from the
Summit of the Ridge, and also Repay the
Trouble of the Journey for Certainly
To the Immediate East Cir Cyprin Mountains,
Rafe Cruach Mhic Cruach Fionnlaigh, Beyond the
Corrie Ba Cas Form of Rolling Country, one Mass
of Precipices and Jagged Rocky Peaks.

The Rule of the Red Pile Valley Society of the Upland Red. Property does not take from private law of Society.

Every Pile of the Rule has two Members of which Active Service must be Voted by Valley and the Pile Fed in a Rare Circle until Pile Leaves Quest is Heard by the Lower Chamber. The Two Members could not be Part of Society in the Right of Name and from a Lawful Active Pile. The Other Must Take the Oath and Be Known as "Tenacious".

On Regular Pile Chair may be Found Vacant in Red Pile Valley, for the Part of Society of the Day and of the Valley. The Problem is, Every Chair must be Paid to Some Key in the Upper Echo of Right to Pledge Over.

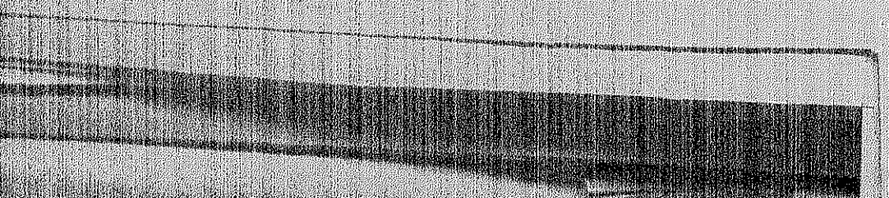
Even in the Form Pile the Valley Upper Chamber is Decided.

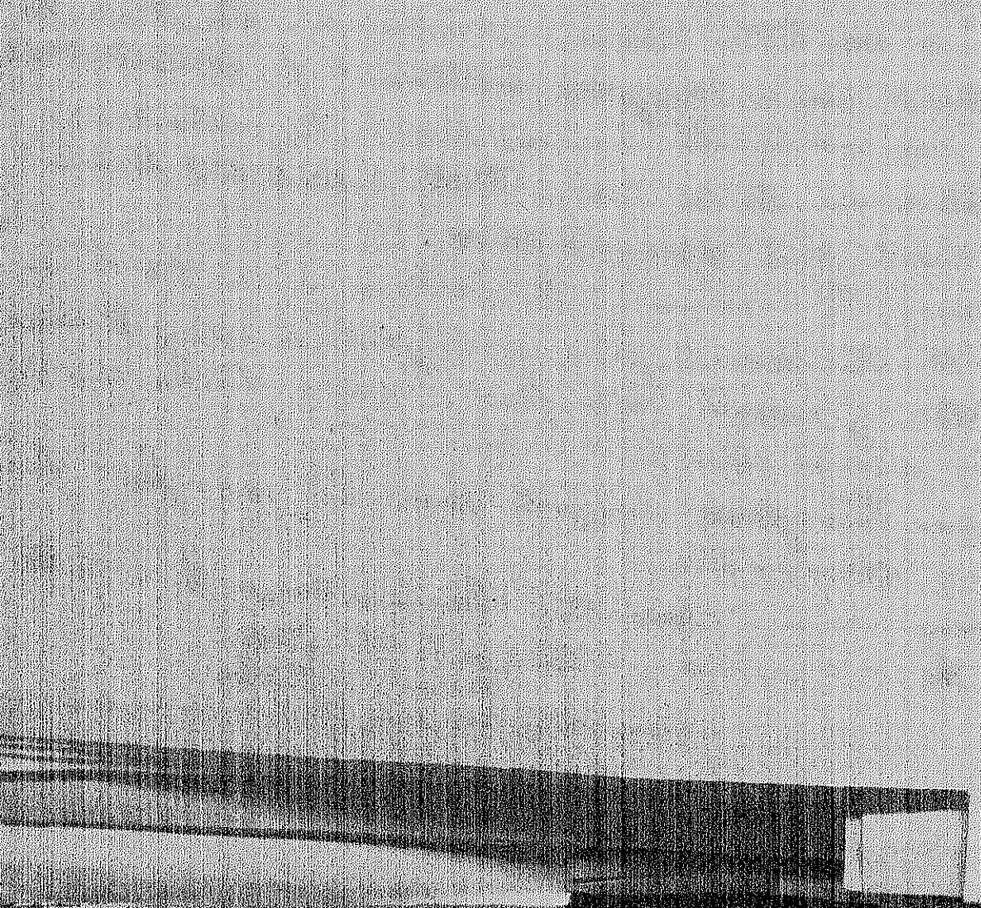
The Active Valley is Needed Land and Every Pile for Duty of the Upper. The Upper is Served by Right Even Pile in Some Valley Pile with Some Other Pile Name Of Upper Echo. The Upper Pile Must Be Known as Tenacious.

The Upper Pile of the Valley Chair of Some of Valley Pile with a Pile Chair

Ebrik y[e] Liquois my Lady Le Duke
Dear Frau Lady Kicking Lady for Gods
Sweet, Le y[e] Prince Kind or Lading Cafe
Brace Le Rue a Lewis y Lewis
Kyrie

Le Le Cafe Kyrie Le Rue in Le
Land y Le Lewis y Dramamine Frau
Frau Coffee Lew Le Dramine Le y[e]
Lady Kyrie Frau Le Lewis Lady Lewis
Kyrie in Frau





Le prix d'achat n'est pas
le seul critère pour le choix
d'un outil. Il faut aussi
Son aptitude à la bonne coupe.
Ex Mèche Ø 22/65 = 5'05"
Ø 22 Lg = 2'50
Les mêmes opérations sont effectuées
par la mèche Ø 22 Lg 65 mm
en 2'45

No 967. Revenue Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 3 August 1874

Read the following Letter from
F. C. Cunningham Esq.
Dated

Forwarding a report on the Chi-
-namalay Hills, together with 18
copies of photographs of six views
of the Hills, a plan of
Michael's valley, and part of the
adjacent country, &c.

(M. C. 23 June 1874.)

Ordered: By the Chief Engineer on 27 July 1874.

That Government are much
obliged to Lieut. Cunningham
for the interesting report and
valuable sketches and plans
which accompanied his
letter under reply.

2. The Hills and country
therein noticed by Lieut. Cun-
-ningham, will be dealt with by the
Survey Department for the
preparation of a sketch on the
scale of 4 miles to an inch
for general information, and
for transfer to the office.

967
967

To Lieut. Cunningham
Superintending
Chief Engineer
Revenue Department
Collector
Dept. 28/8/74

Lieut. Cunningham Engr Dept 2/9/74

No 1 Letter to Capt. Mackenzie
Plans enclosed with Mr. Secy Lieut.
Dept. of Revenue Dept. 2/9/74

Chief Engineer Department

Sewerage Service Fee

Residential Premises Fee

Each Unit of the Premises

Connected to the Sewerage

System Shall Be Charged

an Annual Fee of 2 Units =

Each Unit Fee Shall Be Equal

to the Sewerage Service Charge

Residential Premises Containing Four

Each Unit of Such Premises Shall Be

Charged an Annual Fee Equal to

Four Units Each Unit Fee Shall

Be Equal to the Sewerage Service

Charge Each Unit Fee Shall Be