(1) Number of pages 42 (2) Date of receipt 12-8-43

(3) Index of the Reference

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1461 Dated 7-8-43

Not to be taken or removed.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 7th October 1876.

No. 95. Read the following letter A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Honorable D. F. CARMICHAEL, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Ootacamund, dated Courtallum, 23rd September 1876, No. 75 :—

With reference to paragraph 4 of my letter, dated 1st July, printed in G.O., No. 922, of the 7th July 1876, I have the honor to forward a letter,* with enclosure, from the Dewan of Cochin, with reference to the line of demarcation lately marked out by the Survey Department south of Vengoly Peak.

No. 886, dated 14th September 1876.

2. It will be observed that the Cochin Government demur to the section of the line between Shakallacoond and Vengoly Peak, on the ground that, instead of following a well-defined ridge as in the trigonometrical survey map, a purely imaginary line has been adopted, running at some distance to the western or Cochin side of the ridge.

3. The report drawn up by Messrs. Stevenson and Hudson is very lucid, and unless some error has been fallen into, which does not appear, it would certainly seem that a block of forest shown in the trigonometrical map as part of Cochin would, by the line as cut, be transferred to Coimbatore.

In fact, the report of the Survey officers of the British Government virtually admits this; for it says that, after going from Shakallacoond northward to within a mile of Vengoly Peak, *i.e.*, nearly all along the line, they found they had got too far to the west; and instead of retracing their steps to where the error commenced, they simply took a direct line to Vengoly Peak from the point where the error had become so obvious that it was plain that further perseverance would have taken them not to any point in Coimbatore, but into some part of Malabar.

Owing to the delays experienced from difficulty of carriage, the Cochin officers were not able to traverse more than a small portion of the line southward; but they will do so on their way to Tummimade-Kuthu in November.

4. It appears to me that it is a pity not to take this opportunity as proposed by the Collector of Malabar of going into the claims of the Collangode Numbidy in this quarter. I forward a sketch which will make the subject more clear than any mere description.

The Nambidy claims, besides other land, all the tract of land bounded on the north by the line from Vengoly to Polalloor Coory, on the east by the line from Vengoly to Shakallacoond, on the south by the Palakadevo river, and on the west by the Nellampoya.

Unless this claim is now decided, the recognition of Cochin as proprietor of this tract will, as pointed out by Mr. Douglas in paragraph 24 of his letter of the 14th February 1876, No. 1, be incomplete; and the settlement of a line between Shakallacoond and Vengoly will have no practical effect in releasing from attachment timber lying in the disputed area to the west of it, or deciding whether elephants can be killed in it.

Printed with G.O., dated 30th May 1879.

5. I have just received the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th September 1876, regarding the killing of two elephants at a spot which, from Mr. Douglas's description, I have been able to indicate in the sketch.

Nothing could show more clearly how necessary it is that a speedy investigation of the claims to this tract should be made. It will be seen from the sketch that the ground is still within reach of the camp Parayanadavu at which Messrs. Stevenson and Hudson halted, and which, in fact, must be passed through again by the officers from Cochin and from Coimbatore on their way to the southern tripunction in November. All that would be necessary would be that a couple of days extra should be allowed *en route*, and that the Collector of Malabar should depute an officer to be present with the Nambidy's Agents in order to point out his claim.

6. To facilitate future correspondence, I beg to suggest that the sketch might be lithographed and spare copies distributed among the various authorities concerned. I should be glad to have a dozen for use in my office and for distribution to the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin.

Enclosure No. 1.

From L. SIVUNGOONY MENON, Dewan of Cochin, to A. MACGREGOR, Esq., British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trichoor, 14th September 1876, No. 886.

With reference to your letter, No. 809, of the 17th June last, on the subject of the boundary between British territory and Cochin, I beg to inform you that the Acting Conservator of Forests and the Chief Engineer inspected the demarcated boundary, and have furnished me with a report. A copy of this report and of the drawing which accompanied it is herewith submitted for your information.

2. It appears that there is a well-defined ridge connecting Vengoly Peak with Shakkallacoond, and this ridge is marked in the trigonometrical map as the boundary between the two countries. Owing to certain discrepancies in the description of the boundary contained in Messrs. Ward and Connor's Memoirs this natural line of boundary was abandoned by the British officers, and a purely imaginary line adopted running at some distance on the western or Cochin side of the forest. His Highness' Government would wish the above-mentioned ridge to be retained as the boundary between Vengoly Peak and Shakallacoond.

To the south of Shakallacoond His Highness' Government accepts the boundary as also demarcated.

From A. H. STEVENSON, Esq., Acting Conservator of Forests, and H. W. HUDSON, Esq., Chief Engineer to the Cochin Government, to L. SIVUNGOONY MENON, Dewan of Cochin, Trichoor, dated 22nd August 1876, No. 1/1,052.

We have the honour to report that, in accordance with the instructions received from the Dewan, we proceeded to Nellianghy and met at Codenhemmard on the 26th July last. We were detained here for want of coolies.

2. On the 1st August a gang of 12 coolies was brought up by the Police Ameen and his peons. The greater number of these deserted during the night, and we were again compelled to wait in this the most feverish district in the State, until the 6th August.

3. On the following morning we moved on, and camped at Parayanadavu, which is situated a little below the junction of the Coonnalur and Pulikadavu rivers, about a mile or so from the boundary.

4. The next day we proceeded to inspect the boundary line lately demarcated. We took up the line at the point where it cuts the Coonnalur Aar, and followed it northward up the Shakallacoond Hill.

5. From the summit of this hill, the line as now demarcated, leaves the ridge connecting Shakallacoond with Vengoly Peak. We followed this line for a short distance, when finding that it left the ridge, we changed our course, and followed the ridge as far as "Kullipara," at which point a foot-path used by the Kaders crosses the ridge, this being the boundary as laid down on the map. And thence down to our camp, recrossing the demarcated line a considerable way down the western slope of the hill. The enclosed tracing will show the positions of both lines referred to.

6. From what we saw of the line we came to the conclusion that there was no necessity for our ascending the Vengoly Peak, as the line as at present demarcated cannot be accepted for the following reasons, viz.:—

First.—Because it does not correspond with the line laid down in the trigonometrical survey map, which has been "confirmed by the British Government, and ordered that it be recognised for the future as the frontier line between the two States," (*vide* Government Proceedings, Political Department, No. 225; Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 6th June 1854.)

Secondly.—Because the line passes no particular well-known spots, but, on the contrary, is a purely imaginary line, running across the face of a chain of hills, which will, in the future, prove a fruitful source of dispute between the forest officers of both States.

Thirdly.—Because the ridge is so well defined that it is impossible for any one to mistake it, as it descends very abruptly on both sides near the summit. And it is very evident that whatever errors may exist in the memoirs, Captains Connor and Ward intended the ridge to form the boundary, and laid it down as such in the map.

7. Taking the above-mentioned reasons into consideration, we beg to suggest that the Cochin Government should request a re-demarcation of this portion of the frontier, the new line to be demarcated according to the line confirmed by the British Government in their Proceedings above alluded to.

8. The following day (August 9th) we took up the line from Coonnalur Aar southward up Pulivipara Madi down to the "Ammankal," and thence on to Palakadavu, on the bank of a river of the same name. Up to this point the line is marked on rocks thus P. As this part of the line may be considered to be as nearly correct as possible, we beg to suggest that the Cochin Sirkar's mark may also be cut on these rocks.

9. From Palakadavu eastward the river forms the boundary as far as Andipara, which lies a considerable distance east of the rock pointed out to us as "Shoolical."

10. Owing to the very indifferent way in which the shading of the enlarged map has been executed, we found it of very little use in showing the contour of the hills; for instance, the ridge between Shakallacoond and Vengoly Peak is so shaded as to appear to be of almost one uniform height, whereas there are some steep and rather high peaks on it; again, the eastern slopes are far steeper than the western, but the shading shows them to be nearly similar.

11. Owing to our having been delayed at Codenhemmard for want of coolies for nearly a fortnight, we regret to have to report that we were unable to push on any further, as neither of us could spare the time, owing to our presence being required at headquarters, this being the commencement of the official year and a particularly busy time.

* * * * *

No. 96. Order thereon, 7th October 1876, No. 1,142.

Miscellaneous.

In this letter the Resident in Travancore and Cochin reports that the Cochin Sirkar demurs to adopt the line of boundary demarcated by the Survey Department between Vengoly Peak and Kollaiapandal, because it is not in accordance with the trigonometrical survey map which must be followed if the decision of 1854 is to be acted on. After leaving Shakallacoond, the

correct line, it would appear, should follow the ridge which forms a natural line of boundary; whereas that demarcated runs to the western or Cochin side of the ridge from that point. The portion of the line south of Shakalhacoond has alone been approved.

2. In the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, recorded in G.O., 30th May 1876, No. 708, it was supposed that the line laid down by the Survey Department was a great deal too much in favor of Cochin, as it gave to that State a large tract of valuable forest and that the Sirkar had only to get their formal assent.

3. As the result, however, has proved contrary to the anticipations entertained, and as the blame seems, according to the account given by the Sirkar officials, to rest with the Survey Department, the Board will obtain the necessary explanation from that department and submit it to Government at an early date.

4. The proposals of the Resident in paragraphs 4 and 5 of his letter are approved. The Board of Revenue will issue instructions for the opportunity being taken of the ensuing meeting of the officers at Parambadavu to settle the long-standing dispute with the Collengode Namboody in conjunction with an officer from Malabar. This seems indispensable to the correct determination of the boundary line between Vengoly Peak and Shakalhacoond.

5. A lithographed extract from the 4-inch-station map will be prepared showing the principal geographical features shown therein and lines of boundary; the names shown in the Resident's letter will likewise be introduced. It will be prepared on a scale of 2 miles = 1 inch, and will enable the officers employed to denote the result of their survey and recommendations.

(True Extract)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin
The Board of Revenue.

Extd. F. R. Bonthemain.

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

Tracing showing the Coimbatore Boundary between Vengoli and Shakullacoond

Boundary as laid down by Connor and Wood shown thus ——3——

Ditto as now determined by the British Authorities shown thus ——3——

Signed

Vengolypoo river fall

Vengolypoo village

Shakullacoond

Commissioners Office

CONCERN
AN

fo 1
1852

Conservators Office
Trichur
22nd August 1876.

From

The Acting Conservator of Forests

and

The Chief Engineer to the Cochin Government

To,

The Diwan of Cochin
Ernaculum

Sir,

We have the honor to report, that in accordance with the instructions received from the Hon'ble Major we proceeded to Pallivanpadu and met at Cochin Harbour on the 25th July last. We were detained here for want of Coolies.

On the first August a gang of 32 Coolies was brought up by the Police Jemadar, and with these we proceeded to Pallivanpadu. The greater number of these decamped during the night, and we were again compelled to march in the morning with the most feverish destruction on the part, until the 6th August.

On the following morning we moved on, and camped at Parayanadam, which is situated a little below the junction of the Cowmatan, and Palace Rivers, about a mile or so from the Boundary.

The next day we proceeded to inspect the Boundary line lately demarcated. We took up the line at the point where it cuts the Cowmatan River, and followed it northward up the Thekkalakoo

Hill

Coll.

From the [illegible] we then demarcated [illegible] Mallacoota with Cooper's [illegible] time for a short distance, [illegible] the ridge, we changed our course, and [illegible] the ridge as far as [illegible], at which [illegible] a good path made by the Natives [illegible] this being the boundary as laid down on the Maps. And thence down to our Camp. In making the demarcation a considerable way down the eastern side of the hill. The method of crossing creeks down the [illegible] bers of both lines referred to.

From notes [illegible] to the conclusion, that there were no creeks [illegible] over according the Crown Grants, or Title Deeds [illegible] prevent demarcation, we [illegible] for the following reasons. Viz.

Firstly because at that portion of the line laid down in the Diagram referred to there was [illegible] which had been surveyed by the Government, and ordered that it should [illegible] the future as the frontier line between the Colonies. Vide Government Papers Victoria 1864 page 225. Extracts from the Proceedings of Council dated 6th June 1864

Secondly. because the lines [illegible] shown as laid on the country, as a [illegible] ranges lines running across the face of a [illegible] of hills, which will in the future [illegible] source of dispute between the [illegible] of both states.

Thirdly because the ridge is so well defined, that it is impossible for any one to mistake it, as it descends very abruptly on both sides near the Summit. And it is very evident that whatever errors may exist in the measures, Captains Connor, and Ware intended the ridge to form the boundary, and laid it down as such in the Map.

Taking the abovementioned reasons into consideration we beg to suggest that the Victorian Government should request a re-demarcation of this portion of the frontier. the New line to be demarcated according to the line confirmed by the Victorian Government in their Proceedings above alluded to.

The following day (August 9th) we took up the line from Coonwarra Bar Southward, up Balcoopara Brook down to the Commaroukè and thence on to Palacadaora, on the banks of a river of the same name. Up to this point the line is marked on Tracks thus- [illegible] the part of the line may be considered to be as nearly correct as possible, we beg to suggest that the Cochin Scrub Track may also be cut on these roads.

From Palacadaora Eastward the line forms the boundary as far as Undaria which lies a considerable distance East of the Track pointed out to us as "Sheetland".

Owing to the very indifferent way in which the shading of the enlarged Map has been executed, we found it of very little use in showing the out-line of the

go

for instance, the ridge between Chattabaconna, and Ringold peak, is so shaded as to appear to be of almost one uniform height unless we have some deep, and rather high peaks on it, again, the eastern slopes are far steeper than the western, and the shading shows them to be nearly invisible.

Owing to our having been detained at Coldwaterra, for want of Cooking, for nearly a fortnight, we regret to have to report that we were unable to push on any further, as we else would spare the time, owing to our services being required at Head Quarters, after the commencement of the official Year. And

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient

Humble Servt

/Signed/ Jno. C. Fremont

Brevet Lieut. Col. Topl. Engrs.

Commanding Exploring Expedition

/Signed/ George H. Crosman

Chief Engineer Exploring Expedition

/True copy/

Lieut. Beale

Disbursing

I

Enclosed in a letter from
the Secretary to Treasury
Office to the Lords of Treas.
Rep. Debt Forfeit. George
No 76 dated 28th September 96

From the Secretary of Treasury
to the Secretary of Treasury
Office No 886 dated 30th Sept 96

Rec'd 1 / 4022 / 96

Enclosure note

Respecting the time of
Commencement recorded
and by the Surveyor Depth
South of Pascagoula River

No 975

Residency Office, Port Louis
Mauritius 23rd September 1976

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 286/76 of 8th September 1976 and to inform you that I have duly communicated its contents to the Secretary to Government, Seychelles.

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

H. MacGregor Edgecumbe
Resident and Commandant, Seychelles

The Honourable D. M. Greenwell
Secretary to Government
Seychelles Dependencies
Port Victoria, Seychelles

on Cochem side of the ridge.

3 The report drawn up by Messrs Thomson and Reidson is very lucid and contains some errors has been fallen into which does not appear, it would certainly seem that a block of forest shown on the Forest map as part of Cochem would by the line as yet be transferred to Coimbatore.

In fact the report of the survey officers of the Forest Department certainly extends far beyond the ridge that after going from Mukkal to round eastward towards Cochem a point of Kongay Hill is reached but from this point the line goes for some distance further south and then turns sharply to the west and then to the north and then to the west by the Pallivasal.

Going to the delegated line from Kongay Hill to Cochem the Report says that it passes through a forest which is described as being of a very inferior character and the trees are small and stunted but it is to be observed that the Kongay Hill is 7000 feet above the sea level and the forest is on the top of the hill and is exposed to the north east monsoon and is therefore not a fair sample of the forest on the lower slopes.

Coimbatore.

4 It appears to me that it is a pity not to take the opportunity as proposed by the Collector of Malabar of going into the claims of the Pollengode Nambiady and the question of forward action should with make the subject more clear than ever.

The Nambiady claims besides other land all the tract of land bounded on the South by the Cochin State Hangaly to Polakar Valley and the west by the Cochin State Kongaly to Chittalcherry and the west by the Pallivasal River and on the west by the Pallivasal.

Pleaded with G.O. dated 30th May 1876

Under this claim it was decided by the Board of Revenue in Proceedings of 1876 and Mr Douglas was asked by letter of the 16th February 1876 for a complete report and the settlement of the boundaries between Chittalcherry and Kongay would have a practical effect and a settlement between Kongay on the one hand and Pollengode on the other would be necessary.

November.

5 I have just received the proceedings
of the Board of Revenue dated 4th September
1876 regarding the selling of 2 Elephants tusks
as per which from Mr Douglas description
I have been able to eradicate on the sketch
Nothing would show more clearly how
necessary it is that a thorough investigation of
the claims to this tract should be made. It
will be seen from the sketch that the ground
is all section reach of the camp Paragamedu
and which Roads Encroachment and Occupation
should be stopped as there is nothing for me
but Reserve Forest but there would
be necessary would be that a couple of days
notice should be published and that
the Headmen of Villages should
be present with their Karnabiddy &
Accounts to point out the Encroachments
2 It would further be necessary
to say to the Villagers concerned
that the object that the whole might be
thoroughly understood and there be no misrepresentation
regarding the matter Instructions to proceed
should be given to them to meet me
on the spot and for their information to take

Board of Revenue Office
I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Alexander
Secretary

To
The Collr

Revenue.

Dept.

From No. 4022

The Resident and
Paramount Chief
Kaiama

To

The Secty to Government
Revenue Dept.
Sierra Leone
Freetown

Dated 23rd September 1896
Received 29th Sept.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward
herewith Abstract of Receipts
from the Department of Customs
regarding the Hut Tax
Duties collected by the Rev.
Wm Cobb during the month of August
last.

I have &c

[illegible]

Dist. 1896 — Hut Tax Duties collected by Rev. Wm Cobb

Abstract of Receipts from Customs Department, Freetown, regarding Hut Tax Duties collected by Rev. Wm Cobb during the month of August 1896.

30 June/96	No.	315 - 16
7 July		52 - 53
20 September		204 - 205

C.S. 6 Oct/96 R.P. 6 Oct